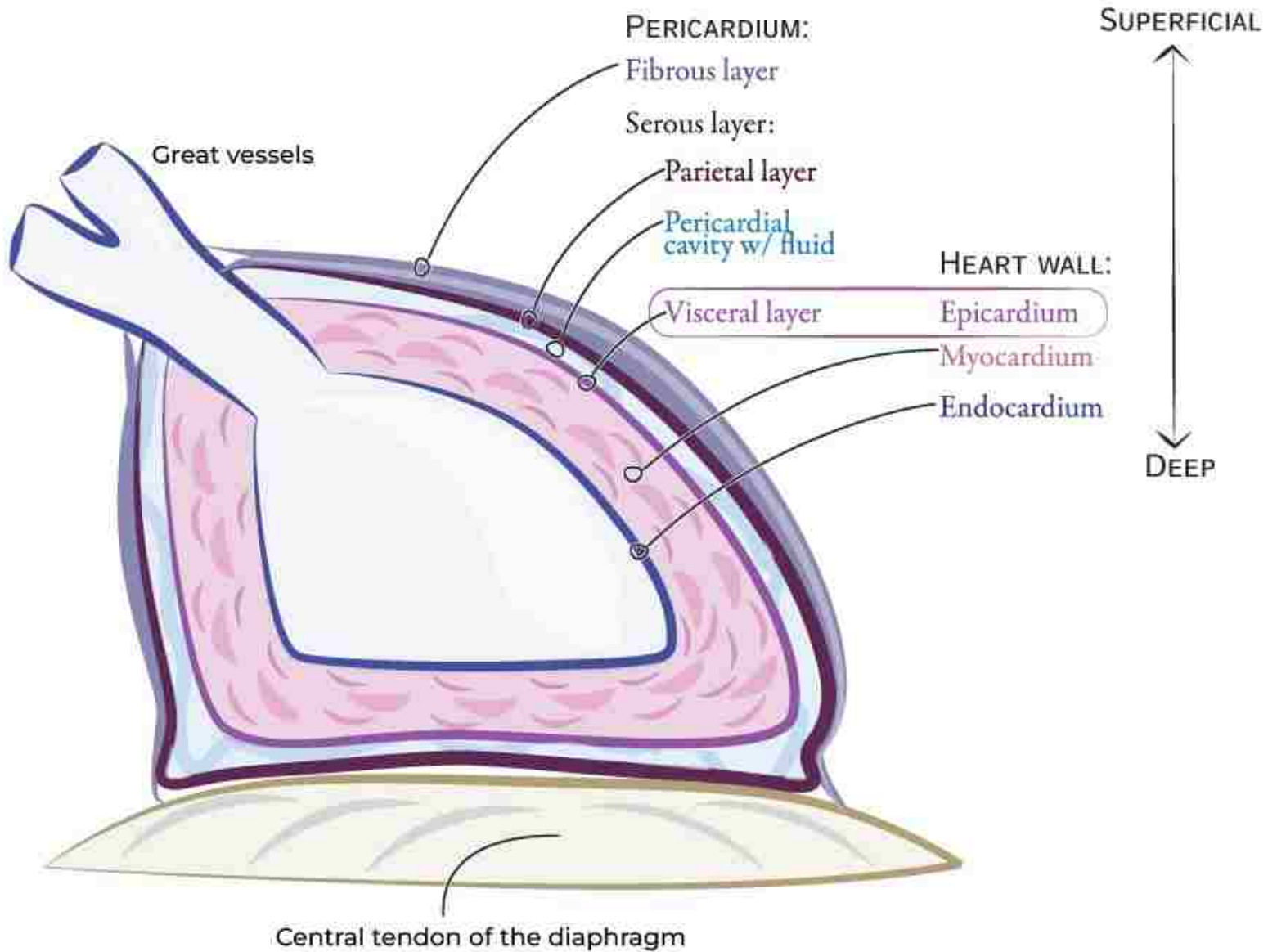
