

Gefäße und Nerven des Herzens.
Erregungsleitungssystem.
Situs cordis.
Herzprojektion.

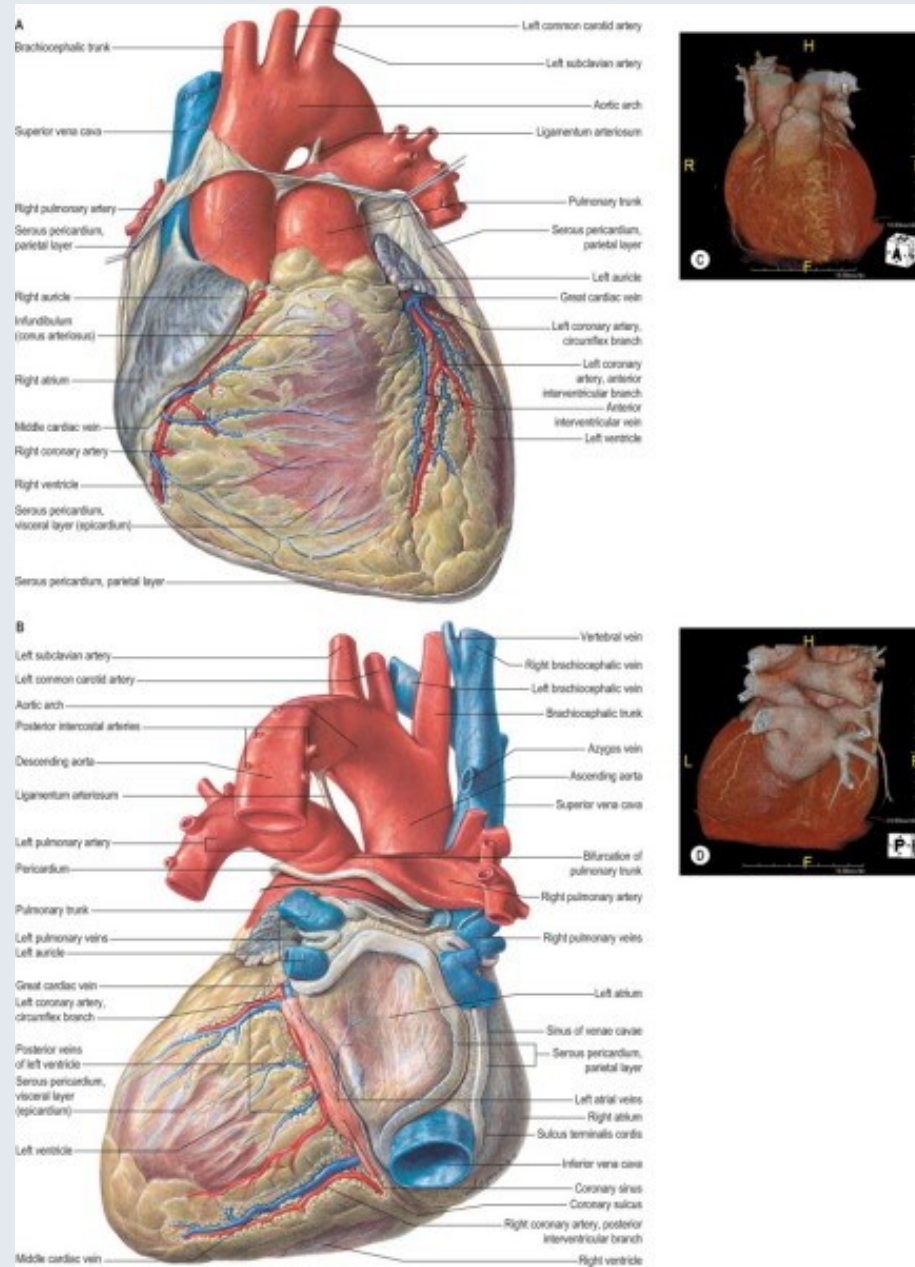
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Anatomisches, Histologisches und Embryologisches Institut

Gefäße des Herzens



Vasa privata

- Aa. coronariae
- Vv. cordis

Vasa publica

- Aorta + Truncus pulm.
- Vv. cavae
- Vv. pulmonales

Vasa privata → Aa. coronariae

Ramus nodi sinuatrialis

Arteria coronaria dextra

Spalteholz

Arteria coronaria sinistra

Ramus circumflexus

Ramus marginalis sinister

Ramus interventricularis anterior

Ramus interventricularis septalis

Ramus lateralis/diagonalis

Ramus conii arteriosi

Ramus marginalis dexter

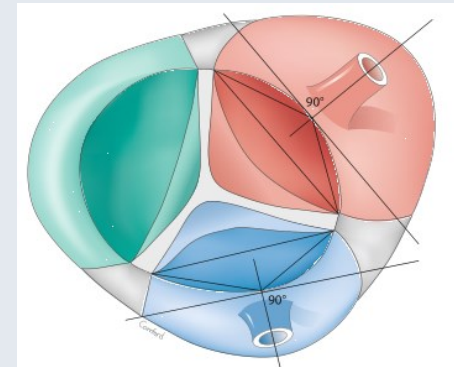
Ramus nodi atrioventricularis

Spalteholz

Ramus posterior ventriculi sinistri

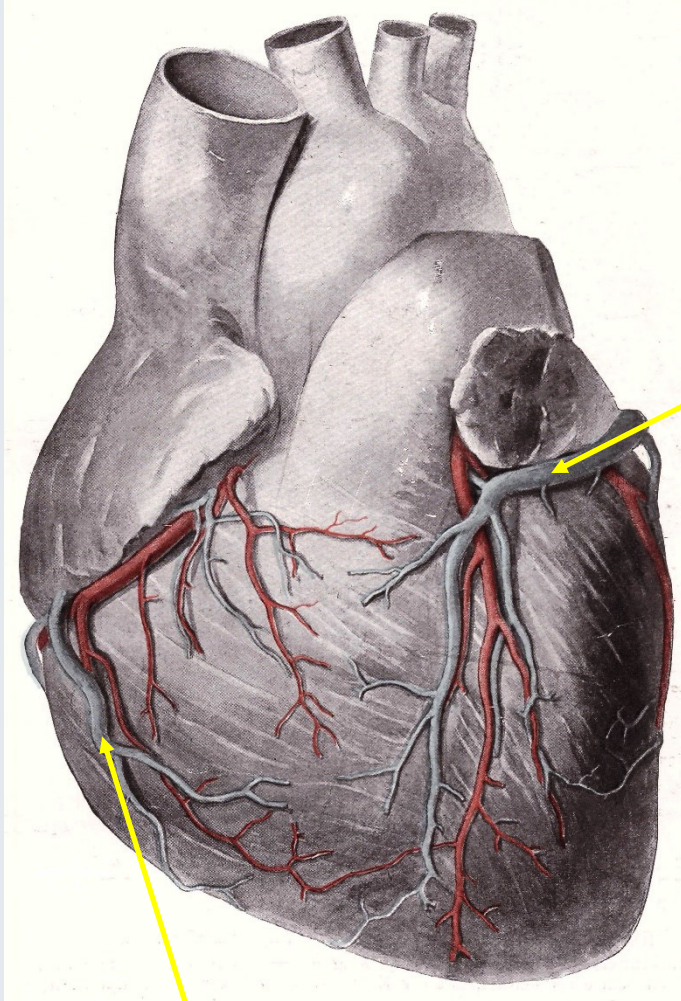
Ramus interventricularis posterior

Sinus aortae sinistrum
und dextrum

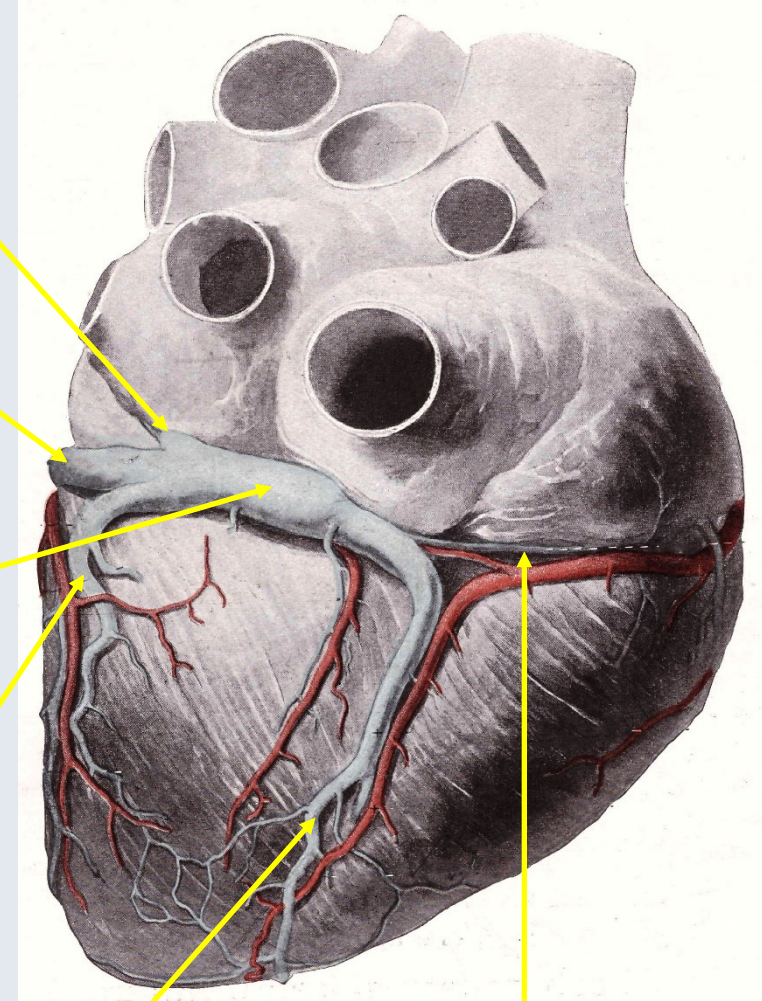


Berdajs

Vasa privata → Vv. cordis



(Venae cordis anteriores)



Vena obliqua
atrii sinistri
(Marschall-Vene)

