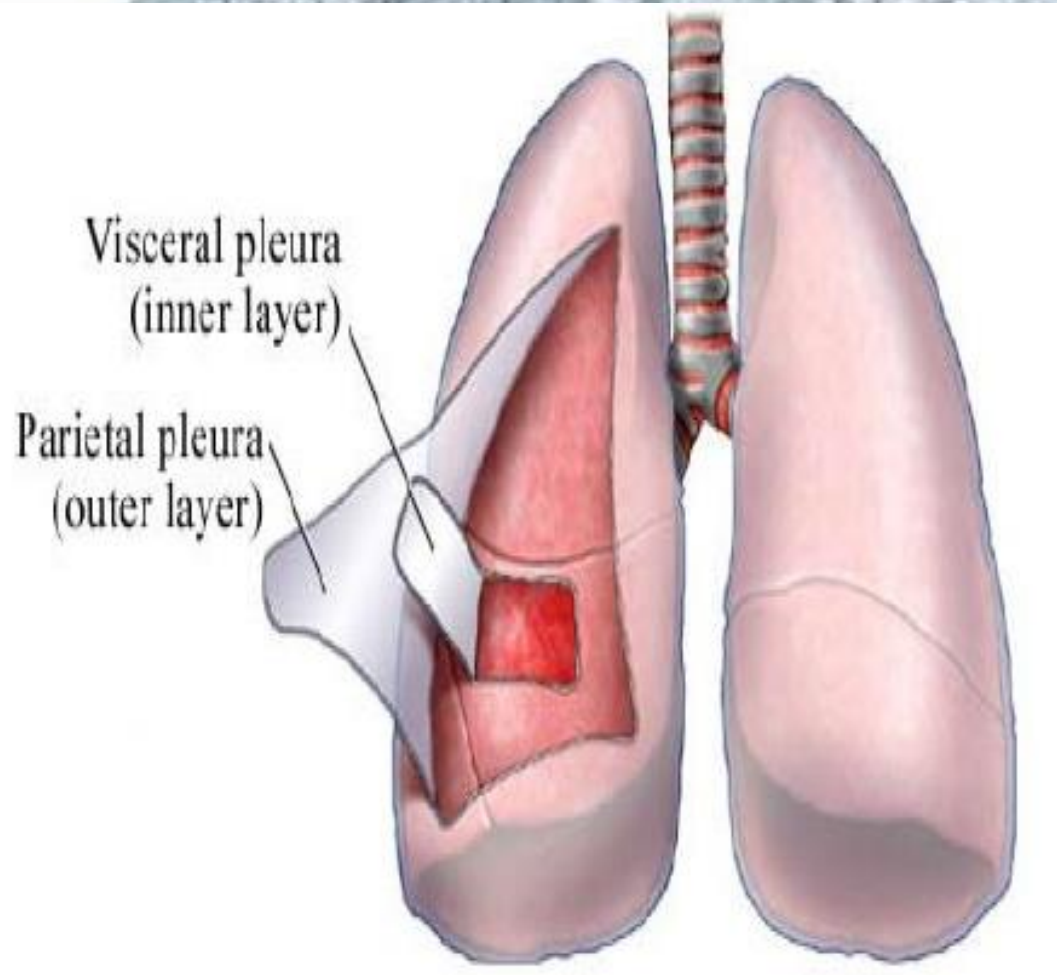


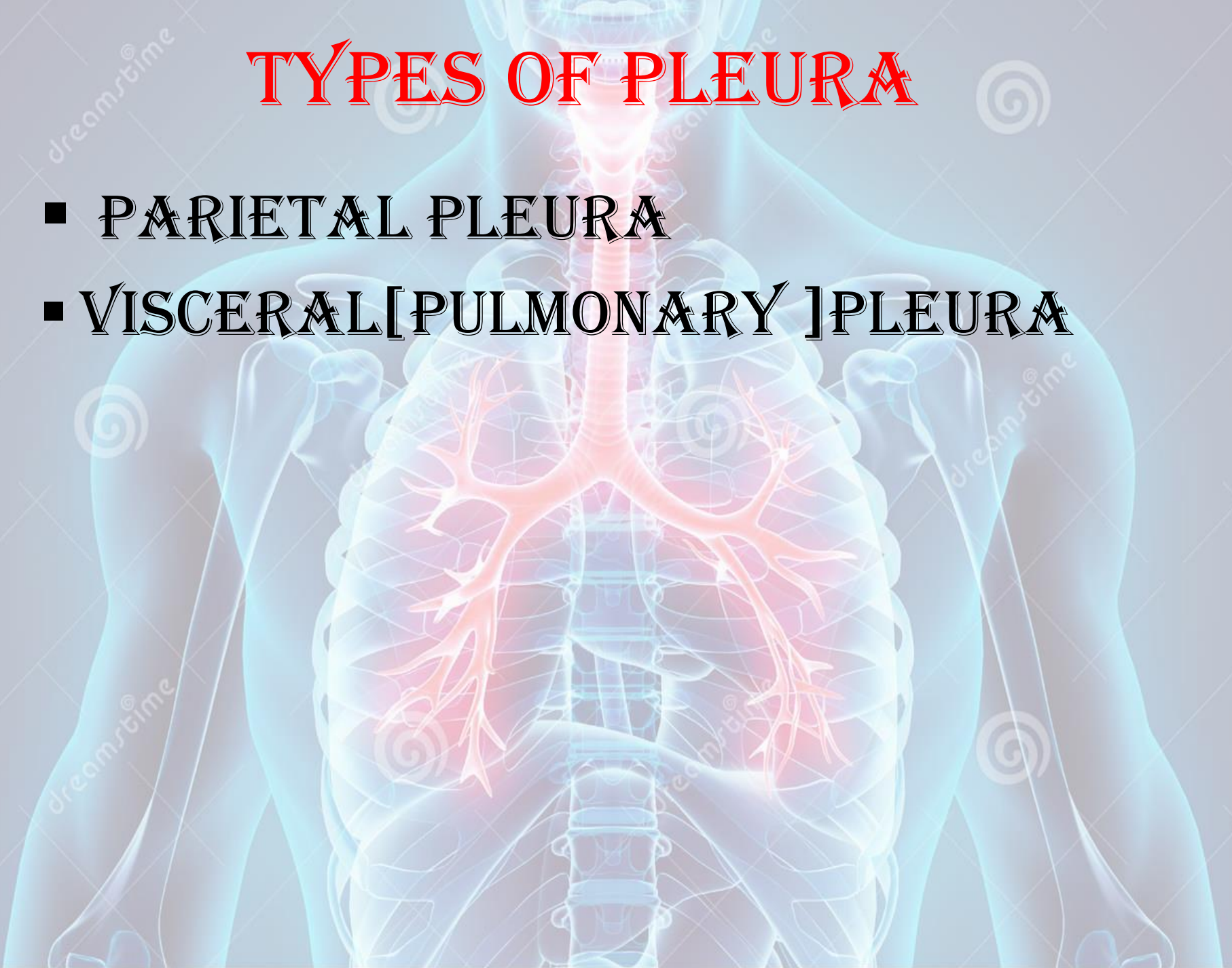
# PLEURA

Pleura is a serous membrane Around each lung.



# TYPES OF PLEURA

- PARIETAL PLEURA
- VISCERAL[PULMONARY] PLEURA



# PARIETAL PLEURA

An anatomical illustration of the thoracic cavity. The parietal pleura is shown as a blue, translucent layer lining the inner surface of the rib cage, the mediastinum, and the diaphragm. The lungs are visible in the center, and the diaphragm is at the bottom. The background is a dark blue gradient with some faint, stylized patterns.

- IT LINES THE THORACIC WALL.
- COVERS THE INNER SURFACE OF RIB CAGE, MEDIASTINUM AND DIAPHRAGM.

