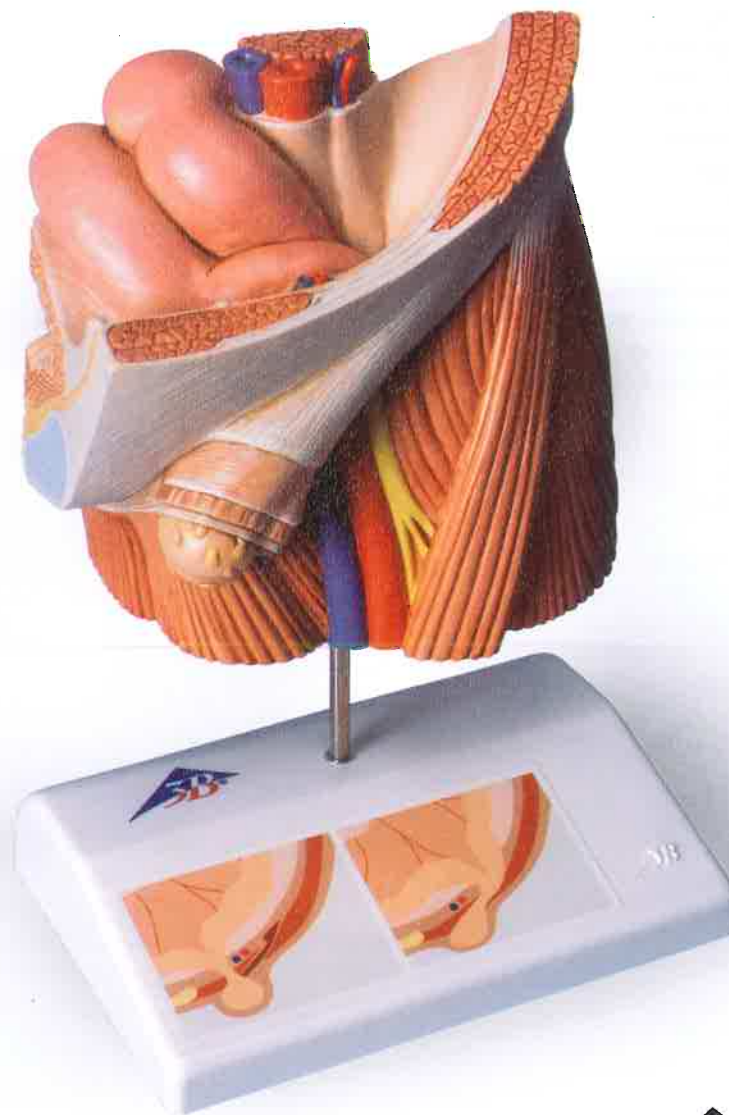


H13

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Latin

- 1 Plica umbilicalis medialis
- 2 Intestinal loop protruding into the hernial sac
- 3 V. epigastrica inferior
- 4 A. epigastrica inferior
- 5 A. et V. iliaca externa
- 6 A. et V. testicularis
- 7 M. psoas major
- 8 Peritoneum
- 9 Fascia transversalis
- 10 M. transversus abdominis
- 11 M. obliquus internus abdominis
- 12 M. obliquus externus abdominis
- 13 Anulus inguinalis profundus
- 14 Lig. inguinale (Arcus inguinalis)
- 15 N. femoralis
- 16 A. femoralis
- 17 V. femoralis
- 18 Ductus deferens
- 19 Hernial sac
- 20 Fascia spermatica interna
- 21 M. cremaster, fascia cremasterica
- 22 Fascia spermatica externa
- 23 Anulus inguinalis superficialis
- 24 Canalis inguinalis

English

Inguinal hernia model

Inguinal hernia is a hernia (rupture) causing intestines or organ parts to protrude through a congenital or acquired opening in the abdominal wall. It commonly affects males.