Vena cordis magna

Sinus coronarius

Vena ventriculi
sinistri posterior

Vena cordis media

Vena cordis parva

+ Venae cordis minimae

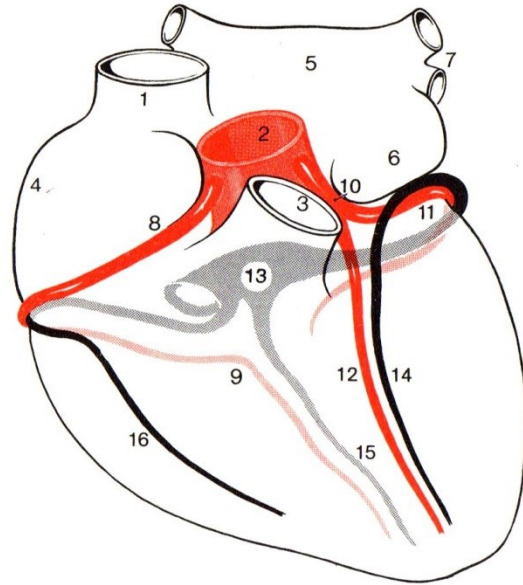


Abb. 2-121 **Verlauf der Kranzgefäße** Aa. Vorderseite *rot*, Aa. Rückseite *rosa*. Vv. Vorderseite *schwarz*, Vv. Rückseite *grau* 1. V. cava superior 2. Aorta 3. Truncus pulmonalis 4. Atrium dextrum 5. Atrium sinistrum 6. Auricula sinistra 7. Vv. pulmonales sinistrae 8. A. coronaria dextra 9. Ramus interventricularis posterior 10. A. coronaria sinistra 11. Ramus circumflexus 12. Ramus interventricularis anterior 13. Sinus coronarius 14. V. cordis magna 15. V. cordis media 16. V. cordis parva

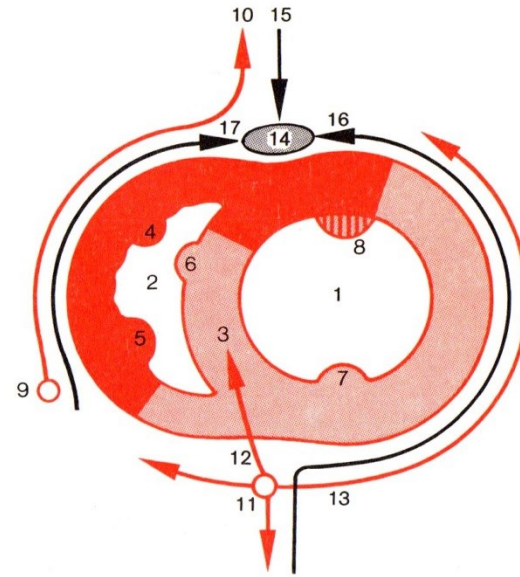


Abb. 2-122 **Normalversorgung des Myokards durch Aa. coronariae** A. coronaria dextra *rot*, A. coronaria sinistra *rosa*, Doppelt versorgtes Gebiet M. papillaris posterior *gestrichelt*. 1. Ventriculus sinister 2. Ventriculus dexter 3. Septum interventriculare 4. M. papillaris posterior 5. M. papillaris anterior 6. M. papillaris septalis 7. M. papillaris anterior 8. M. papillaris posterior 9. A. coronaria dextra 10. A. interventricularis posterior 11. A. coronaria sinistra 12. Ramus interventricularis anterior 13. Ramus circumflexus 14. Sinus coronarius 15. V. cordis media 16. V. cordis magna 17. V. cordis parva

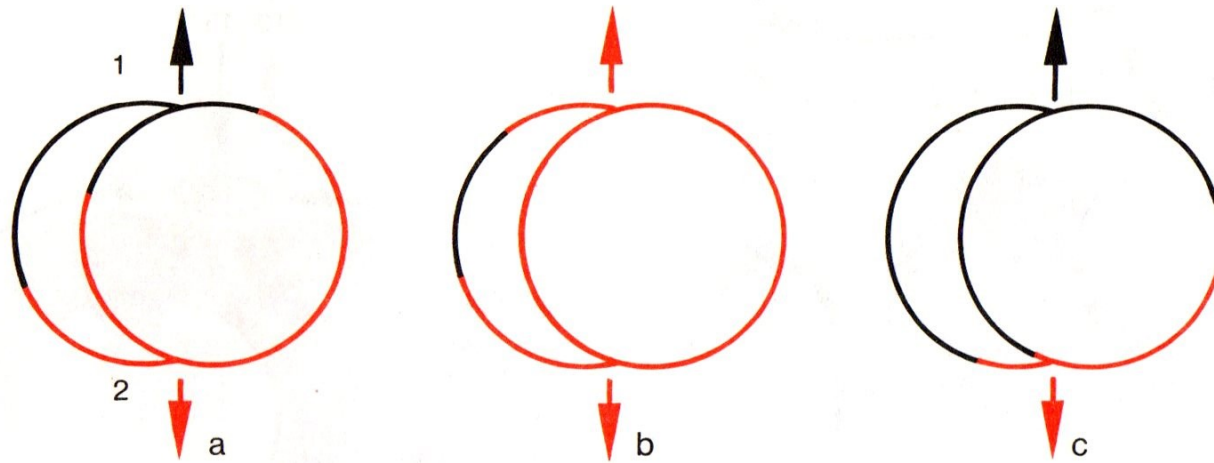
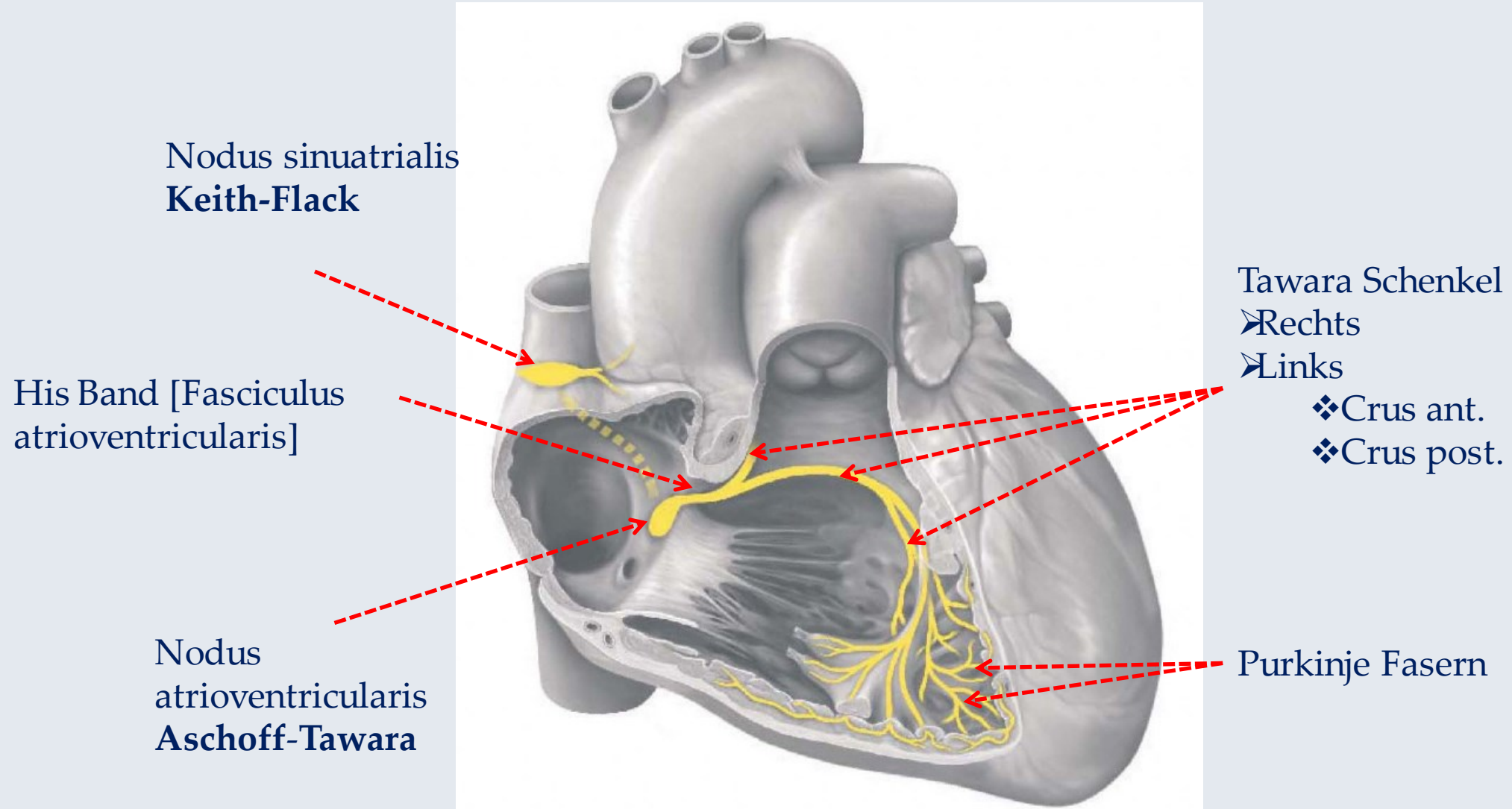
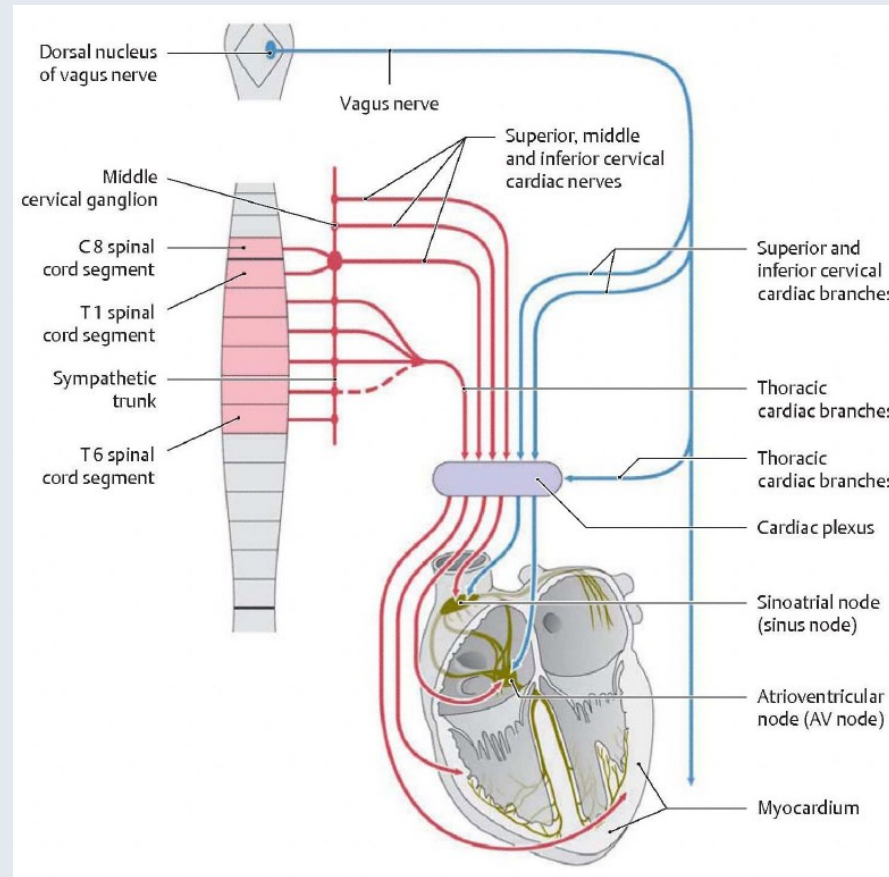
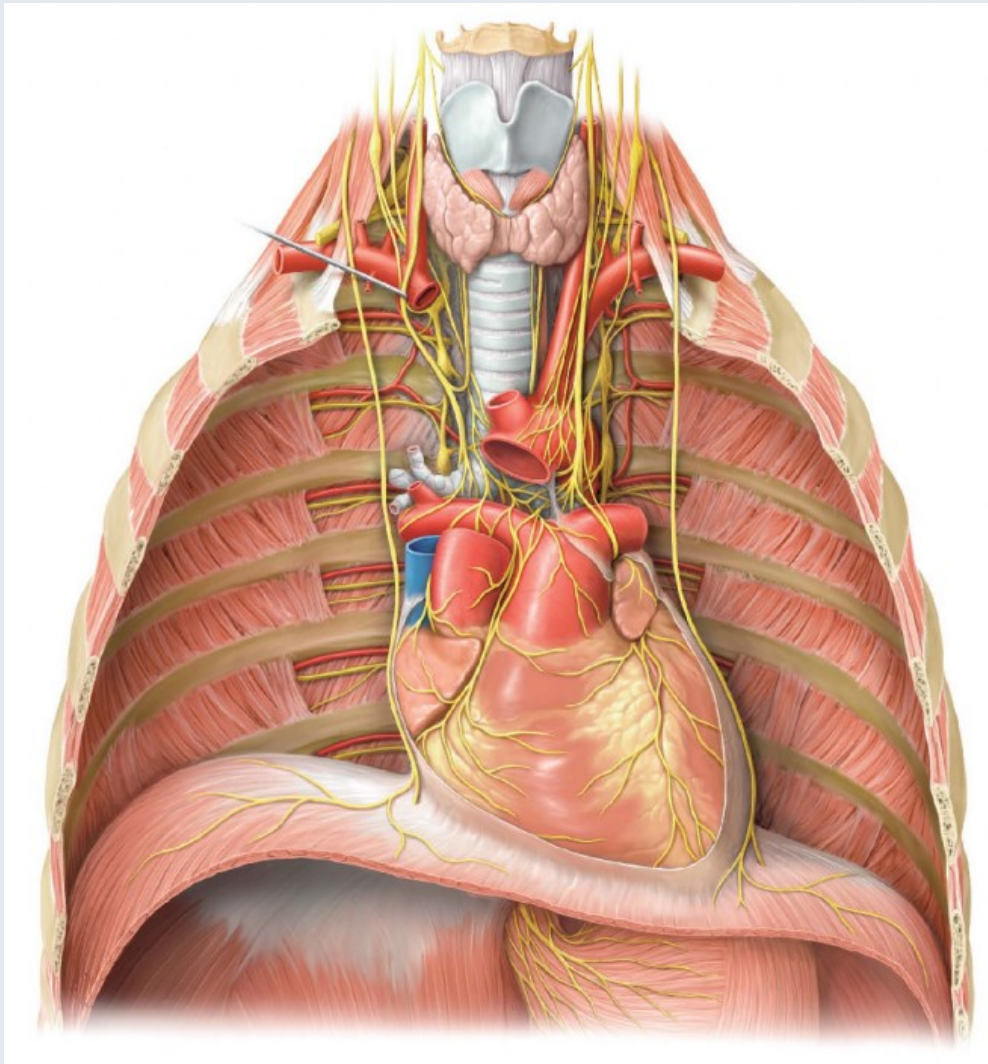


