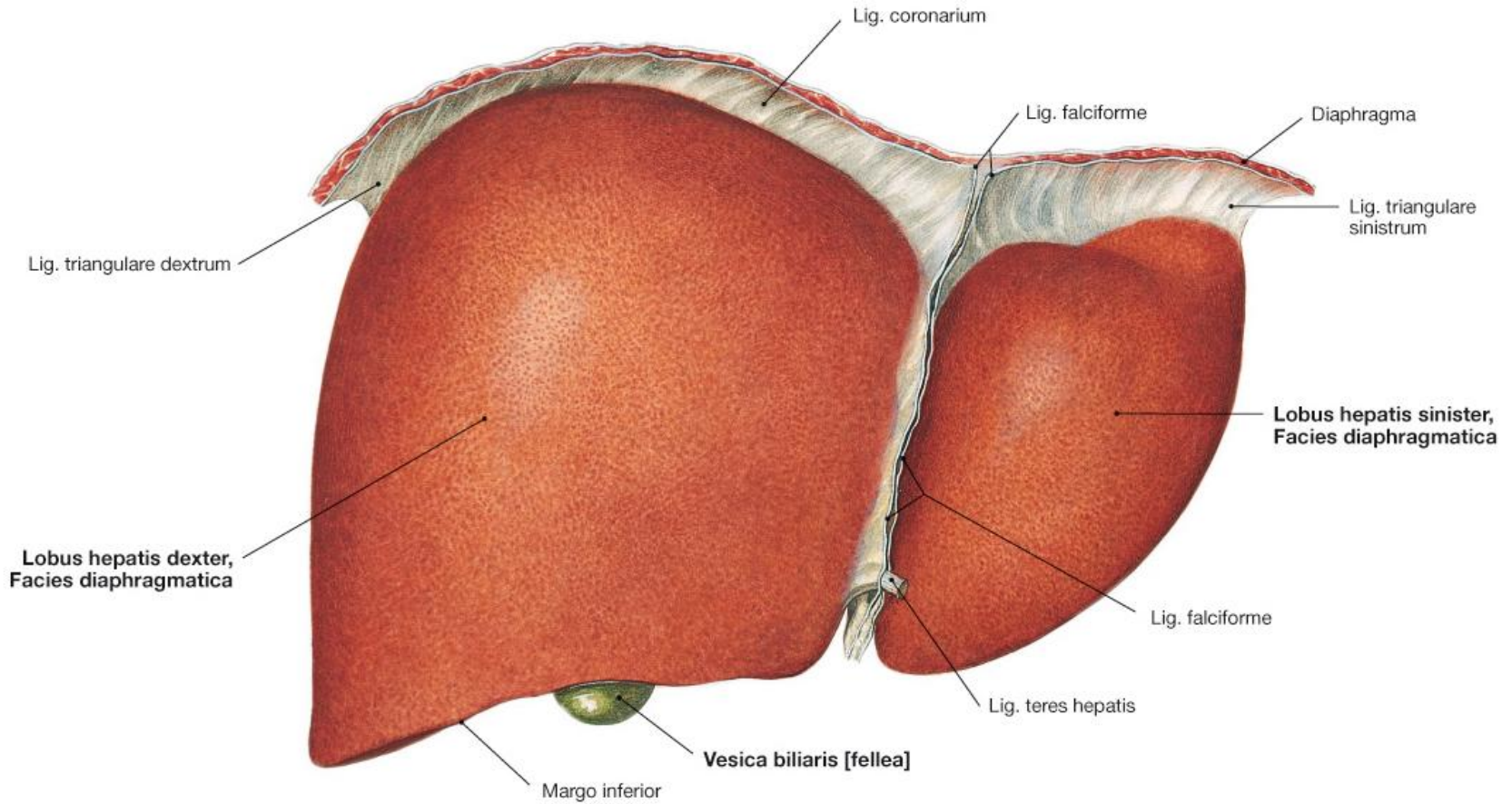
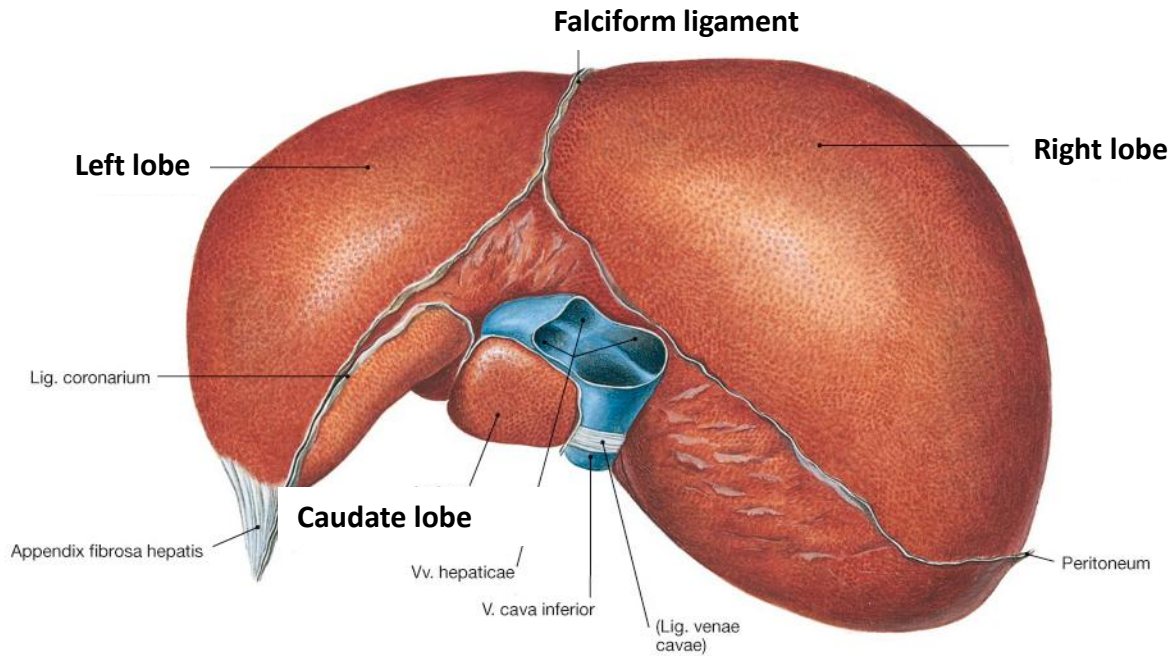


