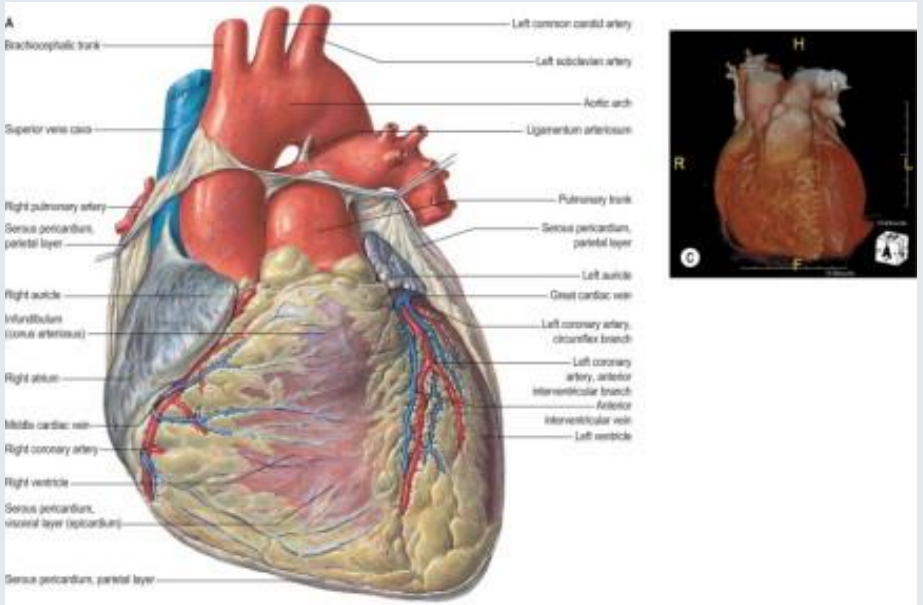
Pericardium, situs cordis. Auscultatio, Herzdämpfungen. Gefäße des Herzens und Erregungsleitungssystem

Gábor Baksa – László Bárány

Gefäße des Herzens



<u>Vasa privata</u>

- Aa. coronariae
- Vv. cordis

<u>Vasa publica</u>

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

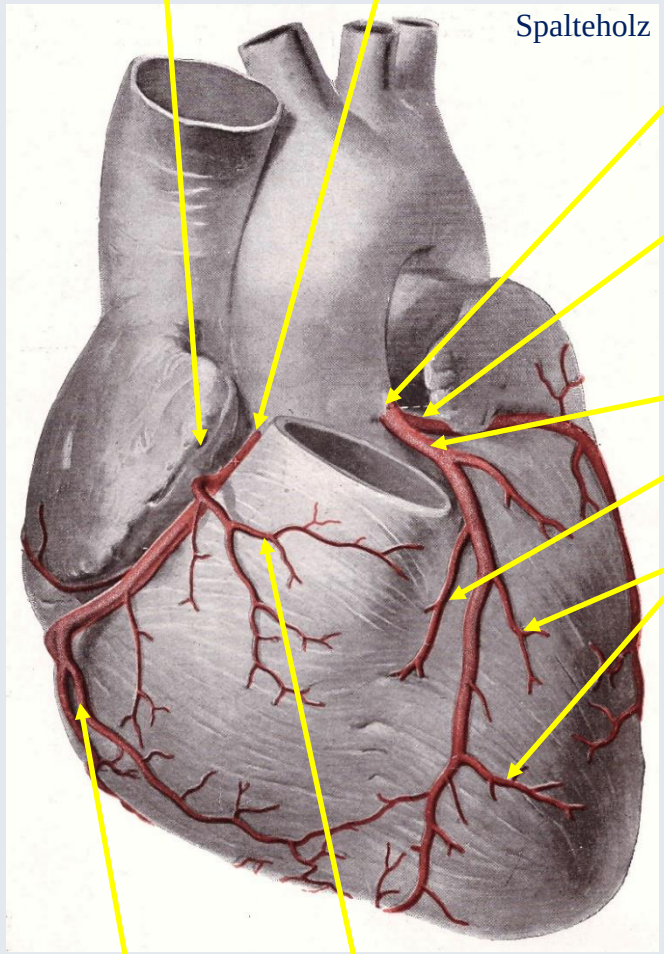
Sobotta

Dr. Ruttkay Tamás

Vasa privata →Aa. coronariae

Ramus nodi sinuatrialis

Arteria coronaria dextra



Spalteholz

Arteria coronaria sinistra

Ramus circumflexus

Ramus marginalis sinister

Ramus interventricularis anterior

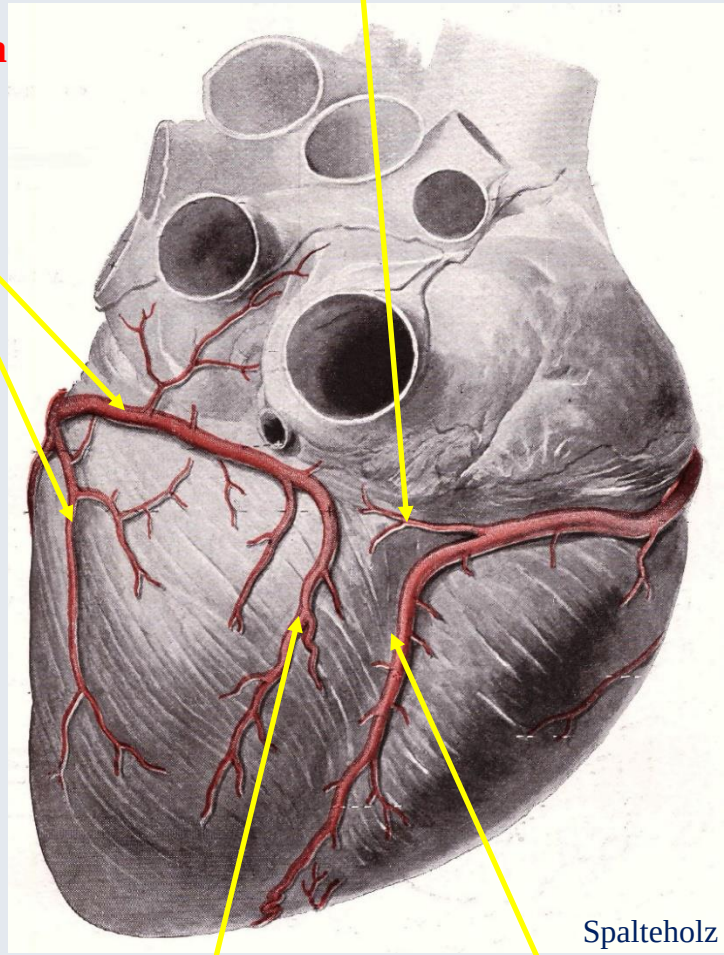
Ramus interventricularis septalis

Ramus lateralis/diagonalis

Ramus coni arteriosi

Ramus marginalis dexter

Ramus nodi atrioventricularis

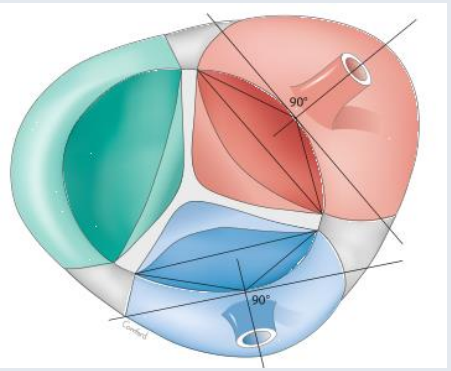


Spalteholz

Ramus posterior ventriculi sinistri

Ramus interventricularis posterior

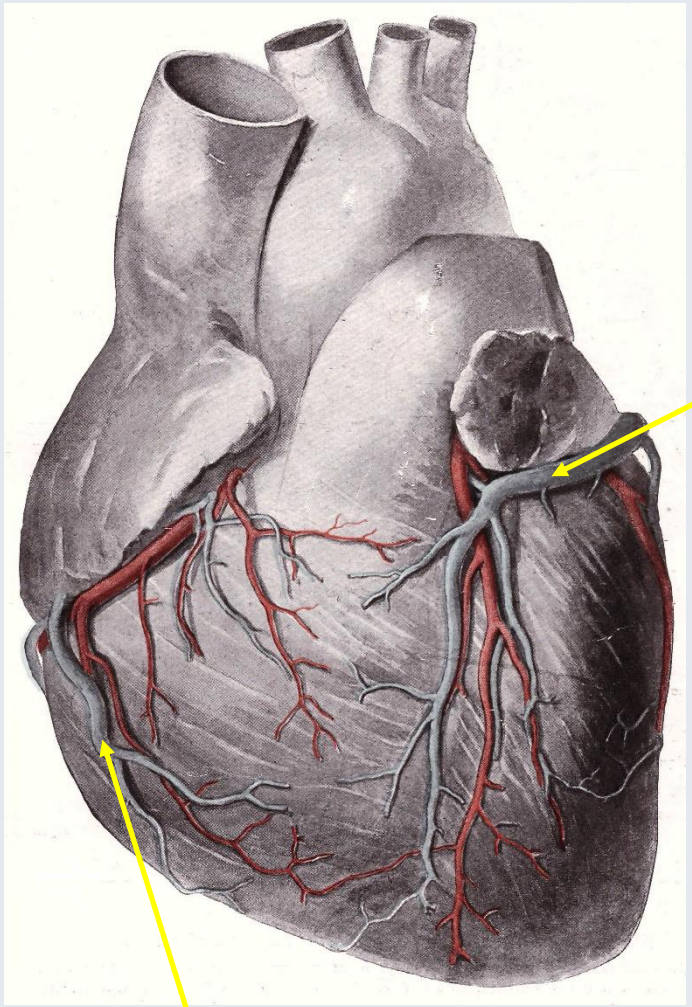
Sinus aortae sinistrum und dextrum



Berdajs

Dr. Ruttkay Tamás

Vasa privata → Vv. cordis

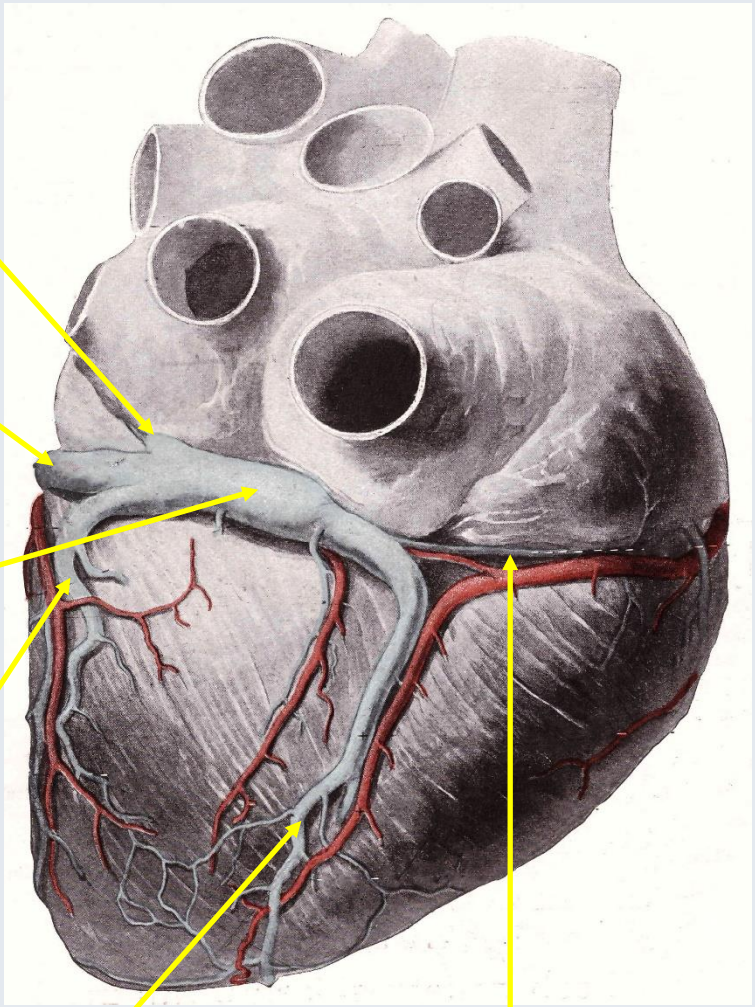


Vena obliqua
atrii sinistri
(Marschall-Vene)

