

urachus anatomy

urachus anatomy is a critical aspect of human fetal development, representing a remnant of the embryological structure that connects the bladder to the umbilicus. Understanding urachus anatomy is essential for medical professionals and students alike, as it plays a significant role in both normal physiology and potential pathologies. This article will delve into the detailed structure, function, variations, and clinical significance of the urachus, providing a comprehensive overview for readers. By exploring the embryological origins, anatomical features, and associated disorders, we aim to enhance your understanding of the urachus and its implications in medical practice.

- Introduction to Urachus Anatomy
- Embryological Development of the Urachus
- Anatomical Features of the Urachus
- Clinical Significance and Disorders
- Diagnosis and Management of Urachal Disorders
- Conclusion

Embryological Development of the Urachus

The urachus originates from the allantois, a tubular structure that forms during the early stages of embryonic development. The allantois is responsible for the development of the urinary bladder and plays a crucial role in the early urinary system of the embryo.

Formation of the Allantois

The allantois begins to develop around the third week of gestation. It extends from the hindgut and grows into the connecting stalk, which later forms the umbilical cord. This structure allows for the exchange of waste products and gases between the embryo and the maternal circulation. As development progresses, the allantois becomes incorporated into the bladder, leading to the formation of the urachus.

Urachal Development

As the embryo develops, the urachus transforms into a fibrous cord that connects the apex of the bladder to the umbilicus. By the end of the first trimester, the urachus should undergo obliteration, becoming a fibrous remnant known as the median umbilical ligament. In most individuals, this obliteration is complete by birth. However, in some cases, remnants of the urachus may persist, leading to various clinical conditions.

Anatomical Features of the Urachus

The urachus is typically described as a fibrous structure that measures approximately 10-12 cm in length. Its anatomical position is crucial for understanding its function and potential complications in clinical settings.

Location and Structure

Located in the anterior abdominal wall, the urachus lies between the peritoneum and the bladder. It extends from the apex of the bladder to the umbilicus, running in close proximity to other important structures such as the bladder, pubic symphysis, and peritoneal cavity. The urachus is composed of three layers: an outer layer of fibrous connective tissue, a middle layer of smooth muscle, and an inner epithelial layer.

Variations in Urachal Anatomy

While the typical anatomy of the urachus is well understood, there can be significant variations among individuals. Some common variations include:

- Urachal cysts: Fluid-filled sacs that can develop along the urachus.
- Urachal diverticulum: An outpouching or sac-like structure that forms off the main urachal tract.
- Patent urachus: A condition where the urachus fails to close completely, leading to a direct connection between the bladder and umbilicus.

Clinical Significance and Disorders

Understanding urachus anatomy is essential not only for developmental biology but also for identifying and managing related disorders. Several clinical conditions can arise from abnormal development or persistence of urachal structures.

Urachal Cysts

Urachal cysts are one of the most common urachal anomalies. They occur when portions of the urachus remain patent after birth. These cysts are usually asymptomatic but can lead to complications such as infection, inflammation, or even malignancy if left untreated.

Patent Urachus

Patent urachus is a rare condition characterized by a failure of the urachus to obliterate completely. This results in a direct connection between the bladder and the umbilicus, which can lead to urinary leakage from the umbilicus, recurrent infections, and other complications. Surgical intervention is often necessary to correct this condition.

Urachal Diverticulum

A urachal diverticulum is an outpouching that can occur at any point along the urachal tract. This condition may result in urinary issues or may become a site for infection and inflammation. Treatment often involves surgical excision.

Diagnosis and Management of Urachal Disorders

Diagnosis of urachal abnormalities typically involves imaging studies and clinical evaluation. A thorough understanding of urachus anatomy is vital for healthcare providers when assessing these conditions.

Imaging Techniques

To diagnose urachal disorders, several imaging modalities can be employed,

including:

- Ultrasound: Useful for identifying fluid collections or cysts.
- CT scan: Provides detailed images that can help diagnose urachal anomalies.
- MRI: Useful in more complex cases where detailed soft tissue characterization is required.

Management Strategies

The management of urachal disorders depends on the specific condition and its severity. Options may include:

- Observation for asymptomatic cysts.
- Surgical intervention for patent urachus or diverticula.
- Antibiotic therapy for infections.