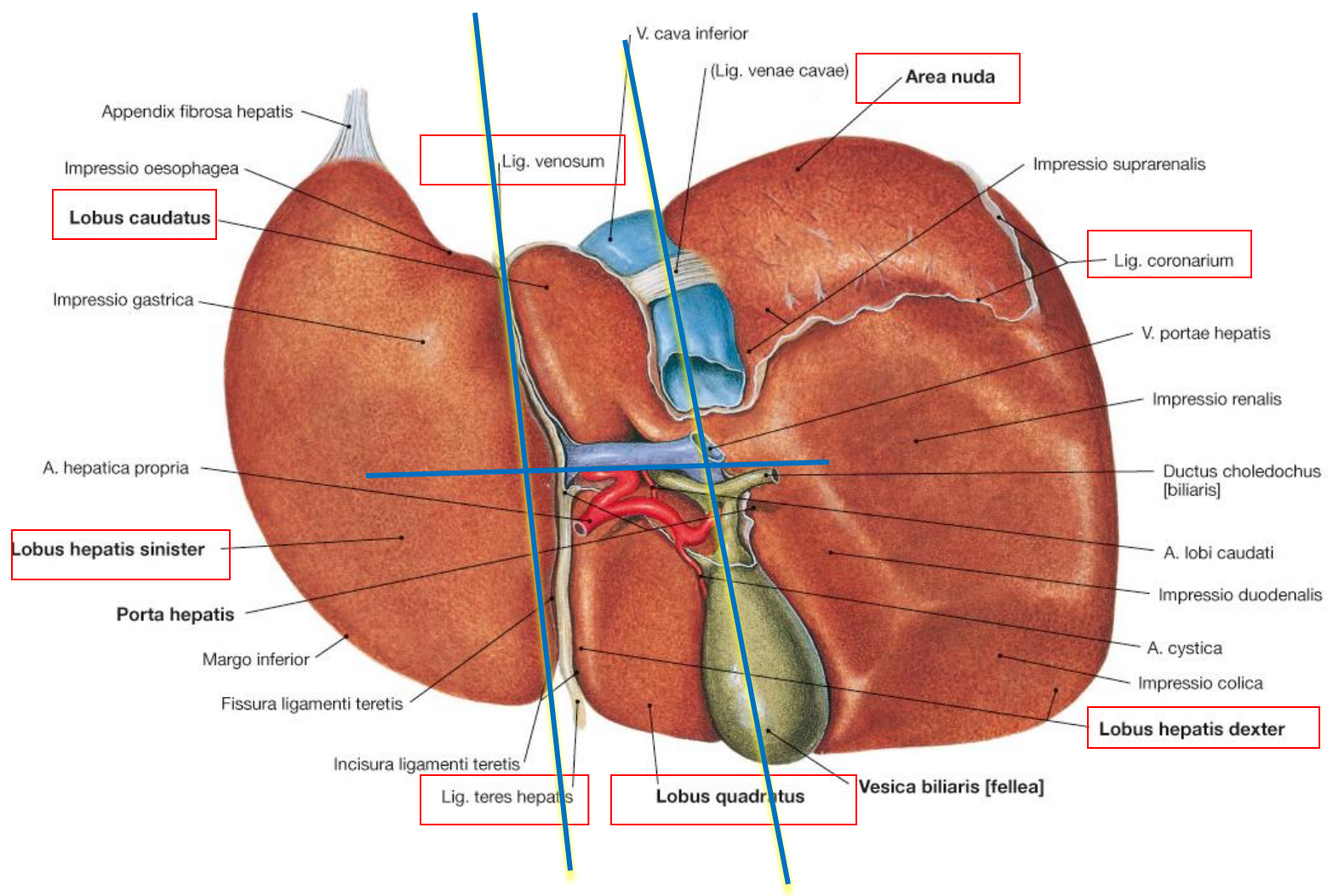
Anterior surface (Facies Diaphragmatica)



