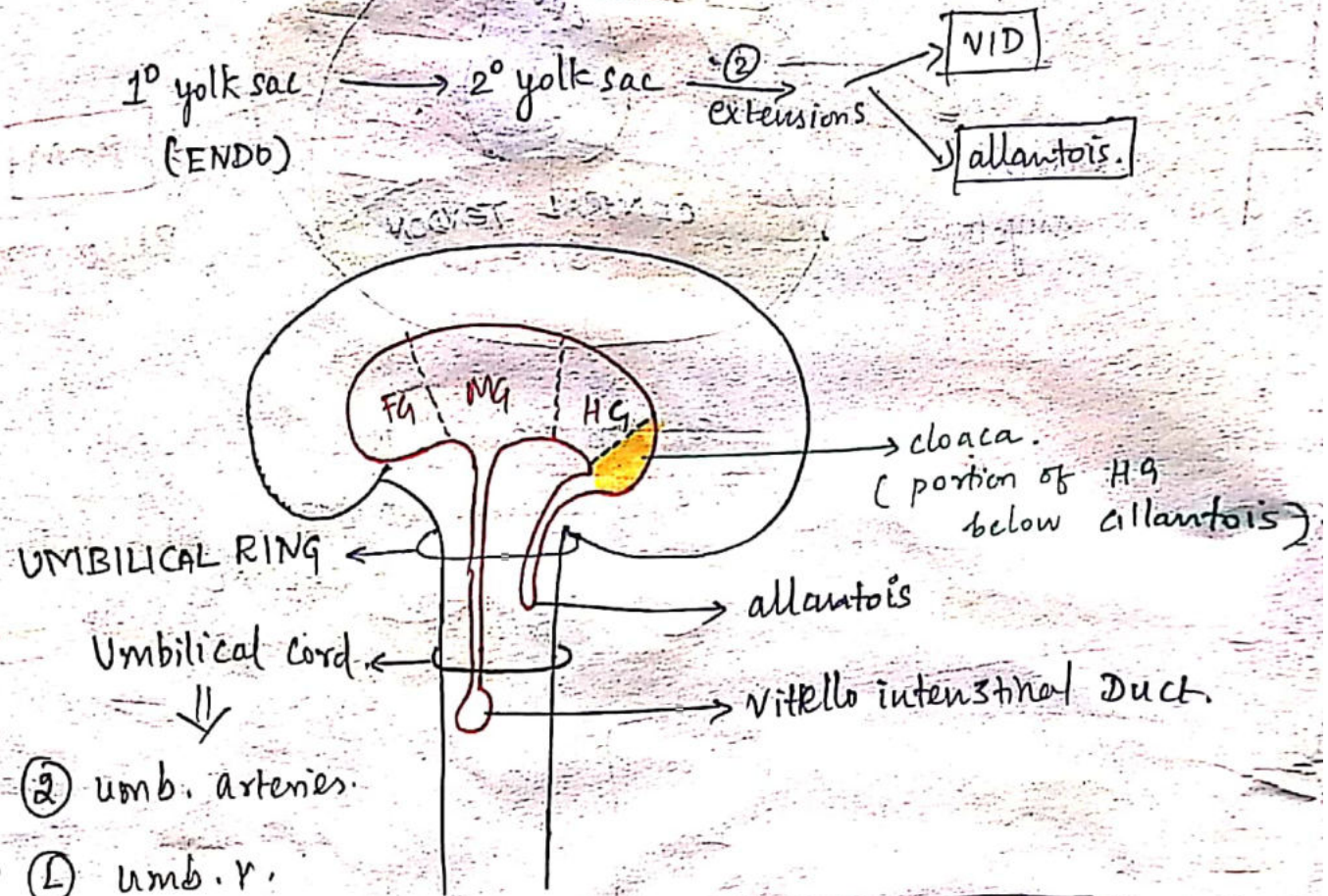


1) Foregut:



i) ② umb. arteries.

ii) ① umb. v.

iii) Wharton's Jelly ⇒ EEM (X)