Conclusion

Understanding urachus anatomy is essential for both clinical practice and medical education. The urachus, as a remnant of embryological development, plays a significant role in urinary tract health and can lead to various disorders if anomalies occur. Awareness of its anatomical features, potential variations, and associated clinical conditions will aid healthcare professionals in diagnosing and managing urinary and abdominal complaints effectively. A thorough comprehension of urachal anatomy enriches the understanding of both normal physiology and the complexities of urinary tract disorders.

Q: What is the urachus?

A: The urachus is a fibrous remnant of the allantois, connecting the bladder to the umbilicus during fetal development. It typically obliterates after birth, becoming the median umbilical ligament.

Q: What are common disorders associated with the urachus?

A: Common disorders include urachal cysts, patent urachus, and urachal diverticulum, which can lead to urinary leakage, infections, and other complications.

Q: How is a patent urachus diagnosed?

A: A patent urachus is diagnosed through clinical evaluation and imaging studies, such as ultrasound or CT scans, which can reveal a direct connection between the bladder and umbilicus.

Q: What treatment options are available for urachal disorders?

A: Treatment options vary by condition and may include observation for asymptomatic cases, surgical intervention for patent urachus or diverticula, and antibiotic therapy for infections.

Q: Why is understanding urachus anatomy important?

A: Understanding urachus anatomy is crucial for diagnosing and managing urinary tract disorders, as well as for grasping the normal physiology of the urinary system.

Q: What imaging techniques are used to assess urachal abnormalities?

A: Imaging techniques include ultrasound for cyst identification, CT scans for detailed anatomical assessments, and MRI for complex cases requiring soft tissue evaluation.

Q: Can urachal cysts become symptomatic?

A: Yes, urachal cysts can become symptomatic, leading to infections or inflammation, necessitating medical evaluation and potential surgical intervention.

Q: What is a urachal diverticulum?

A: A urachal diverticulum is an outpouching along the urachal tract that can cause urinary complications and may require surgical excision if symptomatic.

Q: Is it possible for the urachus to remain patent after birth?

A: Yes, in rare cases, the urachus may remain patent after birth, leading to a patent urachus condition that can result in urinary leakage and other complications.

Q: What is the embryological origin of the urachus?

A: The urachus originates from the allantois, a structure that develops in the early embryo and is involved in the formation of the urinary bladder.

Urachus Anatomy

Find other PDF articles:

<https://ns2.kelisto.es/calculus-suggest-002/Book?dataid=JEX28-8910&title=calculus-10th-edition-ron-larson.pdf>

urachus anatomy: Urologic Surgical Pathology David G. Bostwick, Liang Cheng, 2008-01-01
With sweeping revisions throughout, the new edition of Urologic Surgical Pathology equips you to accurately diagnose specimens of the entire urinary tract and male reproductive system plus the adrenal glands. Comprehensive in scope, this title begins with a look at normal anatomy and histology for each organ system...followed by discussions of the pathology of congenital anomalies, inflammations, non-neoplastic diseases and neoplasia. Practical guidance in daily urological pathology sign-out and the latest recommended diagnostic approaches - with an emphasis on clinicopathologic and radiographic-pathologic correlations - makes this a true diagnostic decision-making medical reference. A consistent format enables you to locate critical information quickly, and more than 1600 high-quality illustrations - most in full color - make diagnosis even easier. A great update of a well know textbook. Uropathology colleagues find it useful. Reviewed by: PathLab.org, June 2014 Rely on the practice-proven experience of today's authorities to identify and diagnose with confidence. Confirm your diagnostic suspicions by comparing your findings to more than 1600 color images and color graphics. Quickly locate the specific information you need through an abundance of tables, diagrams and flowcharts; boxed lists of types and causes of diseases; differential diagnosis; characteristic features of diseases; complications; classifications; and staging. Access the fully searchable text and images online at Expert Consult. Stay current with the latest information on: differential diagnosis for all tumor types encountered in urological surgical pathology practice; urologic tumor specimen handling and reporting guidelines; new entities and updated classification schemes; and newer immunohistochemical and genetic diagnostic methods. Develop targeted therapy specific to a particular patient's problem based on key molecular aspects of disease, especially in relevance to targeted therapy/personalized medicine. Provide the clinician with the most accurate diagnostic and prognostic indicators, by incorporating the latest classification and staging systems in your reports. Deepen your understanding of new diagnostic biomarkers and their utility in differential diagnosis. Your purchase entitles you to access the web site until the next edition is published, or until the current edition is no longer offered for sale by Elsevier, whichever occurs first. If the next edition is published less than one year after your