Cranial surface

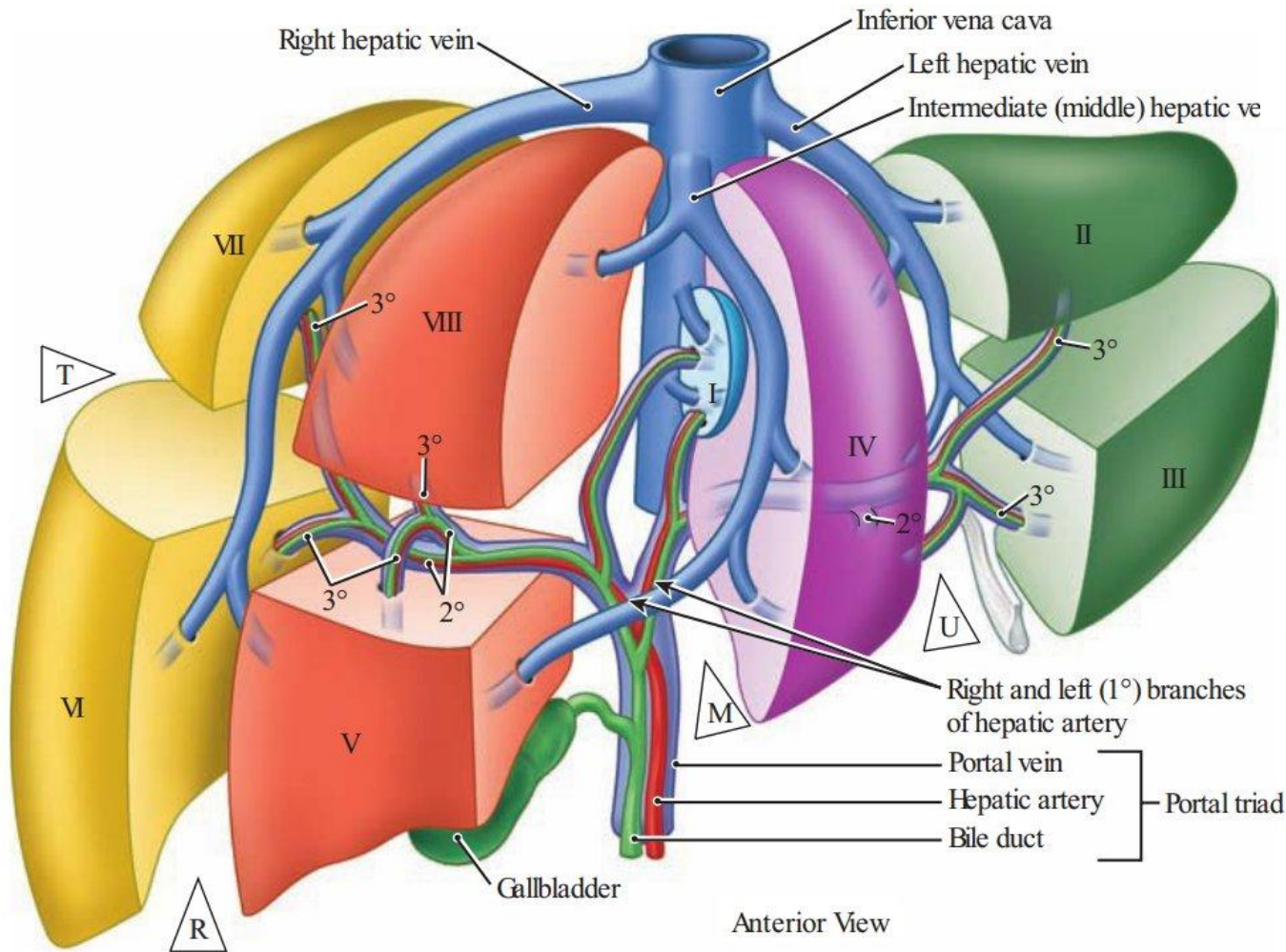
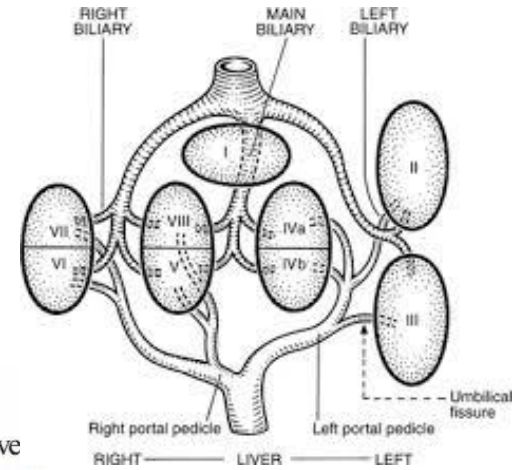


Visceral surface



Portal sectors

4 portal sectors, according to the branches of the portal vein
2 segments in each portal sector