Abb. 2-123 **Typen der Myokardversorgung** A. coronaria sinistra rot A. coronaria dextra schwarz 1. A. interventricularis posterior 2. A. interventricularis anterior a) Normaltyp der Versorgungsgebiete beider Koronararterien b) Linkstyp der Versorgungsgebiete beider Koronararterien c) Rechtstyp der Versorgungsgebiete beider Koronararterien

Erregungsleitungssystem

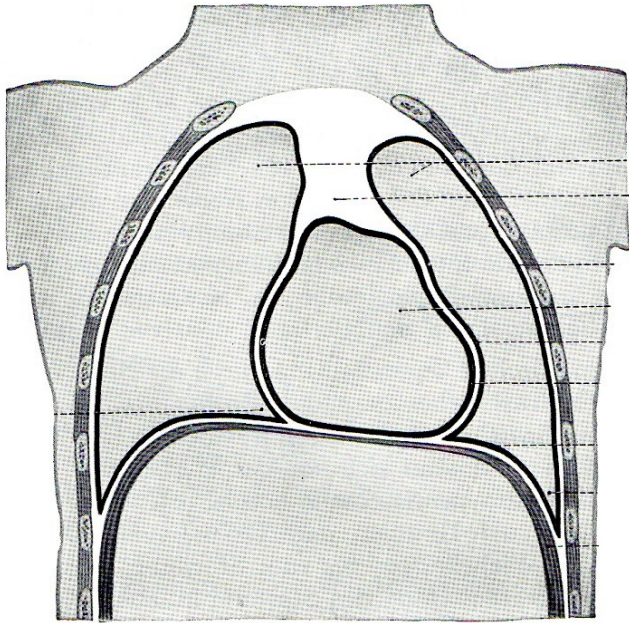


Extracardialis plexus cardiacus



Pericardium

Hafferl



Es besteht aus 2 Blättern:

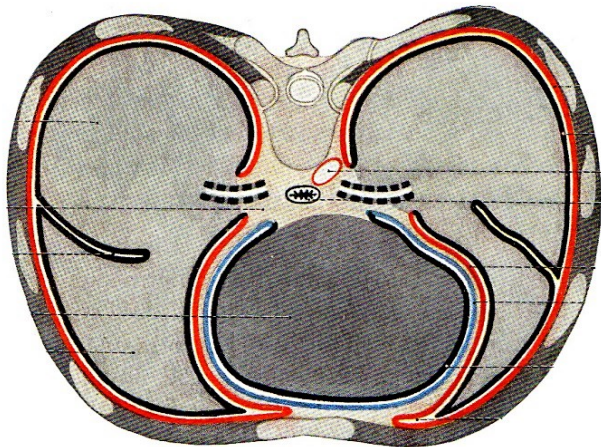
a) lamina parietalis pericardii / pericardium parietale

2 Blätter: äußere fibrose + innere serose

b) lamina visceralis pericardii / pericardium viscerale = **epicardium**

zwischen a) und b): Cavum pericardiale

liquor pericardii füllt es aus (~50 ml, hellgelbe Flüssigkeit)



Pericardium

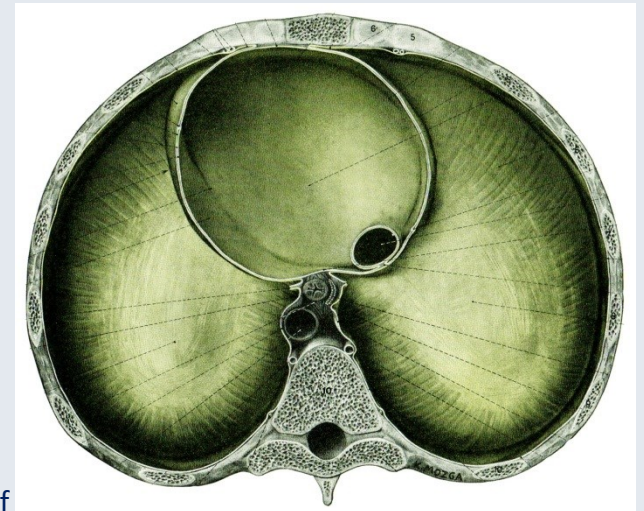
Die fibrose Sicht ist an die Umgebung befestigt:

- ligg. sternopericardiaca (an Sternum)
- centrum tendineum (Diaphragma)
- porta arteriosa (an Aorta und Truncus pulm.)
- porta venosa (an Vv. cavae and Vv. pulmonales)
- lig. tracheopericardiacum (an Trachea)

spatium pleuromediastinale (n. phrenicus, a. et v. pericardiocophrenica)