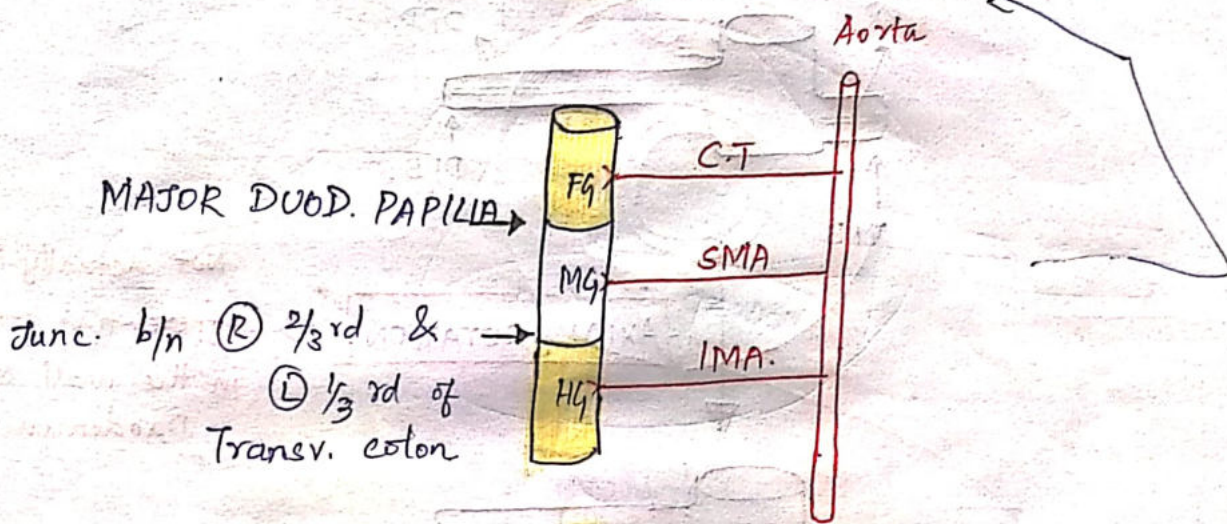
iv) Allantois.

v) VID.

Note: Umb. cord is derived from EEM called con-stalk.

Midgut { pre-arterial segment
----- SMA -----
post-arterial segment

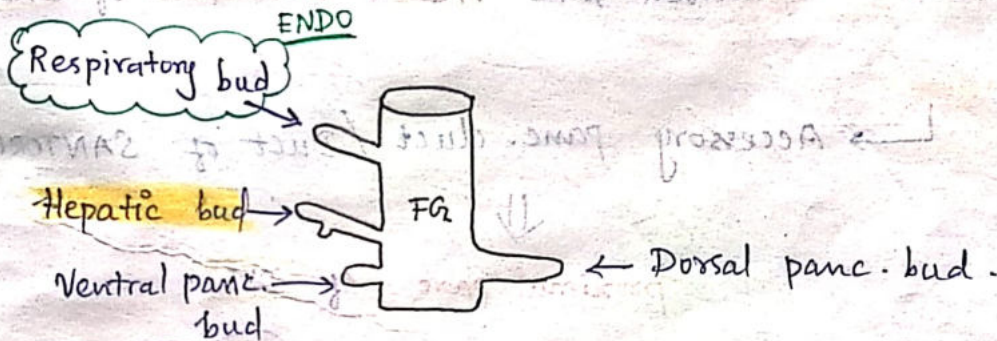
Hind gut { pre-allantoic segment
post-allantoic segment



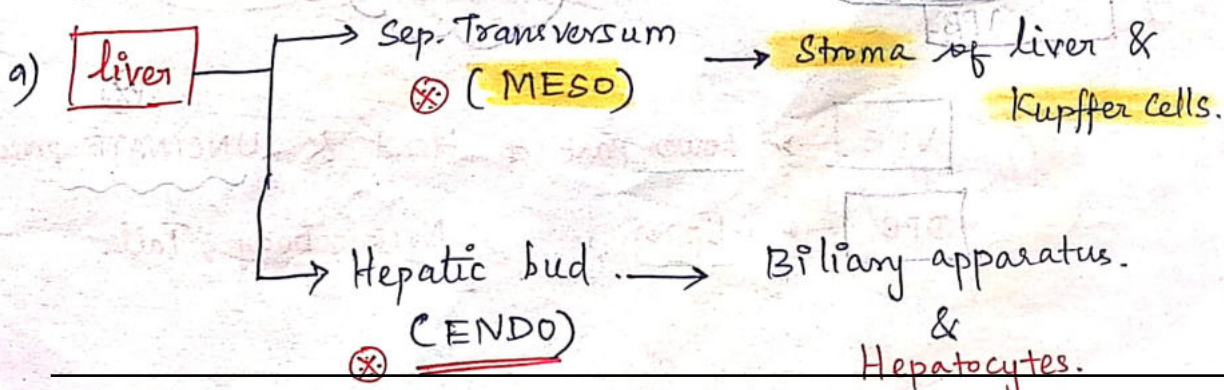
Note:

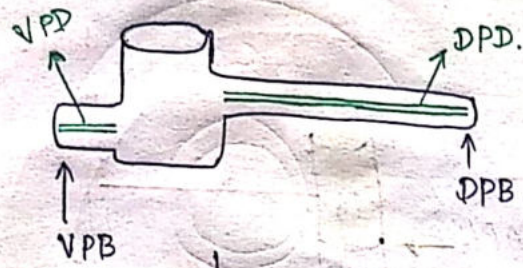
Lig. of Terres $\Rightarrow$ Junc. b/n U & L gastric bleeding

