



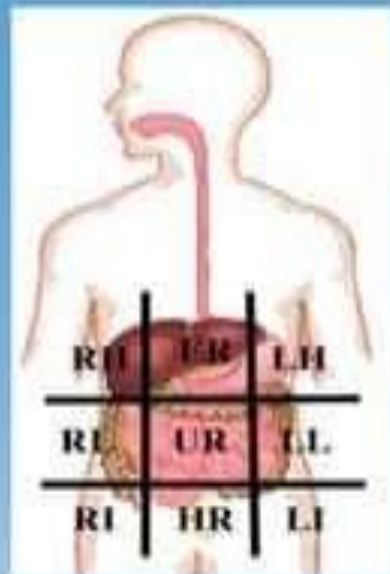
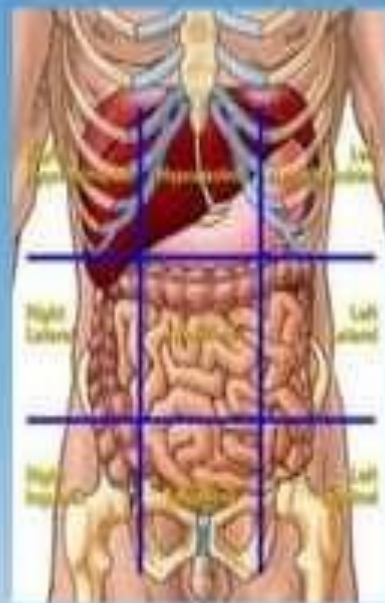
Sharif Sumon

B.Sc in health technology (Radiology & Imaging technology)
2nd batch

Institute of Health Technology ,Dhaka , Mohakhali , 1212
University of Dhaka



The Human Body region




Terms to know (Activity 5)
Nine abdominopelvic regions (and organs in each region)

- Right hypochondriac
- Epigastric
- Left hypochondriac
- Right lumbar
- Umbilical
- Left lumbar
- Right iliac (inguinal)
- Hypogastric