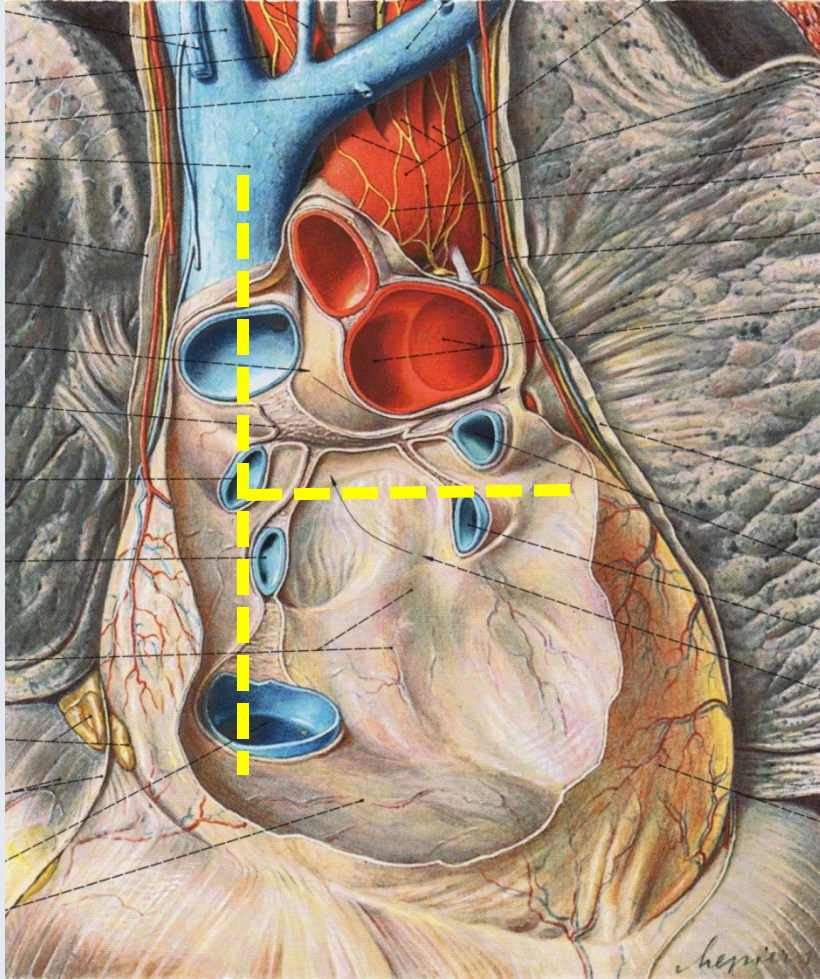


Pernkopf



Pernkopf

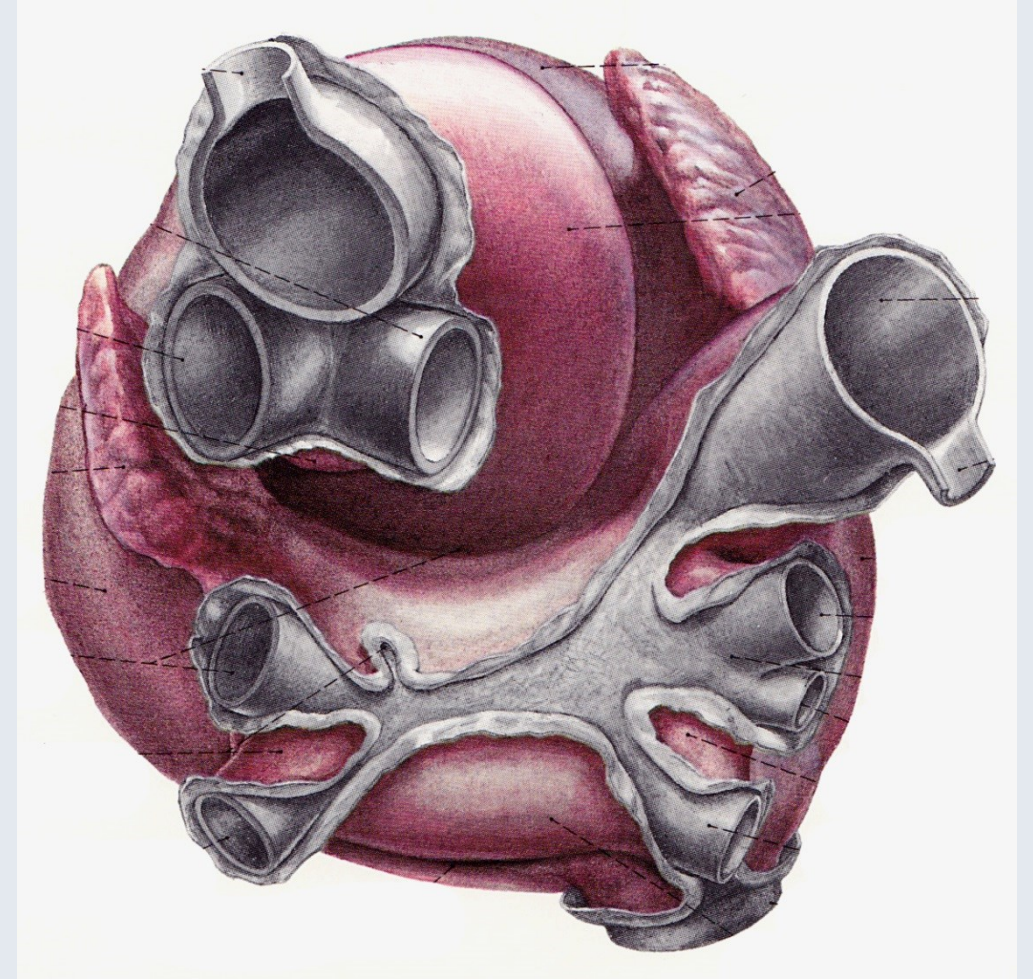
Umschlaglinien zw. 2 Blättern



Sobotta

„8“

Sappey „T“



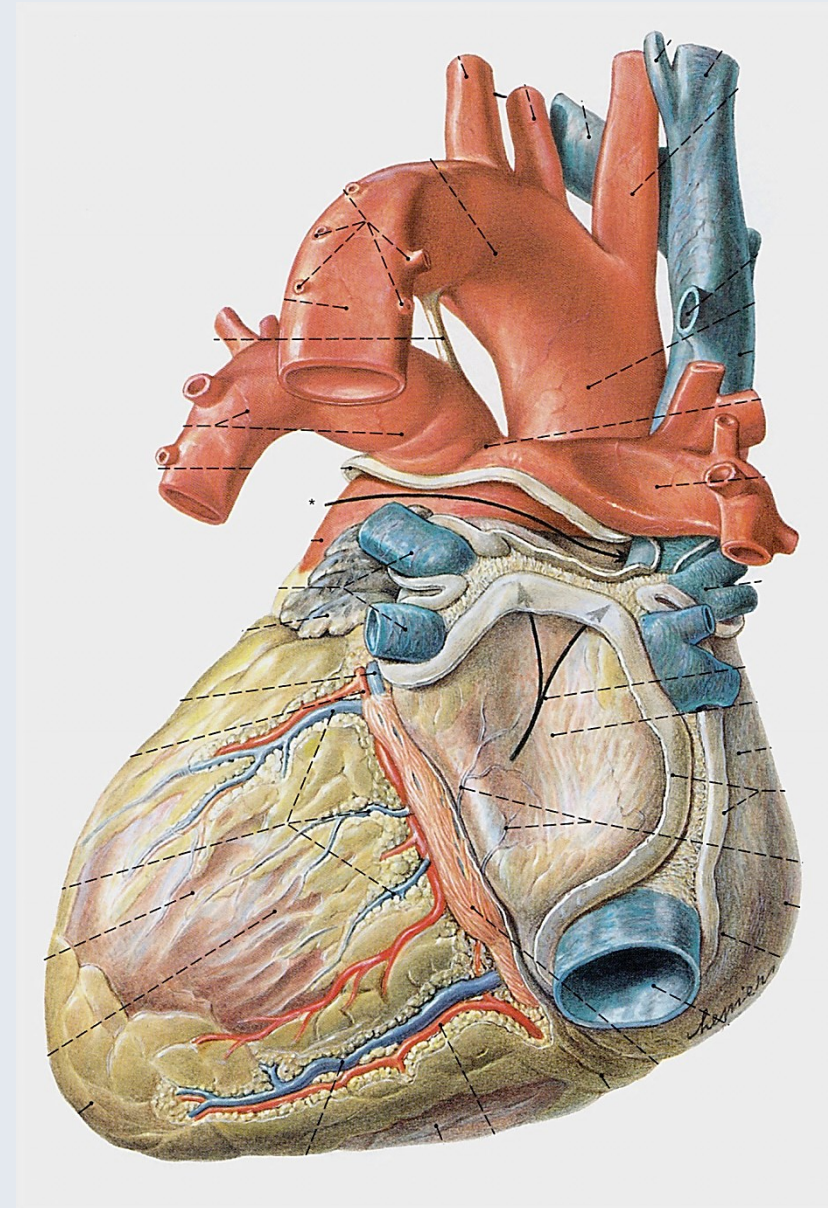