purchase, you will be entitled to online access for one year from your date of purchase. Elsevier reserves the right to offer a suitable replacement product (such as a downloadable or CD-ROM-based electronic version) should access to the web site be discontinued.

urachus anatomy: *Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports ...* London (England). Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, 1899 Includes Statistical tables of patients under treatment.

urachus anatomy: Reports , 1899

urachus anatomy: Decimal Classification and Relativ Index for Libraries, Clippings, Notes, Etc Melvil Dewey, 1919

urachus anatomy: *State Board Questions and Answers* Rudolph Max Goepp, 1917

urachus anatomy: Decimal Clasification and Relativ Index for Libraries and Personal Use Melvil Dewey, 1922

urachus anatomy: The Urologic and Cutaneous Review , 1919

urachus anatomy: Handbook of Neurourology Limin Liao, Helmut Madersbacher, 2023-10-25 This book introduces neurourology as an emerging interdisciplinary area that covers the basic and clinical studies of the neural control on the normal lower urinary tract and the lower/upper urinary tract dysfunction due to neuropathy disorders. It systematically describes all aspects of neurourology from the epidemiology of the neurogenic bladder; to the pathology and pathophysiology of the lower urinary tract; to the diagnosis and treatment of the neurogenic bladder by conservative therapies or surgeries. This book provides a useful resource for medical doctors, nurses and students in the field of neurourological conditions. In this 2nd edition, 15 chapters are added, e.g. on urodynamic practice, psychogenic reasons of LUTDs, standard of care, physiotherapy, upper urinary tract rehabilitation to enable self-catheterization, pediatric neurourology, new surgical procedures. The editors have invited an impressive number of renowned contributors, including 98 internationally recognized specialists in this field from 25 countries in Europe, Asia, North America, and South America. This handbook provides a useful resource for medical doctors, nurses and students in the field of neurourological conditions.

urachus anatomy: Kidney Disease and Nephrology Index , 1978

urachus anatomy: Urologic Surgery James Francis Glenn, William H. Boyce, 1975

urachus anatomy: United States Armed Forces Medical Journal , 1952

urachus anatomy: *Urologic Surgical Pathology E-Book* Liang Cheng, David G. Bostwick, 2014-01-24 With sweeping revisions throughout, the new edition of Urologic Surgical Pathology equips you to accurately diagnose specimens of the entire urinary tract and male reproductive system plus the adrenal glands. Comprehensive in scope, this title begins with a look at normal anatomy and histology for each organ system...followed by discussions of the pathology of congenital anomalies, inflammations, non-neoplastic diseases and neoplasia. Practical guidance in daily urological pathology sign-out and the latest recommended diagnostic approaches — with an emphasis on clinicopathologic and radiographic-pathologic correlations — makes this a true diagnostic decision-making medical reference. A consistent format enables you to locate critical information quickly, and more than 1600 high-quality illustrations — most in full color — make diagnosis even easier. Consult this title on your favorite e-reader, conduct rapid searches, and adjust font sizes for optimal readability. Rely on the practice-proven experience of today's authorities to identify and diagnose with confidence. Confirm your diagnostic suspicions by comparing your findings to more than 1600 color images and color graphics. Quickly locate the specific information you need through an abundance of tables, diagrams and flowcharts; boxed lists of types and causes of diseases; differential diagnosis; characteristic features of diseases; complications; classifications; and staging. Stay current with the latest information on: differential diagnosis for all tumor types encountered in urological surgical pathology practice; urologic tumor specimen handling and reporting guidelines; new entities and updated classification schemes; and newer immunohistochemical and genetic diagnostic methods. Develop targeted therapy specific to a particular patient's problem based on key molecular aspects of disease, especially in relevance to targeted therapy/personalized medicine. Provide the clinician with the most accurate diagnostic and

prognostic indicators, by incorporating the latest classification and staging systems in your reports. Deepen your understanding of new diagnostic biomarkers and their utility in differential diagnosis.

