



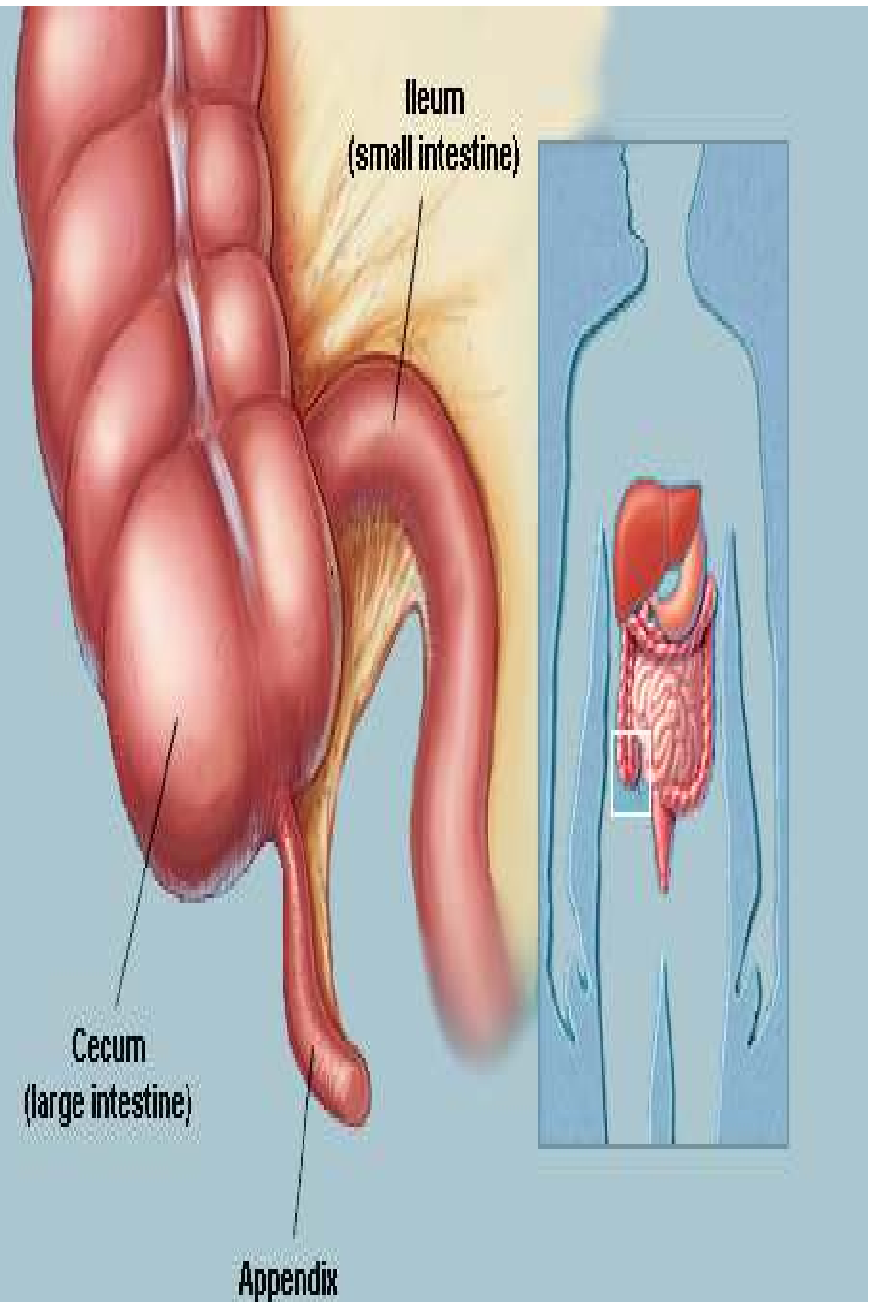
# Large intestine

(continued)

# Appendix:

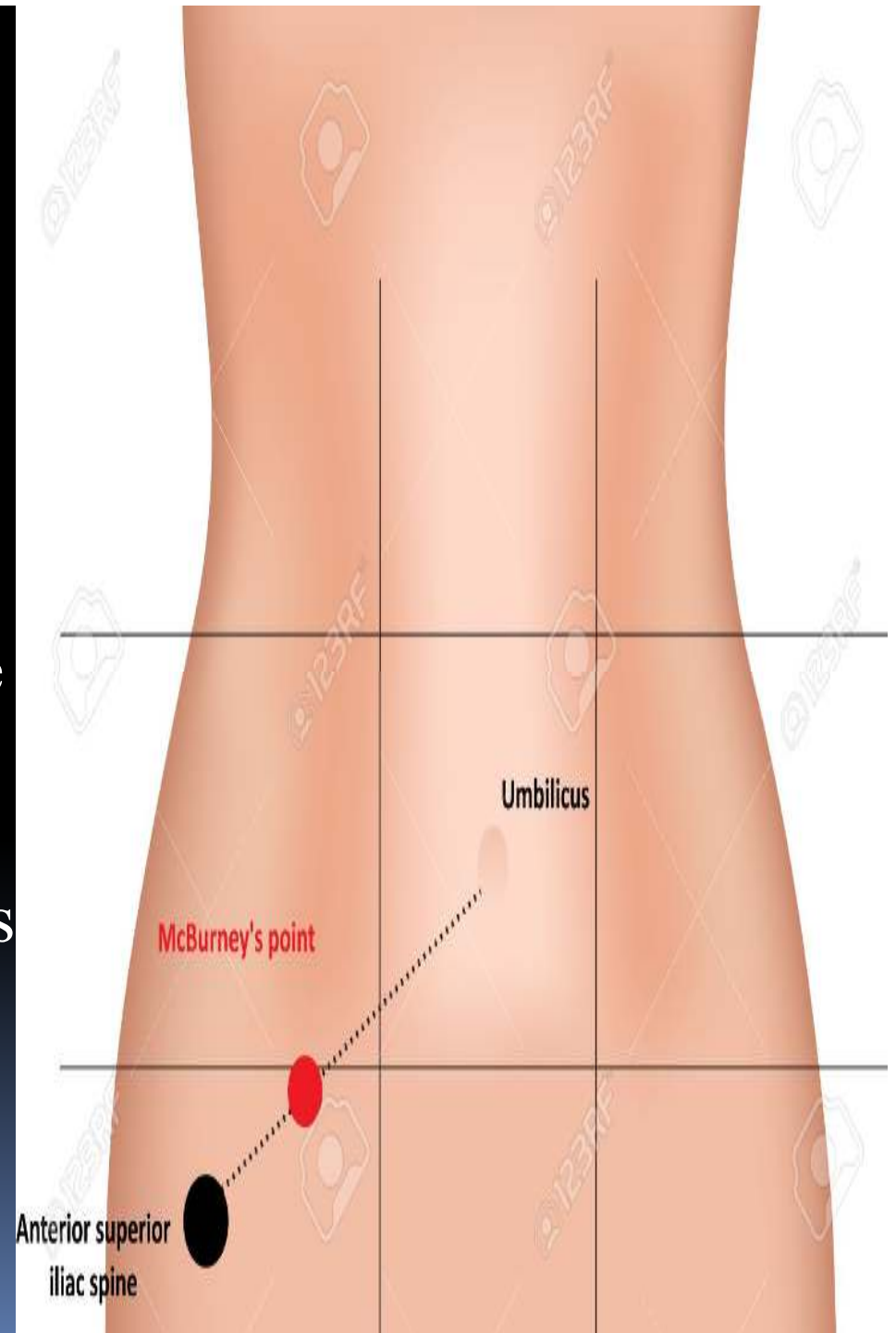
## Description:

- is a narrow muscular tube containing a large amount of lymphoid tissue. It varies in length 8 - 13 cm.
- The base is attached to posteromedial surface of cecum about 2.5 cm below ileocecal junction .
- The remainder of appendix is free



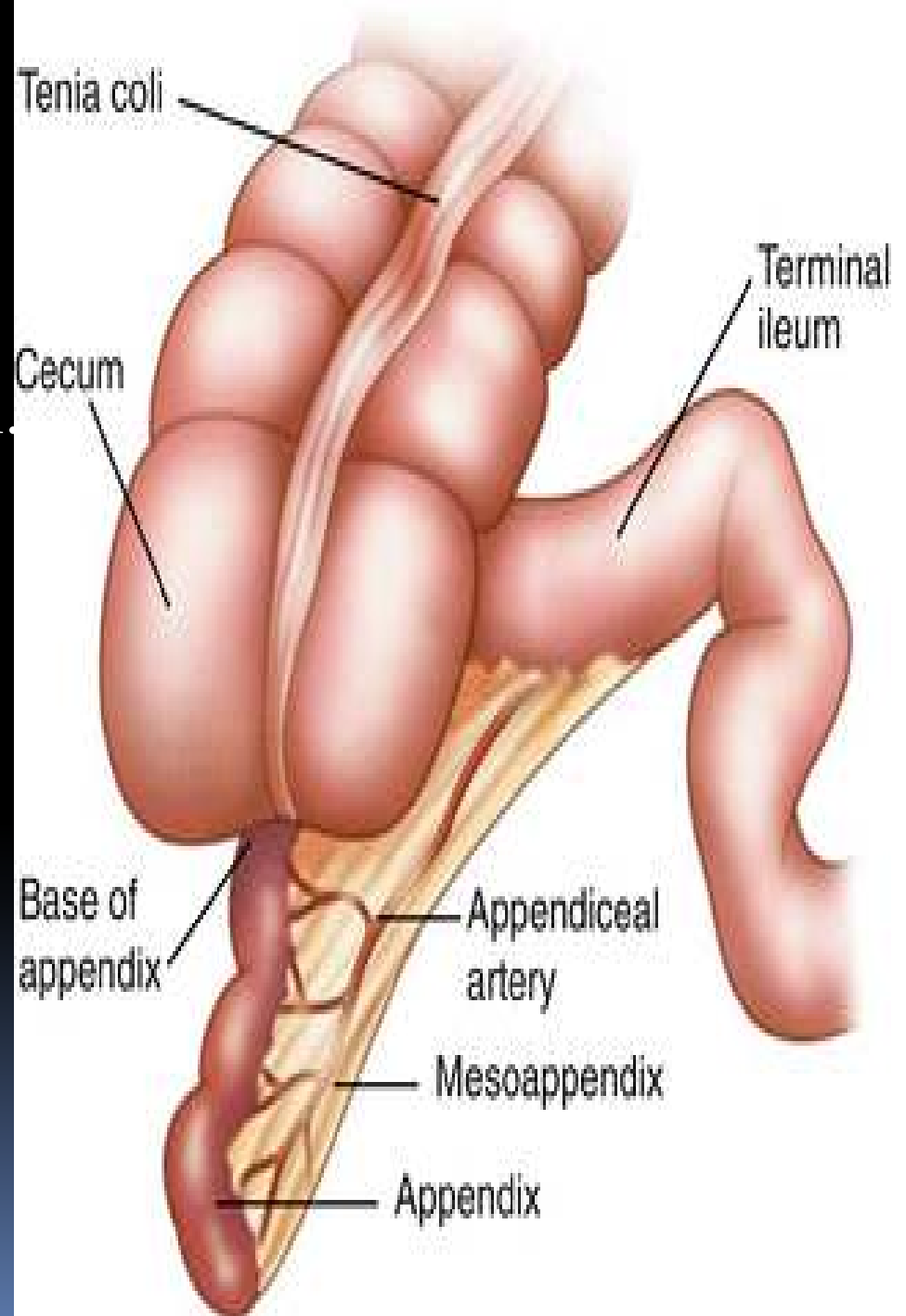
## Location:

- Right iliac fossa .
- In relation to anterior abdominal wall its base is situated one third of way up the line joining right anterior superior iliac spine to umbilicus (**McBurney's point**).



# Peritoneal relation:

- 1) Complete covering peritoneal.
- 2) Short mesentery of appendix called **mesoappendix**. The mesoappendix contains the appendicular vessels and nerves.