Pernkopf

Sinus pericardii

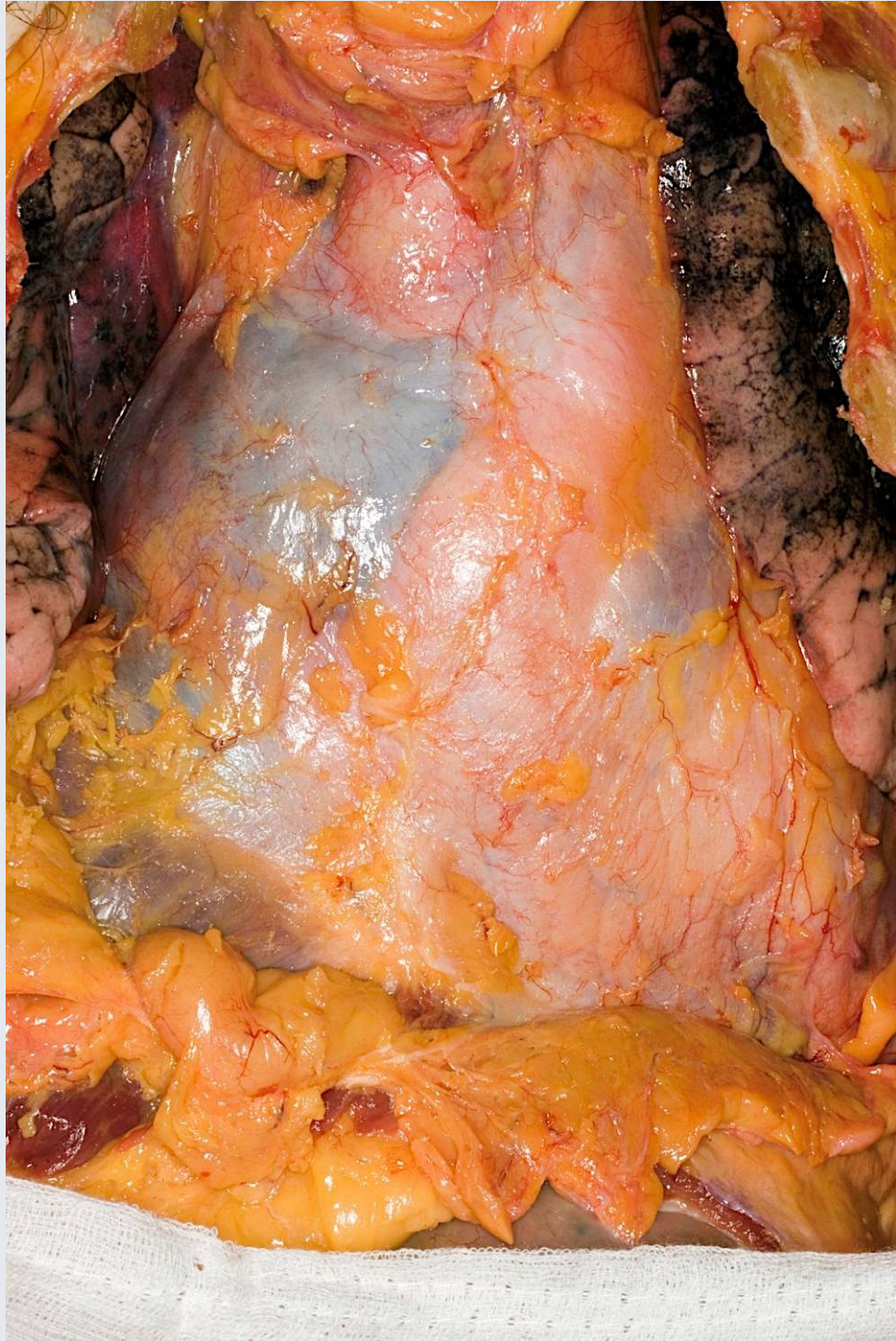
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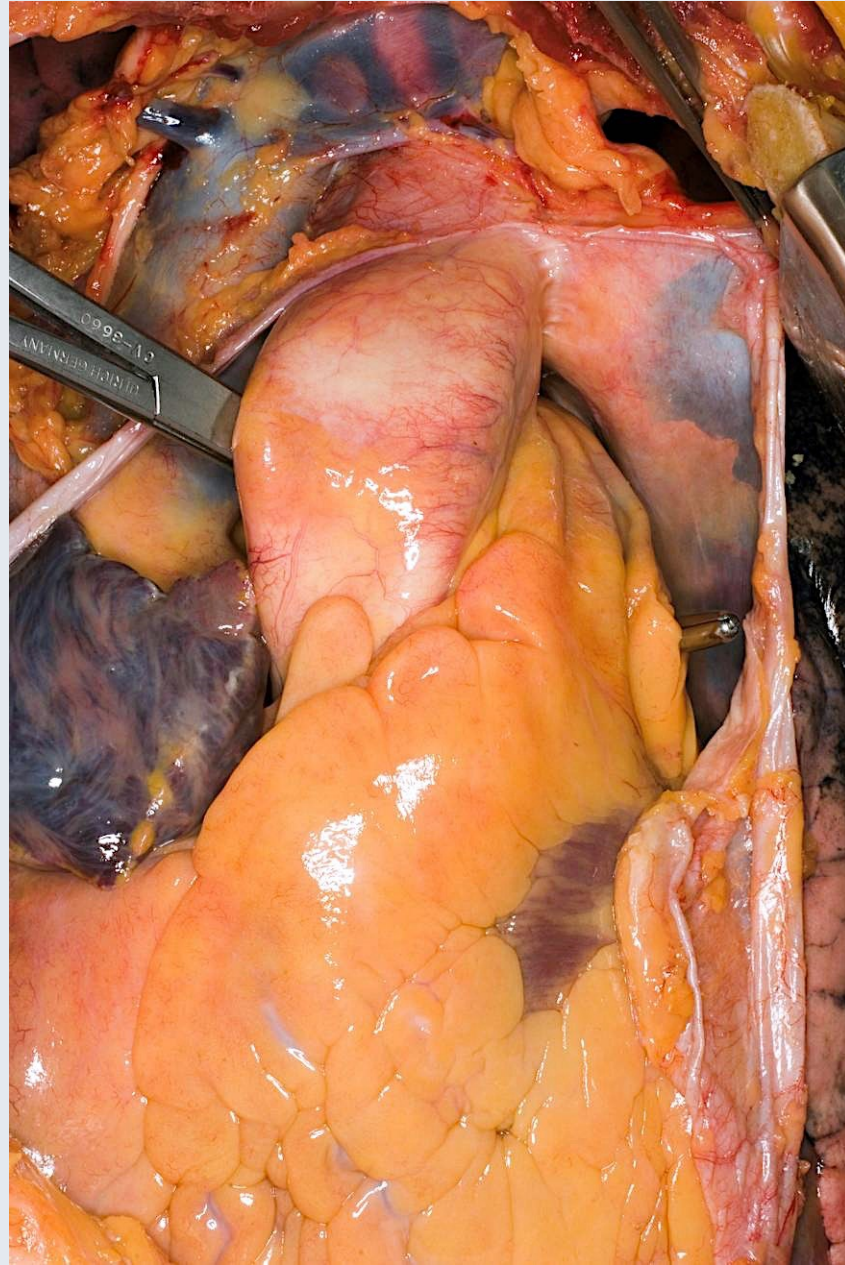
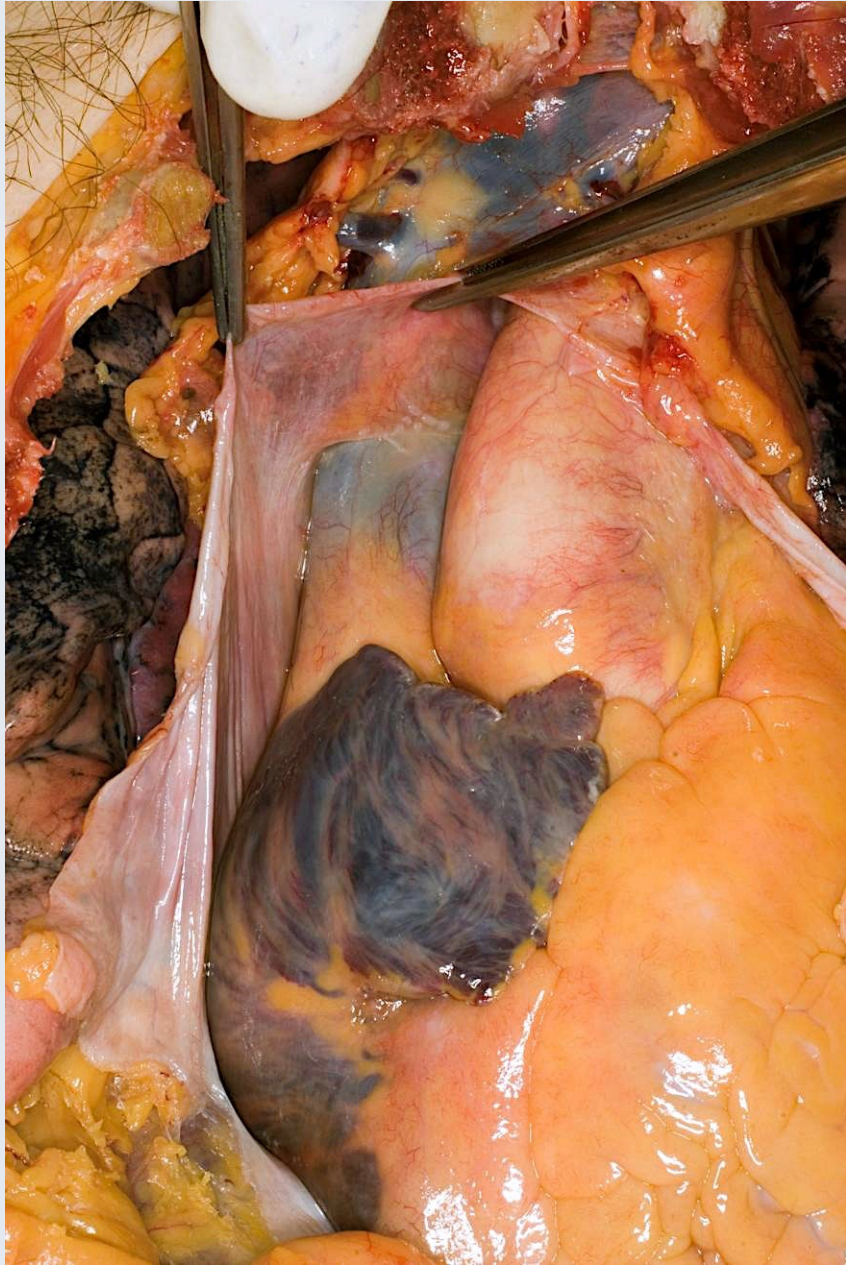


