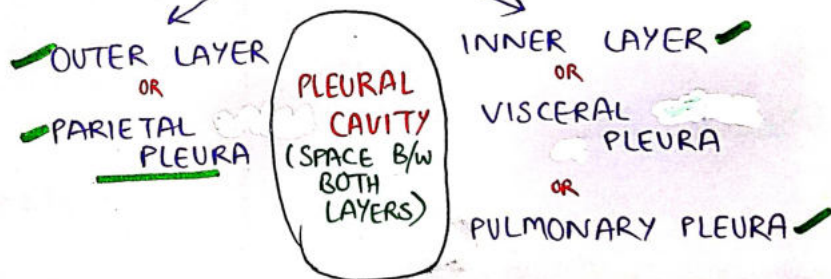


FEATURES : SEROUS MEMBRANE ; LINED BY MESOTHELIUM
(FLATTENED EPITHELIUM)

: 2 PLEURAL SACS ✓, ONE ON EITHER SIDE OF MEDIASTINUM.

↓
EACH PLEURAL SAC IS INVAGINATED
BY LUNG FROM ITS MEDIAL SIDE. ✓

: EACH PLEURAL SAC HAS 2 LAYERS



: BOTH LAYERS ARE CONTINUOUS WITH EACH OTHER
AROUND THE HILUM OF THE LUNG. ✓

① DEVELOPMENT

SPLANCHNOPLEURIC
MESODERM ✓

② POSITION

✓ LINES SURFACE OF LUNG
INCLUDING THE FISSURES

③ NERVE SUPPLY

ANS

SYMPATHETIC NERVES: FROM
T2-T5 ✓
GANGLIA.
PARASYMPATHETIC: FROM
VAGUS NV. ✓

④ SENSITIVITY

INSENSITIVE TO PAIN

⑤ BLOOD SUPPLY

✓ BRONCHIAL VESSELS

⑥ LYMPH DRAINAGE

TRACHEOBRONCHIAL
LYMPH NODES ✓

SOMATOPLEURIC
MESODERM ✓

LINES THORACIC WALL,
MEDIASTINUM & DIAPHRAGM

THORACIC NERVES & } SOMATIC
PHRENIC NERVES

✓ SENSITIVE TO PAIN
(which may be Referred)

✓ INTERCOASTAL &
PERICARDIOPHRENIC VESSELS.

INTERCOASTAL LYMPH
NODES ✓

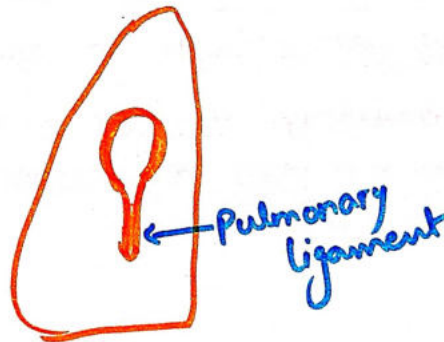
VISCERAL PLEURA $\Rightarrow$ COVERS SURFACES & FISSURES OF LUNG

(INNER LAYER)

EXCEPT : i) AT HILUM ✓

ii) ALONG THE ATTACHMENT
OF PULMONARY ✓
LIGAMENT.

$\rightarrow$ FIRMLY ADHERENT TO LUNG & CANNOT BE
SEPERATED FROM IT.





→ THICKER THAN VISCERAL PLEURA ✓

→ 4 PARTS :

- (i) COSTAL PLEURA ✓
- (ii) DIAPHRAGMATIC PLEURA ✓
- (iii) MEDIASTINAL PLEURA ✓
- (iv) CERVICAL PLEURA ✓

i) COSTAL PLEURA : LINES THE THORACIC WALL WHICH COMPRISES OF RIBS & INTERCOASTAL SPACES.

: IT IS LOOSELY ATTACHED TO RIBS & INTERCOASTAL SPACES BY ENDOTHORACIC FASCIA ✓
(a layer of Areolar Tissue)

ii) MEDIASTINAL PLEURA

: IT LINES THE CORRESPONDING SURFACE OF MEDIASTINUM. ✓
www.FirstRanker.com ✓ www.FirstRanker.com

: IT IS REFLECTED OVER THE ROOT OF LUNG & BECOMES CONTINUOUS WITH PULMONARY/ VISCERAL PLEURA AROUND THE HILUM. ✓

iii) CERVICAL PLEURA : IT EXTENDS INTO NECK. ✓

: 5 cm ABOVE THE 1st COSTAL CARTILAGE. ✓

: 2.5 cm ABOVE THE MEDIAL $\frac{1}{3}$ RD OF CLAVICLE. ✓

: COVERS APEX OF THE LUNG. ✓

: IT IS COVERED BY SUPRAPLEURAL MEMBRANE. ✓

: RELATIONS → ANTERIOR = • SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY
• SCALENUS ANTERIOR]