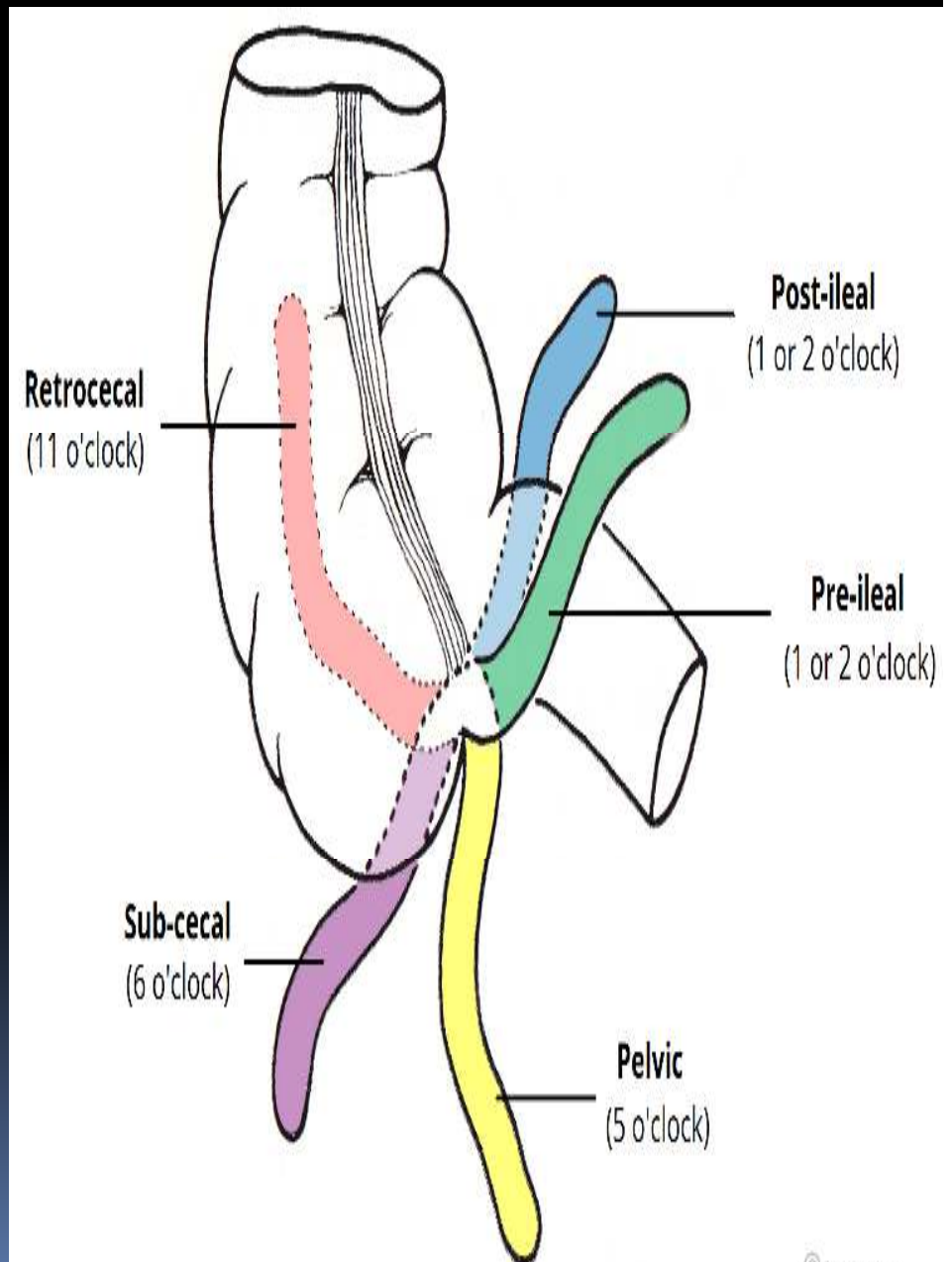
# Common Positions of Tip of Appendix:

1) It hanging down into pelvis against right pelvic wall (common).

2) It coiled up behind cecum (common).

3) It projecting upward along lateral side of cecum.

4) It may in front of or behind terminal part of ileum.

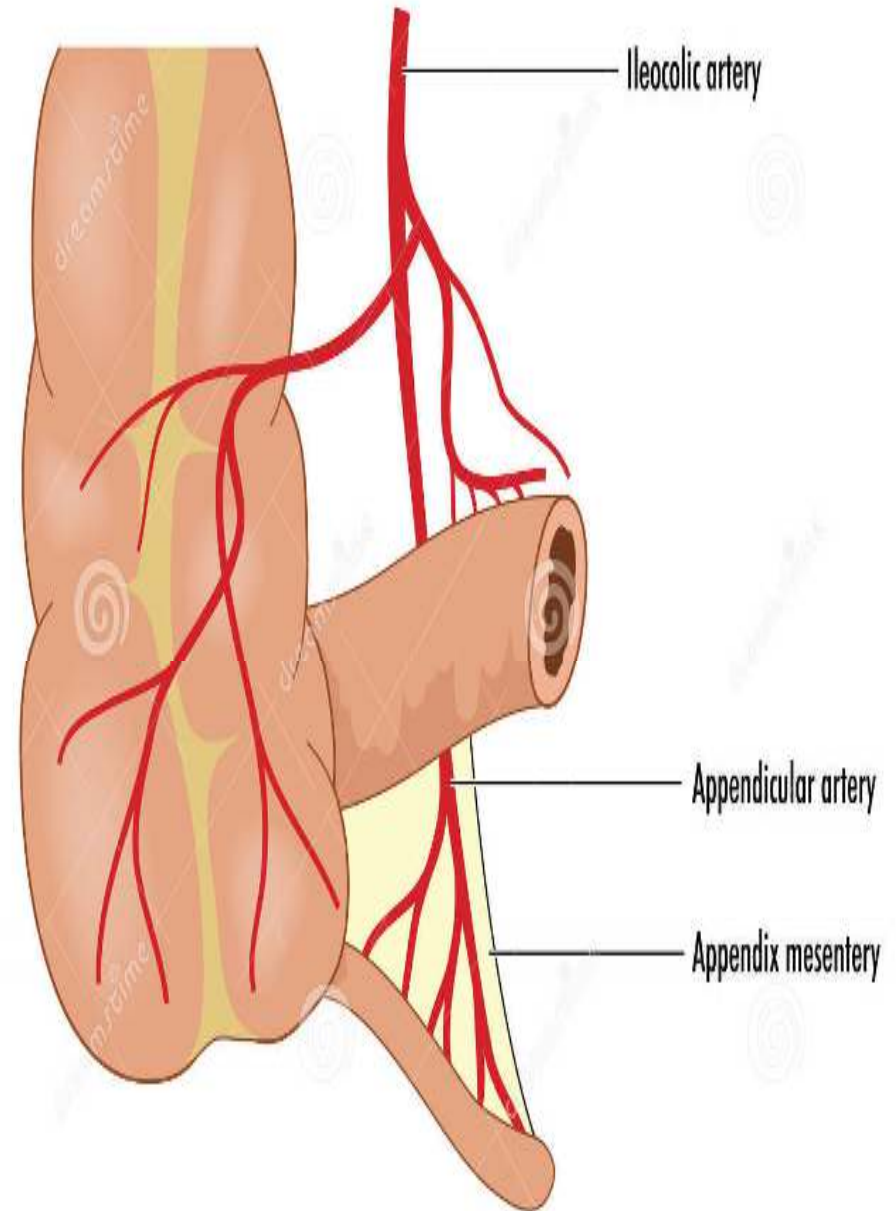


# Blood Supply Arteries:

The appendicular artery is a branch of the posterior cecal artery .

# Veins:

The appendicular vein drains into the posterior cecal vein.