Sinus obliquus pericardii
Sinus transversus pericardii



Sobotta

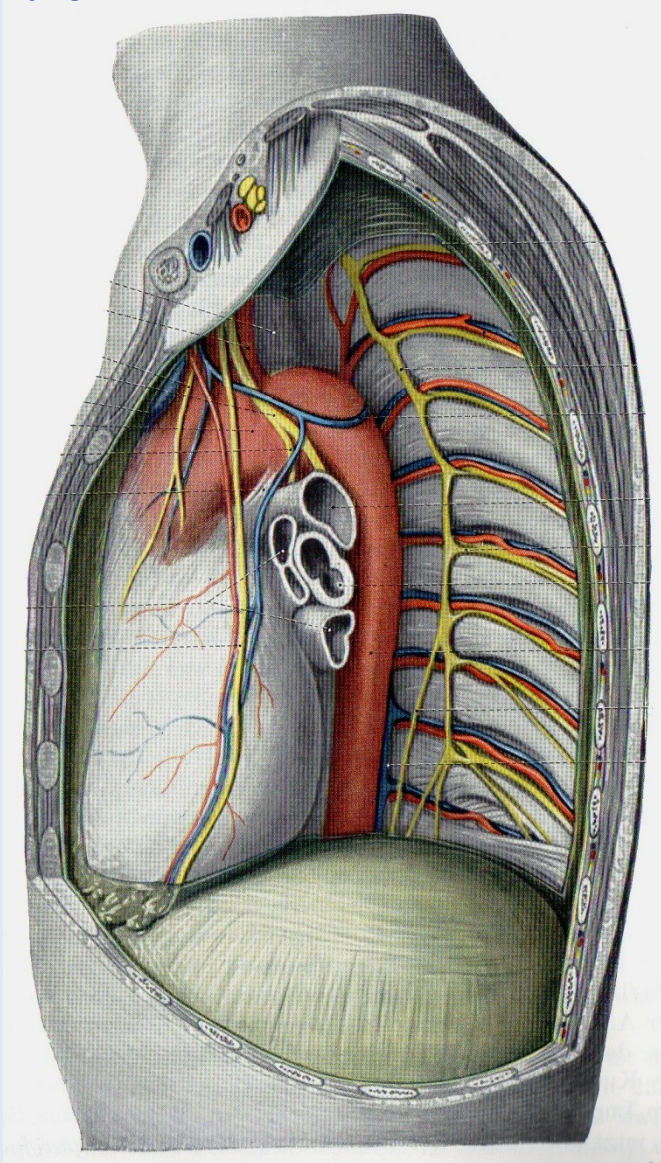






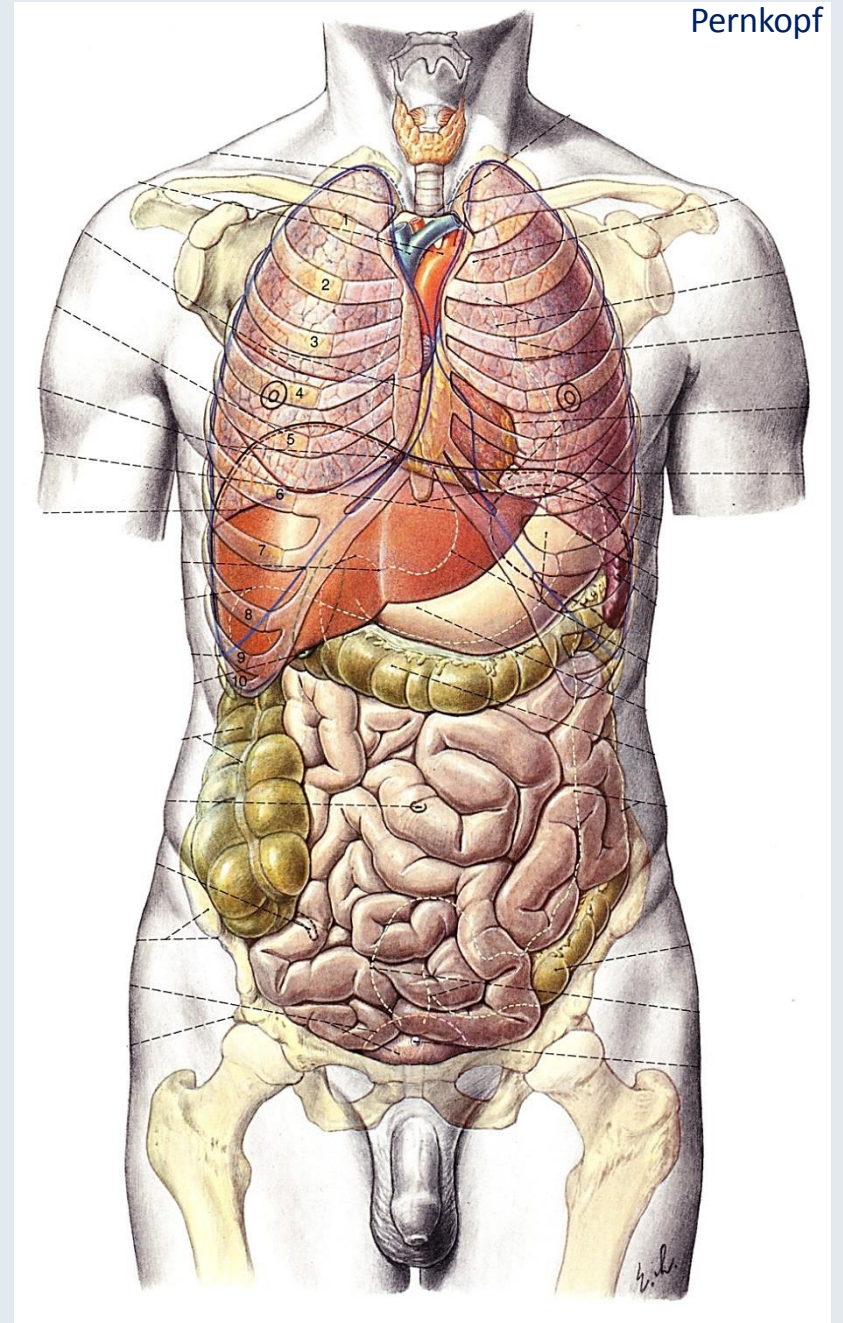
Situs cordis

Hafferl



mediastinum anterius
mediastinum cardiacum

Pernkopf



Situs cordis

RELATÍV
SZÍVTOMPULAT

RELATÍV
SZÍVTOMPULAT

Öffnung von VCS

3R2 – RK

(3. Rippe; rechte Seite; 2 cm
vom Rippenknorpel)

Linker Endpunkt der Projektion vom Sulcus coronarius:

3L3 - RK

(3. Rippe; linke Seite; 3 cm vom
Rippenknorpel)

ABSZ.
SZÍV-
TOMP

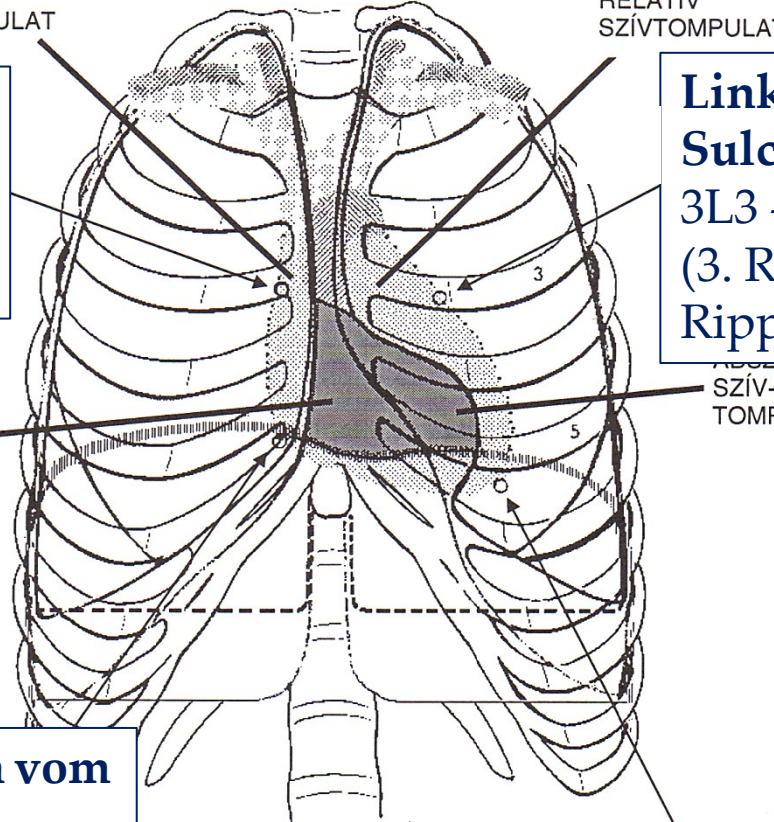
ABSZ.
SZÍV-
TOMP

Rechter Endpunkt der Projektion vom Sulcus coronarius:

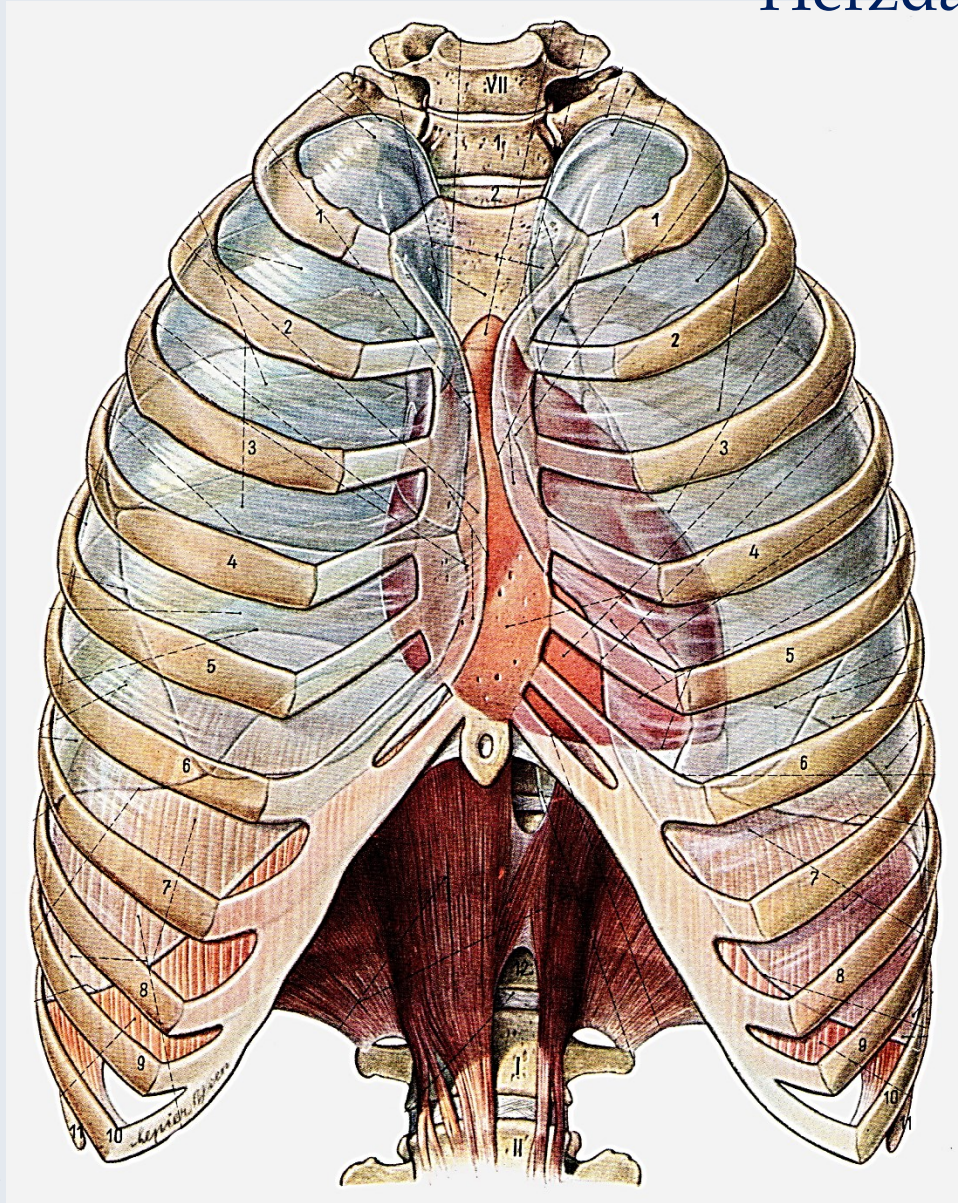
6R2 – RK

(6. Rippe; rechte Seite; 2 cm vom
Rippenknorpel)