urachus anatomy: Obstetric Gazette , 1880

urachus anatomy: Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics Franklin Henry Martin, 1917

urachus anatomy: Pediatric Radiology Janet Reid, Edward Lee, Angelisa Paladin, William Davros, Caroline Carrico, 2014 Pediatric Radiology is a guided approach to effectively diagnosing 120 pathologies commonly encountered by pediatric radiologists and residents.

urachus anatomy: Diagnostic Imaging: Obstetrics Paula J. Woodward, 2021-09-02 Covering the entire spectrum of this fast-changing field, *Diagnostic Imaging: Obstetrics*, fourth edition, is an invaluable resource for radiologists, perinatologists, and trainees—anyone who requires an easily accessible, highly visual reference on today's obstetric imaging. Dr. Paula J. Woodward and a team of highly regarded experts provide up-to-date information on recent advances in technology and the understanding of fetal development and disease processes to help you make informed decisions at the point of care. The text is lavishly illustrated, delineated, and referenced, making it a useful learning tool as well as a handy reference for daily practice. Serves as a one-stop resource for key concepts and information on obstetric imaging, including a wealth of new material and content updates throughout. Features more than 3,000 illustrations (grayscale, 3D, color, and pulsed-wave Doppler ultrasound; fetal MR; extensive clinical and/or pathologic correlation; and full-color illustrations) 1,300 additional digital images, and 175 new ultrasound video clips. Features updates from cover to cover including new information on the genetic basis of fetal diseases, as well as new diagnoses and management protocols; additional and expanded differential diagnoses; and recent consensus guidelines and practice standards. Covers dramatic new changes in technology, including recent innovations in 3D ultrasound and fetal MRI, as well as the earliest ultrasound findings seen with each condition due to improved ultrasound technology. Reflects a multidisciplinary, collaborative approach to diagnosis, management, and treatment between radiologists, perinatologists, pediatricians, and surgeons. Includes embryology and anatomy overview chapters, along with pertinent differential diagnoses for comprehensive coverage. Uses bulleted, succinct text and highly templated chapters for quick comprehension of essential information at the point of care. Enhanced eBook version included with purchase. Your enhanced eBook allows you to access all of the text, figures, and references from the book on a variety of devices.

urachus anatomy: Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists for the Year ... American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1898

urachus anatomy: Transactions American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1898

urachus anatomy: The American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children , 1897

urachus anatomy: Pediatric Urology Duncan T. Wilcox, Prasad P. Godbole, Martin A. Koyle, 2009-04-13 This practical evidence-based textbook clearly addresses operative procedures and the prevention and management of common and rare complications encountered in pediatric urological practices. In the current climate of informed consent and medicolegal aspects of any surgical intervention, it is essential to give patients and their carers all the information available. With world-renowned editors and contributors offering their personal experiences, *Pediatric Urology* thoroughly explores this issue and also addresses essential topics including: principles of surgical audit general principles open surgery of the upper urinary tract surgery of the bladder endoscopic surgery of the urinary tract genitalia renal impairment surgery urogenital tumors trauma surgery for urinary incontinence. The book is uniquely written for trainees in pediatric surgery, general surgery and pediatric urology as a learning tool for learning consent and preparation for examinations. It is also invaluable for trainers in the above specialities as an accessible reference to complement their experience.