(i) EXTENSIONS FROM FG.:



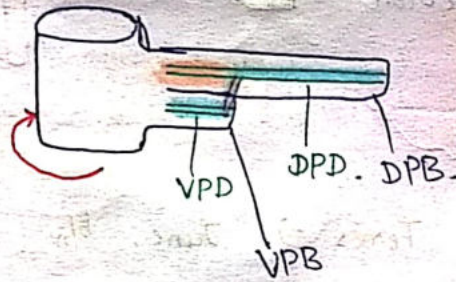
* All these extensions are ENDO bcz FG from Yolk sac





AXIAL ROTATION

* $\Rightarrow$ Not actually Rotation
differential growth
in the wall of
Duodenum.

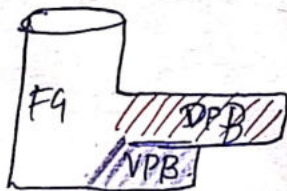


→ Main pancreatic bud / Duct of **WIRUNG**

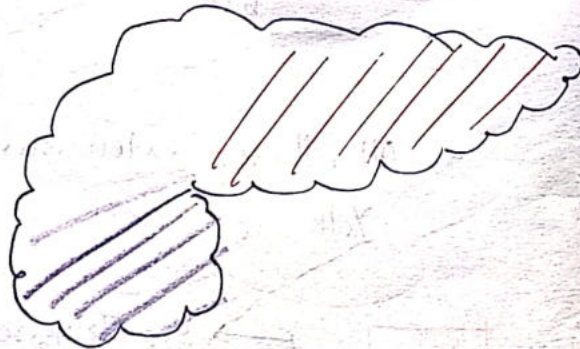
derived from **VPD** + distal part of **DPD**.

→ Accessory pane. duct / Duct of **SANTORINI**

proximal part of **DPD**

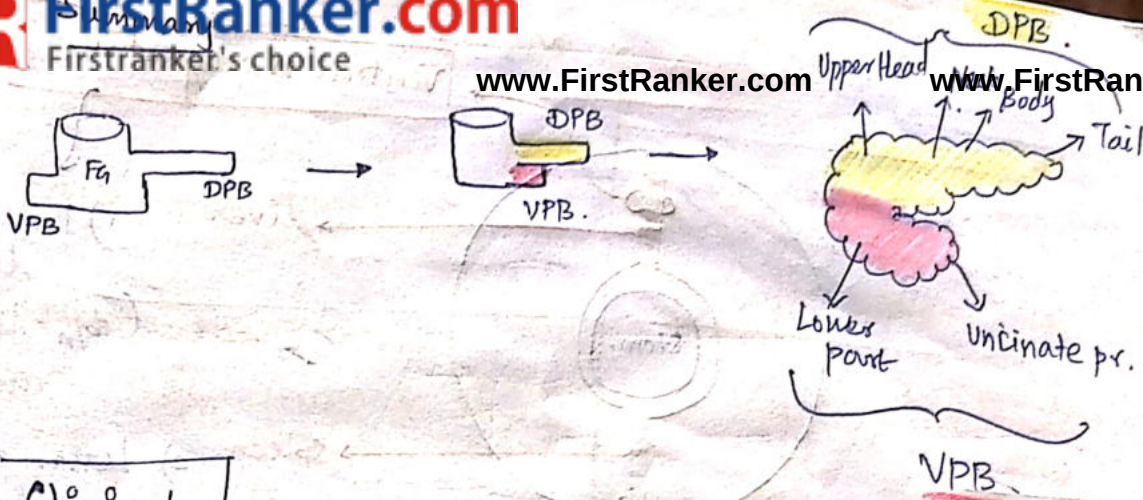


$\Rightarrow$



VPB → Lower part of Head & UNCINATE process

DPB → Upper ... , Neck, body, Tail.