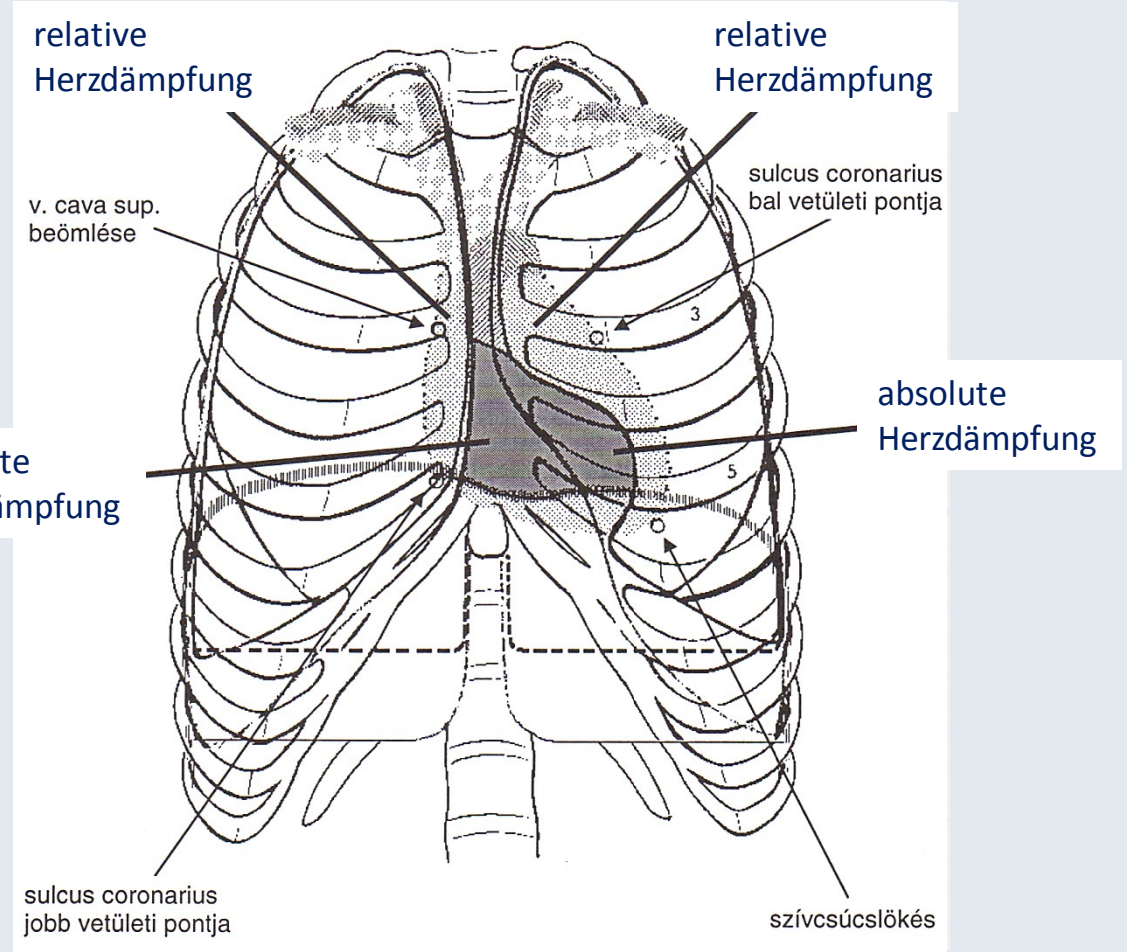
Herzspitzenstoß: 5L9



Herzdämpfungen



Pernkopf



Szél

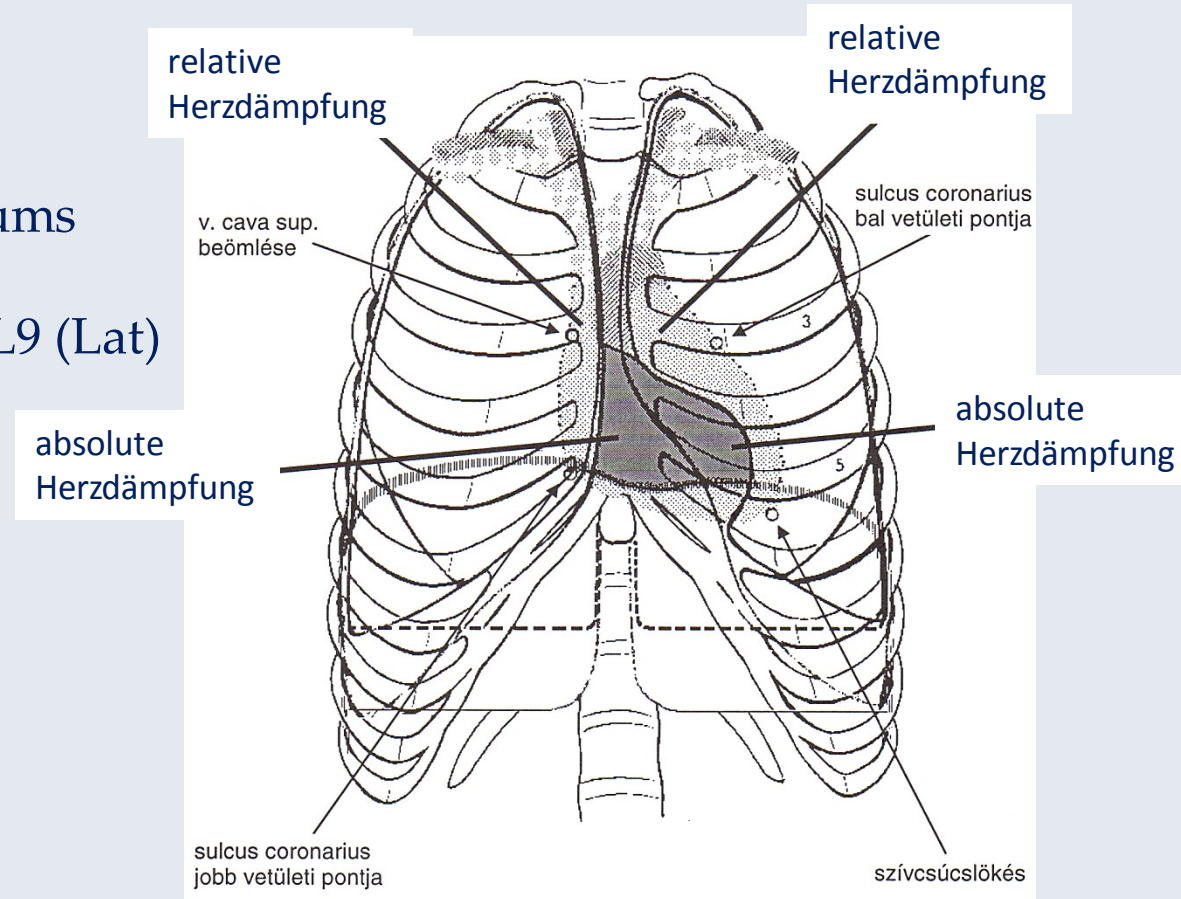
Herzdämpfungen

RELATIVE

- 5. Rippe (Inf)
- rechte Kante des Sternums
- 3. Rippe (Sup)
- vertikale Linie durch 5L9 (Lat)

ABSOLUTE

- 5. Rippe (Inf)
- linke Kante des Sternums
- 4. Rippe (Sup)
- vertikale Linie ~ 7 cm von der Mittellinie (Lat)



Auscultatio

Aortenklappe: 2R2

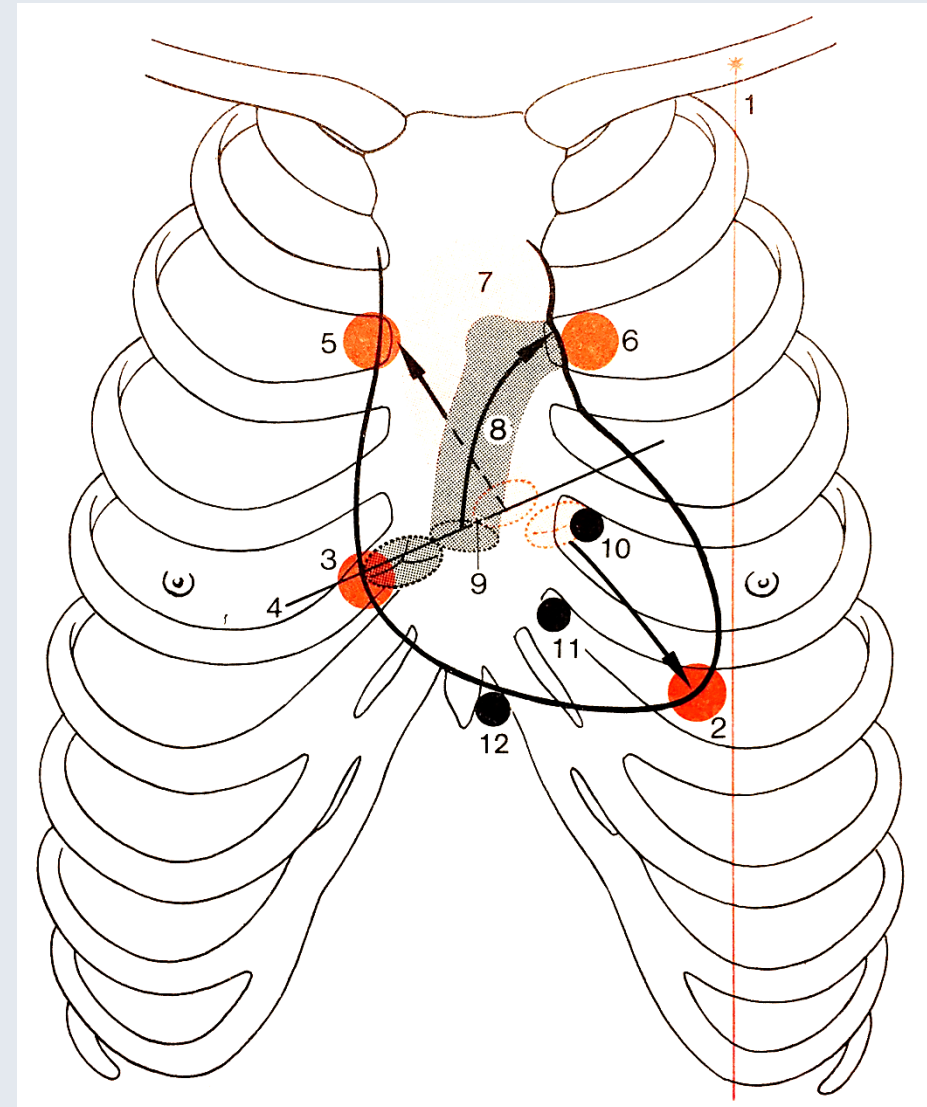
Truncus Pulmonalis: 2L2

Bicuspidalklappe: 5L9

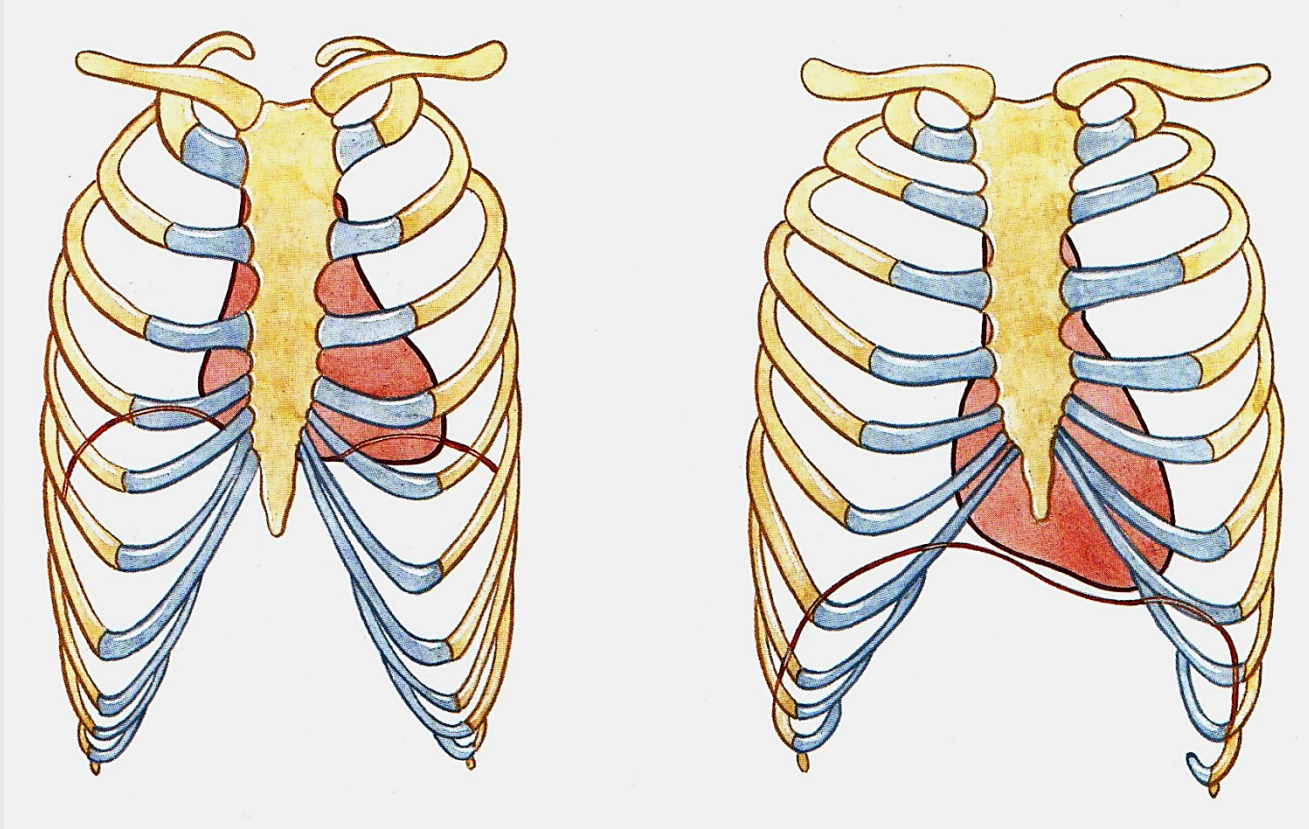
Tricuspidalklappe: 5-6R_Ps

(Parasternal)