Vena cordis magna

Sinus coronarius

Vena ventriculi
sinistri posterior



(Venae cordis anteriores)

Vena cordis media

Vena cordis parva

+ Venae cordis minimae

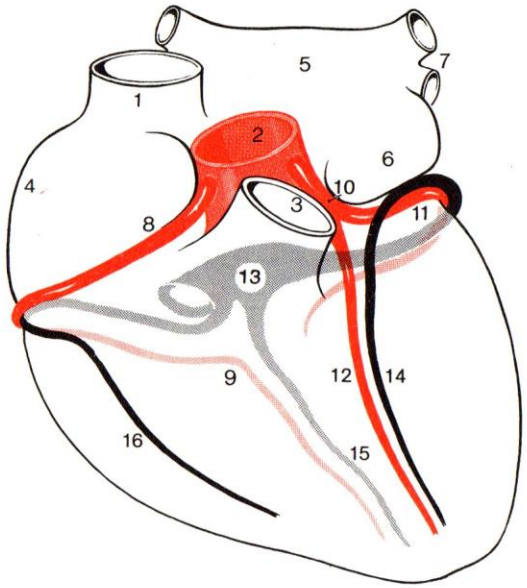


Abb. 2–121 **Verlauf der Kranzgefäße** Aa. Vorderseite *rot*, Aa. Rückseite *rosa*. Vv. Vorderseite *schwarz*, Vv. Rückseite *grau* 1. V. cava superior 2. Aorta 3. Truncus pulmonalis 4. Atrium dextrum 5. Atrium sinistrum 6. Auricula sinistra 7. Vv. pulmonales sinistrae 8. A. coronaria dextra 9. Ramus 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

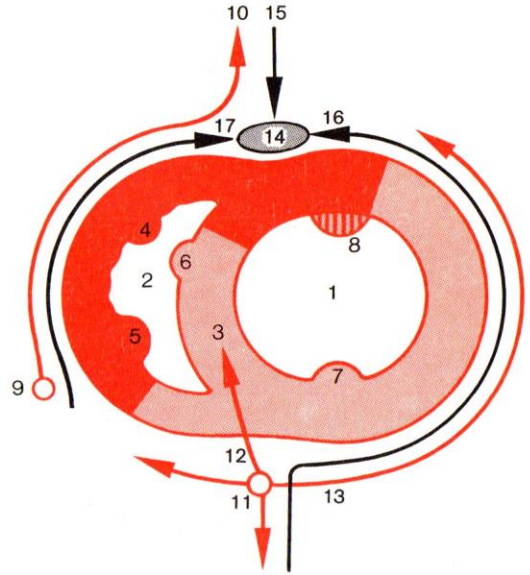


Abb. 2–122 **Normalversorgung des Myokards durch Aa. coronariae** A. coronaria dextra *rot*, A. coronaria sinistra *rosa*, Doppelt versorgtes Gebiet M. papillaris posterior *gestrichelt*. 1. Ventriculus sinister 2. Ventriculus dexter 3. Septum interventriculare 4. M. papillaris posterior 5. M. papillaris 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

Faller

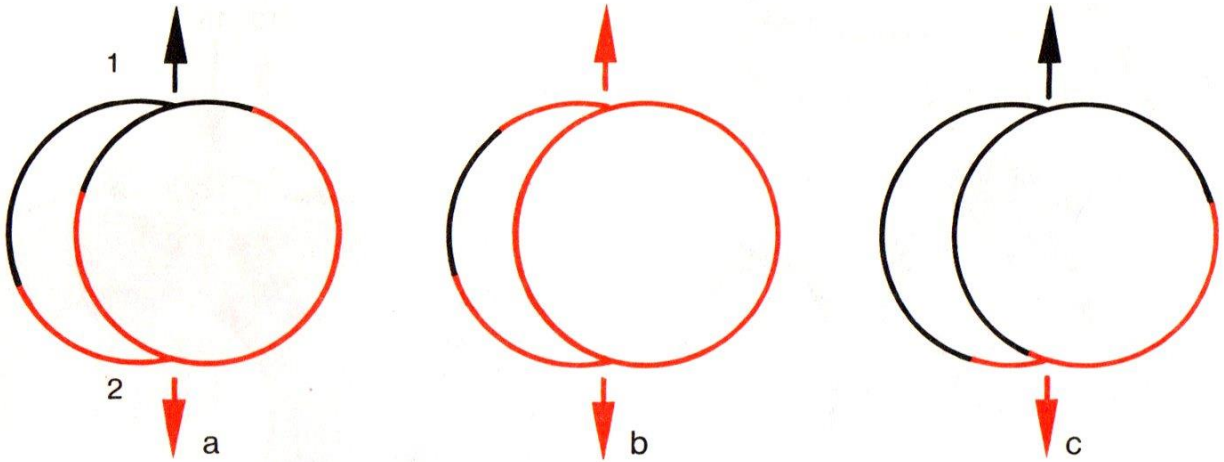


Abb. 2–123 **Typen der Myokardversorgung** A. coronaria sinistra *rot* A. coronaria dextra *schwarz* 1. A. interventricularis posterior 2. A. interventricularis anterior a) Normaltyp der Versorgungsgebiete beider Koronararterien b) Linkstyp der Versorgungsgebiete beider Koronararterien c) Rechtstyp der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

Faller

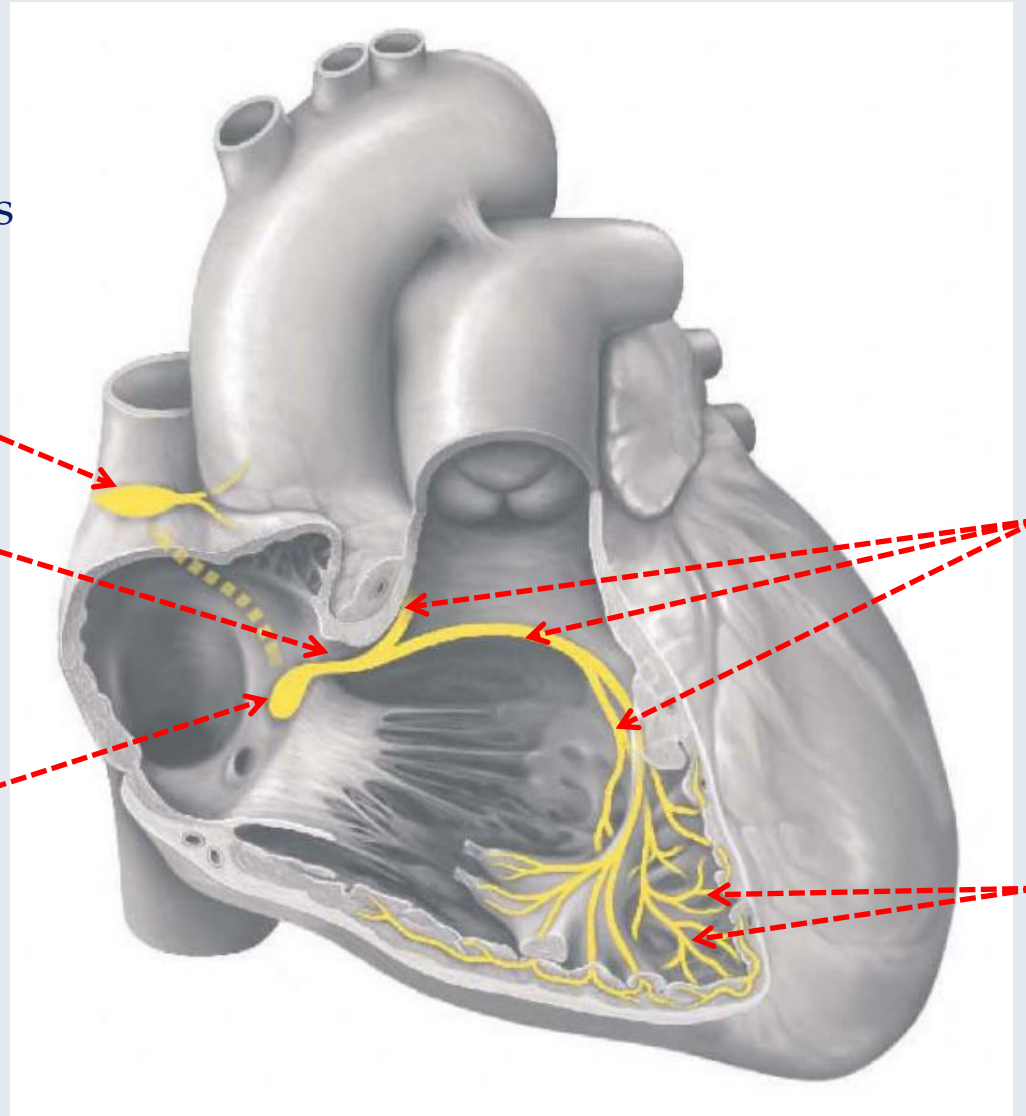
Dr. Lendvai Dávid

Erregungsleitungssystem

Nodus sinuatrialis
Keith-Flack

His Band [Fasciculus atrioventricularis]