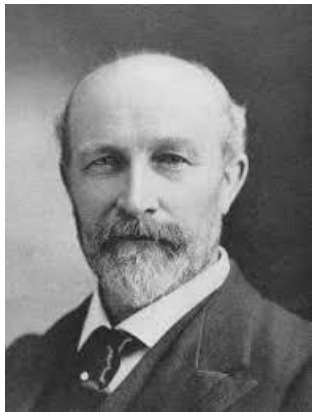
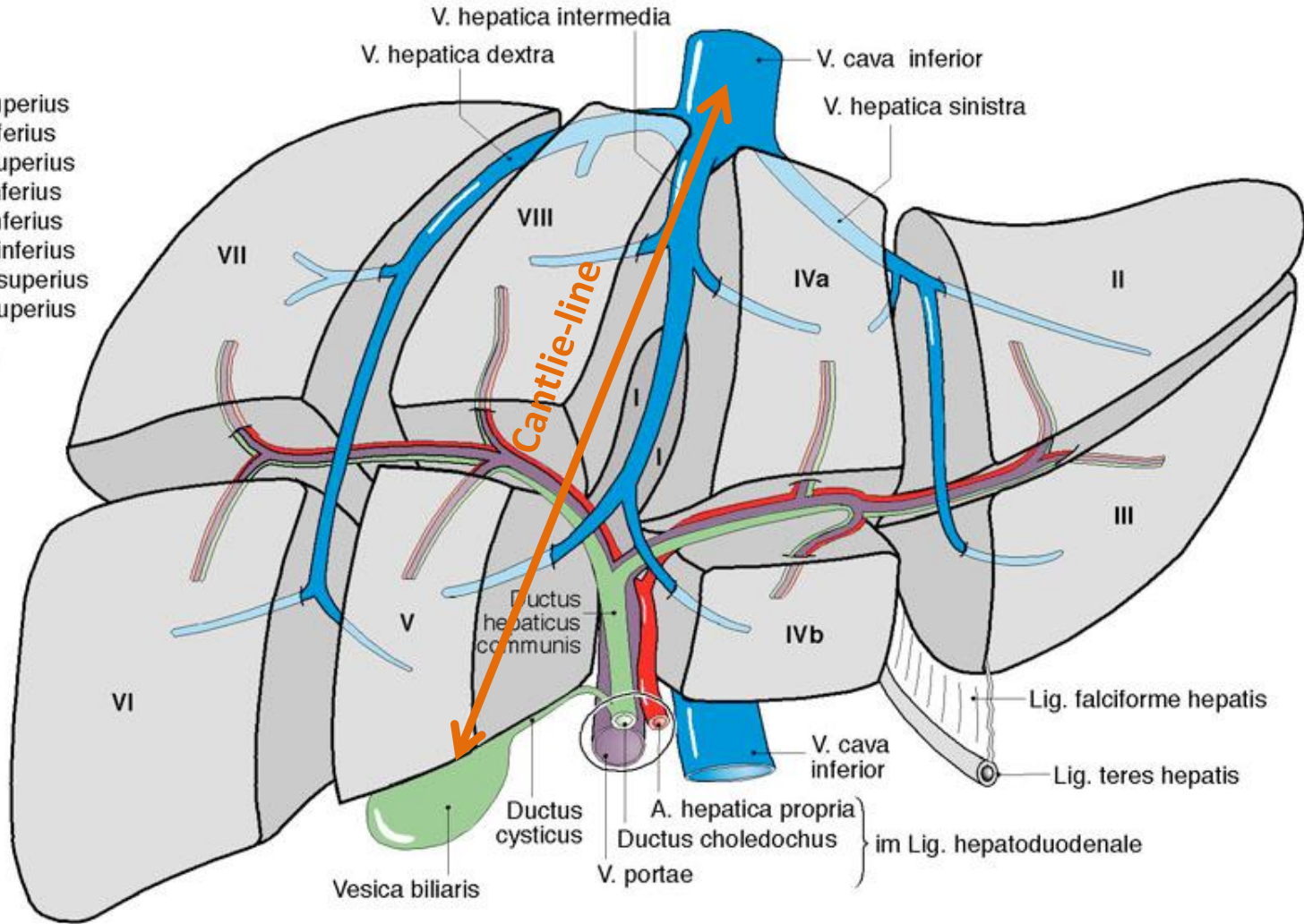


Key	
M	= Main portal fissure
R	= Right portal fissure
T	= Transverse hepatic plane
U	= Umbilical fissure
2°	= Secondary branches of portal triad structures
3°	= Tertiary branches of portal triad structures

Liver segments (8)

