

con
Ofelia Medina
(Frida)

JUAN JOSE GURROLA DIEGO RIVERA
MAX KERLOW LEON TROTSKY
SALVADOR SANCHEZ SIQUEIROS





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De
Paul Leduc.

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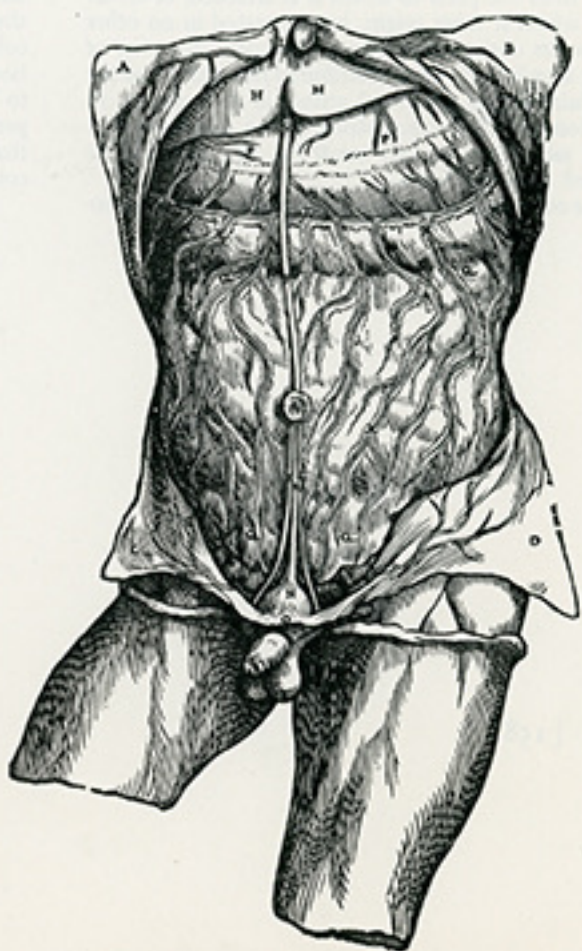
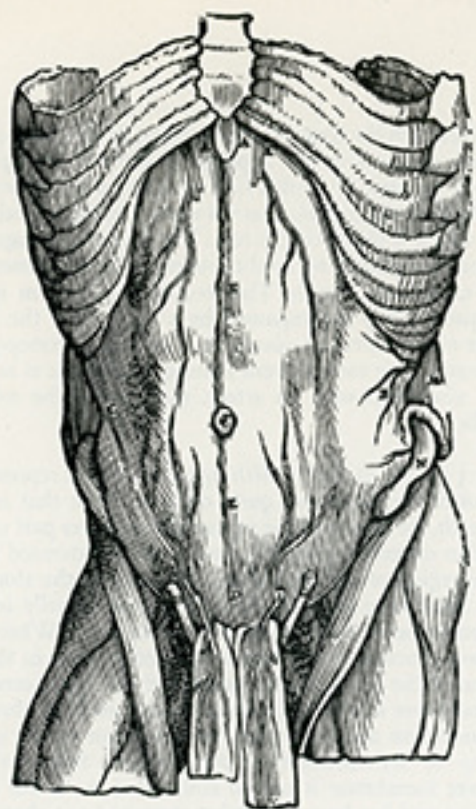
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54:1 [V:fig. 3]. The third figure follows the second [53:2] in the order of administration and shows the lower membrane [posterior layers and transverse mesocolon] of the omentum torn and pulled free from the upper [anterior layers]. The upper membrane of the omentum has been spread out on the anterior aspect of the thorax, having been forcibly pulled upwards together with the stomach from the peritoneal cavity. The series of vessels, which are very numerous and lie posterior to the stomach in the superior part of the inferior omental membrane, will thus be brought into view and the origin and nature of the inferior omental membrane more easily observed. Otherwise, the greater part of the omentum covers over the intestines unless it is seen gathered upwards on the left side, as often occurs, and so it is pulled up during dissection. However, the intestines have been nowhere disturbed and lie in position; as also the spleen, a portion of which is exposed to view in this figure.

The administration of an anatomy was a technical term derived from Galen; it was employed by early anatomists and had reference to the formal sequential procedure and conduct of a dissection. The greater omentum has been freed from its colic attachment and drawn up to expose the omental bursa in which the superior mesenteric and splenic veins have been dissected out.

54:2 [V:fig. 4]. In this figure the omentum is delineated freed from the parts to which it is attached, or rather from which it takes origin, but separated in no other region. Its entire construction, especially the series of veins, arteries and nerves distributed through it and the glandular bodies [pancreas] arising in it, is shown. In addition, the close resemblance of the omentum to a small sac or bag, or very small fish net, may also be learned from the figure.

The omentum of Vesalius is the greater omentum to-

gether with the transverse mesocolon. In the floor of the lesser sac are seen the superior mesenteric and splenic veins forming the portal, l. In the shadow just above the middle of the splenic vein is a vessel indistinctly labeled *β*, which is the coeliac artery. The pancreas is regarded as several glands, no doubt broken up by the dissection to expose the vessels. The structure marked *m* is the hepatic artery accompanied by a nerve, and the anterior circumferential vessels at *o* are the gastroepiploic arteries. The median vein joining the splenic is said to be associated with an artery, presumably the middle colic.

54:3 [V:fig. 5]. In the fifth figure we have a representation of the omentum quite different from that in the fourth, for here we have replaced the greater part of the colon dissected from the body, which extended from the region of the liver along the body of the stomach to the spleen and which is contained dorsally in the membrane we have called in man the lower. Where the lower omental membrane is exposed to view in the region of the colon, a large portion of the upper omental membrane has been divided and cut away so that the connection and fusion of the omentum to the colon may be demonstrated to some extent. However, the lower membrane is not so contracted as in the third figure and has been somewhat stretched out above the colon.

The posterior layers of the greater omentum and transverse mesocolon have been exposed by removal of the anterior portion of the omentum. The transverse colon was first dissected free and then placed in position. B, C, and D are colic veins, each of which is said to be accompanied by an artery and small nerve. D is presumably the inferior mesenteric vein since it is stated that it is not entirely distributed to the neighboring colon and omentum.