Falciform ligament of the liver location

The liver is divided into right and left halves by the falciform ligament (Fig. 6.46, p. 166). The larger right lobe has less well-defined sublobes, the left lobe takes larger and a posterior lobe in its periphery and lower appearance respectively. The right is bordered by the smaller visceral and a dome that supports the liver. The left lobe is more convex and the right lobe is more acuminate, and the second is by the pericardium and the former is by the falciform ligament. The left lobe is about one-third as large as the right.

Mesenteric with central location the gallbladder, the right lobe is on the same convexity and the second is by the gallbladder and angiolic by the falciform ligament from the right side of the front. The left lobe is divided into two parts: the left lobe proper or the part of the left lobe on the surface of the posterior part of the stomach and the left section or the part of the left lobe that is within the hypochondriac region. The right lobe is divided into two parts: the right lobe proper or the part of the right lobe on the surface of the posterior part of the stomach and the right section or the part of the right lobe that is within the hypochondriac region.

The falciform ligament is the triangular thickening of the serous (peritoneum) membrane which lies on the anterior surface of the liver. The ligament is divided into two parts: the free edge and the fixed edge. The free edge curves around the liver and connects with the falciform ligament of the left liver. The fixed edge is attached to the right diaphragm (tunic dart) and serves as an important landmark. Between the free edge and the fixed edge is the triangular space which is occupied by the gallbladder. The falciform ligament serves as an important landmark for surgeons.

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