✓ POSTERIOR = NECK OF 1st RIB & STRUCTURES LYING OVER IT ✓

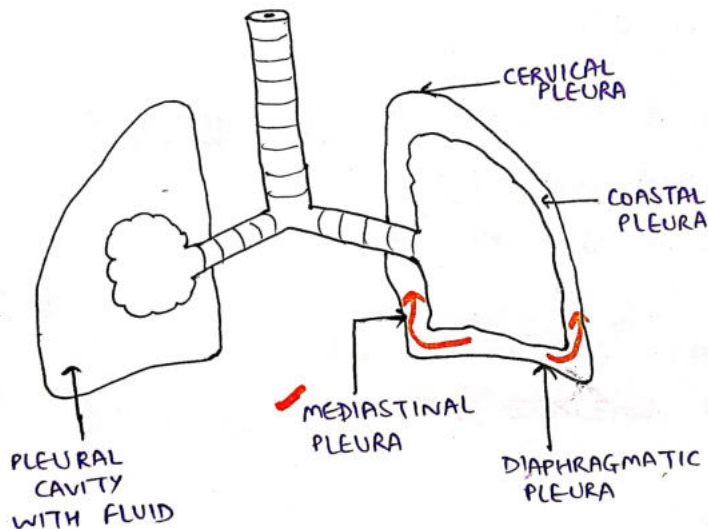
www.FirstRanker.com ✓
SCALENUS MEDIUS ✓

✓ MEDIAL = LARGE VESSELS OF NECK ✓



iv) DIAPHRAGMATIC PLEURA : LINE OF SUPERIOR ASPECT OF DIAPHRAGM.

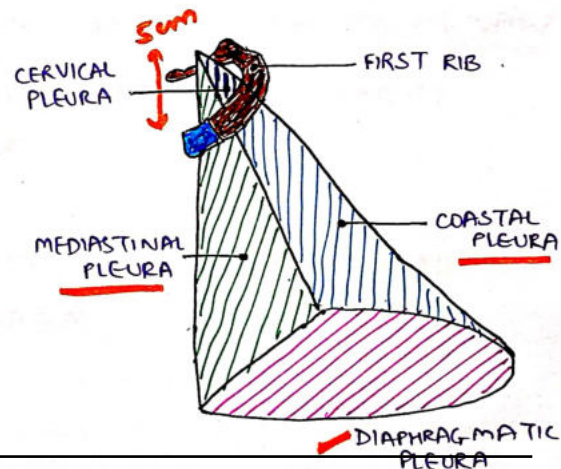
: IT COVERS BASE OF THE LUNG. & GETS CONTINUOUS WITH MEDIASTINAL PLEURA MEDIALY & COASTAL PLEURA LATERALLY.



Early Stage

Late Stage

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PARIENTAL PLEURA as a half CONE

PULMONARY LIGAMENT : ① PARIETAL PLEURA SURROUNDING THE ROOT OF THE LUNG EXTENDS DOWNWARDS BEYOND THE ROOT AS A FOLD CALLED PULMONARY LIGAMENT.

② ^{FOLD} CONTAINS A THIN LAYER OF LOOSE AREOLAR TISSUE WITH A FEW LYMPHATICS.

✓ SIGNIFICANCE : ③ IT PROVIDES A DEAD SPACE INTO WHICH PULMONARY VEINS CAN EXPAND DURING INCREASED VENOUS RETURN. Eg. in EXERCISE. ✓

④ ✓ LUNG ROOTS CAN ALSO DESCEND INTO IT WITH THE DESCENT OF DIAPHRAGM. ✓



→ 2 RECESSES OF PARIETAL PLEURA.

→ ACTS AS "RESERVE SPACES" FOR THE LUNG TO EXPAND
DURING DEEP INSPIRATION.

① COSTOMEDIASTINAL
RECESS

: LIES ANTERIORLY, BEHIND STERNUM &
COSTAL CARTILAGES.

: LIES BETWEEN COSTAL & MEDIASTINAL PLEURA
PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO CARDIAC NOTCH
OF LEFT LUNG ✓

: THIS RECESS IS FILLED UP BY ANTERIOR MARGINS
OF LUNGS EVEN DURING QUIET BREATHING. ✓

: IT IS ONLY OBVIOUS IN THE REGION OF CARDIAC
NOTCH OF LUNG. ✓



②

COSTO DIAPHRAGMATIC /

COSTOVERTEBRAL

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RECESS

: LIES INFERIORLY, BETWEEN

COSTAL & DIAPHRAGMATIC PLEURA.

: VERTICALLY, IT IS 5cm IN LENGTH.

: IT EXTENDS FROM 8th to 10th RIBS ALONG THE
MIDAXILLARY LINE.

* DURING INSPIRATION, LUNGS EXPAND INTO THESE RECESSES.
SO, THESE RECESSES ARE OBVIOUS ONLY IN EXPIRATION
& NOT IN DEEP INSPIRATION.