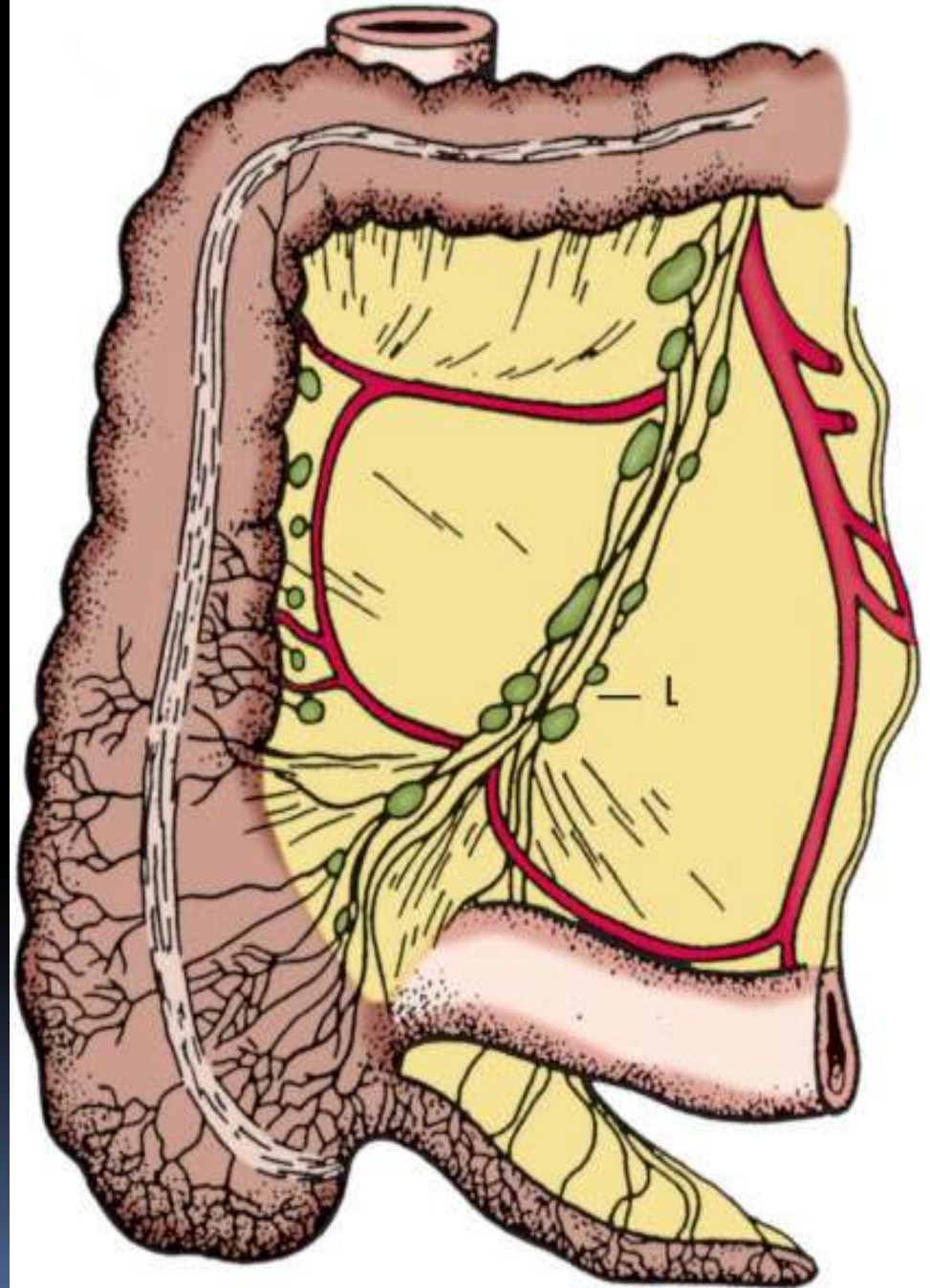
# Lymph Drainage:

The lymph vessels drain into one or two nodes lying in the **mesoappendix** and then eventually into the superior mesenteric nodes.

## Nerve Supply:

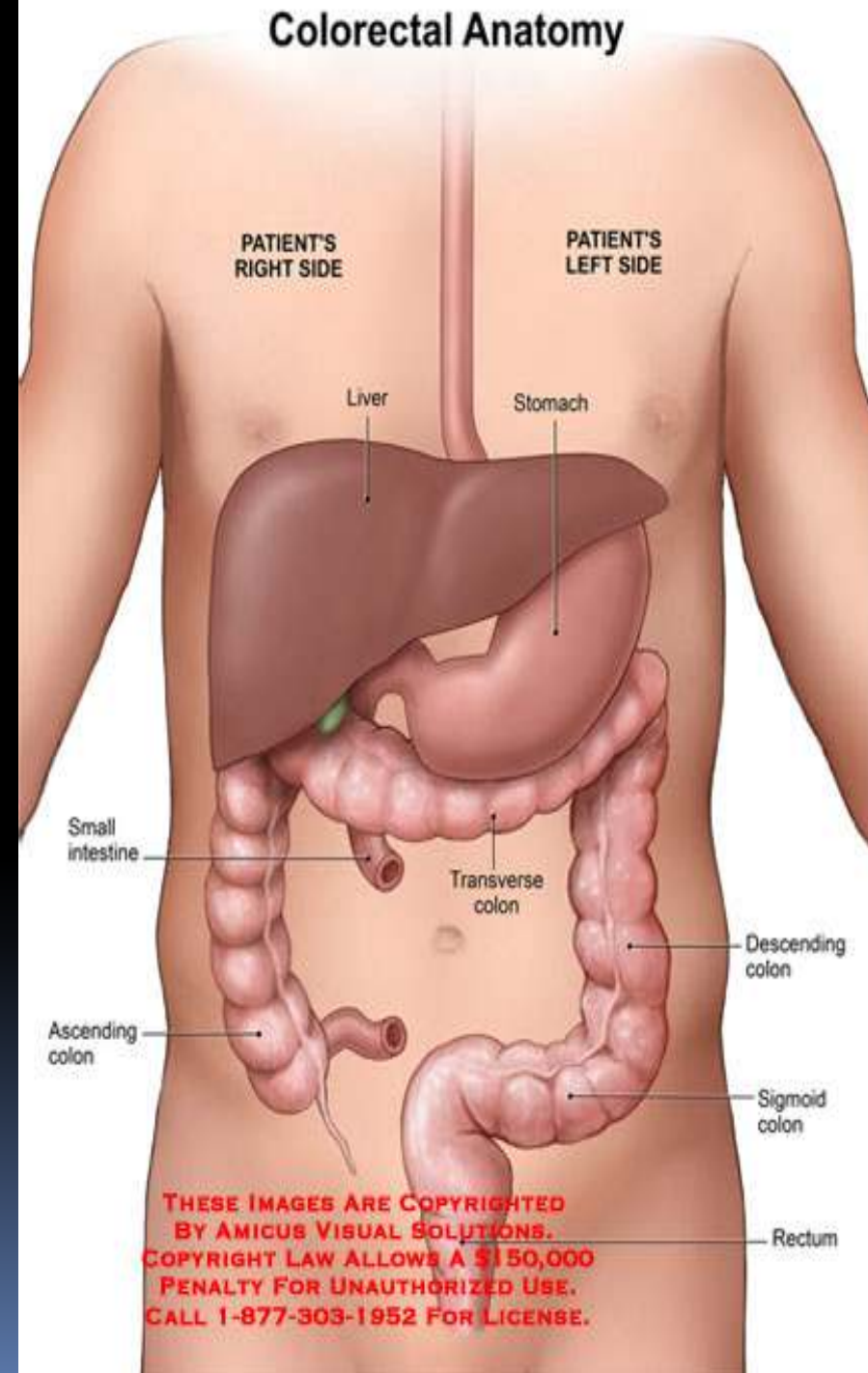
1) sympathetic .

2) parasympathetic (vagus)  
nerves form the superior  
mesenteric plexus.