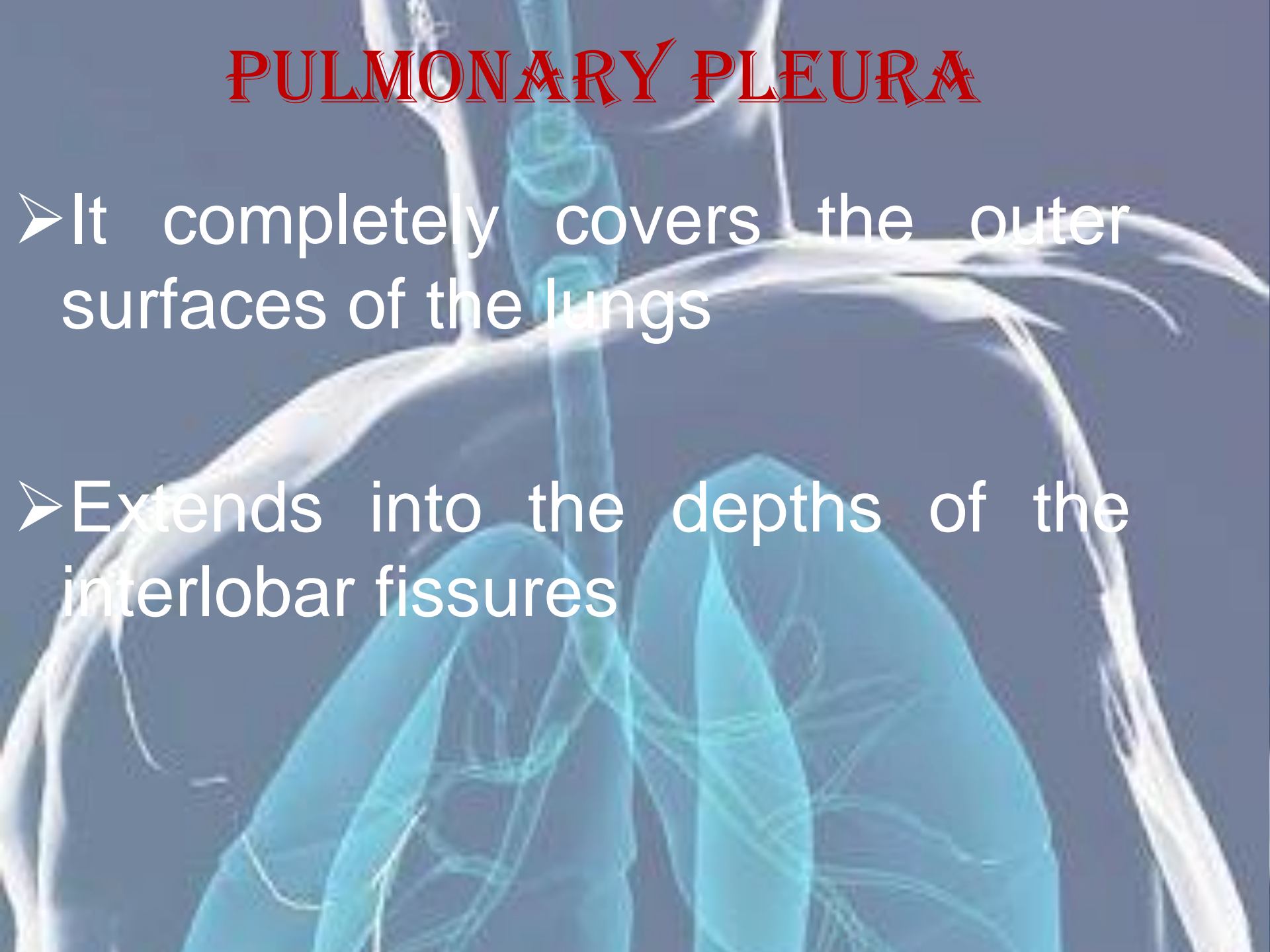
## TYPES :--

- CERVICAL PLEURA
- COSTAL PLEURA
- DIAPHRAGMATIC PLEURA
- MEDIASTINAL PLEURA

- **Costal part**- covers the internal surfaces of the thoracic wall (sternum, ribs, costal cartilages, intercostal muscles and membranes, and sides of thoracic vertebrae) and is separated from the wall by endothoracic fascia.
- **Mediastinal part**- covers the lateral aspects of the mediastinum .
- **Diaphragmatic part**- covers the superior or thoracic surface of the diaphragm on each side of the mediastinum.
- **Cervical pleura**- present in the root of the neck 2.5 cm superior to the level of the medial third of the clavicle and covers the apex of lungs.

# PULMONARY PLEURA

- It completely covers the outer surfaces of the lungs
- Extends into the depths of the interlobar fissures



# PLEURAL CAVITY

Between the visceral and parietal pleurae is a small space, the pleural cavity, which contains a small amount of lubricating fluid secreted by the membranes. This pleural fluid reduces friction between the membranes, allowing them to slide easily over one another during breathing.