Nodus atrioventricularis
Aschoff-Tawara

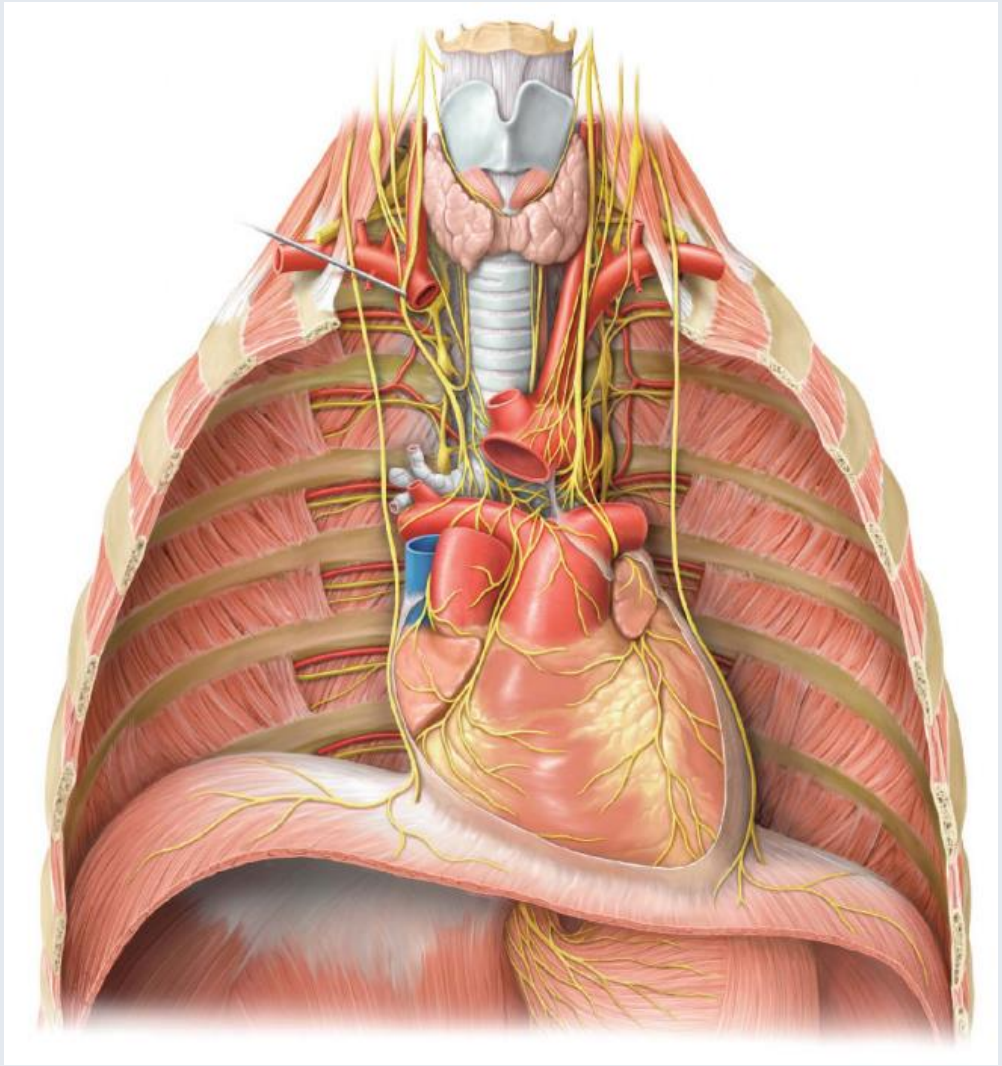


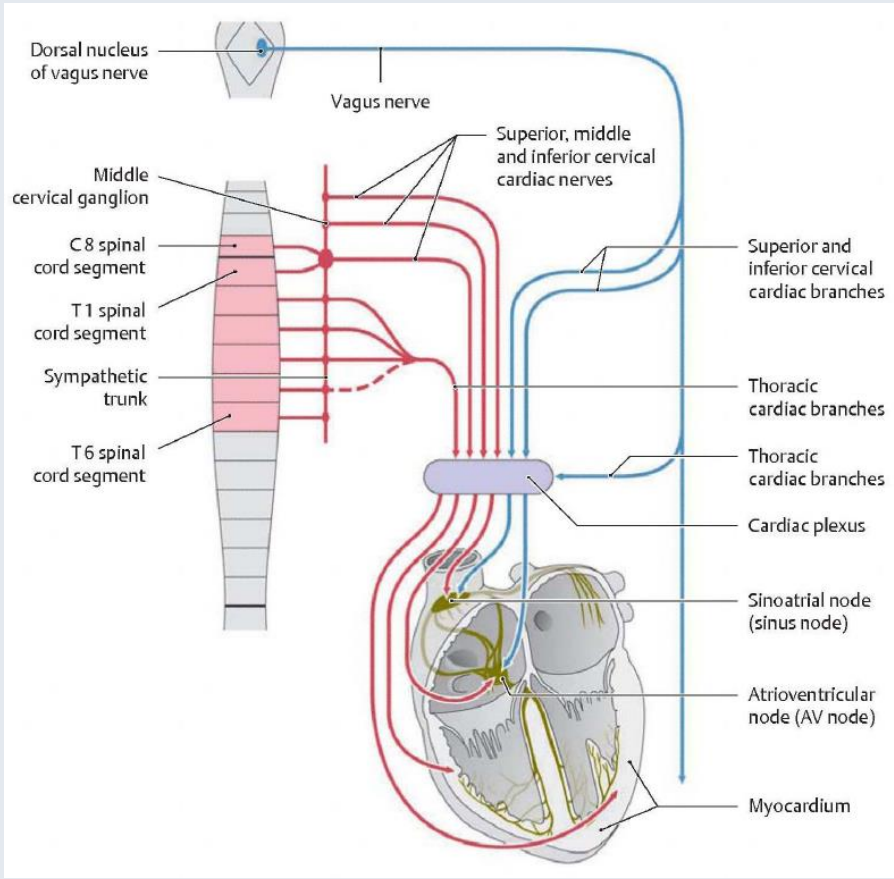
Tawara Schenkel
- Rechts
- Links
  - Crus ant.
  - Crus post.

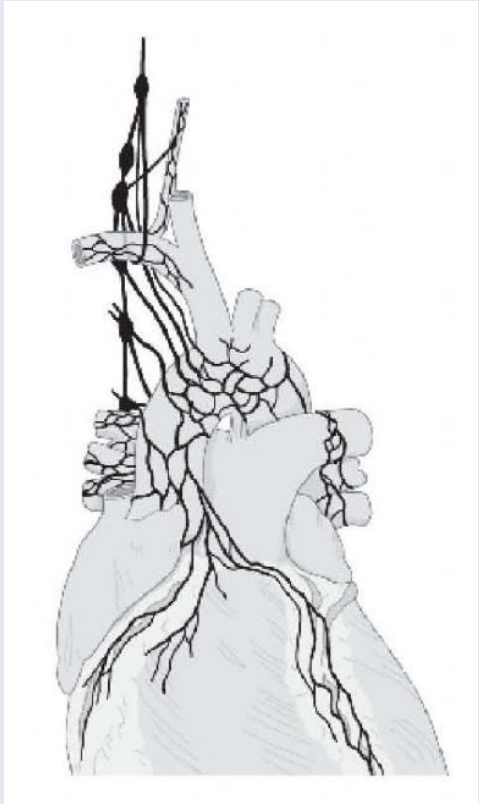
Purkinje Fasern

Dr. Lendvai Dávid

Extracardialis plexus cardiacus

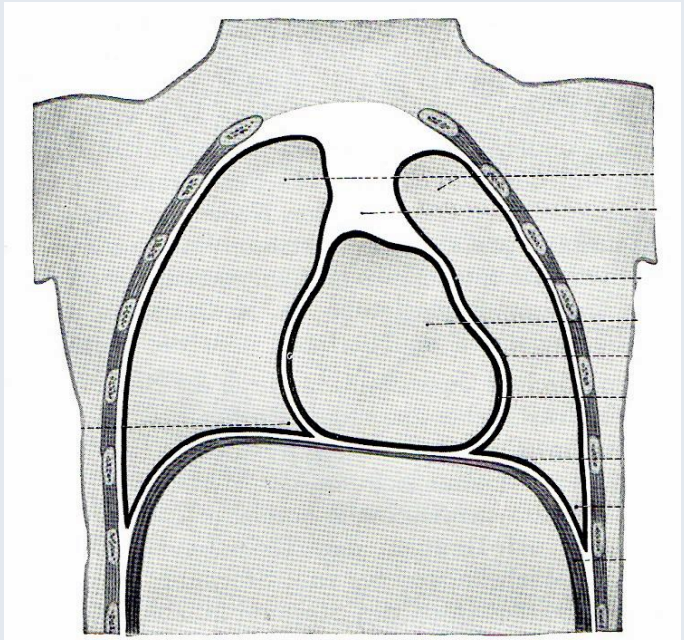


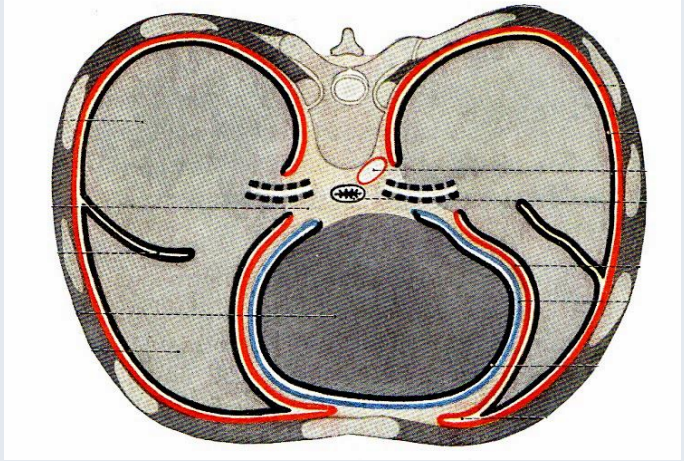




Pericardium

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)

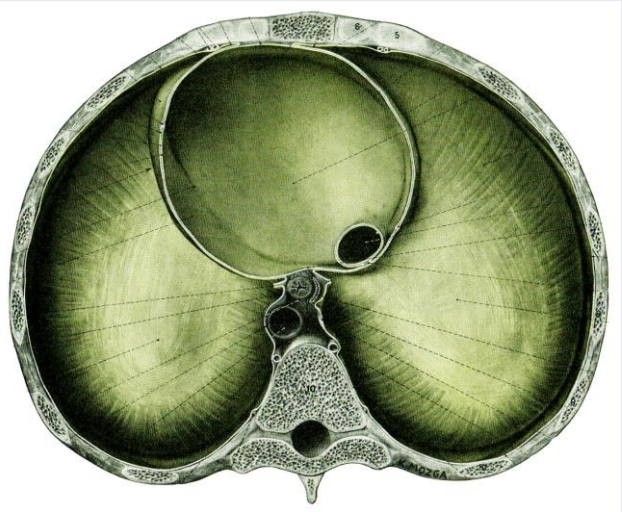
Pericardium

Pernkopf

Die fibrose Sicht ist an die Umbgebung befestigt:

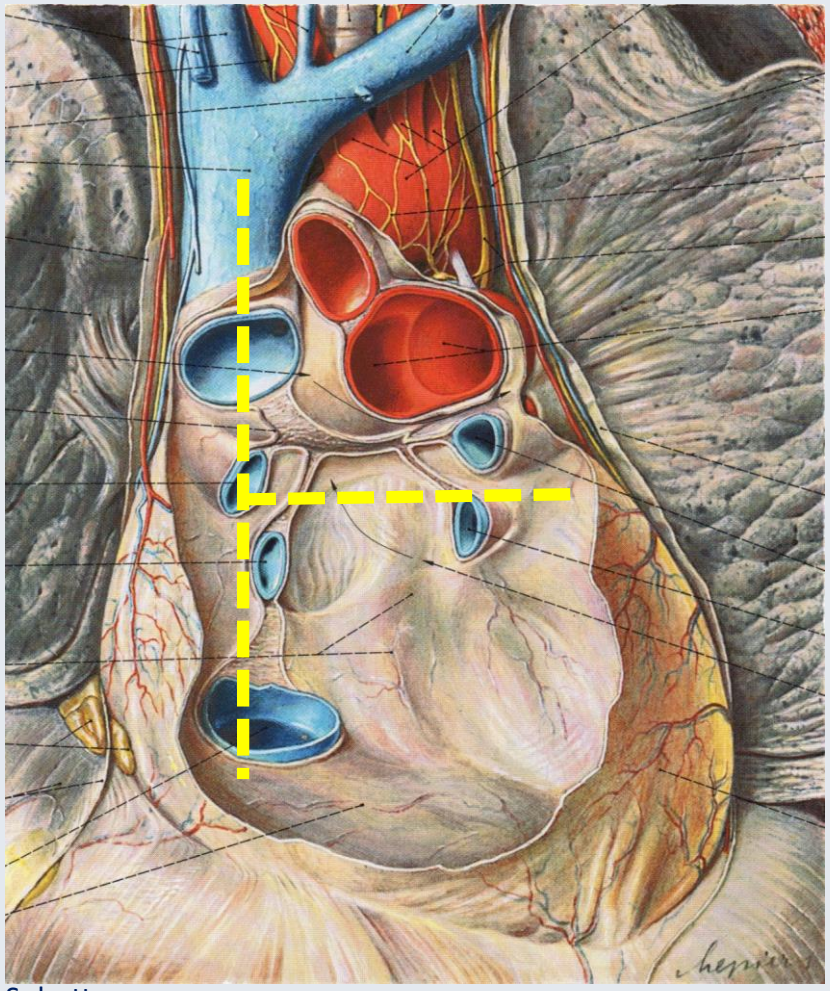
- ligg. sternopericardiaca (an Sternum)
- centrum tendineum (Diaphragma)
- porta arteriosa (an Aorta und Truncus pulm.)
- porta venosa (an Vv. cavae and Vv. pulmonales)
- lig. tracheopericardiacum (an Trachea)