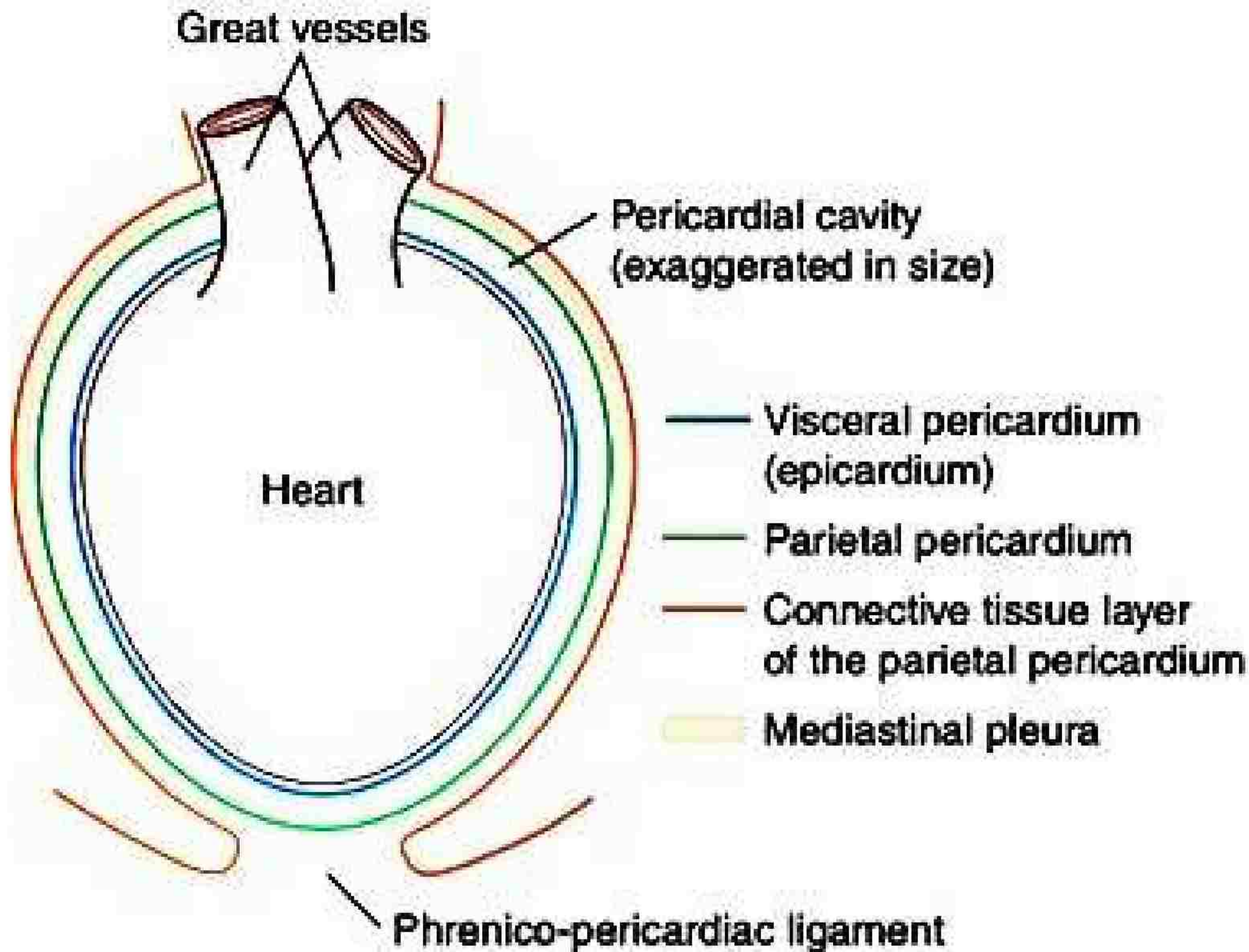


