

92. Interior of Thorax, after removal of the Thymus Gland, the Pericardium, and its contents, &c. The Edinburgh Stereoscopic Atlas of Anatomy. Thorax. Mediastina - N°1.

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Description : Epreuves stéréoscopiques positives gélatino-argentiques contrecollées sur un carton rigide contenant un texte descriptif (format du carton : 230 x 180). Série rangée dans un emboîtement en carton sous forme de reliure en deux parties avec la mention "Pestalozzi Stereographs. Anatomy" sur la tranche.

Mesures : hauteur : 90 mm ; largeur : 180 mm

Notes : Descriptif : thorax (anatomie).

Mots-clés : Méthodes pédagogiques actives (y compris la coopération scolaire, classes vertes, méthode Freinet)

Pratique pédagogique

Filière : aucune

Niveau : aucun

Autres descriptions : Langue : Français

Mention d'illustration

ill.

THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY.

THORAX.

MEDIASTINA—No. 1.

INTERIOR OF THORAX, AFTER REMOVAL OF THE THYMUS GLAND, THE PERICARDIUM, AND ITS CONTENTS, ETC.

In the SUPERIOR MEDIASTINUM, the left innominate vein (1) formed behind the sternal end of the left clavicle, passes obliquely across to join the right innominate vein and form the superior vena cava behind the first right costal cartilage, receiving in its course the inferior thyroid, vertebral, internal mammary, first intercostal, and superior intercostal veins of the left side.

The trachea passes downwards with a slight inclination to the right, and terminates at the upper border of the 5th dorsal vertebra, by dividing into the two BRONCHI, which pass to the roots of the lungs. The right bronchus, which is shorter, but larger and more vertical than the left one, is crossed in front by the right phrenic nerve and the superior vena cava, and the vena azygos major arches over it, while the aortic arch (5) with the left recurrent laryngeal nerve hooking round it, crosses over the left bronchus, and the descending thoracic aorta passes behind it.

In the POSTERIOR MEDIASTINUM the oesophagus (9) with the plexus gulae on its wall, lies first to the right, then in front, and, lower down, to the left of the descending thoracic aorta.

The anterior margins of the lungs overlap the hollow for the heart, the right being straight and the left notched, the mediastinal surface of the left lung presents a distinct depression for the heart and pericardium, while the corresponding surface of the right lung is less concave.

The figures indicate—

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| 1. Left innominate vein. | 5. Aortic arch. |
| 2. Formation of superior vena cava, and termination of right internal mammary vein. | 6. Vena azygos major. |
| 3. Left internal mammary vein. | 7. Left internal mammary artery. |
| 4. Left subclavian artery, and left vagus nerve. | 8. Right phrenic nerve. |
| | 9. Oesophagus and plexus gulae. |

THORAX—MEDIASTINA. No. 1.
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