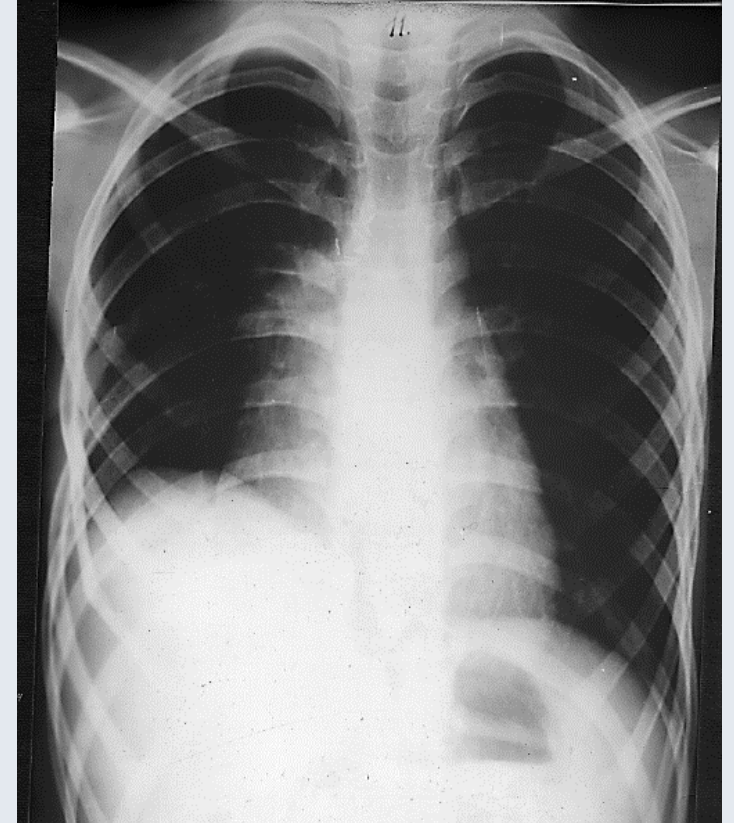
Punctum Maximum



... aber sie werden von vielen Faktoren beeinflusst.

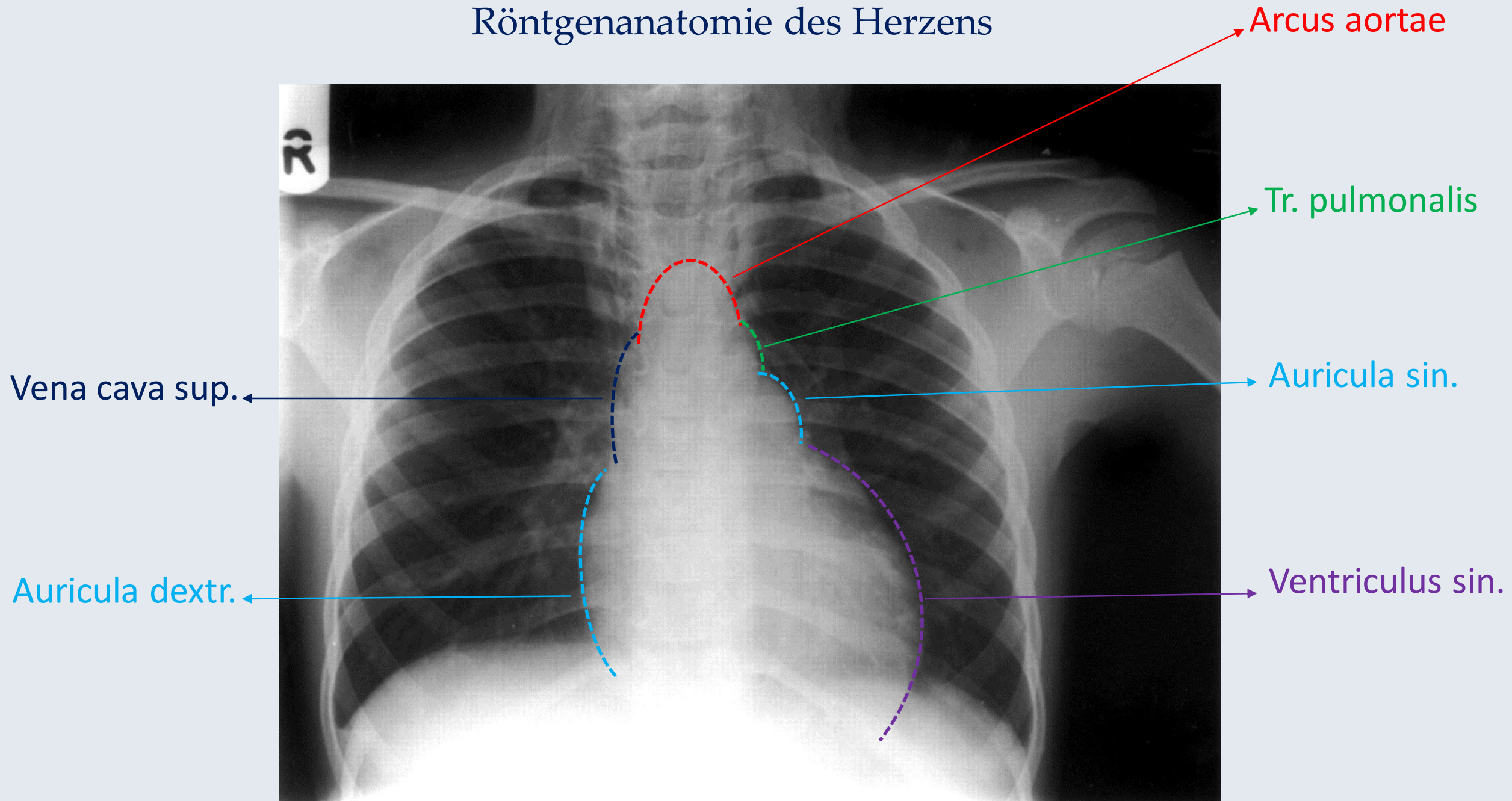


Sobotta

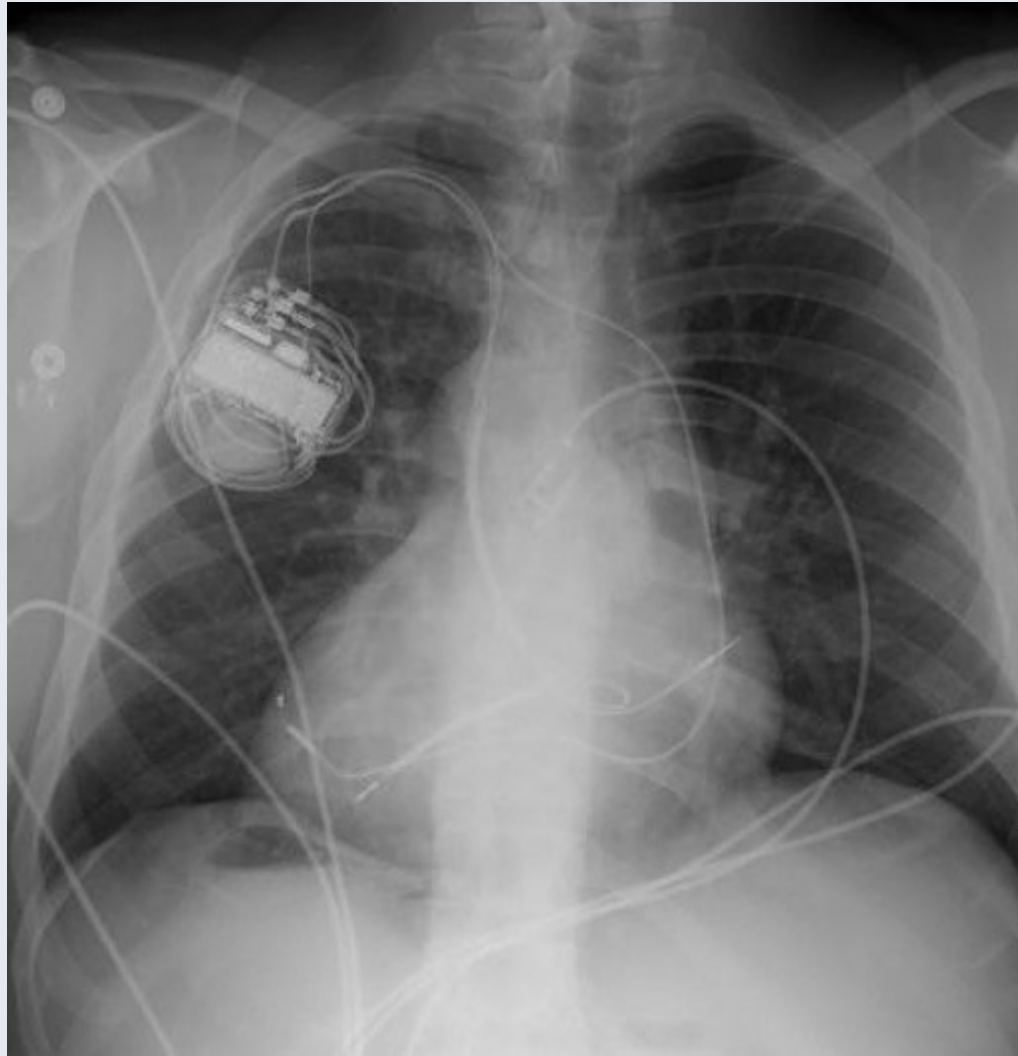


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Röntgenanatomie des Herzens



Situs inversus



Dextrocardia