# Heart Wall & Pericardium





## \* Pericardium \* [ हृदयकोश ]

- Heart covering
- The Pericardium is a Fibro-serous sac enclosing the Heart and roots of the greater vessels.

i) Fibrous Pericardium.

ii) Serous Pericardium. ↓

(epicardium)

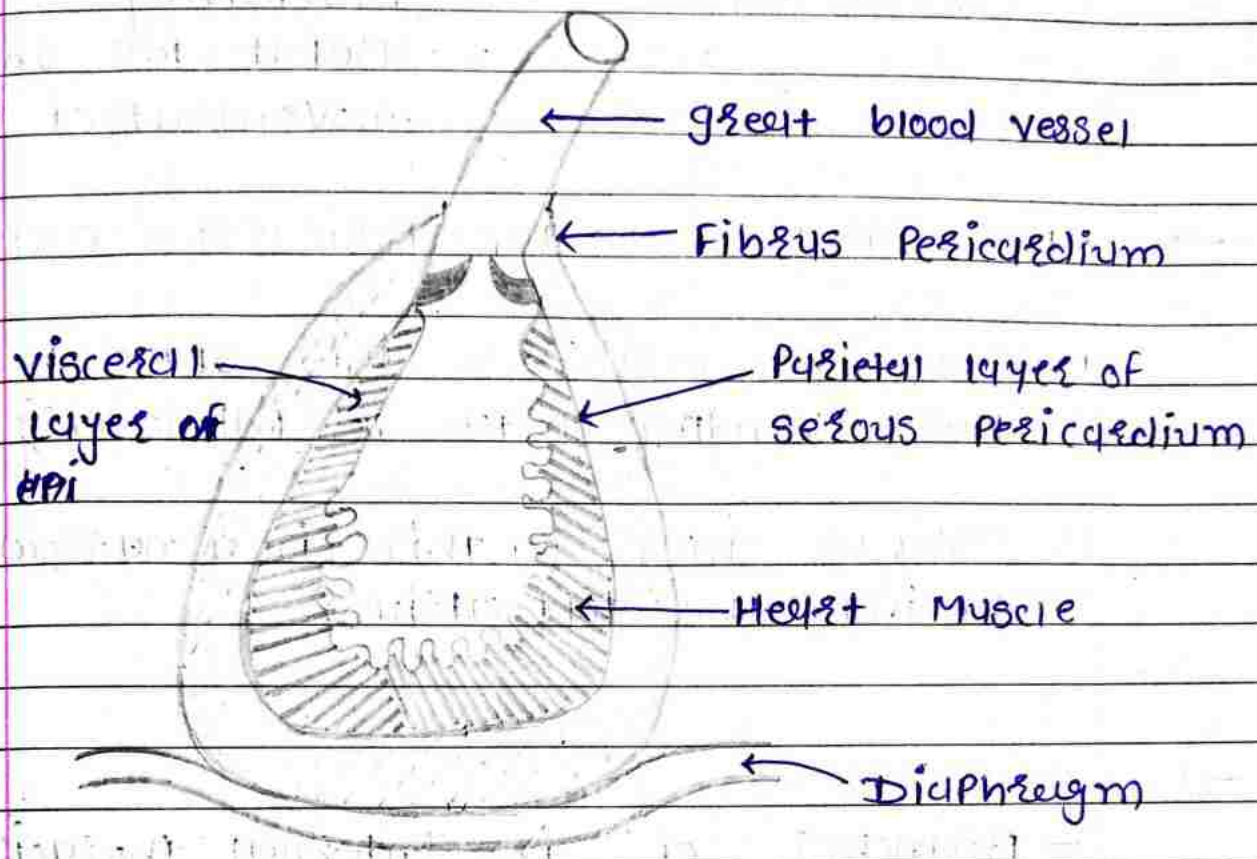
- Parietal Pericardium (outer layer)
- Visceral Pericardium (Inner layer)

i) Fibrous Pericardium

- conical shape made up of Fibrous tissue.
- Parietal layer of serous Pericardium attached to its deep surface.