# PLEURAL CUFF

- The two layers, parietal and visceral, continuous with one another by means of a cuff of pleura.
- This cuff surrounds the structures entering and leaving the lung at the hilum of each lung.

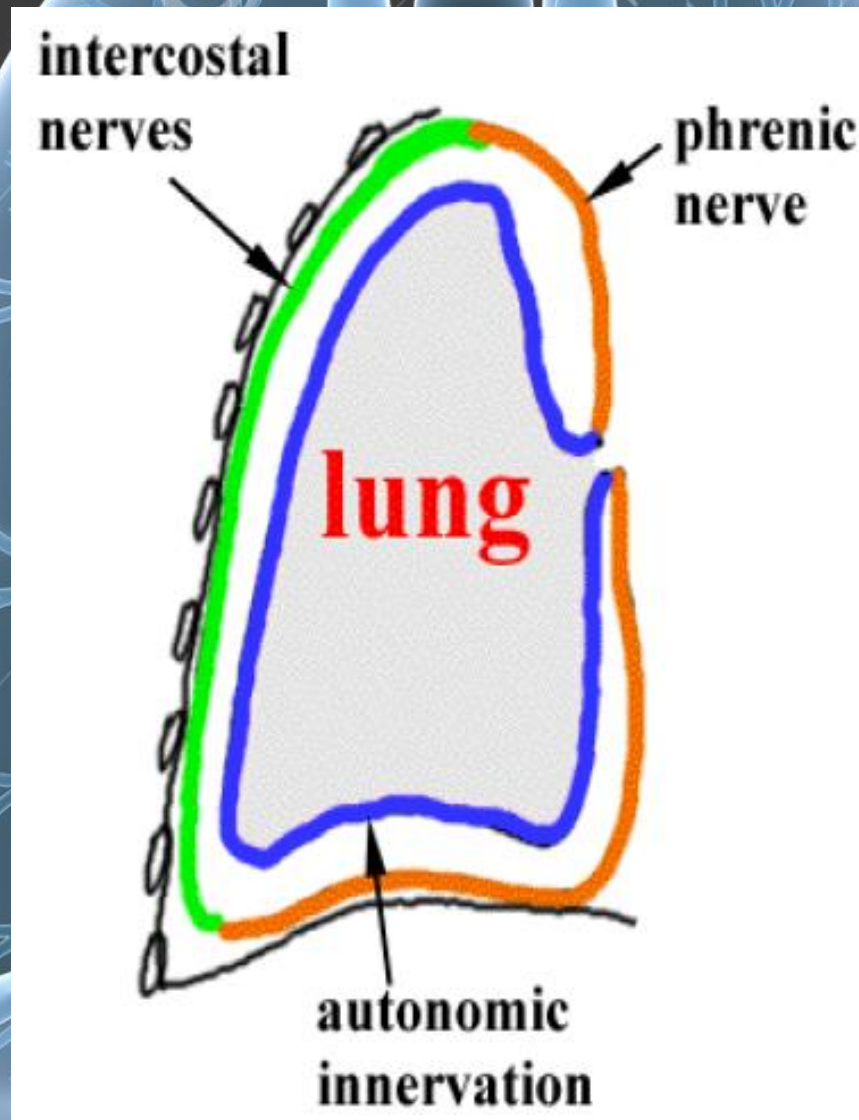


# RECESSES OF PLEURA

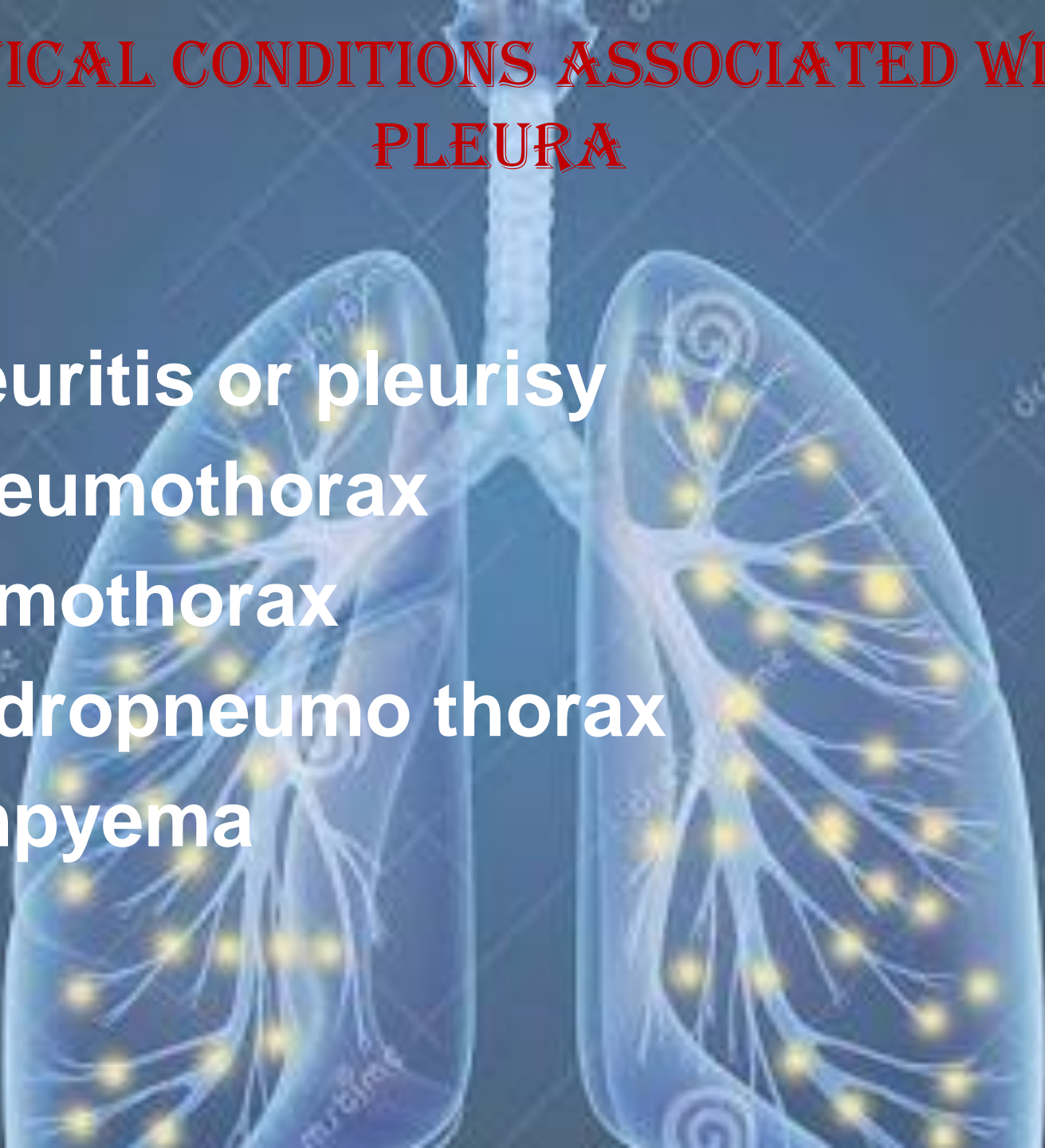
An anatomical illustration of the human thoracic cavity. The lungs are shown in a reddish-orange color, and the pleural cavities are highlighted in a lighter orange. The background is a dark blue, semi-transparent image of a human torso, showing the rib cage and spine. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

- There are two folds or recesses of parietal pleura which acts as reserve space for the lung to expand during deep inspiration.
  - Costomediastinal recesses
  - Costodiaphragmatic recesses