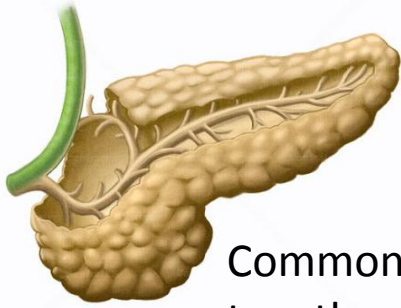
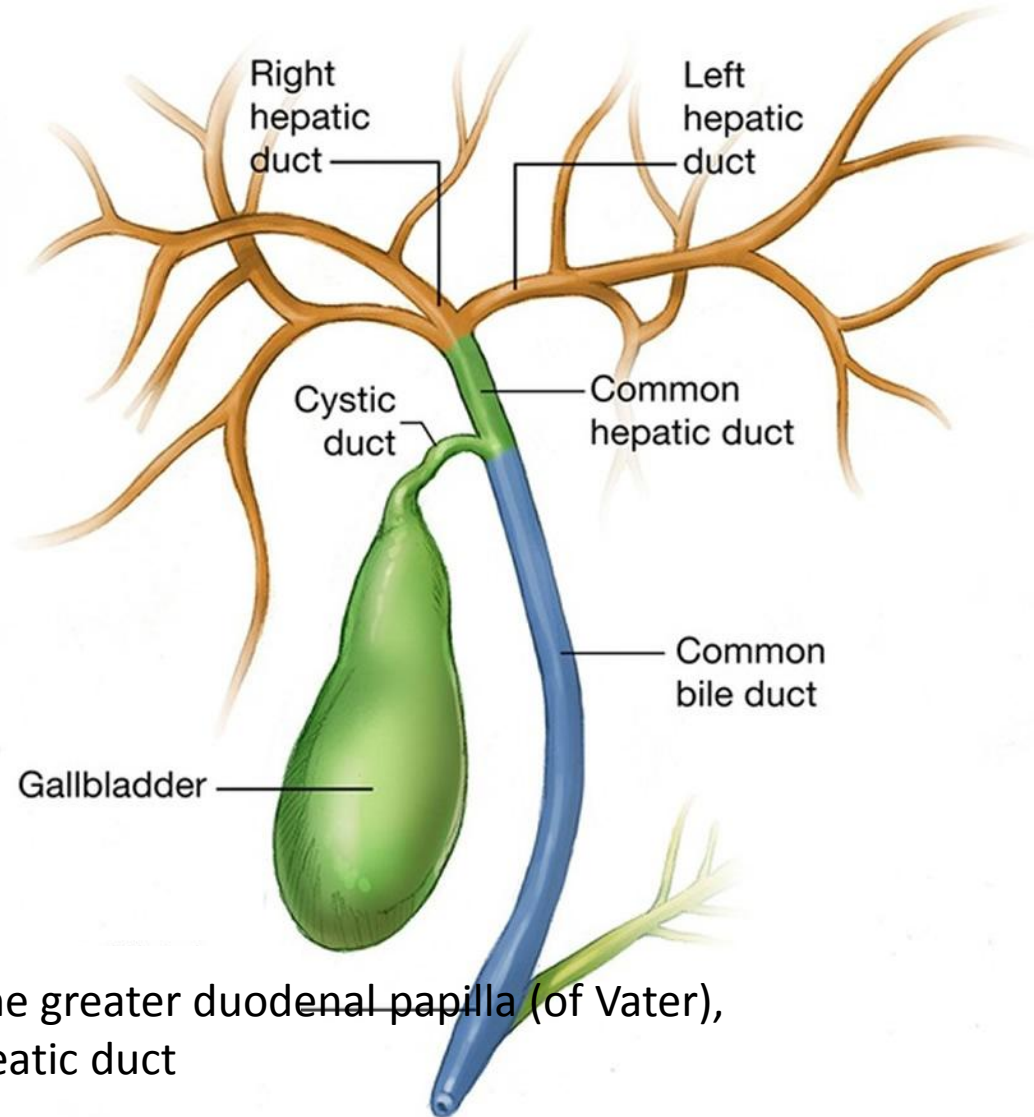
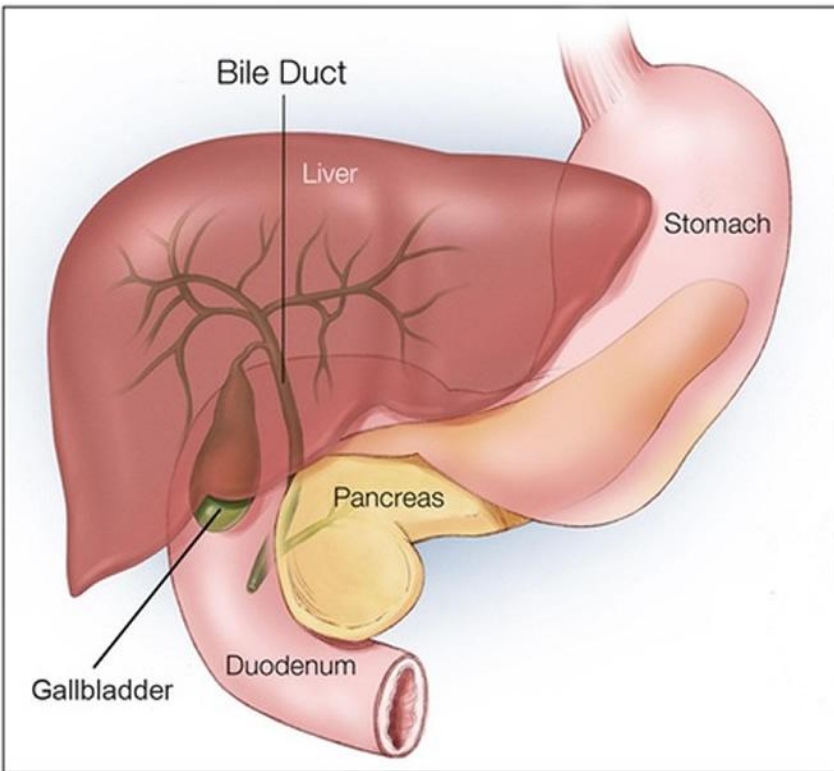
- I Lobus caudatus
- II Segm. laterale superius
- III Segm. laterale inferius
- IVa Segm. mediale superius
- IVb Segm. mediale inferius
- V Segm. anterius inferius
- VI Segm. posterius inferius
- VII Segm. posterius superius
- VIII Segm. anterius superius