Internal organs

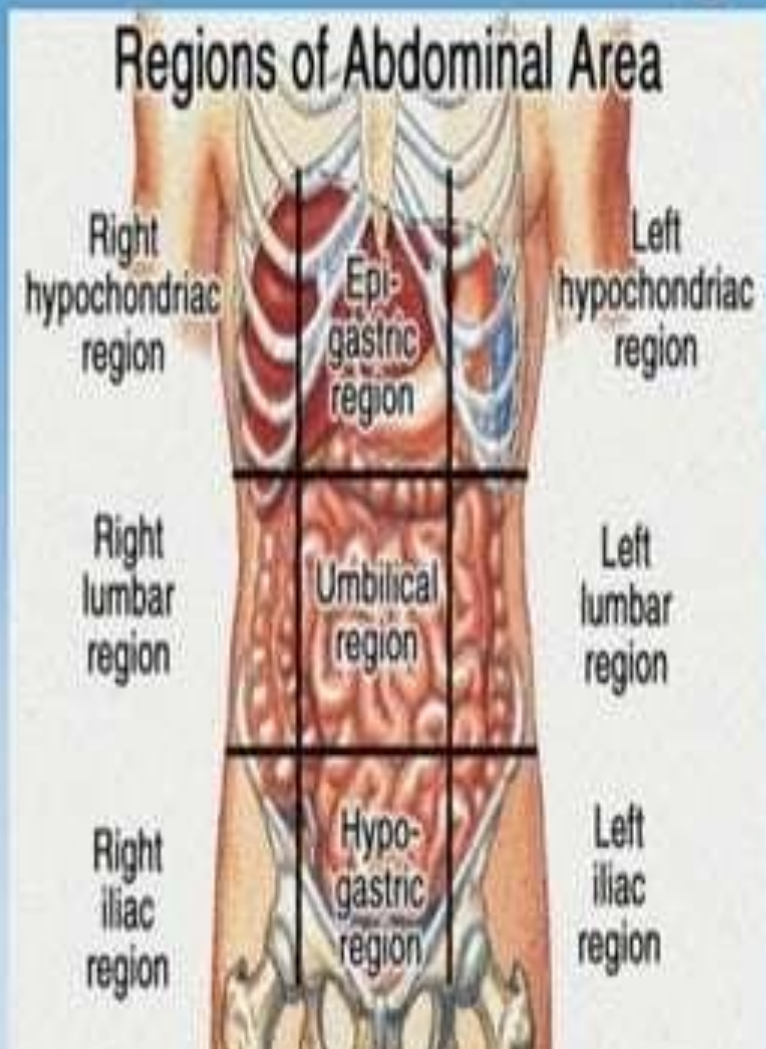


- Stomach
- Liver
- Spleen
- Gallbladder
- Large intestine
- Small intestine

9 Regions of Abdomen

- The abdomen has three layers – skin, superficial fascia and muscle. The abdomen houses important organs in the body. It is an essential area of study for doctors when they are assessing pain and illness in patients. The body of the abdomen when viewed from a frontal view is divided into nine imaginary planes, in both vertical and horizontal directions.
- Three horizontal lines and two vertical lines create nine regions of the abdomen. Below is an image of the regions of the abdomen, which are formed within these planes. “Hypo” refers to “below”, “epi” refers to “above”, “chond” refers to the cartilage of the rib and

9 Regions of Abdomen



The above lines intersect and divide the abdomen into 9 regions:

- Epigastric region (epigastrium)
- Left hypochondrium (LHC)
- Right hypochondrium (RHC)
- Umbilical region
- Left lumbar region
- Right lumbar region
- Hypogastric region
- Right iliac fossa (RIF)
- Left iliac fossa (LIF)

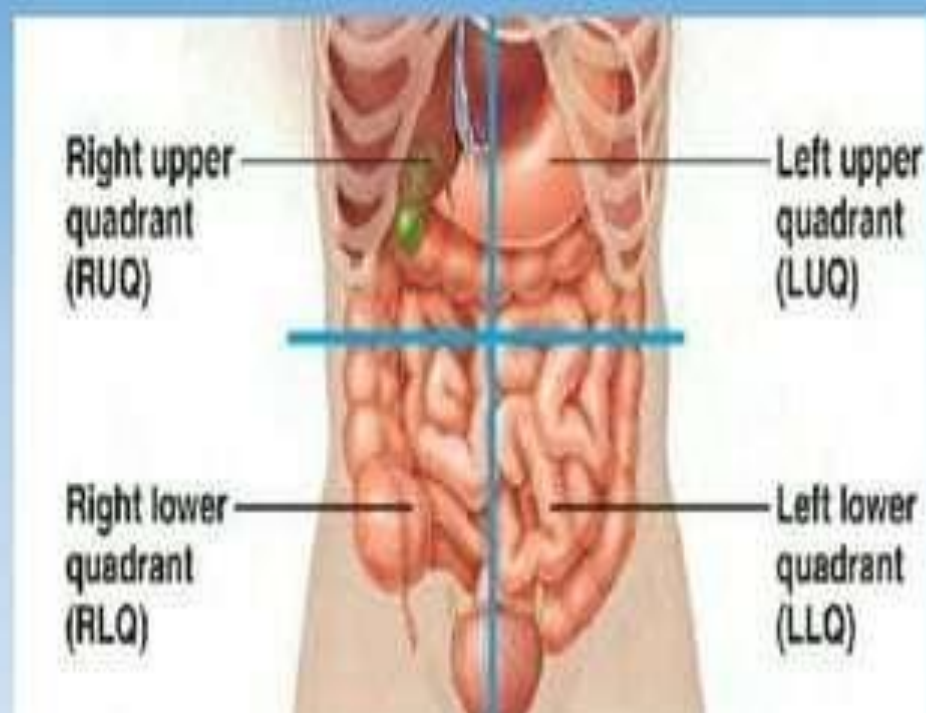
Organs in 9 Regions of Abdomen

- Location of various organs in the Abdomen according to the region

Abdomen Regions	Organs
Right Hypochondrium	Liver, Gallbladder, Right Kidney, Small Intestine
Left Hypochondrium	Spleen, Colon, Left Kidney, Pancreas
Epigastrium	Stomach, Liver, Pancreas, Duodenum, Spleen, Adrenal Glands
Right Lumber Region	Gallbladder, Liver, Right Colon
Left Lumber Region	Descending Colon, Left Kidney
Umbilical Region	Umbilicus, Jejunum, Ileum, Duodenum
Right Iliac Fossa	Appendix, Cecum
Left Iliac Fossa	Descending Colon, Sigmoid Colon

Quadrants of Abdomen

- Dividing the abdomen into various sections will help doctors determine what the cause of the illness is. The abdomen can also be divided into four quadrants:



Quadrants of Abdomen

Abdomen Quadrants	Description
Right Upper Quadrant (RUQ)	<p>Doctors often assess this portion to localize pain and tenderness.</p> <p>Organs found in this quadrant include the liver, the gall bladder, duodenum the upper portion of the pancreas and the hepatic flexure of the colon.</p> <p>The RUQ is commonly tender in cases of hepatitis, cholecystitis and with the formation of a peptic ulcer.</p>
Right Lower Quadrant (RLQ)	<p>The right lower quadrant extends from the median plane to the right side of the body and then from the umbilical plane to the right inguinal ligament.</p> <p>Important organs found in the right lower quadrant include the appendix, the upper portion of the colon, the right ovary and Fallopian tube in women and the right ureterpenus.</p> <p>The right lower quadrant may be assessed when diagnosing appendicitis in which case this quadrant would be tender and</p>

Abdomen Quadrants	Description
Left Upper Quadrant (LUQ)	<p>The left upper quadrant rests alongside the RUQ. The left upper quadrant is formed by the median plane extending to the left of the patient and with the umbilical plane to the left rib cage. Organs found in the left upper quadrant are the stomach, the spleen, the left portion of the liver, and the main body of the pancreas. The left portion of the kidney and the adrenal gland are also found in this quadrant. The splenic flexure of the colon and the bottom portion of the colon also sit in the left upper quadrant. The LUQ will be tender and a point of interest in cases of appendicitis and abnormalities of the intestines such as malrotation.</p>
Left Lower Quadrant (LLQ)	<p>The left lower quadrant is located below the umbilicus plane. Essential organs found in this region include the bottom portion of the colon, the sigmoid colon, the left ovary, Fallopian tube and the left uterine tube.</p> <p>The doctors will assess this area if there is abdominal pain in this region. Abdominal pain in the LLQ may be a symptom of colitis, diverticulitis, or ureteral colic. Pain in this region may also be caused by ovarian cysts or a pelvic inflammation. Tumors found in this region can be serious determinants of colon or ovarian</p>

Human Body Regions

Abdominal	Region inferior to the thorax and superior to the hip bones
Antebrachial	Forearm (portion of upper limb between elbow and the wrist)
Antecubital	Region anterior to the elbow, aka the cubital region
Auricular	Ear (visible surface structures of the ear and it's internal organs)
Axillary	Armpit
Brachial	Arm (portion of the upper limb between shoulder and elbow)
Buccal	Cheek
Calcaneal	Heel of the foot
Carpal	Wrist
Cephalic	Head
Cervical	Neck
Coxal	Hip

Cont.....

Deltoid	Shoulder
Digital	Fingers or toes (also called phalangeal)
Dorsal	Back
Femoral	Thigh
Fibular	Lateral aspect of the leg
Frontal	Forehead
Gluteal	Buttock
Hallux	Great toe
Inguinal	Groin (sometimes used to indicate just the crease in the junction of the thigh with the trunk)
Lumbar	Relating to the loins, or the part of the back and sides between ribs and pelvis
Mammary	Breast
Manus	Hand

Cont.....

Mental	Chin
Nasal	Nose
Occipital	Posterior aspect of the head
Olecranal	Posterior of the elbow
Oral	Mouth
Orbital	Eye
Palmar	Palm of the hand
Patellar	Kneecap
Pelvic	Pelvis
Perineal	Diamond-shaped region between the thighs that contains the anus and selected external reproduction organs
Pes	Foot
Plantar	Sole of foot

Cont.....

	Pubic	Anterior region of the pelvis
	Radial	Lateral aspect of the forearm
	Sacral	Posterior region between the hip bones
	Scapular	Shoulder blade
	Sternal	Anterior middle region of the thorax
	Sural	Calf (posterior part of the leg)
	Tarsal	Root of foot
	Thoracic	Chest or thorax
	Tibial	Medial aspect of the leg
	Ulnar	Medial aspect of forearm
	Umbilical	Naval

Deprecated or older regions

- Many of these terms are [Latin terms](#) that have fallen into disuse.

- [Front:](#)

- **Frons** - forehead
- **Facies** - face
- **Pectus** - breast
- **Latus** - flank
- **Coxa** - hip
- **Genu** - knee
- **Pes** - foot

- [Back:](#)

- **Vertex** - Crown [\[a\]](#)
- **Occiput** - back of head
- **Collum** - neck
- **Dorsum** - back [\[a\]](#)
- **Lumbus** - loin
- **Natis** - buttock

Thanks for Watching my Slide