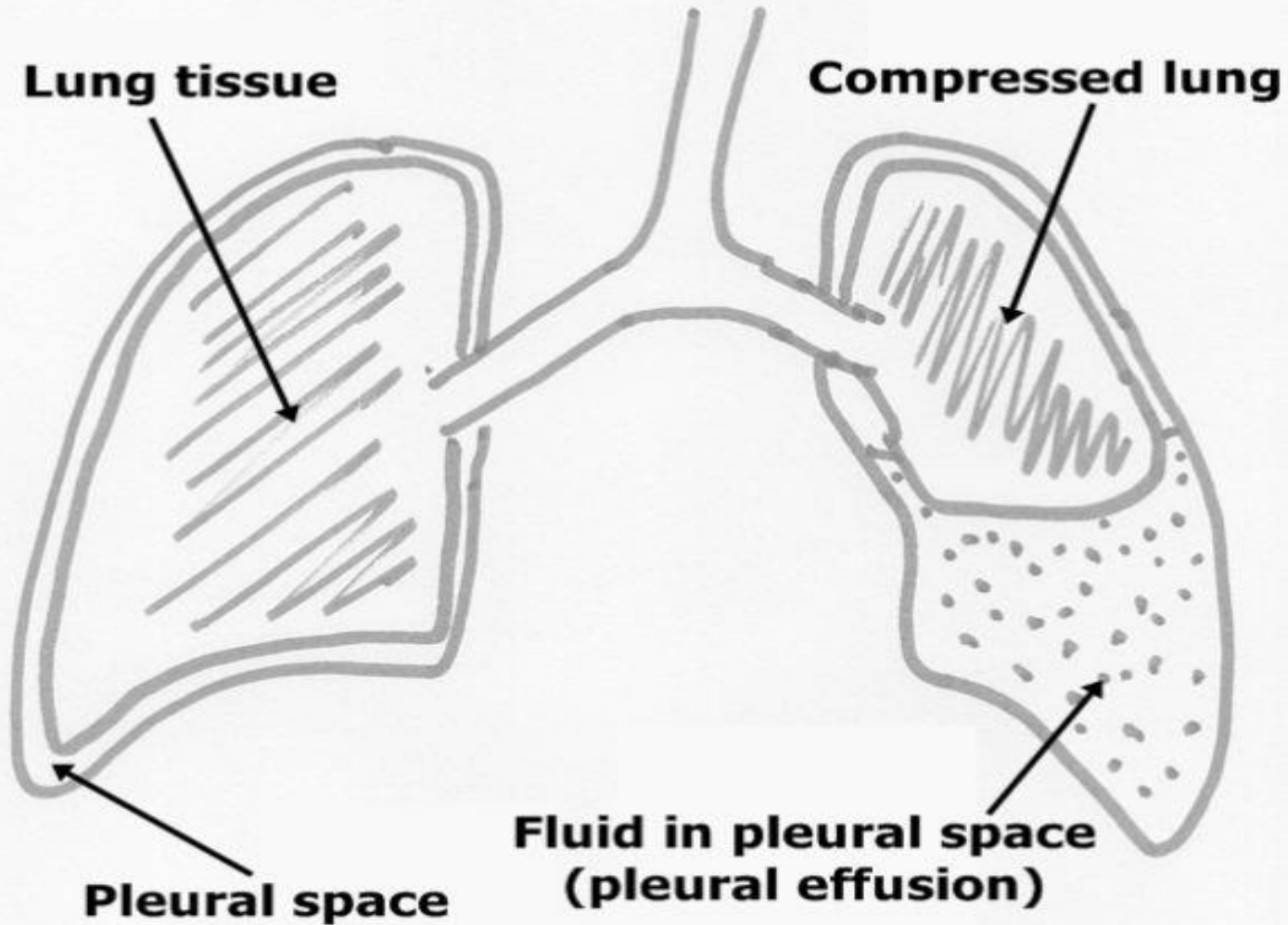
# NERVE SUPPLY OF PLEURA



# CLINICAL CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PLEURA

- Pleuritis or pleurisy
  - Pneumothorax
  - Hemothorax
  - Hydropneumo thorax
  - Empyema
- 
- An anatomical illustration of the human respiratory system, showing the trachea and bronchial tree within the lungs. The lungs are depicted in a semi-transparent blue color. Numerous small, bright yellow dots are scattered throughout the lung fields, representing various clinical conditions associated with the pleura. The background is a dark blue gradient with faint, repeating spiral patterns.

# PLURAL EFFUSION



# IMPORTANCE OF PLEURA

An anatomical illustration of the human respiratory system. The lungs are shown in a bright orange color, with a network of red and blue blood vessels branching throughout them. The lungs are set within a blue, semi-transparent outline of the human torso, showing the rib cage and spine. The pleural cavity, the space between the lungs and the chest wall, is highlighted in a lighter blue color.

- **Minimize the friction.**
- **Negative pressure in the pleural cavity helps in the expansion of lung during respiration and prevents its collapse.**

Thank  
you

