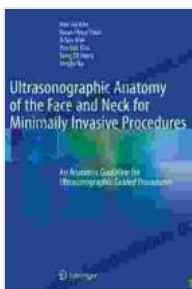


# An Anatomic Guideline For Ultrasonographic Guided Procedures

Ultrasonography is a non-invasive imaging technique that uses sound waves to produce real-time images of the body's internal structures. It is commonly used to guide a variety of procedures, such as biopsies, injections, and aspirations. In this article, we will provide an anatomic guideline for ultrasonographic guided procedures, with a focus on the major organs and structures that are commonly accessed using this technique.

The liver is the largest internal organ in the body and is located in the upper right quadrant of the abdomen. It is responsible for a variety of functions, including detoxification, metabolism, and the production of bile. The liver is commonly accessed using ultrasonography for biopsies, aspirations, and drainage procedures.

The liver is divided into two lobes, the right lobe and the left lobe. The right lobe is larger than the left lobe and is located on the right side of the body. The left lobe is located on the left side of the body and is smaller than the right lobe.



## Ultrasonographic Anatomy of the Face and Neck for Minimally Invasive Procedures: An Anatomic Guideline for Ultrasonographic-Guided Procedures by Jasmine Webb

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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The liver is surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue. The capsule is thin and transparent and allows the liver to move freely within the abdomen. The liver is also covered by a layer of fat.

The liver is divided into segments by eight fissures. The fissures are filled with blood vessels and bile ducts. The segments are numbered from I to VIII.

The liver is supplied by the hepatic artery and the portal vein. The hepatic artery supplies oxygenated blood to the liver. The portal vein supplies deoxygenated blood to the liver.

The liver drains into the hepatic veins. The hepatic veins empty into the inferior vena cava.

Ultrasonography is commonly used to guide a variety of procedures of the liver, including:

- **Biopsies:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide biopsies of the liver. A biopsy is a procedure in which a small sample of tissue is removed from the liver for examination under a microscope.
- **Aspirations:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide aspirations of the liver. An aspiration is a procedure in which fluid is removed from the

liver.

- **Drainage procedures:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide drainage procedures of the liver. A drainage procedure is a procedure in which a catheter is inserted into the liver to drain fluid or pus.

The kidneys are two bean-shaped organs that are located in the retroperitoneal space, one on each side of the spine. The kidneys are responsible for filtering waste products from the blood and producing urine. The kidneys are commonly accessed using ultrasonography for biopsies, aspirations, and drainage procedures.

The kidneys are surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue. The capsule is thin and transparent and allows the kidneys to move freely within the retroperitoneal space. The kidneys are also covered by a layer of fat.

The kidneys are divided into two layers, the cortex and the medulla. The cortex is the outer layer of the kidney and is responsible for filtering waste products from the blood. The medulla is the inner layer of the kidney and is responsible for concentrating urine.

The kidneys are supplied by the renal arteries. The renal arteries supply oxygenated blood to the kidneys. The kidneys drain into the renal veins. The renal veins empty into the inferior vena cava.

Ultrasonography is commonly used to guide a variety of procedures of the kidneys, including:

- **Biopsies:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide biopsies of the kidneys. A biopsy is a procedure in which a small sample of tissue is

removed from the kidneys for examination under a microscope.

- **Aspirations:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide aspirations of the kidneys. An aspiration is a procedure in which fluid is removed from the kidneys.
- **Drainage procedures:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide drainage procedures of the kidneys. A drainage procedure is a procedure in which a catheter is inserted into the kidneys to drain fluid or pus.

The pancreas is a gland that is located in the retroperitoneal space, behind the stomach. The pancreas is responsible for producing digestive enzymes and hormones. The pancreas is commonly accessed using ultrasonography for biopsies, aspirations, and drainage procedures.

The pancreas is divided into three parts: the head, the body, and the tail. The head of the pancreas is located on the right side of the body and is surrounded by the duodenum. The body of the pancreas is located in the middle of the body and is surrounded by the stomach and spleen. The tail of the pancreas is located on the left side of the body and is surrounded by the spleen and left kidney.

The pancreas is supplied by the pancreatic arteries. The pancreatic arteries supply oxygenated blood to the pancreas. The pancreas drains into the pancreatic veins. The pancreatic veins empty into the portal vein.

Ultrasonography is commonly used to guide a variety of procedures of the pancreas, including:

- **Biopsies:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide biopsies of the pancreas. A biopsy is a procedure in which a small sample of tissue is removed from the pancreas for examination under a microscope.
- **Aspirations:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide aspirations of the pancreas. An aspiration is a procedure in which fluid is removed from the pancreas.
- **Drainage procedures:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide drainage procedures of the pancreas. A drainage procedure is a procedure in which a catheter is inserted into the pancreas to drain fluid or pus.

The gallbladder is a small, pear-shaped organ that is located on the undersurface of the liver. The gallbladder is responsible for storing bile, which is a fluid that helps to digest fats. The gallbladder is commonly accessed using ultrasonography for biopsies, aspirations, and drainage procedures.

The gallbladder is divided into three parts: the fundus, the body, and the neck. The fundus is the rounded bottom of the gallbladder. The body is the middle part of the gallbladder. The neck is the narrow upper part of the gallbladder.

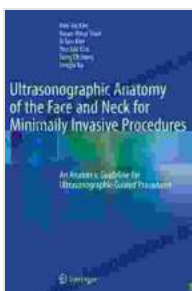
The gallbladder is connected to the liver by the cystic duct. The cystic duct is a small tube that carries bile from the liver to the gallbladder. The gallbladder is also connected to the duodenum by the common bile duct. The common bile duct is a small tube that carries bile from the gallbladder and liver to the duodenum.

The gallbladder is supplied by the cystic artery. The cystic artery supplies oxygenated blood to the gallbladder. The gallbladder drains into the cystic vein. The cystic vein empties into the portal vein.

Ultrasonography is commonly used to guide a variety of procedures of the gallbladder, including:

- **Biopsies:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide biopsies of the gallbladder. A biopsy is a procedure in which a small sample of tissue is removed from the gallbladder for examination under a microscope.
- **Aspirations:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide aspirations of the gallbladder. An aspiration is a procedure in which fluid is removed from the gallbladder.
- **Drainage procedures:** Ultrasonography can be used to guide drainage procedures of the gallbladder. A drainage procedure is a procedure in which a catheter is inserted into the gallbladder to drain fluid or pus.

Ultrasonography is a valuable imaging technique that can be used to guide a variety of procedures, including biopsies, aspirations, and drainage procedures. By understanding the anatomy of the major organs and structures that are commonly accessed using this technique, physicians can safely and effectively perform these procedures.



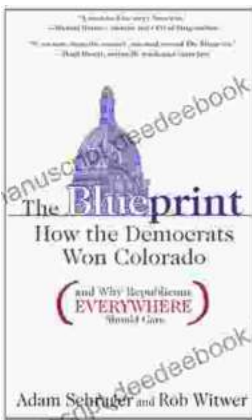
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