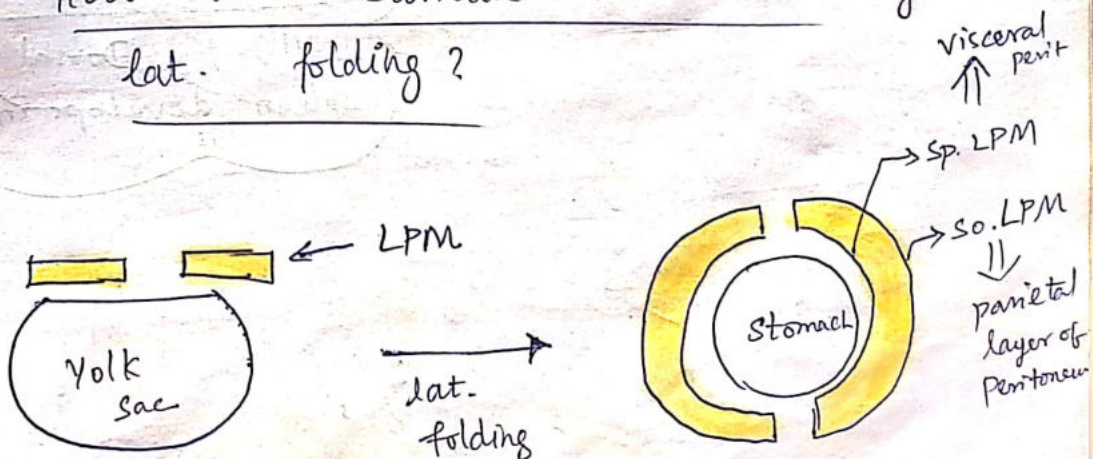
Clinical

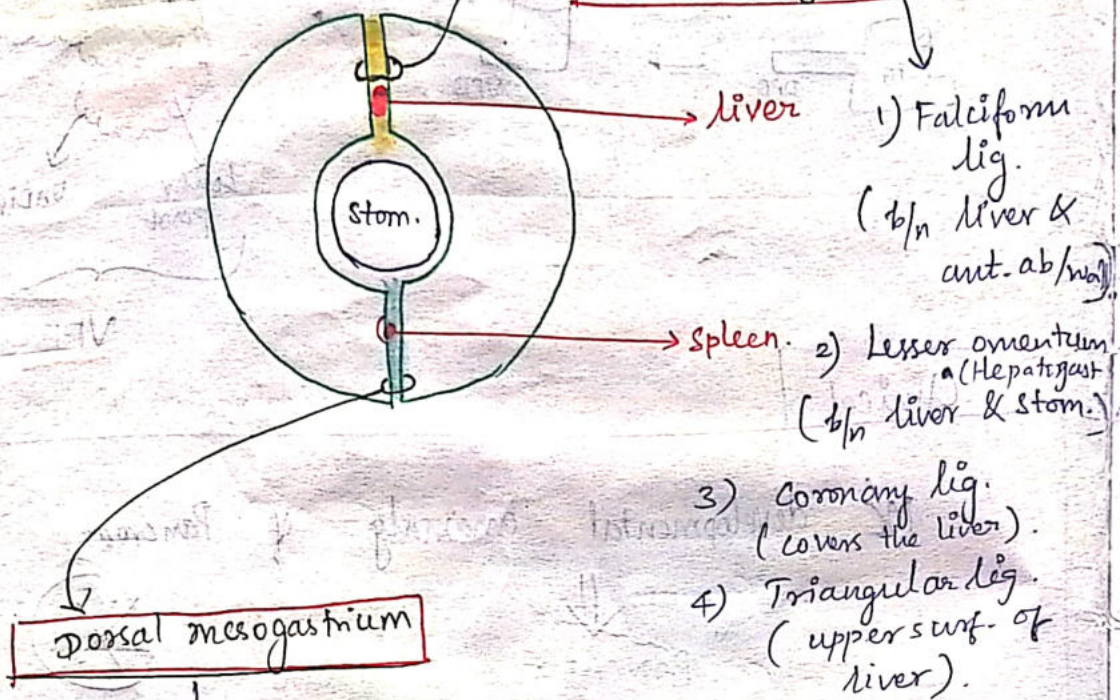
MC developmental anomaly of Pancreas

↓
" PANCREATIC DIVISUM "

- * No fusion b/n VPB & DPB. (OR)
- * Fusion of VPB & DPB but No Anastomosis b/n VPD & DPD.

How LPM surrounds the F.G. during lat. folding?





1) Falciform lig.
(b/n liver & ant. ab/wall)

2) Lesser omentum
(Hepatogast)
(b/n liver & stom.)

3) Coronary lig.
(covers the liver).

4) Triangular lig.
(upper surf. of liver).

1) Greater Omentum

2) Gastrophrenic lig.
(b/n Fundus (gr. curv.) & Diaphragm).

3) Gastrosplenic lig.

4) Lienorenal lig.
(b/n spleen & L. kidney),

Trick:

For learning the Vent. mesog., keep in mind that liver develops in Vent. mesog. also. lesser curvature is related to liver

|||ly for Dorsal mesog. spleen develops in it.

VENTRAL MESOGASTRUM	DORSAL
1) Falciform lig. (b/n Liver & A. Ab/w)	1) Gr
2) Lesser omentum. (b/n liver & st.)	2) Gastr
3) Coronary lig	3) Gastr
4) Triangular lig.	4) Leno