# Ascending Colon: Location and Description

- It is about 13 cm long .
- lies in right lower quadrant then it extends upward from cecum to inferior surface of right lobe of liver where it turns to left forming **right colic flexure** and becomes continuous with transverse colon.





# Relations:

## Anteriorly:

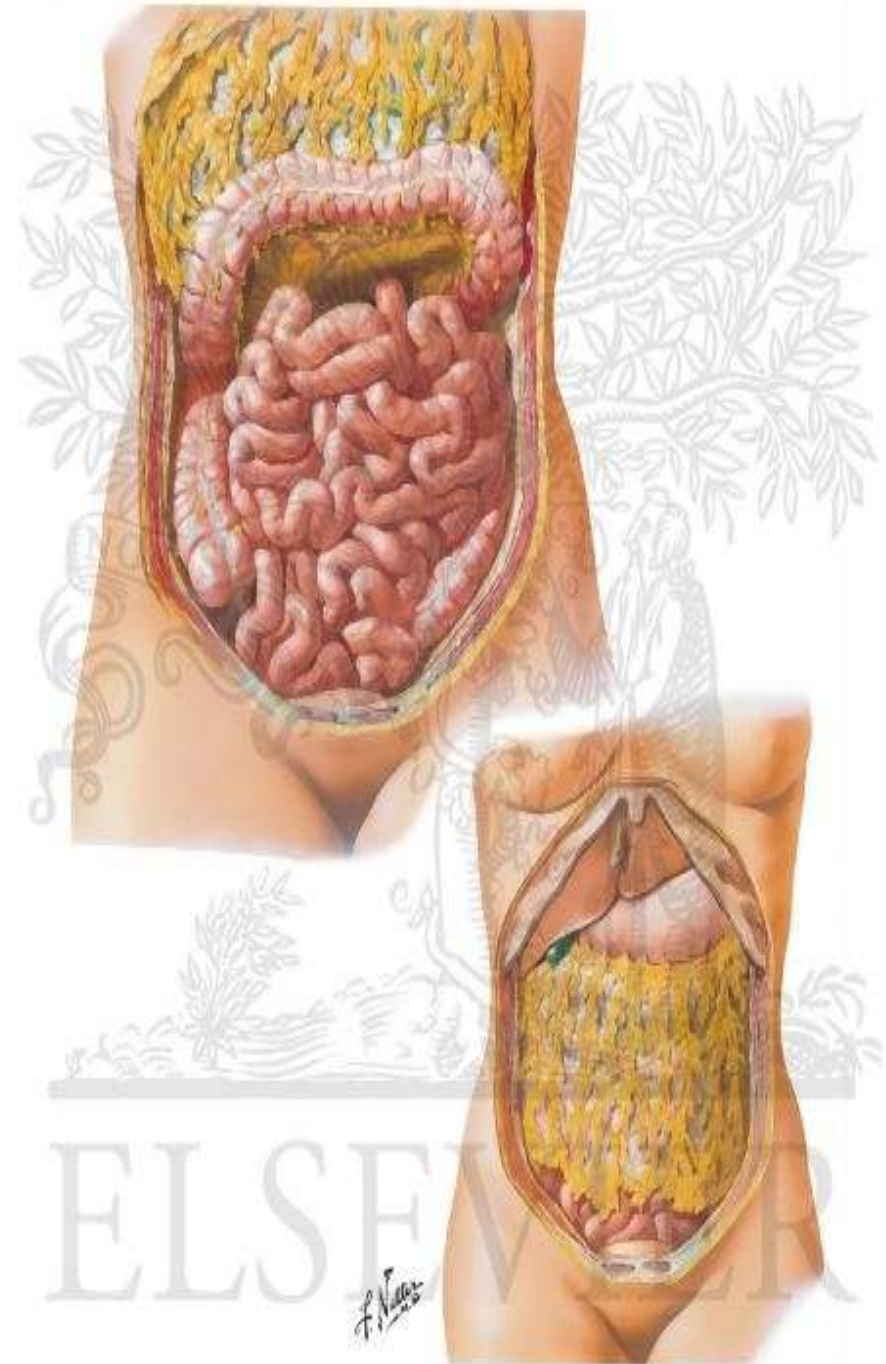
- \*Coils of small intestine .
- \*greater omentum
- \*anterior abdominal wall.