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



Pernkopf

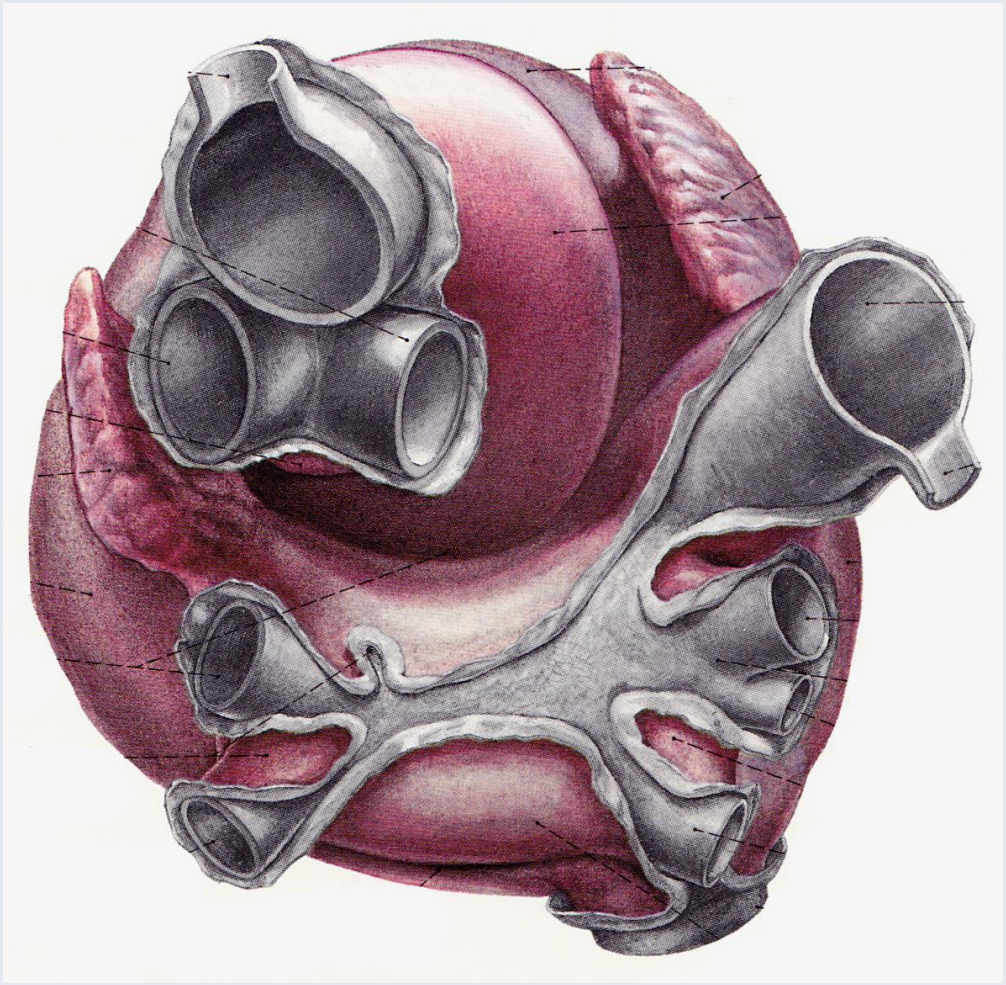
Umschlaglinien zw. 2 Blättern



Sobotta

„8”