- Feature

- Apex is blunt and lie at level of Sternal angle - fissured with great vessel.
- Base is broad and inseparably blended with central tendon of Diaphragm.
- Anterior :- connected to Sternum by superior and inferior Sterno-Pericardial ligaments.
- Posterior :- Related to principal bronchi Oesophagus with Nerve Pleura.
- Each side by - Mediastinal Pleura.



[ layers of the pericardium ]

## ii) Serous Pericardium

→ It is closed sac which lines the Fibrous Pericardium.

→ It consists of two layers

i) visceral (epicardium) → covers the

ii) parietal → covers the outer layer of Heart.

→ the cavity b/w two layers is known as pericardial cavity

→ Pericardial fluid :- small in amount  
 \* (शरीरक चर्क) :- lubricating  
 :- useful for smooth movement of Heart

→ two sinuses in the Pericardial cavity.

1) Transverse sinus :- This space behind the Ascending aorta & pulmonary trunk.

2) Oblique sinus :- This is a narrow space behind the left atrium.

→ Arteries -

- Branches of
  - i) Internal thoracic
  - ii) Musculo-phasic arteries
  - iii) Descending thoracic aorta.

→ Veins

- Drain into azygos vein

→ Nerves.

→ The fibrous and parietal pericardial are supplied by Phrenic nerve.

→ They are pain sensitive.

\* The epicardium is supplied by autonomic nerves of the Heart.

\* It is not sensitive to pain.

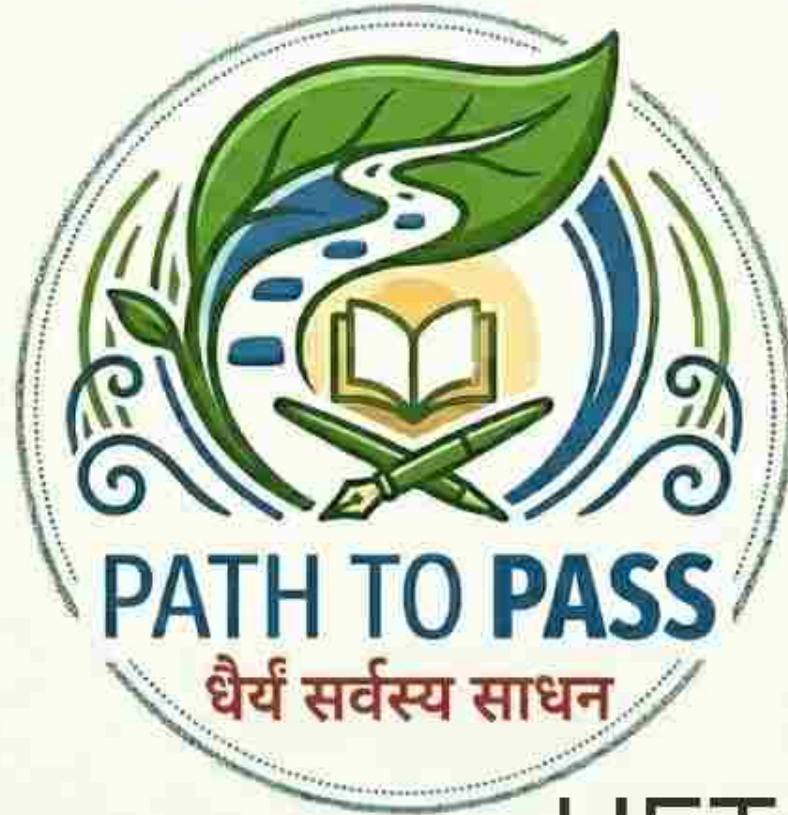
## → clinical significance

i) Pericardial effusion :- It is the collection of fluid in the Pericardial cavity

ii) Pericardial Puncture ( Pericardial Tap ) -  
It is performed in 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> Left  
Intercostal space near the  
Sternum by inserting needle to drain  
the collected fluid.

iii) Empyema :- Pus collection in Pericardial cavity

iv) Pneumothorax } Pressure of Air and  
v) Hemothorax } Blood in the pericardial  
cavity



HET LAKKAD