



HEXTILLO

DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

DERIVATIVES OF VARIOUS AORTIC ARCHES







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The aortic arch is the section of the aorta between the ascending and descending aorta. The aortic arch has 3 major branches. brachiocephalic trunk, left common carotid artery, ast branch of the aortic arch is the left subclavian artery.





- The aortic arch or pharyngeal arch arteries are a series of 6 paired embryological vascular structures which give rise to the great arteries of neck and head.
- The first and second arches disappear early.
- A remnant of the 1st arch forms part of the maxillary artery, a branch of the external carotid artery.
- The third aortic arch constitutes the commencement of the internal carotid artery, and is therefore named the carotid arch.
- Arch 4 Also known as the systemic arch. The fourth right arch forms the most proximal segment of the right subclavian artery, as far as the origin of its internal thoracic branch.
- The fifth arch either never forms or forms incompletely and then regresses.
- The sixth left arch gives off the left pulmonary artery and forms the ductus arteriosus;



ABNORMALITIES OF AORTIC ARCH

- Common Origin of Brachiocephalic Trunk and Left Common Carotid
 Artery
- Aberrant Right Subclavian Artery (ARSA)
- Anomalous Origin of Vertebral Artery
- Patent Ductus Arteriosus
- Abnormalities of the Arch of the Aorta- Coarctation of the Aorta,
 Interrupted Aortic Arch (IAA), Right-Sided Aortic Arch, Persistent
 Fifth Aortic Arch (PFAA), Cervical Aortic Arch.



MCQ

QUESTION

Double aortic arch occurs due to?

- A. Non development of right 4th aortic arch
- B. Non development of left 4th aortic arch
- C. Persistent distal portion of right dorsal aorta
- D. Non division of truncus arteriosus
- Ans-C