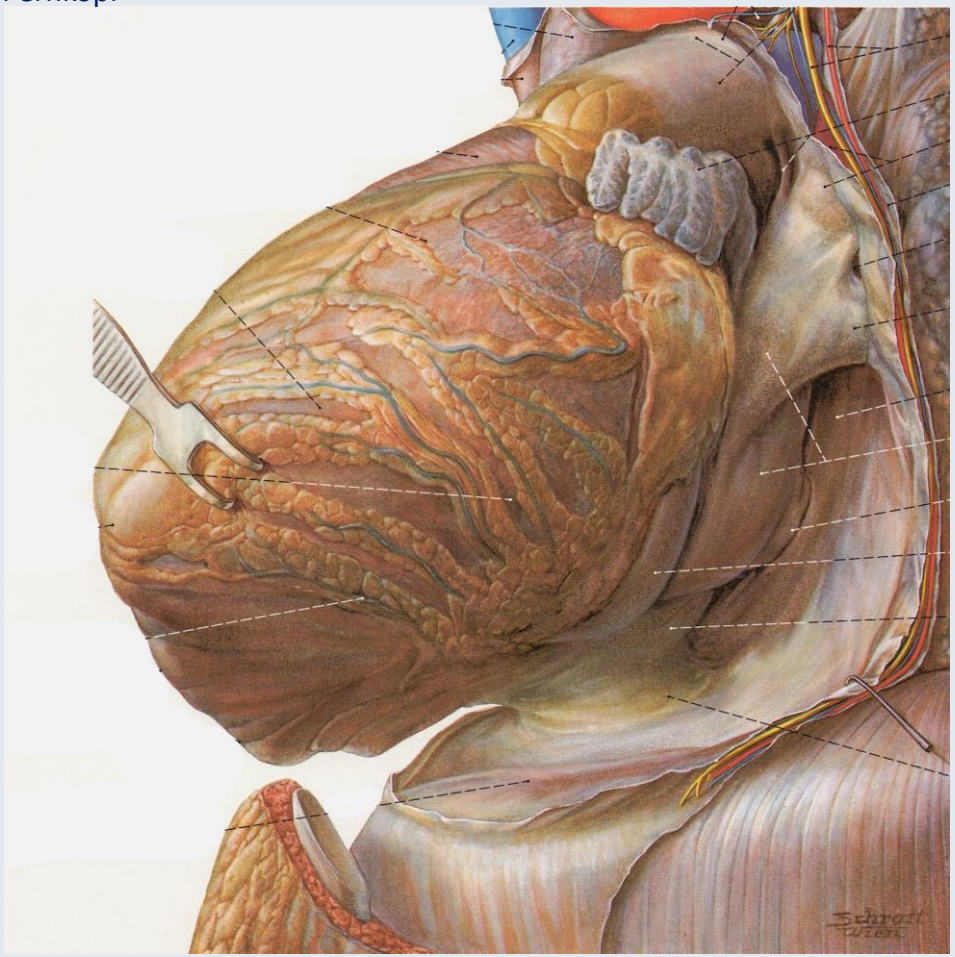
Sappey „T“

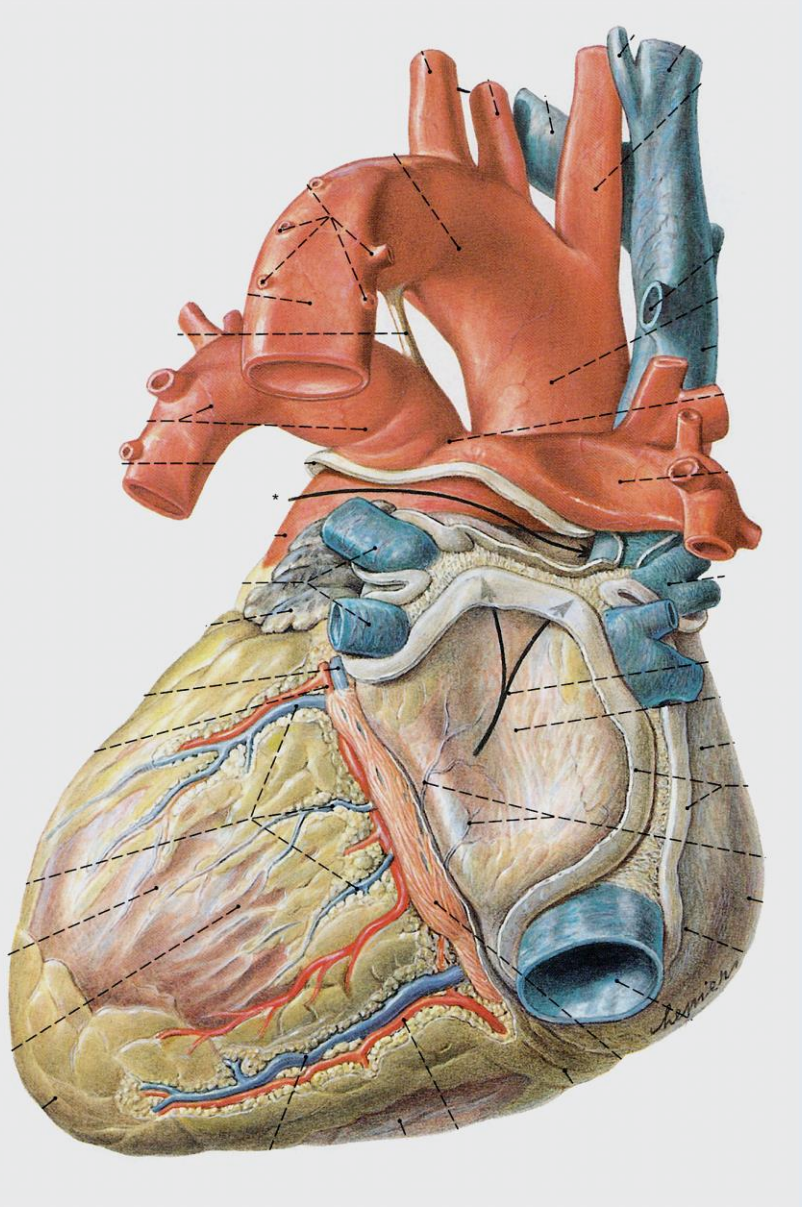


Pernkopf

Sinus pericardii

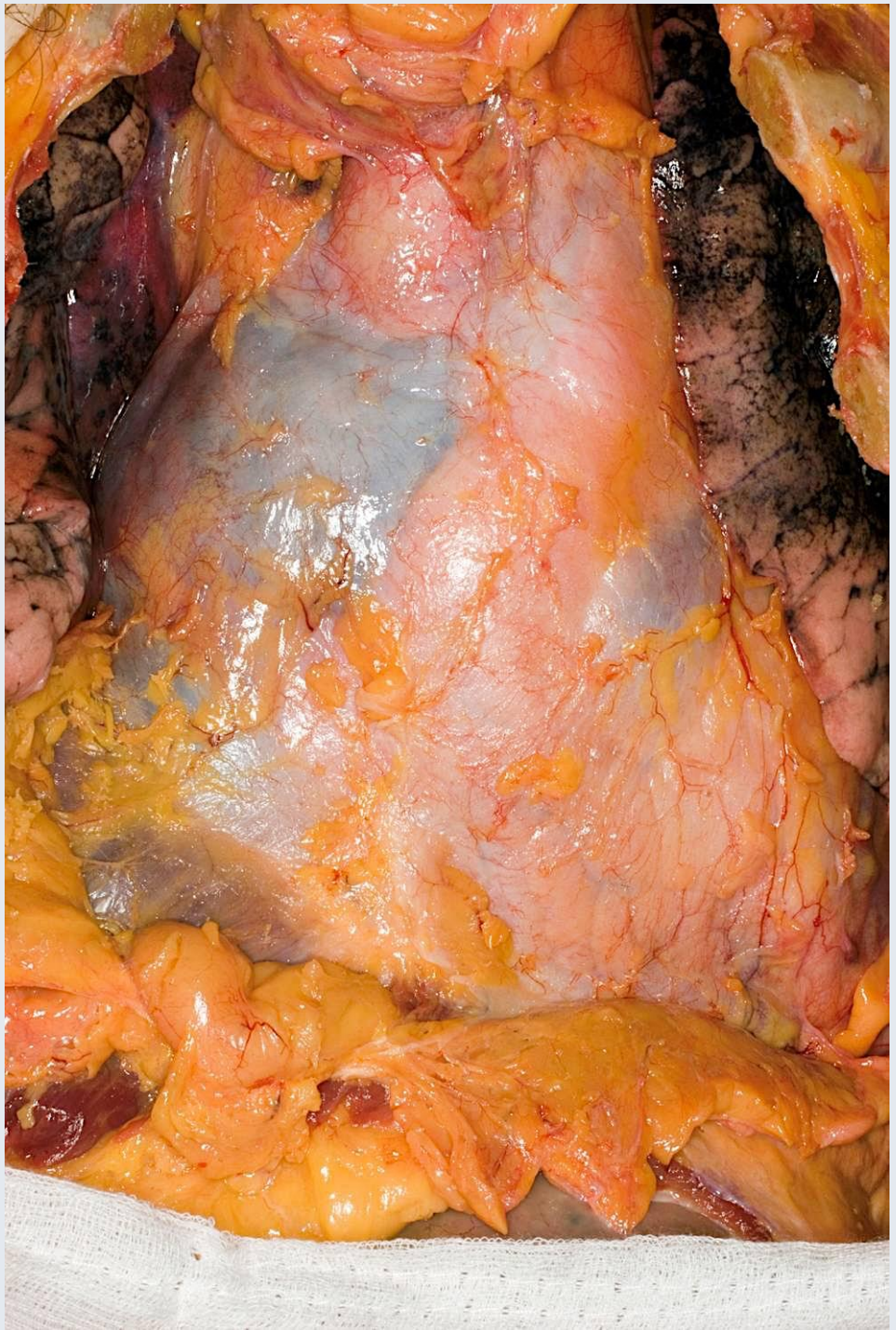
Pernkopf

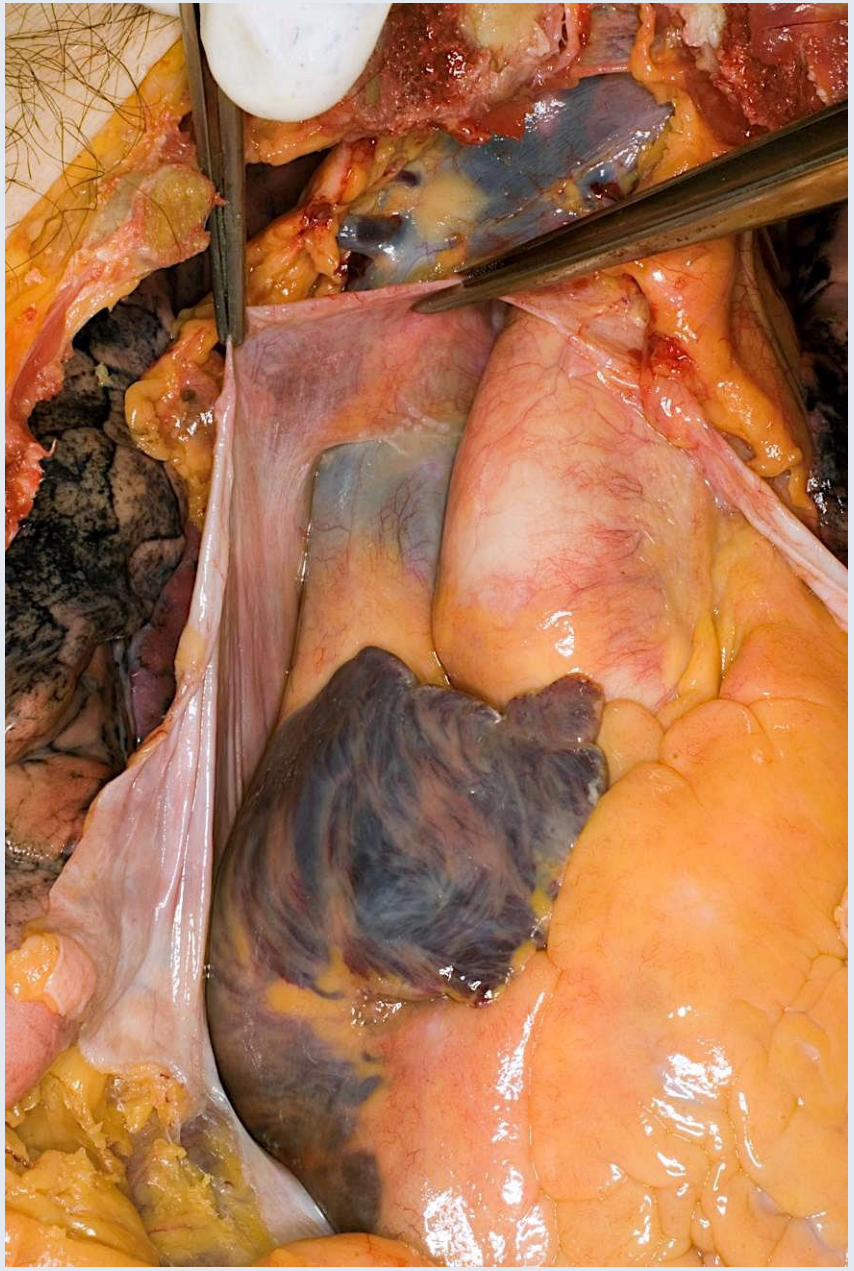


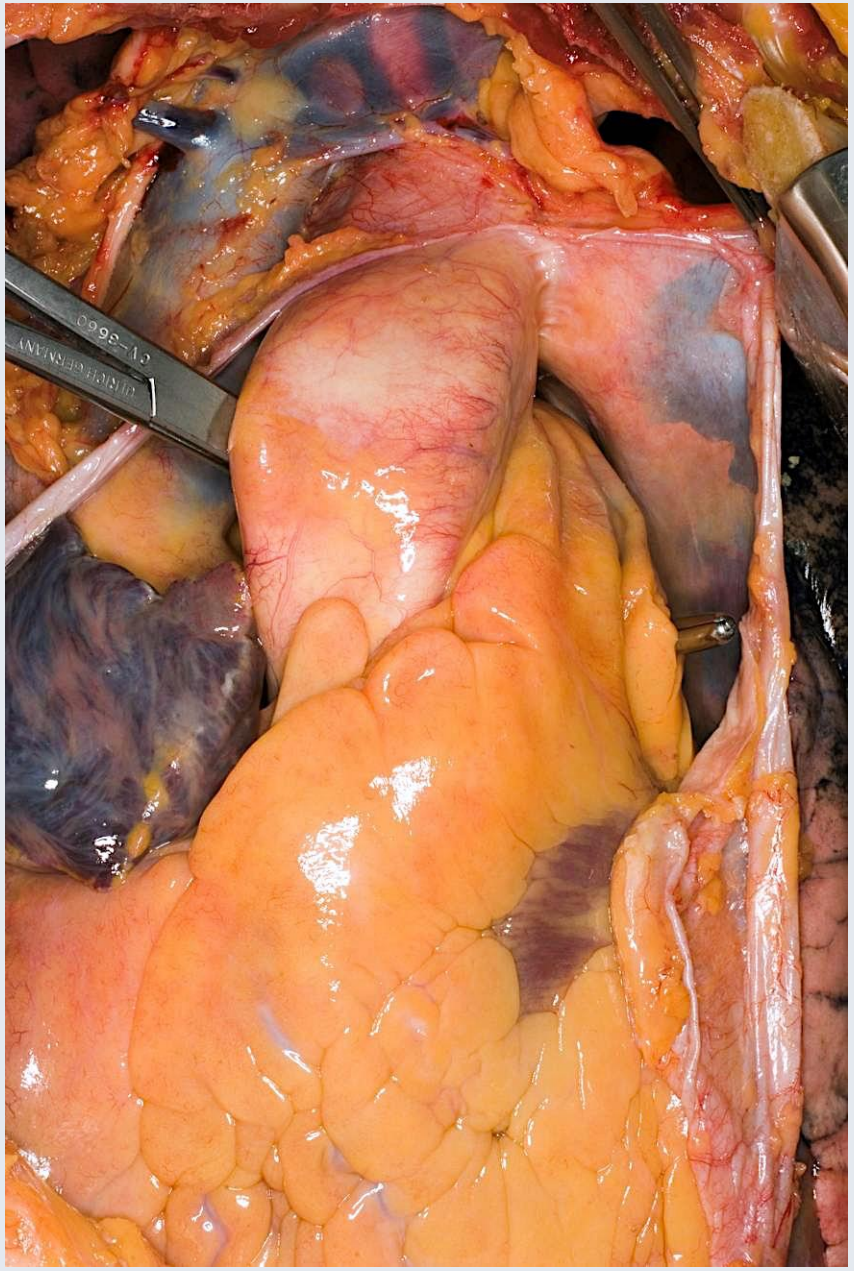


Sobotta

Sinus obliquus pericardii
Sinus transversus pericardii

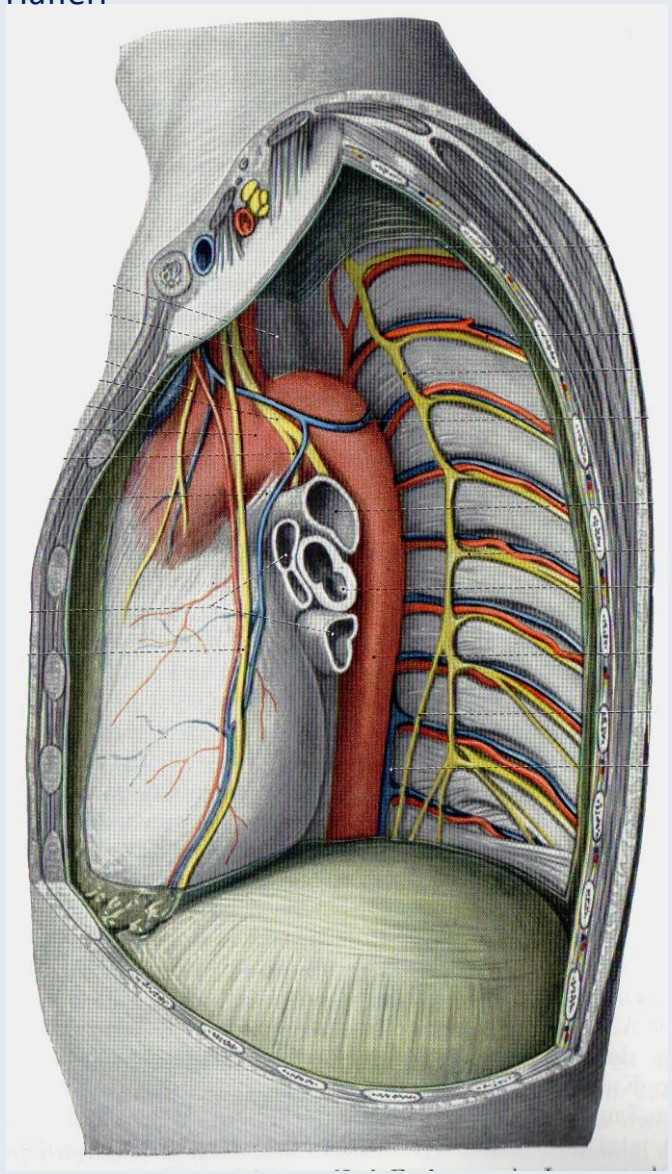






Situs cordis