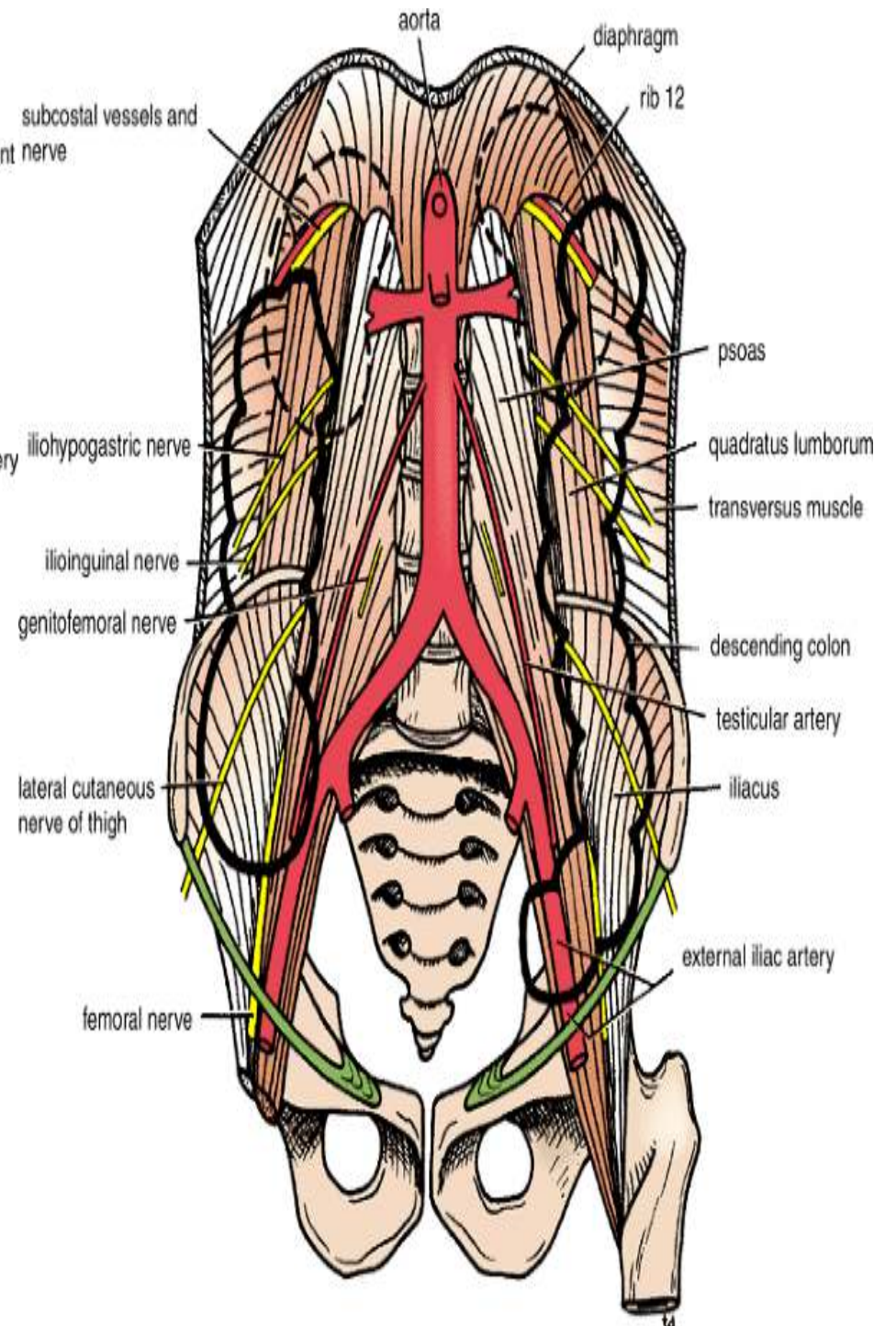
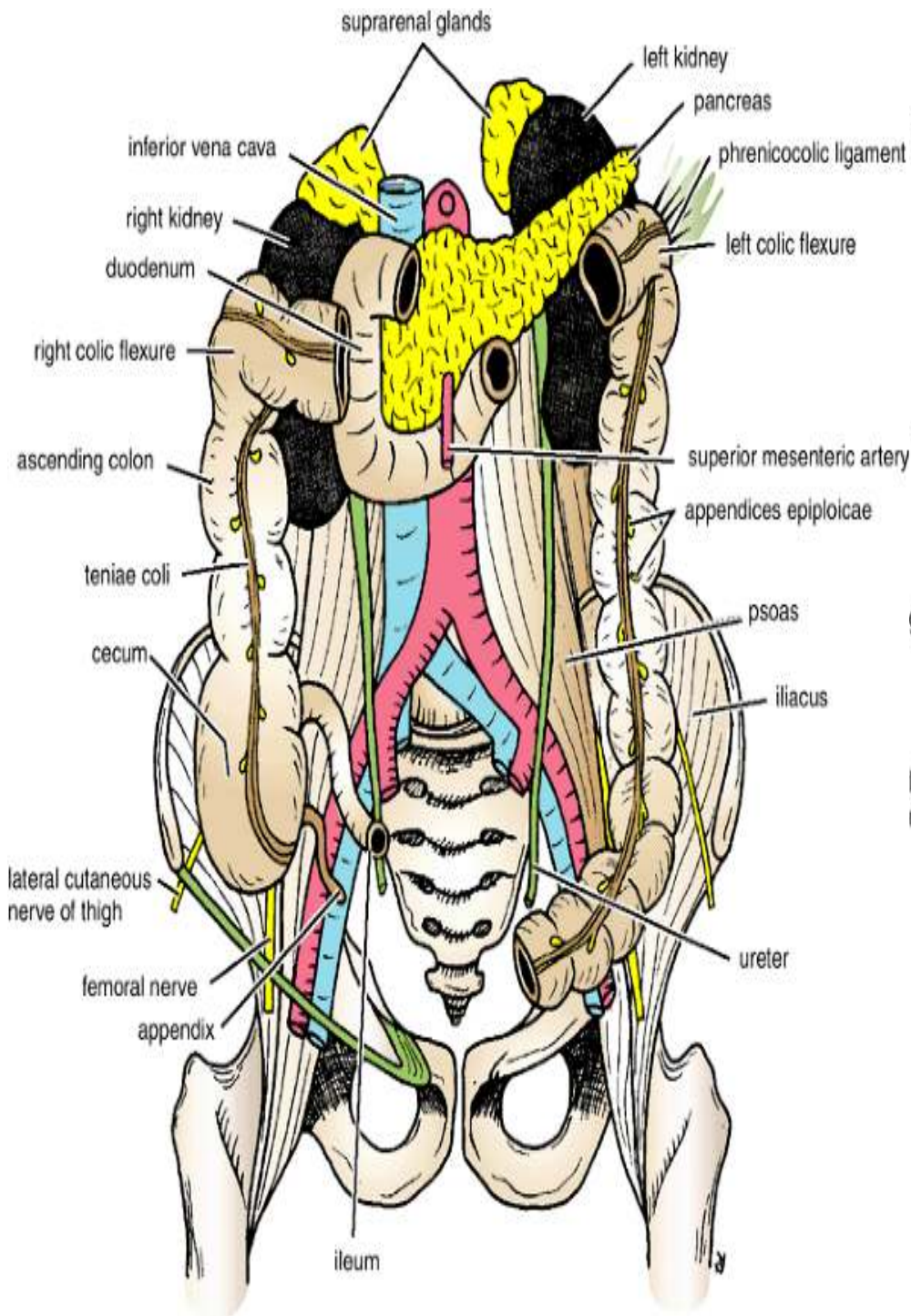
## Posteriorly:

\*Iliacus, iliac crest, quadratus lumborum, origin of transversus abdominis muscle.

\* right kidney.

\*Iliohypogastric & ilioinguinal nerves .