Related to urachus anatomy

Urachus - Wikipedia The urachus forms from the distal end of the allantois in the embryo, and develops into a closed cord between the base of the bladder, and the navel. [1] It drains the bladder of the fetus that

Urachus: Anatomy, Location, Development & Abnormalities What is a urachus? The urachus (yer-UH-kus) is a fibrous tube (canal) that extends between the urinary bladder to the navel (belly button) in a fetus. It's how pee (urine)

Urachus | Radiology Reference Article | The urachus (plural: urachuses or urachi 6,7) is the fibrous vestigial remnant of the embryonic allantois. The lumen of the urachus usually obliterates following birth and becomes

Urachal Abnormalities - UCSF Department of Urology What is the urachus?The urachus is a remnant of a channel between the bladder and the umbilicus (belly button) where urine initially drains in the fetus during the 1st trimester of

Development of the Urinary System - Kidney - TeachMeAnatomy In the embryo, the kidneys develop from three overlapping sequential systems; the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros. They are all derived from the

Urachus - Function, Disorders, and Modern Management In this comprehensive article, we will delve into the anatomy and structure of the urachus, explore its function and physiology during fetal development and beyond, and discuss common

Urachus - Structure, Function & Location Explore the Urachus — including its structure, location, and function in the human body

Pathology Outlines - Urachus The urachus, originated from remnants of allantois, is a fibrous cord connecting the umbilicus to the anterosuperior aspect of the bladder dome; usually obliterates at birth and

Paper - The urachus - its anatomy, histology and development The urachus shares in the post-partum descent of the bladder, and in the adult is a cone-shaped structure 5-5 cm. in length passing up from the bladder apex, and attached to the umbilicus

Imaging of the Urachus | RadioGraphics The urachus is a remnant fibrous cord of the allantois and the ventral aspect of the cloaca that connects the urinary bladder to the anterior abdominal wall at the level of the

Urachus - Wikipedia The urachus forms from the distal end of the allantois in the embryo, and develops into a closed cord between the base of the bladder, and the navel. [1] It drains the bladder of the fetus that

Urachus: Anatomy, Location, Development & Abnormalities What is a urachus? The urachus (yer-UH-kus) is a fibrous tube (canal) that extends between the urinary bladder to the navel (belly button) in a fetus. It's how pee (urine)

Urachus | Radiology Reference Article | The urachus (plural: urachuses or urachi 6,7) is the fibrous vestigial remnant of the embryonic allantois. The lumen of the urachus usually obliterates following birth and becomes

Urachal Abnormalities - UCSF Department of Urology What is the urachus?The urachus is a remnant of a channel between the bladder and the umbilicus (belly button) where urine initially drains in the fetus during the 1st trimester of

Development of the Urinary System - Kidney - TeachMeAnatomy In the embryo, the kidneys develop from three overlapping sequential systems; the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros. They are all derived from the

Urachus - Function, Disorders, and Modern Management In this comprehensive article, we will delve into the anatomy and structure of the urachus, explore its function and physiology during fetal development and beyond, and discuss common

Urachus - Structure, Function & Location Explore the Urachus — including its structure, location, and function in the human body

Pathology Outlines - Urachus The urachus, originated from remnants of allantois, is a fibrous cord connecting the umbilicus to the anterosuperior aspect of the bladder dome; usually obliterates at birth and

Paper - The urachus - its anatomy, histology and development The urachus shares in the post-partum descent of the bladder, and in the adult is a cone-shaped structure 5-5 cm. in length passing up from the bladder apex, and attached to the umbilicus

Imaging of the Urachus | RadioGraphics The urachus is a remnant fibrous cord of the allantois and the ventral aspect of the cloaca that connects the urinary bladder to the anterior abdominal wall at the level of the

Urachus - Wikipedia The urachus forms from the distal end of the allantois in the embryo, and develops into a closed cord between the base of the bladder, and the navel. [1] It drains the bladder of the fetus that

Urachus: Anatomy, Location, Development & Abnormalities What is a urachus? The urachus (yer-UH-kus) is a fibrous tube (canal) that extends between the urinary bladder to the navel (belly button) in a fetus. It's how pee (urine)

Urachus | Radiology Reference Article | The urachus (plural: urachuses or urachi 6,7) is the fibrous vestigial remnant of the embryonic allantois. The lumen of the urachus usually obliterates following birth and becomes

Urachal Abnormalities - UCSF Department of Urology What is the urachus?The urachus is a remnant of a channel between the bladder and the umbilicus (belly button) where urine initially drains in the fetus during the 1st trimester of

Development of the Urinary System - Kidney - TeachMeAnatomy In the embryo, the kidneys develop from three overlapping sequential systems; the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros. They are all derived from the