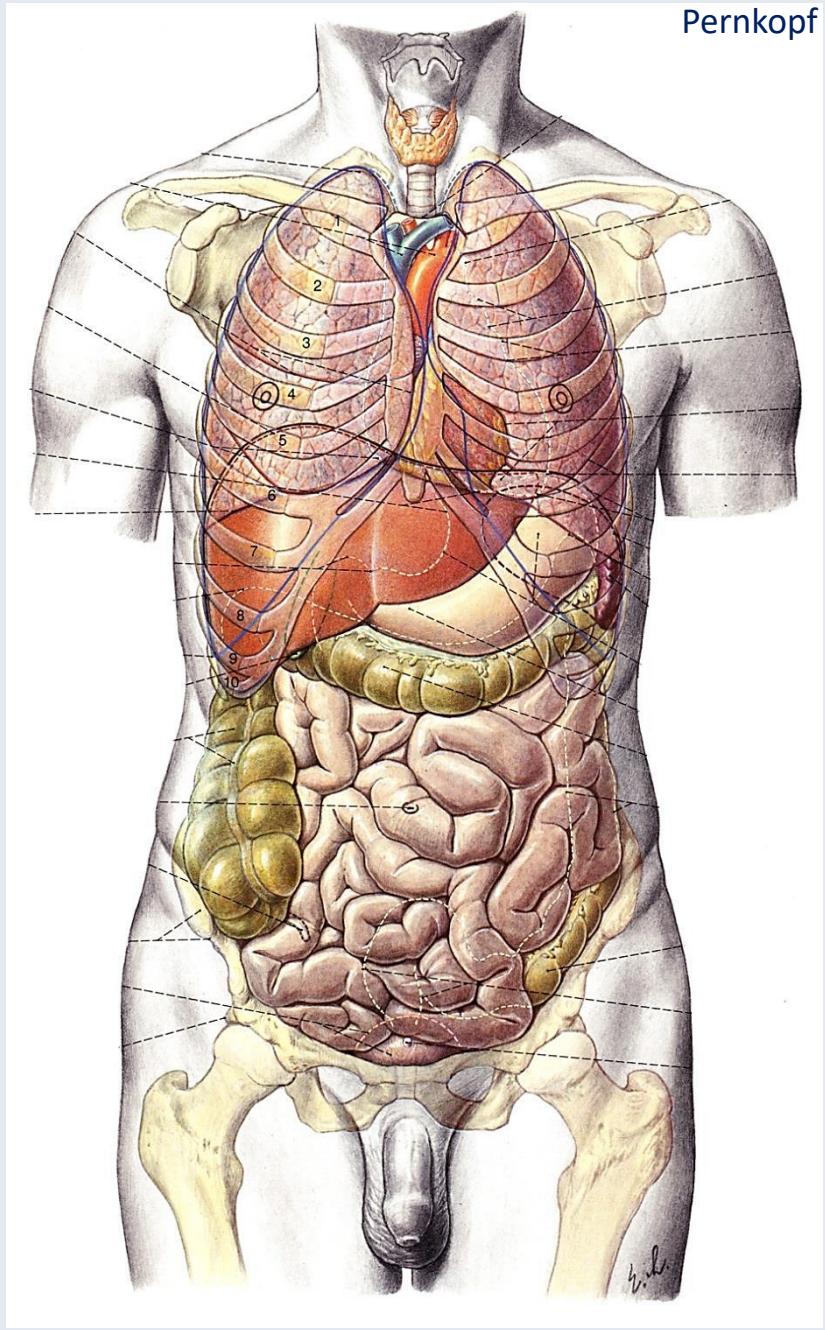
Hafferl



mediastinum anterius

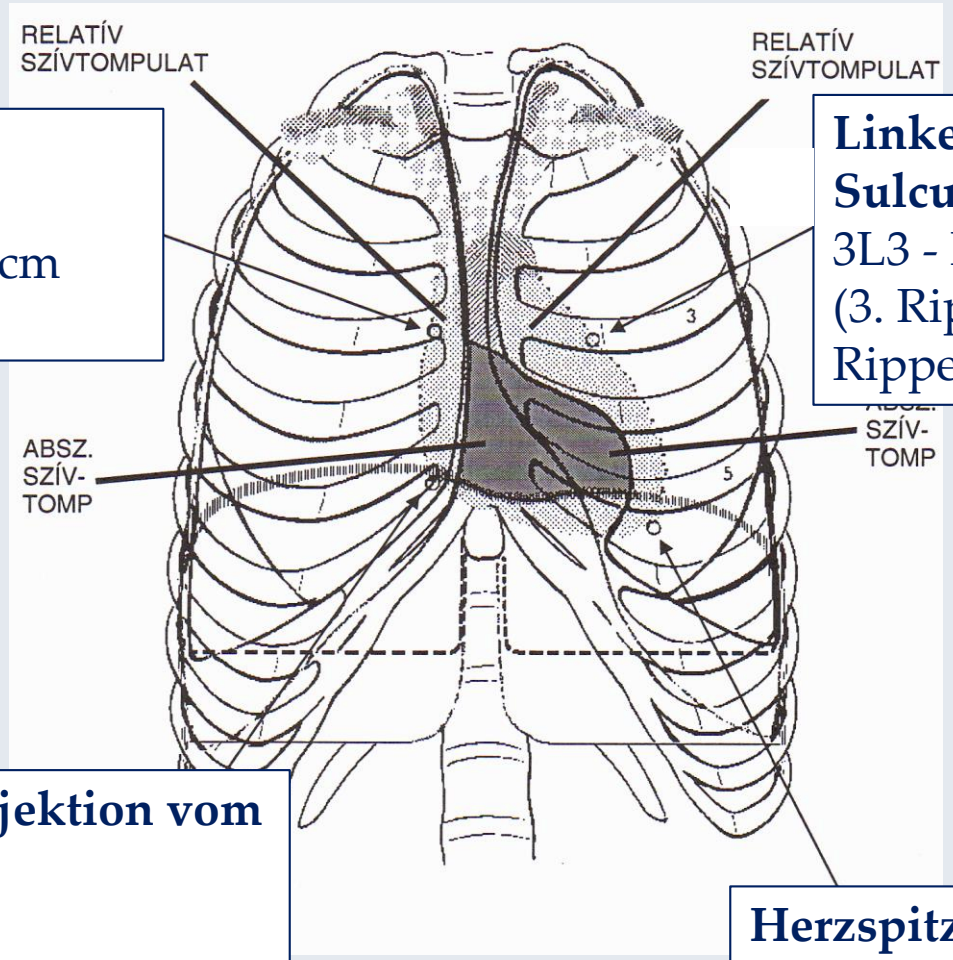
mediastinum cardiacum

Pernkopf



Situs cordis

Öffnung von VCS
3R2 – RK
(3. Rippe; rechte Seite; 2 cm vom Rippenknorpel)

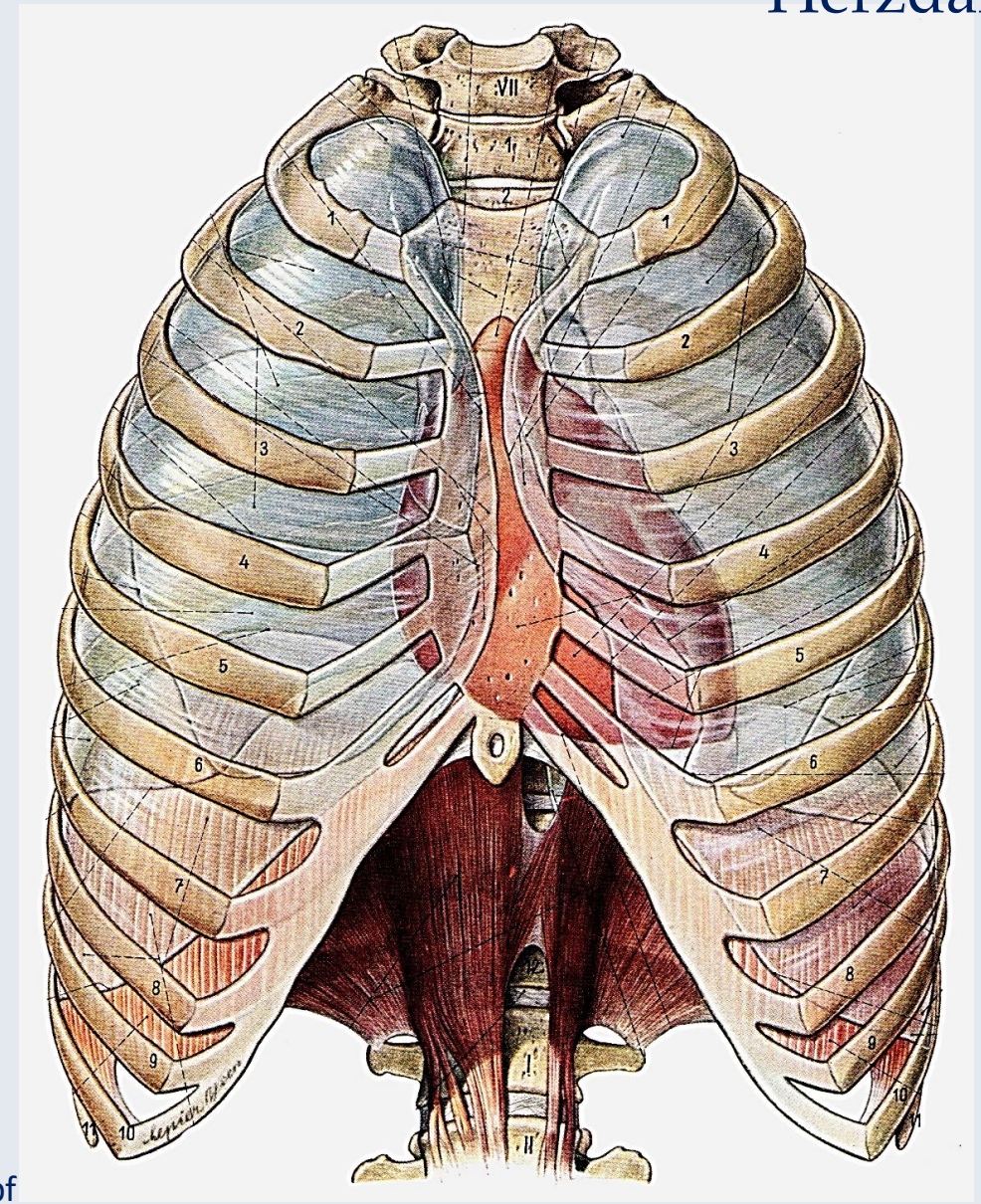


Linker Endpunkt der Projektion vom Sulcus coronarius:
3L3 - RK
(3. Rippe; linke Seite; 3 cm vom Rippenknorpel)