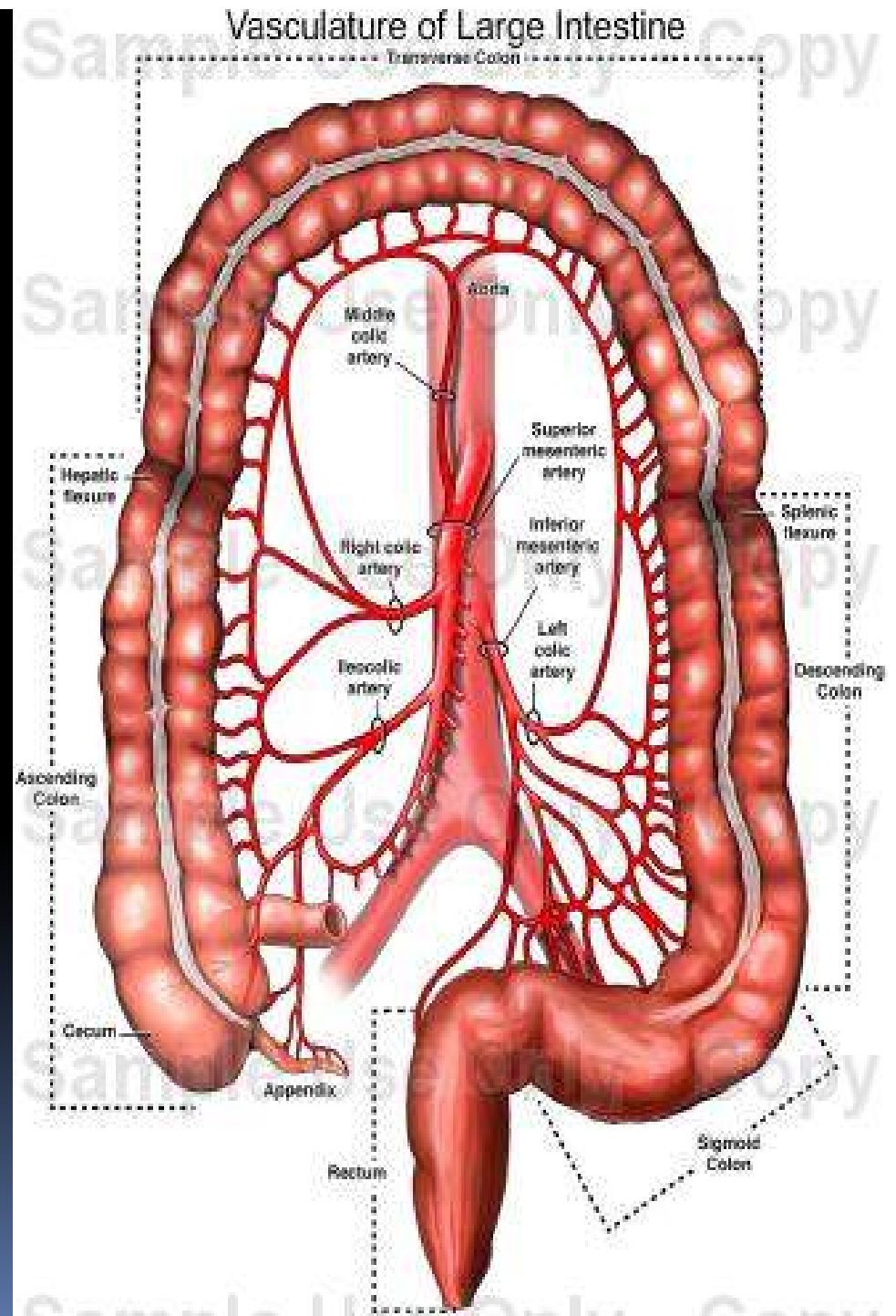


# Blood Supply Arteries

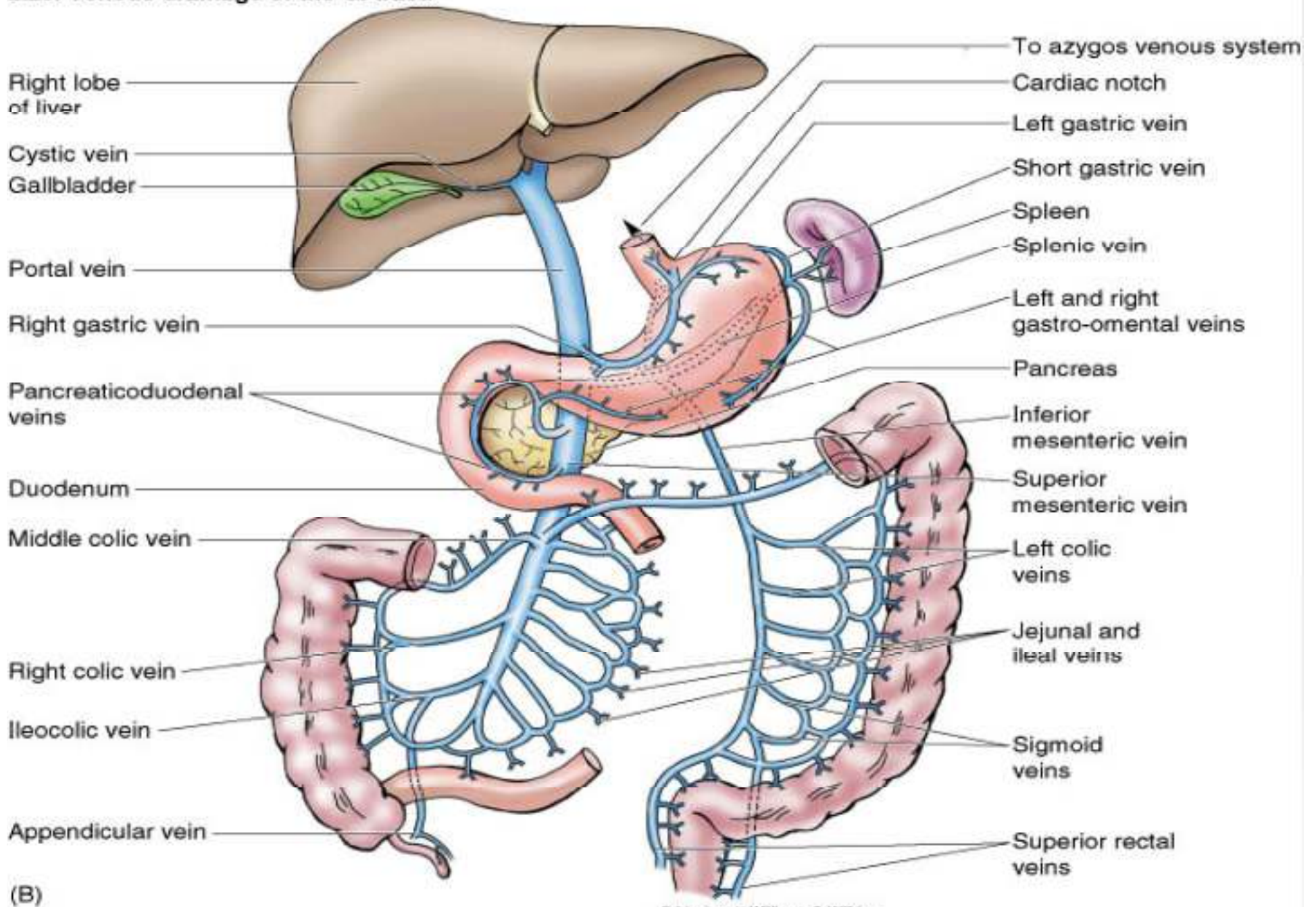
The ileocolic and right colic branches of the **superior mesenteric artery**.

## Veins

The veins correspond to the arteries and drain into the **superior mesenteric vein**



**2.28. Venous drainage of the GI tract.**



(B)