Segm. = Segmentum



Sir James CANTLIE
Scottish surgeon

Extrahepatic bile duct system



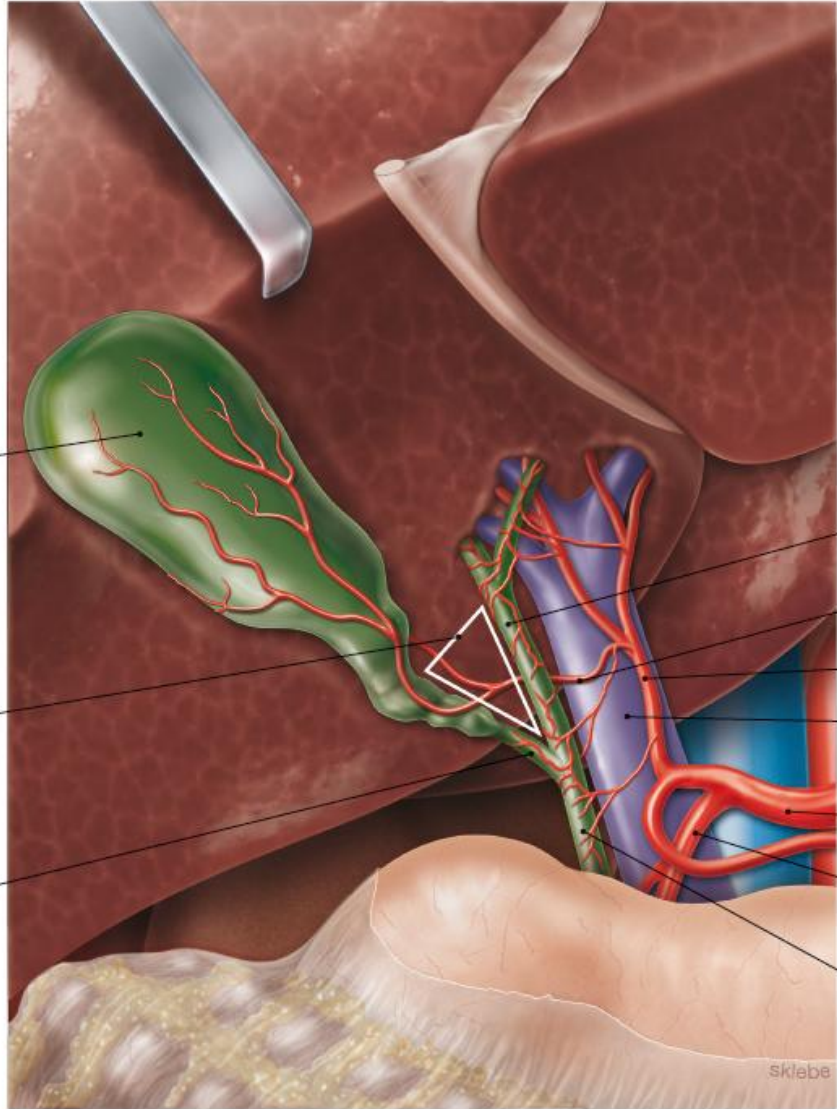
Common bile duct opens to the greater duodenal papilla (of Vater), together with the main pancreatic duct

CALOT's trigone

Borders:

- Lower margin of the liver
- Common hepatic duct
- Cystic duct

Content:
cystic a.



Vesica biliaris [fellea]

Trigonum cholecystohepaticum
[CALOT-Dreieck]

Ductus cysticus

Ductus hepaticus communis

A. cystica

A. hepatica propria

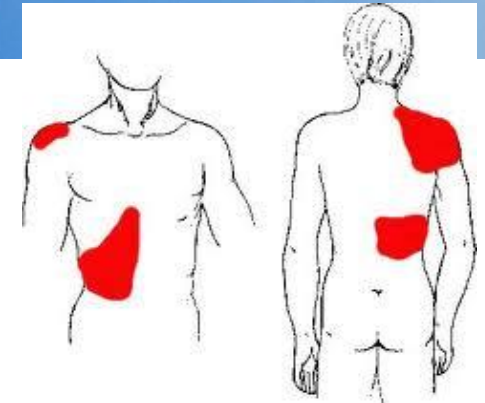
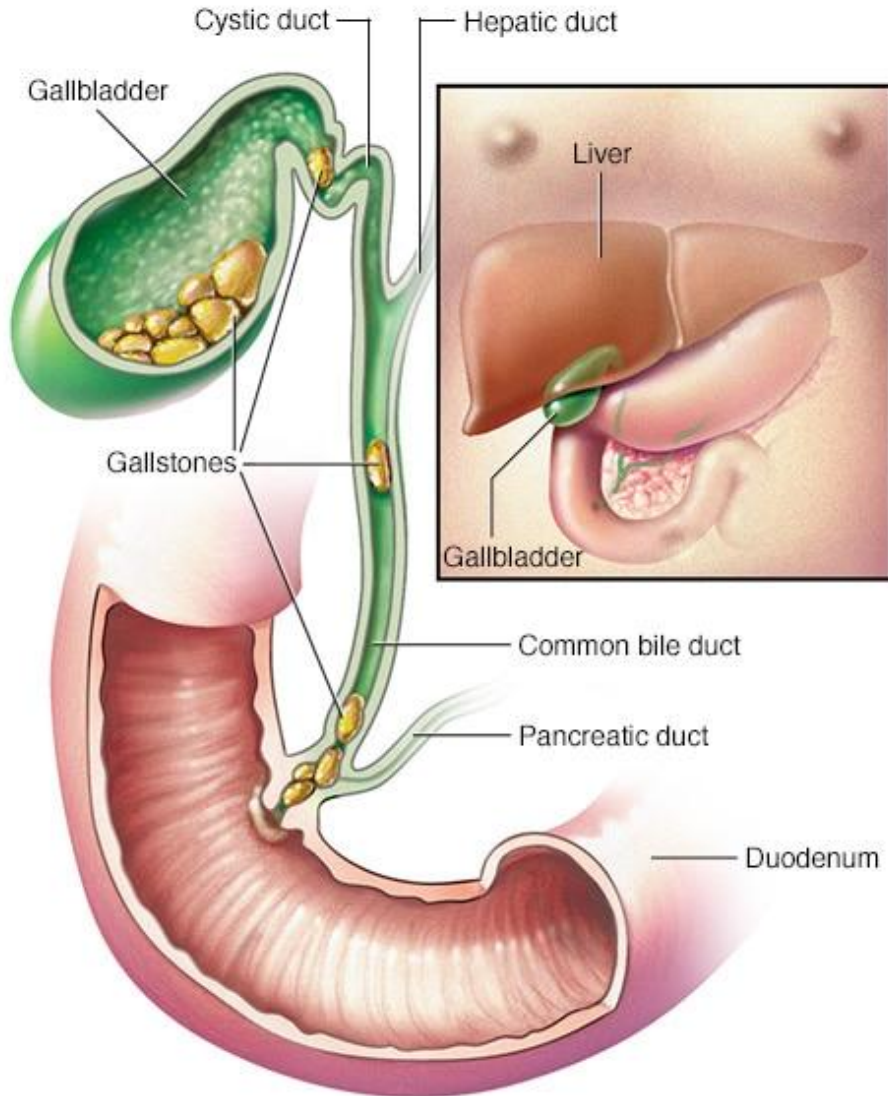
V. portae hepatis

