**Anatomy of the liver applied to ultrasound scan**

УДК: 611.36: 617. 5-073.43

Anatomy of the liver applied to ultrasound scan  
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To date, the interpretation of ultrasound and CT scans of the liver has no proper justification and topographic anatomically is haphazard, descriptive. The solution to this problem was carried out using the coordinate system (M.P.Buryh 1990).

The purpose of research - to study the anatomy of the liver and its structural and functional elements on the sections in mutually perpendicular planes with respect to the ultrasound.

Studies were conducted on 57 corpses of people who died from diseases not related to the pathology gepatobilliarnoy system, and seized 57 of them liver preparations. Before removing the liver from the corpse with a special device "goniometer" on the surface of the liver were deposited topographic meridians (M.P.Buryh coordinate system) using external landmarks (xiphoid process of the sternum, ribs angles, spinous processes of the thoracic vertebrae). After removing the liver from the corpse, each liver was subjected to selective angiography with pre-ligation of vascular secretory elements of shares, sectors, segments.

Ultrasound and anatomical sections of the injected liver were performed in the sagittal plane in accordance with the marked on topographic her meridians. When the anatomical sections, drug liver dissects the guillotine knife into slices 1 cm thick along the meridians of the coordinate system. By ultrasound scan of the liver drug submerged and probe echoscopy was applied to a point corresponding to the projection of the meridian. Followed by a comparison of anatomical and ultrasound liver slices in the projection of the meridian topographic coordinate system.

We found that the front middle meridian (M0) is projected in the middle of the left lobe of the liver; ultrasound scan in the sagittal plane along this meridian visualizes vascular secretory elements of the second and third segments of the liver. Front right medial Meridian (Mn) is projected into place to lock crescent ligament diaphragmatic surface of the liver; scanning along this meridian visualizes the left portal slot. Right front lateral meridian (M10) projected 1 cm to the right of gallbladder bed, scan here visualizes the gallbladder, the right slot, and the portal vascular secretory elements of the fifth and sixth segments of the liver. Right rear lateral meridian (M8) is projected onto the middle of the right rear corner of the liver, scanning along it visualizes sosudistosekretornye lateral elements and parameridiannogo sectors.

Thus, topographical meridians are external benchmarks to access at sonographic examination of the liver.