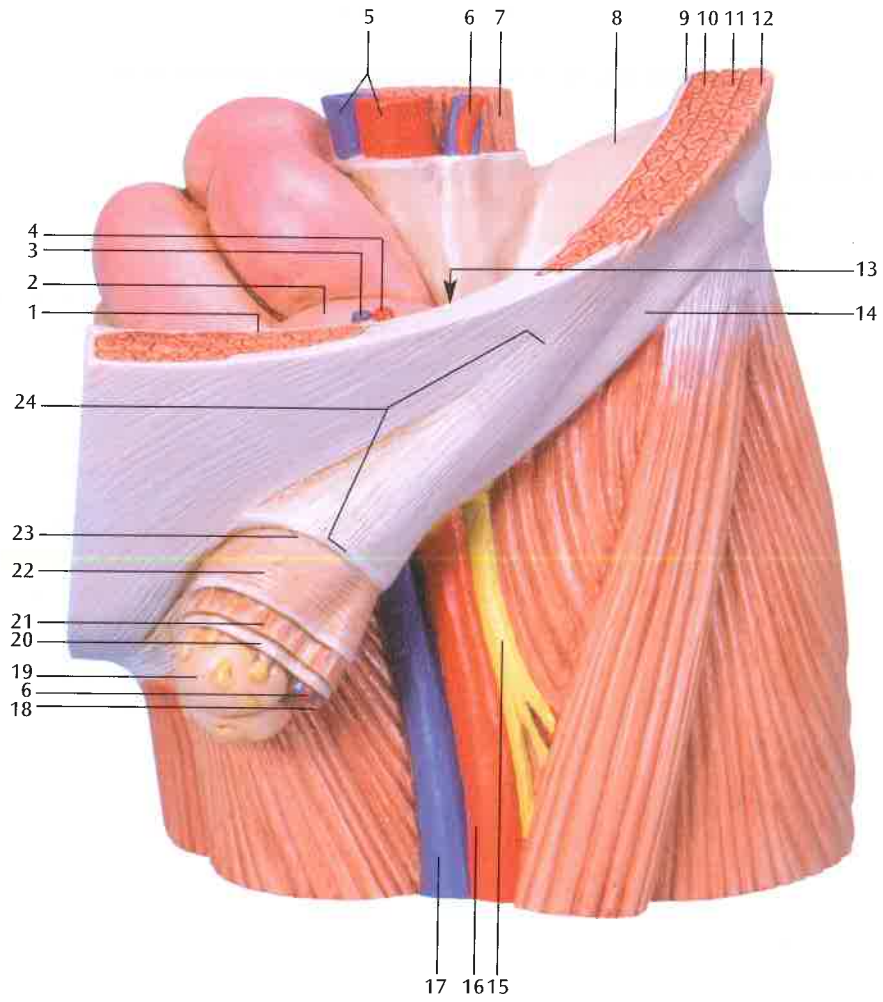
Acquired inguinal hernia is an abdominal hernia in which a "peritoneal sac" containing intestines bulges through an opening in the abdominal wall (hernial canal). It protrudes through the external (=lateral) or internal (=medial) inguinal ring.

Hernia protruding into the inner inguinal ring lateral to the epigastric vessels and passing through the inguinal canal is called indirect inguinal hernia (external, lateral or oblique hernia). With an incidence of 60-70% it is the more common type.

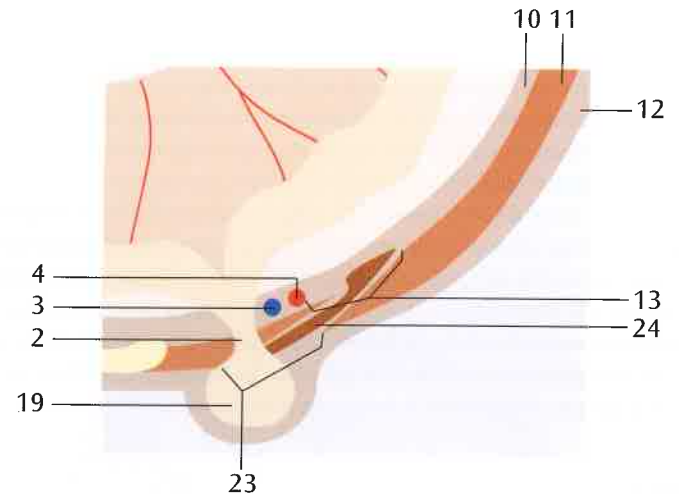
Inguinal hernia that does not pass through the inguinal canal (or only its peripheral end) is called direct inguinal hernia (internal, medial or direct hernia). It protrudes through the inguinal fossa medial to the epigastric vessels directly through the abdominal wall to the external inguinal ring. With an incidence of 30-40% it is the less common type.

The natural-sized model shows the left inguinal region of a male with an indirect inguinal hernia, opened in layers. The two illustrations on the base show a comparison of the diagrammatic anatomy of a direct (left) and indirect (right) inguinal hernia.

- 1 Medial umbilical fold
- 2 Intestinal loop protruding into the hernial sac
- 3 Inferior epigastric vein
- 4 Inferior epigastric artery
- 5 External iliac artery and vein
- 6 Testicular artery and vein
- 7 Psoas major muscle
- 8 Peritoneum
- 9 Transverse fascia
- 10 Transversus abdominis muscle
- 11 Obliquus internus abdominis muscle
- 12 Obliquus externus abdominis muscle
- 13 Abdominal inguinal ring
- 14 Inguinal ligament
- 15 Femoral nerve
- 16 Femoral artery
- 17 Femoral vein
- 18 Deferent duct (spermatic duct)
- 19 Hernial sac
- 20 Internal spermatic fascia
- 21 Cremasteric fascia
- 22 External spermatic fascia
- 23 Superficial inguinal ring
- 24 Inguinal (abdominal) canal
- A Direct inguinal hernia
- B Indirect inguinal hernia



A



B