Urachus - Function, Disorders, and Modern Management In this comprehensive article, we will delve into the anatomy and structure of the urachus, explore its function and physiology during fetal development and beyond, and discuss common

Urachus - Structure, Function & Location Explore the Urachus — including its structure, location, and function in the human body

Pathology Outlines - Urachus The urachus, originated from remnants of allantois, is a fibrous cord connecting the umbilicus to the anterosuperior aspect of the bladder dome; usually obliterates at birth and

Paper - The urachus - its anatomy, histology and development The urachus shares in the post-partum descent of the bladder, and in the adult is a cone-shaped structure 5-5 cm. in length passing up from the bladder apex, and attached to the umbilicus

Imaging of the Urachus | RadioGraphics The urachus is a remnant fibrous cord of the allantois and the ventral aspect of the cloaca that connects the urinary bladder to the anterior abdominal wall at the level of the

Urachus - Wikipedia The urachus forms from the distal end of the allantois in the embryo, and develops into a closed cord between the base of the bladder, and the navel. [1] It drains the bladder of the fetus that

Urachus: Anatomy, Location, Development & Abnormalities What is a urachus? The urachus (yer-UH-kus) is a fibrous tube (canal) that extends between the urinary bladder to the navel (belly button) in a fetus. It's how pee (urine)

Urachus | Radiology Reference Article | The urachus (plural: urachuses or urachi 6,7) is the fibrous vestigial remnant of the embryonic allantois. The lumen of the urachus usually obliterates following birth and becomes

Urachal Abnormalities - UCSF Department of Urology What is the urachus?The urachus is a remnant of a channel between the bladder and the umbilicus (belly button) where urine initially drains in the fetus during the 1st trimester of

Development of the Urinary System - Kidney - TeachMeAnatomy In the embryo, the kidneys

develop from three overlapping sequential systems; the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros. They are all derived from the

Urachus - Function, Disorders, and Modern Management In this comprehensive article, we will delve into the anatomy and structure of the urachus, explore its function and physiology during fetal development and beyond, and discuss common

Urachus - Structure, Function & Location Explore the Urachus — including its structure, location, and function in the human body

Pathology Outlines - Urachus The urachus, originated from remnants of allantois, is a fibrous cord connecting the umbilicus to the anterosuperior aspect of the bladder dome; usually obliterates at birth and

Paper - The urachus - its anatomy, histology and development The urachus shares in the post-partum descent of the bladder, and in the adult is a cone-shaped structure 5-5 cm. in length passing up from the bladder apex, and attached to the umbilicus

Imaging of the Urachus | RadioGraphics The urachus is a remnant fibrous cord of the allantois and the ventral aspect of the cloaca that connects the urinary bladder to the anterior abdominal wall at the level of the

Urachus - Wikipedia The urachus forms from the distal end of the allantois in the embryo, and develops into a closed cord between the base of the bladder, and the navel. [1] It drains the bladder of the fetus that

Urachus: Anatomy, Location, Development & Abnormalities What is a urachus? The urachus (yer-UH-kus) is a fibrous tube (canal) that extends between the urinary bladder to the navel (belly button) in a fetus. It's how pee (urine)

Urachus | Radiology Reference Article | The urachus (plural: urachuses or urachi 6,7) is the fibrous vestigial remnant of the embryonic allantois. The lumen of the urachus usually obliterates following birth and becomes

Urachal Abnormalities - UCSF Department of Urology What is the urachus?The urachus is a remnant of a channel between the bladder and the umbilicus (belly button) where urine initially drains in the fetus during the 1st trimester of

Development of the Urinary System - Kidney - TeachMeAnatomy In the embryo, the kidneys develop from three overlapping sequential systems; the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros. They are all derived from the

Urachus - Function, Disorders, and Modern Management In this comprehensive article, we will delve into the anatomy and structure of the urachus, explore its function and physiology during fetal development and beyond, and discuss common

Urachus - Structure, Function & Location Explore the Urachus — including its structure, location, and function in the human body

