

## 1. Excretory: 1.1 Normal kidney

- Right kidney with hilum present in the medial concave side.
- Length of 10x4x2 cm, weight- 126 grams

### General description

- It's a paired organ situated behind the peritoneum on the posterior abdominal wall on the either side of the vertebral column.
- Right kidney is lying lower than the left kidney because of the liver
- The posterior surface and upper portion of the right kidney rest on the 12th rib; the left kidney usually rests on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> ribs.
- The anterior surface of the right kidney is in contact with the right adrenal gland, liver, and the right colic flexure.
- The anterior surface of the left kidney is in contact with the left adrenal gland, stomach, spleen, jejunum, colon, and, medially, the pancreas.

### Medicolegal importance

- Spontaneous rupture of the normal kidney does not occur.
- Blunt force injuries to the kidney are uncommon.
- They are usually seen following motor vehicle accidents or falls from great heights when there is massive blunt force trauma to the abdominal cavity.
- Blunt force applied to the flank may crush the kidney between the abdominal wall and the lumbar vertebrae.
- The most common injury to a kidney is a contusion.
- Aside from contusions, the majority of injuries to the kidney are small transverse lacerations beneath an intact capsule with minimal haemorrhage.
- Injuries producing massive lacerations of the kidneys up to fragmentation are uncommon and are associated with massive injury to the other abdominal organs.

### Dimensions

- Length – 10.8 -11.4 cm x 5.9 – 6.5 cm (right)
- Length – 11.6 -12 cm x 6.0 - 6.7 cm (left)
- Weight – 140-155 grams (male)
- Weight – 115-125 grams (female)