A. hepatica communis

A. gastroduodenalis

Ductus choledochus [biliaris]

Cholelithiasis (gallstone)

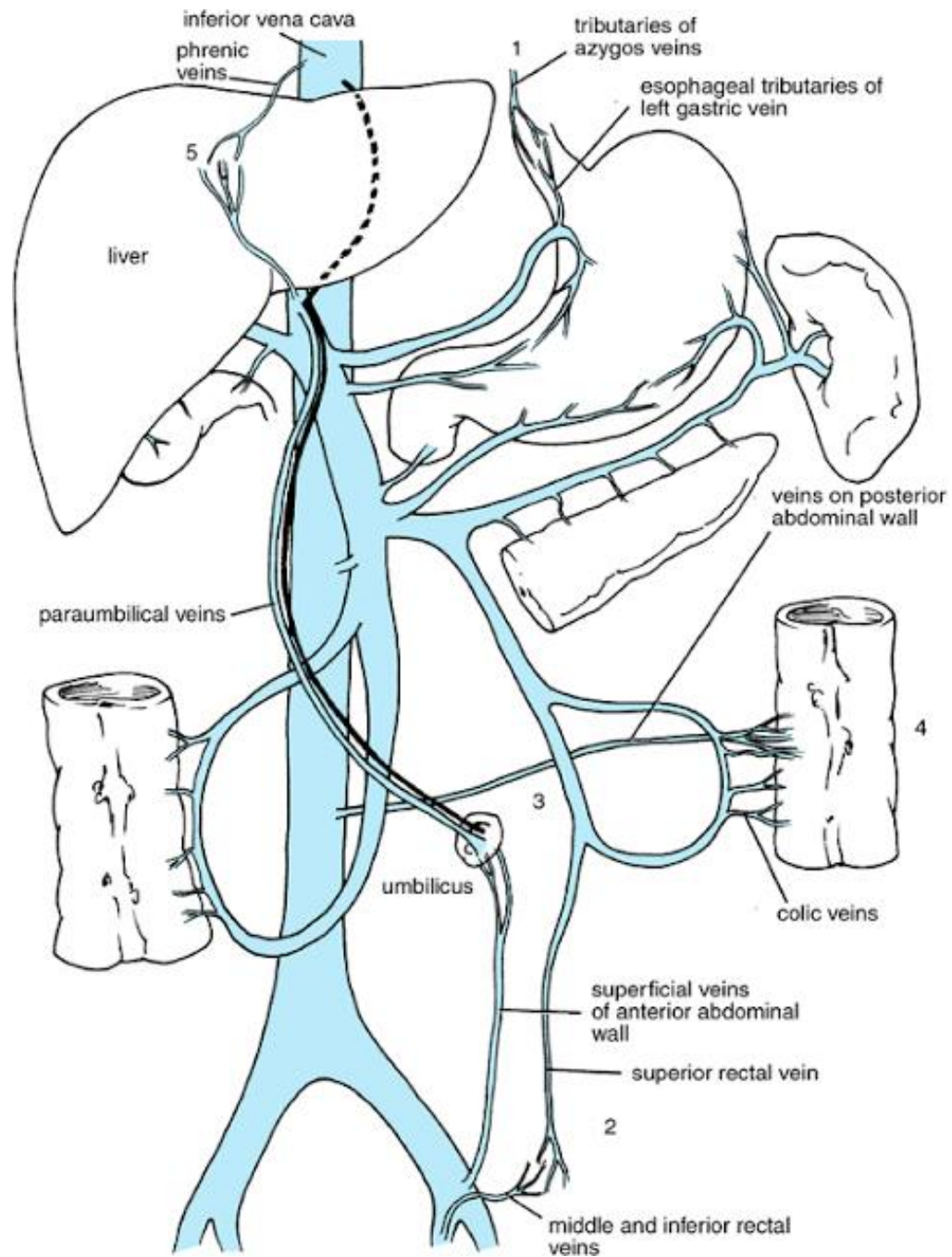


Portocaval anastomoses

Venous anastomoses between the portal system and vena cava system

Clinical significance! – livercirrhosis

Position of the anastomosis	Portal part	Caval part	Clinical relevance
1. Around the cardia	v. coronaria ventriculi /left gastric v. → portal v.	Esophageal vv. → azygos v. → SVC	Esophagus-varix
2. paraumbilical	Paraumbilical vv. → portal v.	Sup. epigastic v. → int. thoracic v. → subclavian v. → SVC	„CAPUT MEDUZAE” Meduza-head syndrome
3. Around the rectum	Sup. rectal v. → inf. mesenteric v. → portal v.	Inf. and middle rectal vv. → int. iliac v. → IVC	haemorrhoids
4. retroperitoneal	Sup. mesenteric v. and splenic v. system	Veins in the post. abdominal wall → vazygos/hemiazygos system	tumorterjedés