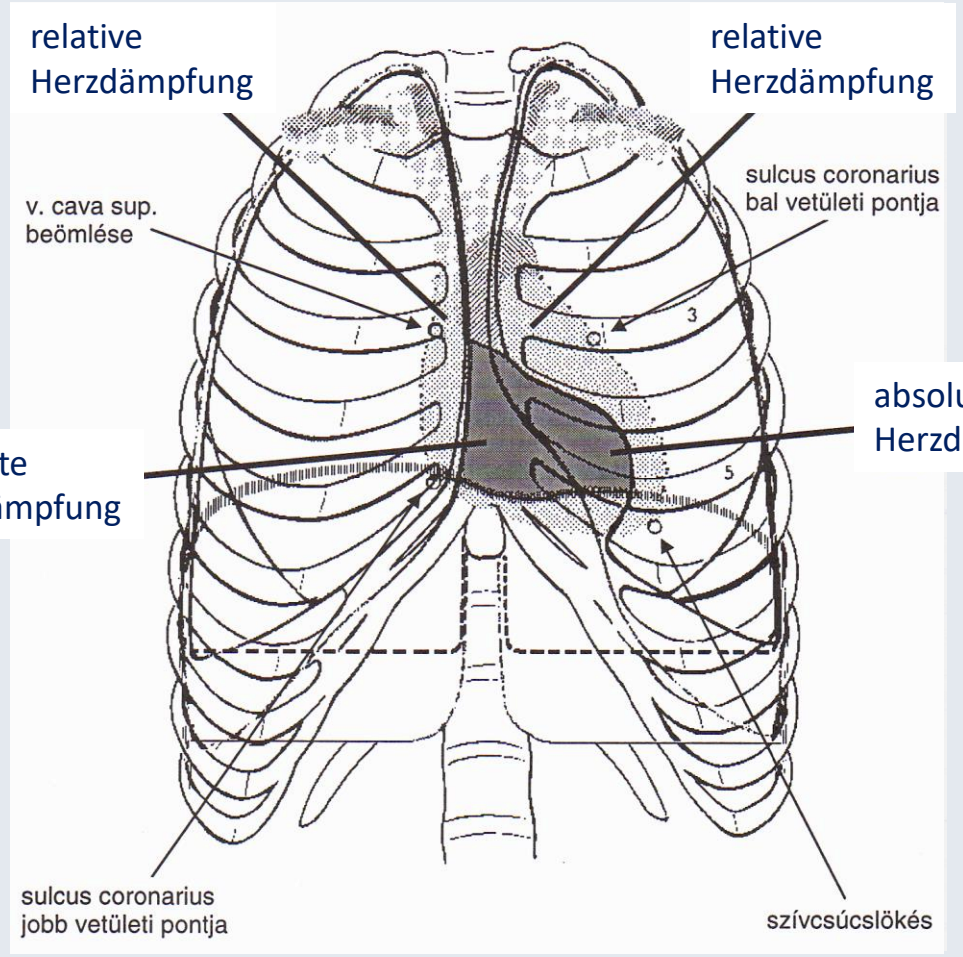
Rechter Endpunkt der Projektion vom Sulcus coronarius:
6R2 – RK
(6. Rippe; rechte Seite; 2 cm vom Rippenknorpel)

