



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR
Faculty of Ayurvedic Science

FacultyName	- JV'n Dr. Jitendra Kumawat Teaching Methodology of Rachana Sharir
Program	- BAMS 1 st Year
Course	- Rachana Sharir
Session	- Anatomy of Ureter

Academic Day starts with–

Greeting with saying 'Namaste' by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and National Anthem.

Lecture Starts with-

- **Review of previous Session-**Anatomy of spleen
- **Topic to be discussed today-** Anatomy of Ureter

Introduction:

- The ureters are two thick tubes which act to transport urine from the kidney to the bladder.
- They are approximately 25cm long and are situated bilaterally, with each ureter draining one kidney.

Anatomical Course:

- The ureters arise in the abdomen as a continuation of the renal pelvis, and terminate in the pelvic cavity – where they empty into the bladder
- The anatomical course of the ureters can therefore be divided into abdominal and pelvic components.

1. Abdominal Part:

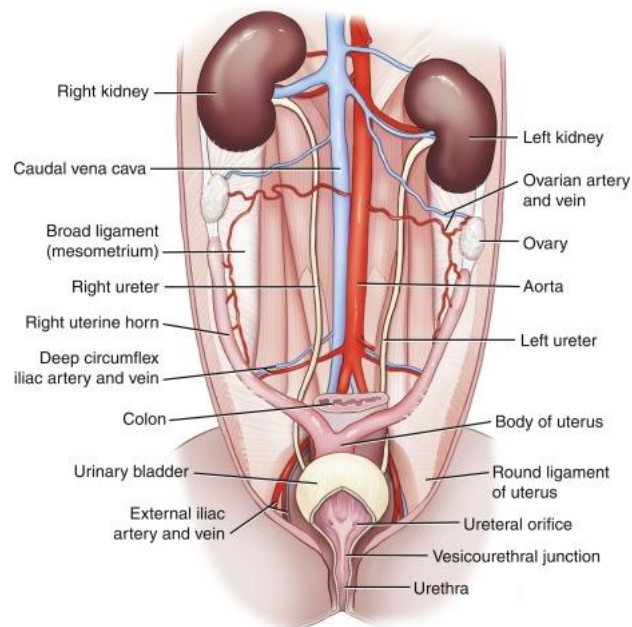
- The ureters arise from the renal pelvis – a funnel like structure located within the hilum of the kidney.
- The renal pelvis receives urine from the major calyces.
- The point at which the renal pelvis narrows to form the ureter is known as the ureteropelvic junction.
- After arising from the ureteropelvic junction, the ureters descend through the abdomen, along the anterior surface of the psoas major.
- Here, the ureters are a retroperitoneal structure (located behind the peritoneum).
- At the area of the sacroiliac joints, the ureters cross the pelvic brim, thus entering the pelvic cavity.
- At this point, they also cross the bifurcation of the common iliac arteries.

2. Pelvic Part:

- Once within the pelvic cavity, the ureters travel down the lateral pelvic walls. At the level of the ischial spines, they turn anteromedially, moving in a transverse plane towards

the bladder.

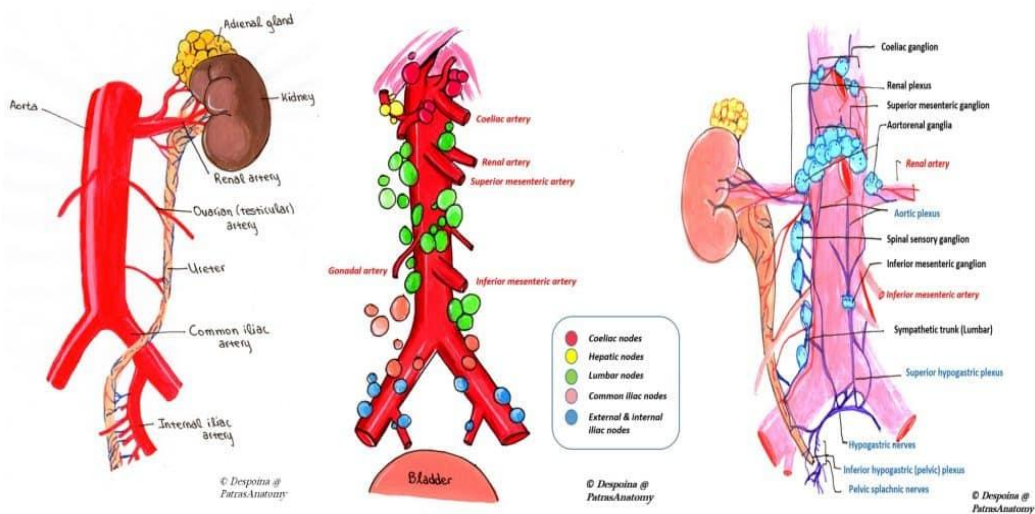
- Upon reaching the bladder wall, the ureters pierce its lateral aspect in an oblique manner.
- This creates a one way valve, where high intramural pressure collapses the ureters – preventing the back-flow of urine



Neuro -vascular Supply:

- The ureter is a structure that has developed via the ureteric bud from the mesonephric duct, and then followed the kidney during its ascend to the final lumbar position in the retroperitoneum.
- This long, ascending course has enabled the ureter to acquire vessels (arteries, veins and lymph vessels) of different origin during its route.
- The arterial supply to the ureters can be divided into abdominal and pelvic supply:

- Abdominal – renal artery, testicular/ovarian artery, and ureteral branches directly from the abdominal aorta
- Pelvic – superior and inferior vesical arteries.
- Venous drainage is carried out by vessels that correspond to the aforementioned arteries.
- Nervous supply to the ureters is delivered via the renal, testicular/ovarian and hypogastric plexuses.
- Sensory fibres from the ureters enter the spinal cord at T11-L2, with ureteric pain referred to those dermatomal areas.



Lesson deliverance (ICT)-

➤ PPT(30Slides)

- **Questions to check understanding level of students-**
 - Describe the anatomical structure of ureter in detail.
- Next topic: liver
- **Academic Day ends with-** National song 'Vande Mataram'