inferior vena cava

phrenic veins

tributaries of azygos veins

esophageal tributaries of left gastric vein

5

liver

1

veins on posterior abdominal wall

paraumbilical veins

colic veins

4

umbilicus

3

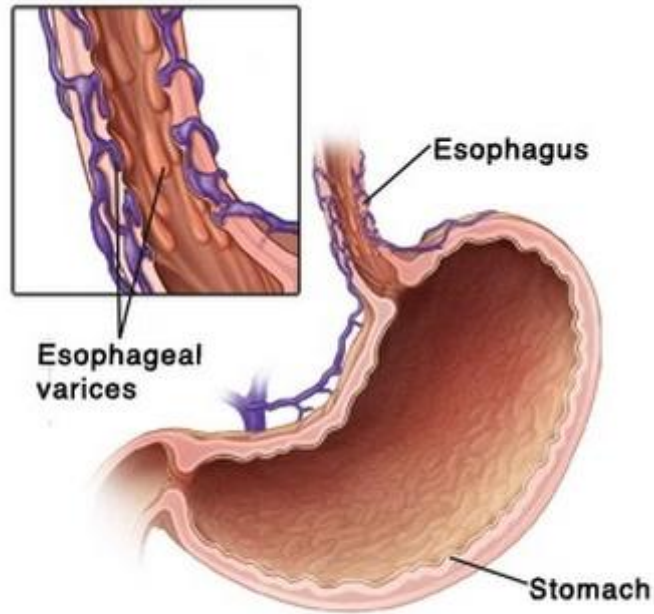
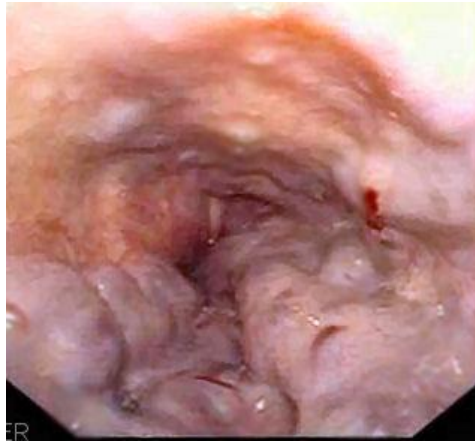
superficial veins of anterior abdominal wall

superior rectal vein

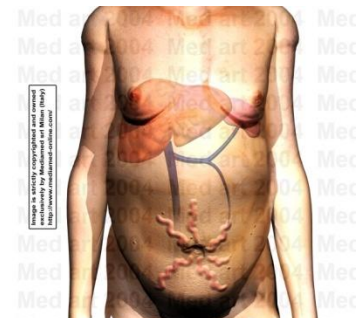
2

middle and inferior rectal veins

Esophagus-varix



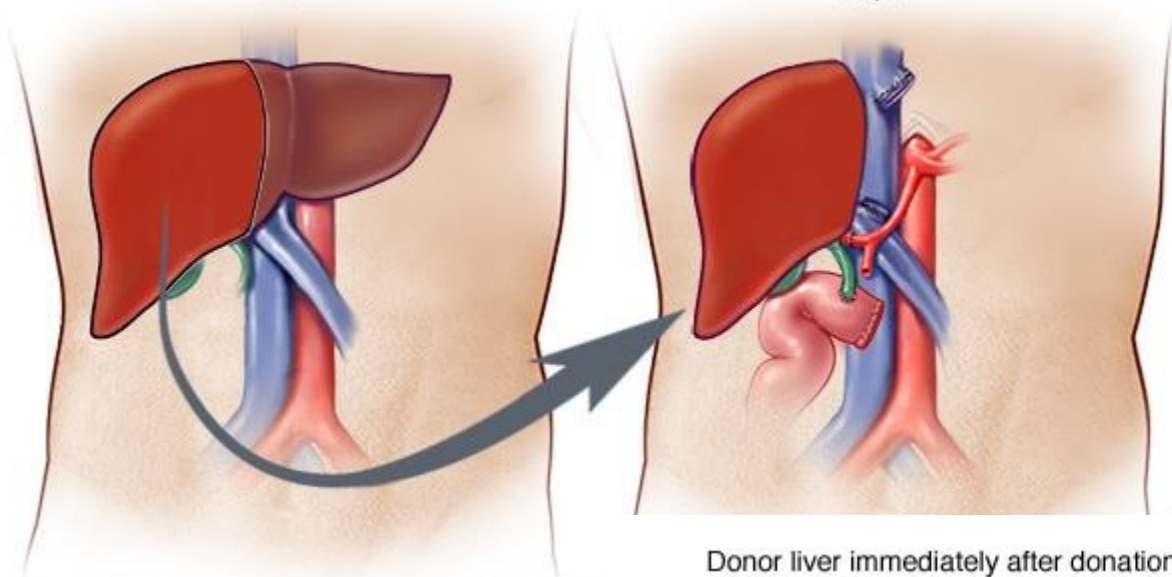
Caput meduzae (Meduza-head syndrome)



Live-donor liver transplantation

Donor

Recipient



Donor liver immediately after donation

Donor liver two months after donation