Herzspitzenstoß: 5L9

Herzdämpfungen



Pernkopf

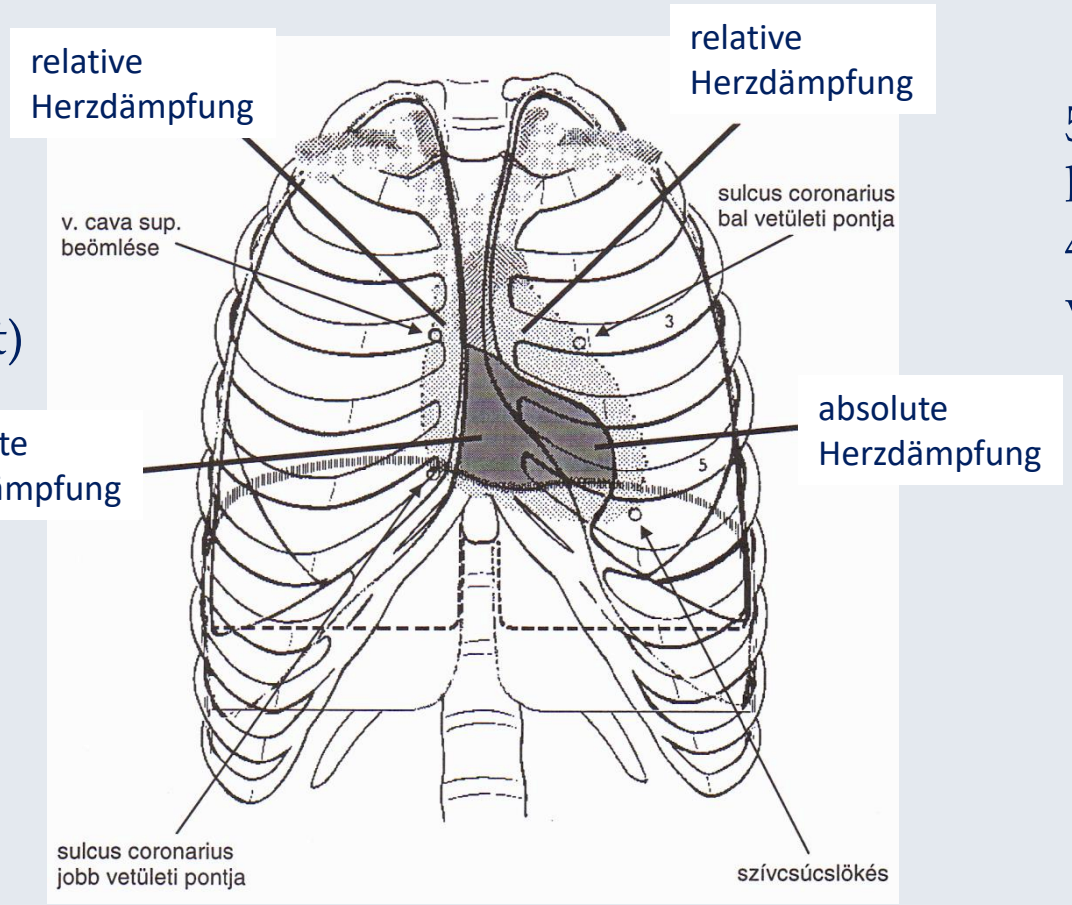


Szél

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

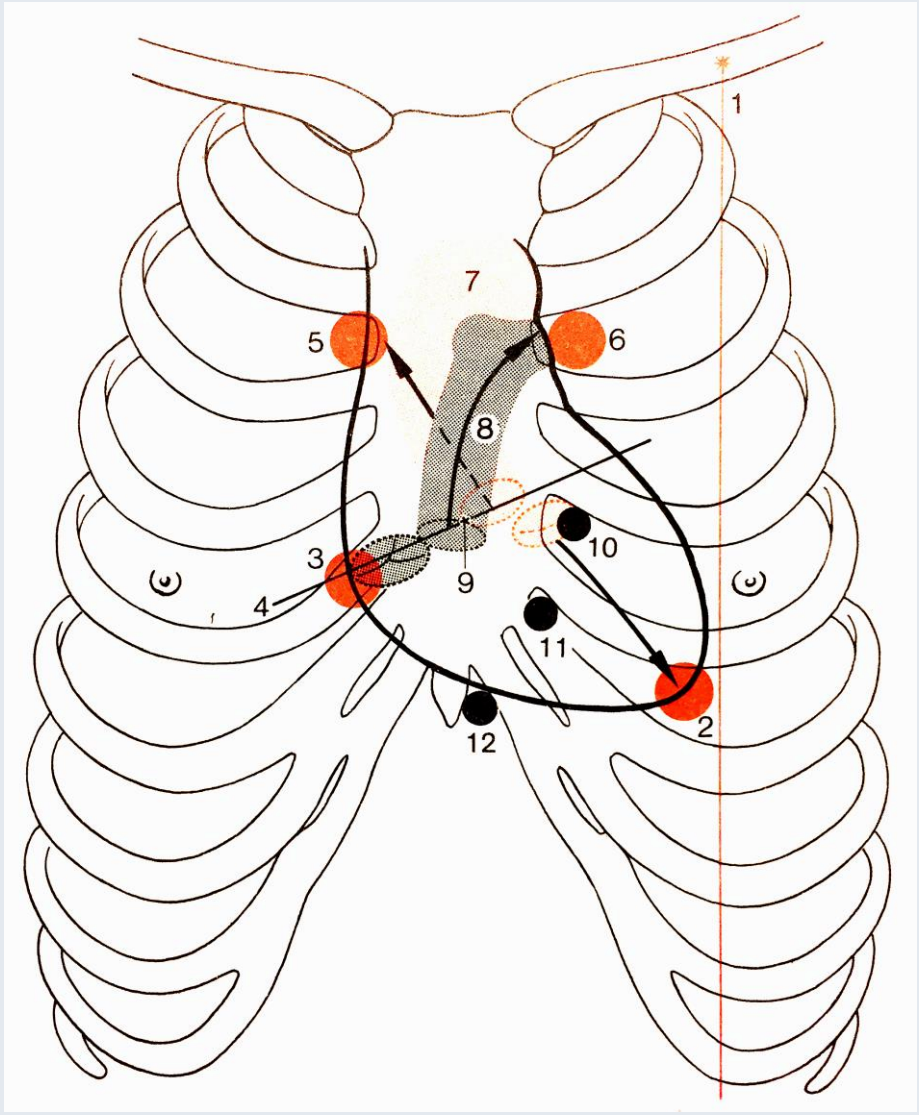
Truncus Pulmonalis: 2L2

Bicuspidalklappe: 5L9

Tricuspidalklappe: 5-6R_Ps

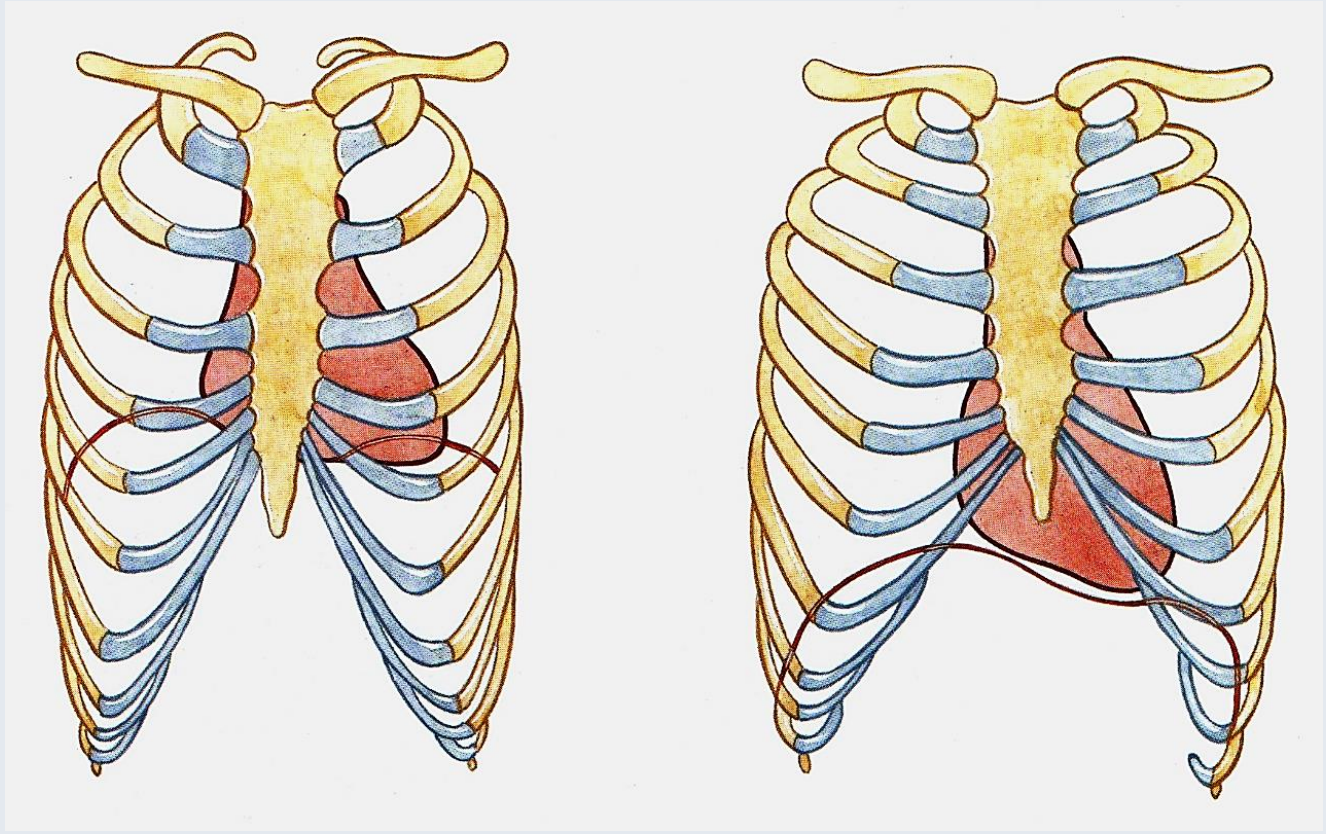
(Parasternal)

Punctum Maximum

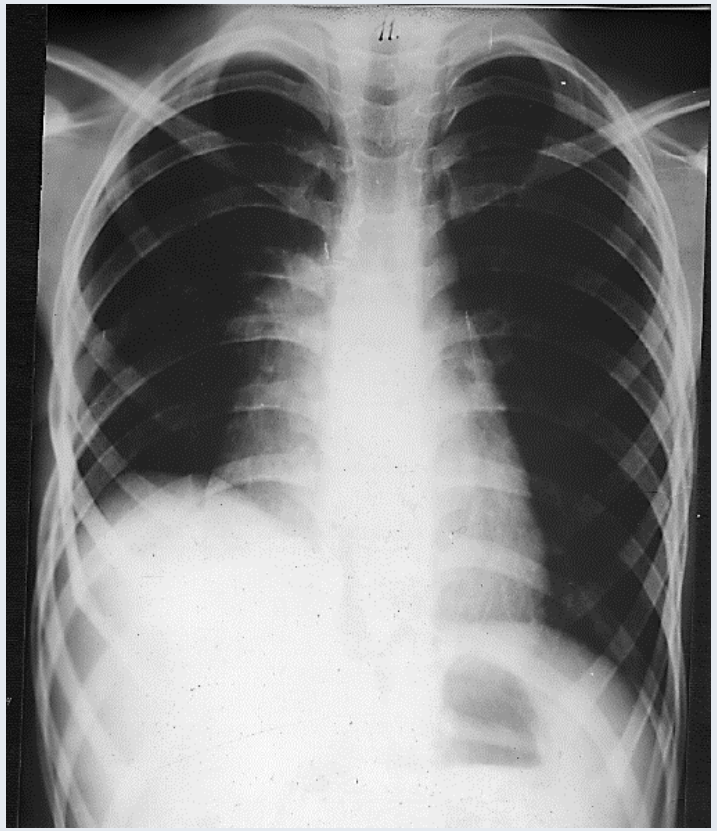


Faller

… aber sie werden von vielen Faktoren beeinflusst.



Sobotta



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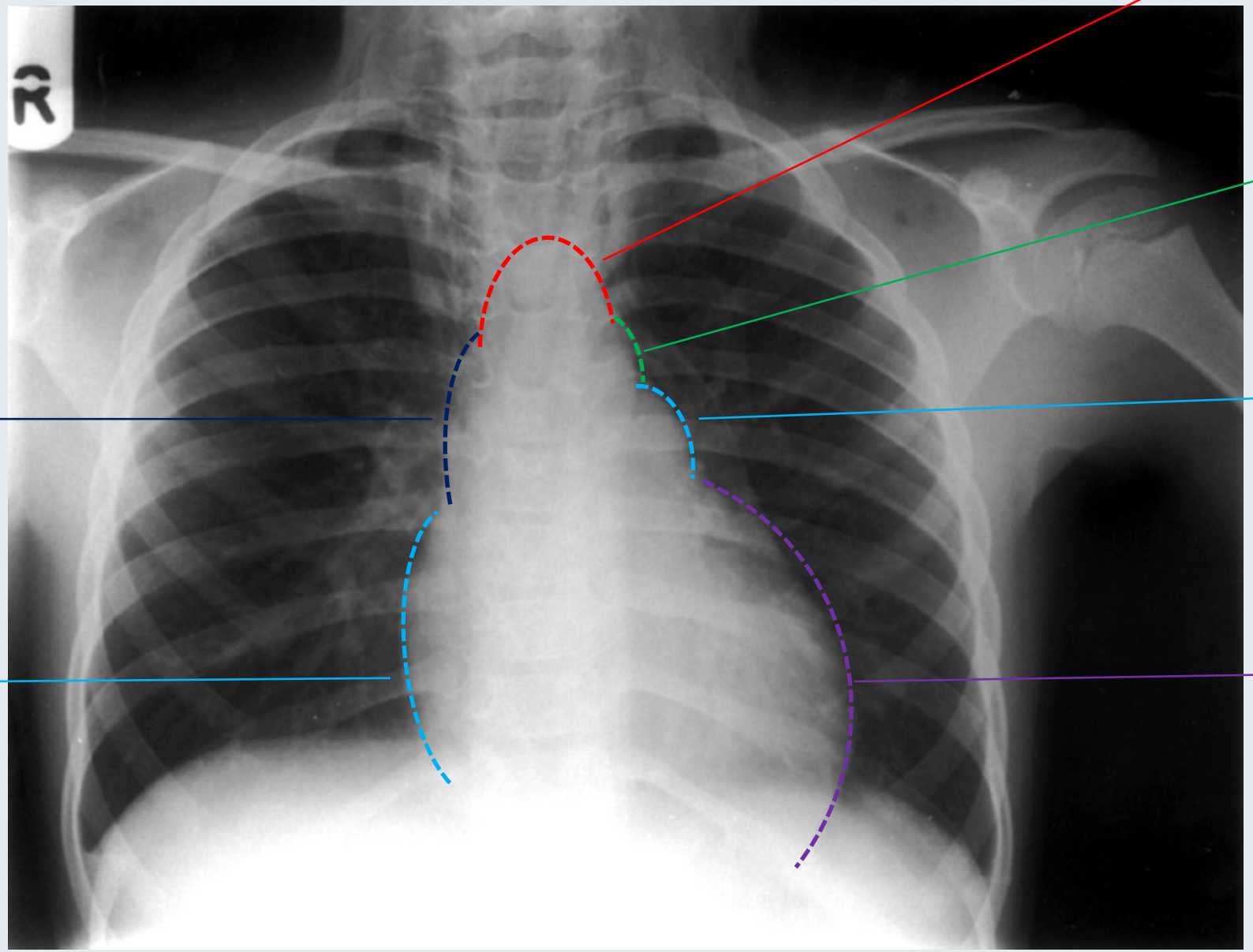
Röntgenanatomie des Herzens



Arcus aortae

Tr. pulmonalis

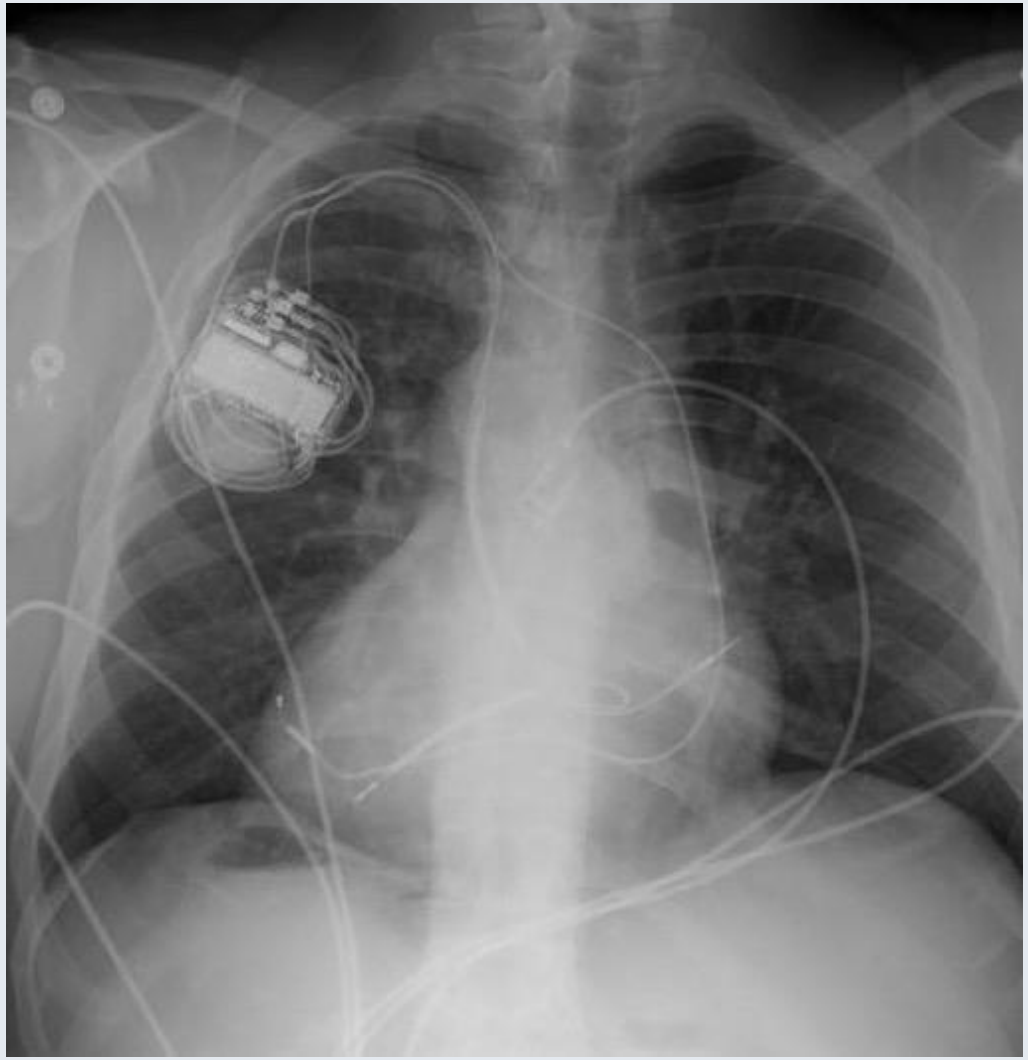
Vena cava sup.

Auricula sin.

Auricula dextr.

Ventriculus sin.

Situs inversus



Dextrocardia