Pathology Outlines - Urachus The urachus, originated from remnants of allantois, is a fibrous cord connecting the umbilicus to the anterosuperior aspect of the bladder dome; usually obliterates at birth and

Paper - The urachus - its anatomy, histology and development The urachus shares in the post-partum descent of the bladder, and in the adult is a cone-shaped structure 5-5 cm. in length passing up from the bladder apex, and attached to the umbilicus

Imaging of the Urachus | RadioGraphics The urachus is a remnant fibrous cord of the allantois and the ventral aspect of the cloaca that connects the urinary bladder to the anterior abdominal wall at the level of the

Urachus - Wikipedia The urachus forms from the distal end of the allantois in the embryo, and develops into a closed cord between the base of the bladder, and the navel. [1] It drains the bladder of the fetus that

Urachus: Anatomy, Location, Development & Abnormalities What is a urachus? The urachus (yer-UH-kus) is a fibrous tube (canal) that extends between the urinary bladder to the navel (belly button) in a fetus. It's how pee (urine)

Urachus | Radiology Reference Article | The urachus (plural: urachuses or urachi 6,7) is the fibrous vestigial remnant of the embryonic allantois. The lumen of the urachus usually obliterates following birth and becomes

Urachal Abnormalities - UCSF Department of Urology What is the urachus?The urachus is a remnant of a channel between the bladder and the umbilicus (belly button) where urine initially drains in the fetus during the 1st trimester of

Development of the Urinary System - Kidney - TeachMeAnatomy In the embryo, the kidneys develop from three overlapping sequential systems; the pronephros, the mesonephros, and the metanephros. They are all derived from the

Urachus - Function, Disorders, and Modern Management In this comprehensive article, we will delve into the anatomy and structure of the urachus, explore its function and physiology during fetal development and beyond, and discuss common

Urachus - Structure, Function & Location Explore the Urachus — including its structure, location, and function in the human body

Pathology Outlines - Urachus The urachus, originated from remnants of allantois, is a fibrous cord connecting the umbilicus to the anterosuperior aspect of the bladder dome; usually obliterates at birth and

Paper - The urachus - its anatomy, histology and development The urachus shares in the post-partum descent of the bladder, and in the adult is a cone-shaped structure 5-5 cm. in length passing up from the bladder apex, and attached to the umbilicus

Imaging of the Urachus | RadioGraphics The urachus is a remnant fibrous cord of the allantois and the ventral aspect of the cloaca that connects the urinary bladder to the anterior abdominal wall at the level of the

Related to urachus anatomy

What to know about urachal cysts (Medical News Today2y) Incomplete sealing of the urachus — a line of connectivity between a fetus and the umbilical cord — can cause a urachal cyst to develop. It can lead to abdominal pain and other symptoms and often

What to know about urachal cysts (Medical News Today2y) Incomplete sealing of the urachus — a line of connectivity between a fetus and the umbilical cord — can cause a urachal cyst to develop. It can lead to abdominal pain and other symptoms and often

Baby Persistent Urachus Is The Existence Of The Fetal Urinary Tract After Delivery (The Asian Parent on MSN7mon) Urachus persistent is a condition where the fetal urinary canal or urethra remains after delivery. This condition can be

Baby Persistent Urachus Is The Existence Of The Fetal Urinary Tract After Delivery (The Asian Parent on MSN7mon) Urachus persistent is a condition where the fetal urinary canal or urethra remains after delivery. This condition can be

MANAGEMENT OF A PATENT URACHUS AND YOLK COELOMITIS IN A PREHENSILE-TAILED SKINK (CORUCIA ZEBRATA) (JSTOR Daily2y) An 11-day-old, captive-born, male prehensile-tailed skink (*Corucia zebrata*) was evaluated for a chronically swollen umbilicus. On presentation, the skink appeared dehydrated and weak. The umbilical

MANAGEMENT OF A PATENT URACHUS AND YOLK COELOMITIS IN A PREHENSILE-TAILED SKINK (CORUCIA ZEBRATA) (JSTOR Daily2y) An 11-day-old, captive-born, male prehensile-tailed skink (*Corucia zebrata*) was evaluated for a chronically swollen umbilicus. On presentation, the skink appeared dehydrated and weak. The umbilical