# Lymph Drainage:

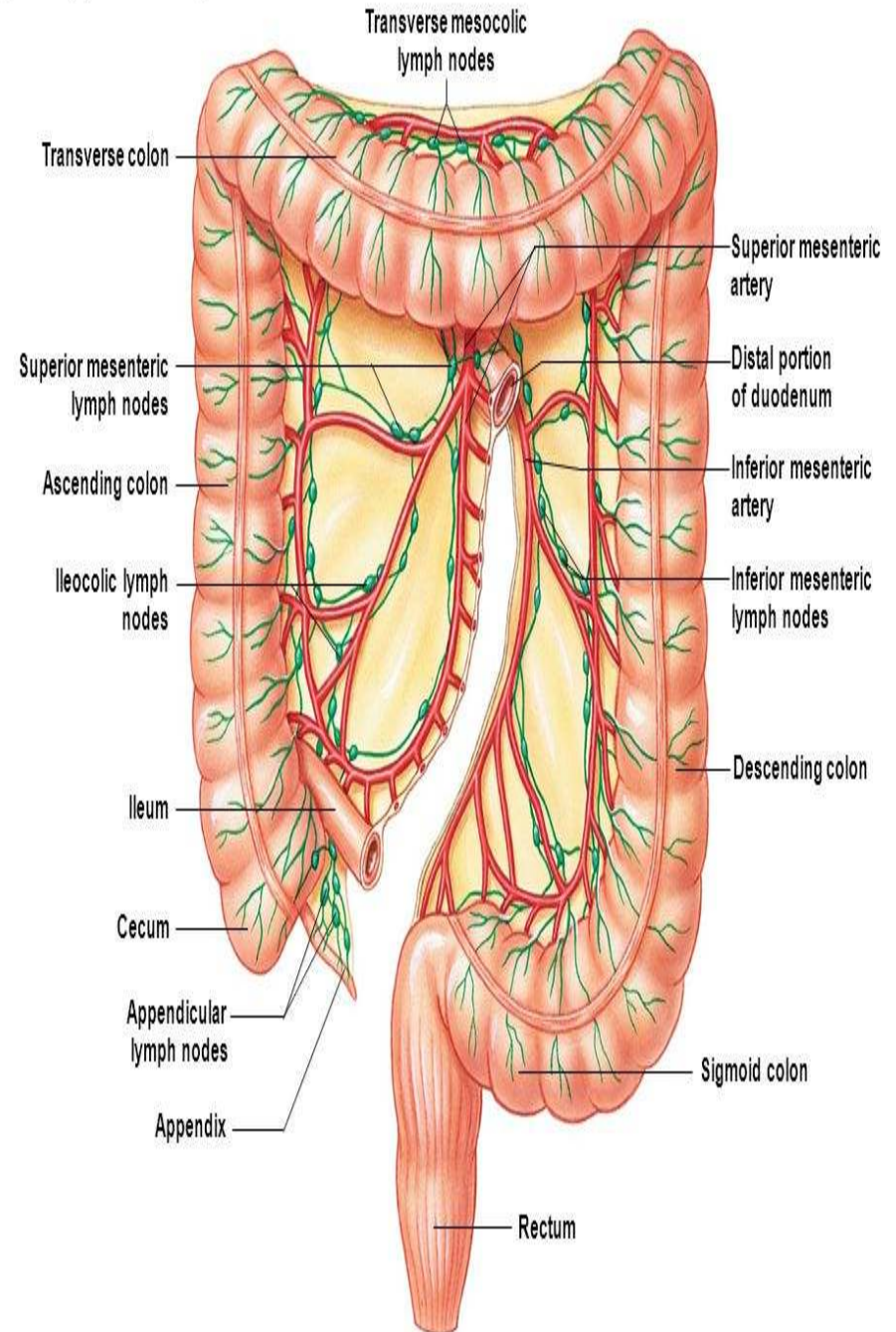
The lymph vessels drain into lymph nodes ultimately reach **superior mesenteric nodes.**

## Nerve Supply:

1) Sympathetic.

2) parasympathetic (vagus) nerves from the superior mesenteric plexus.

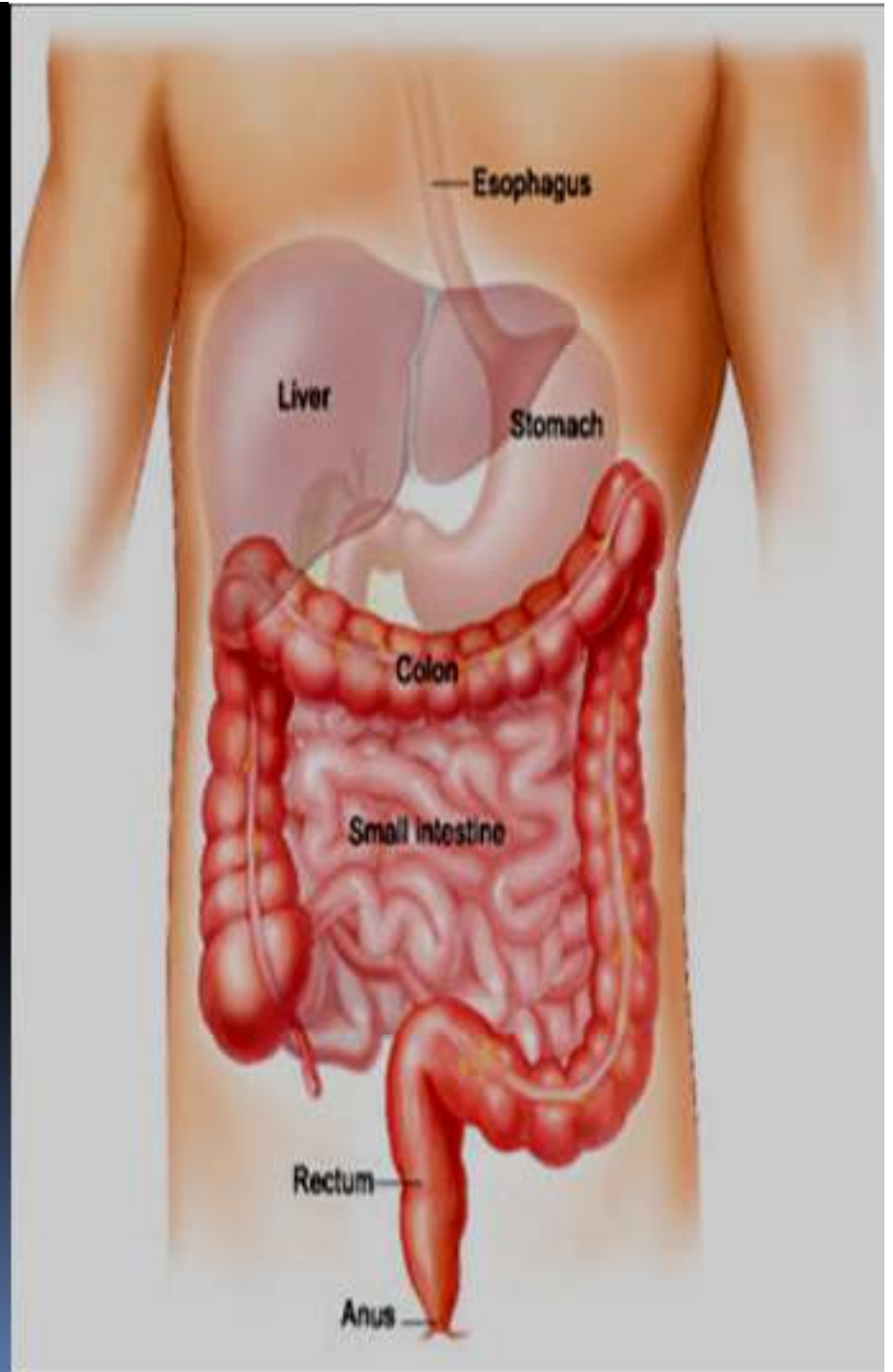
Figure 23.14 Lymph Nodes in the Large Intestine and Associated Mesenteries



# Transverse Colon

## Location and Description:

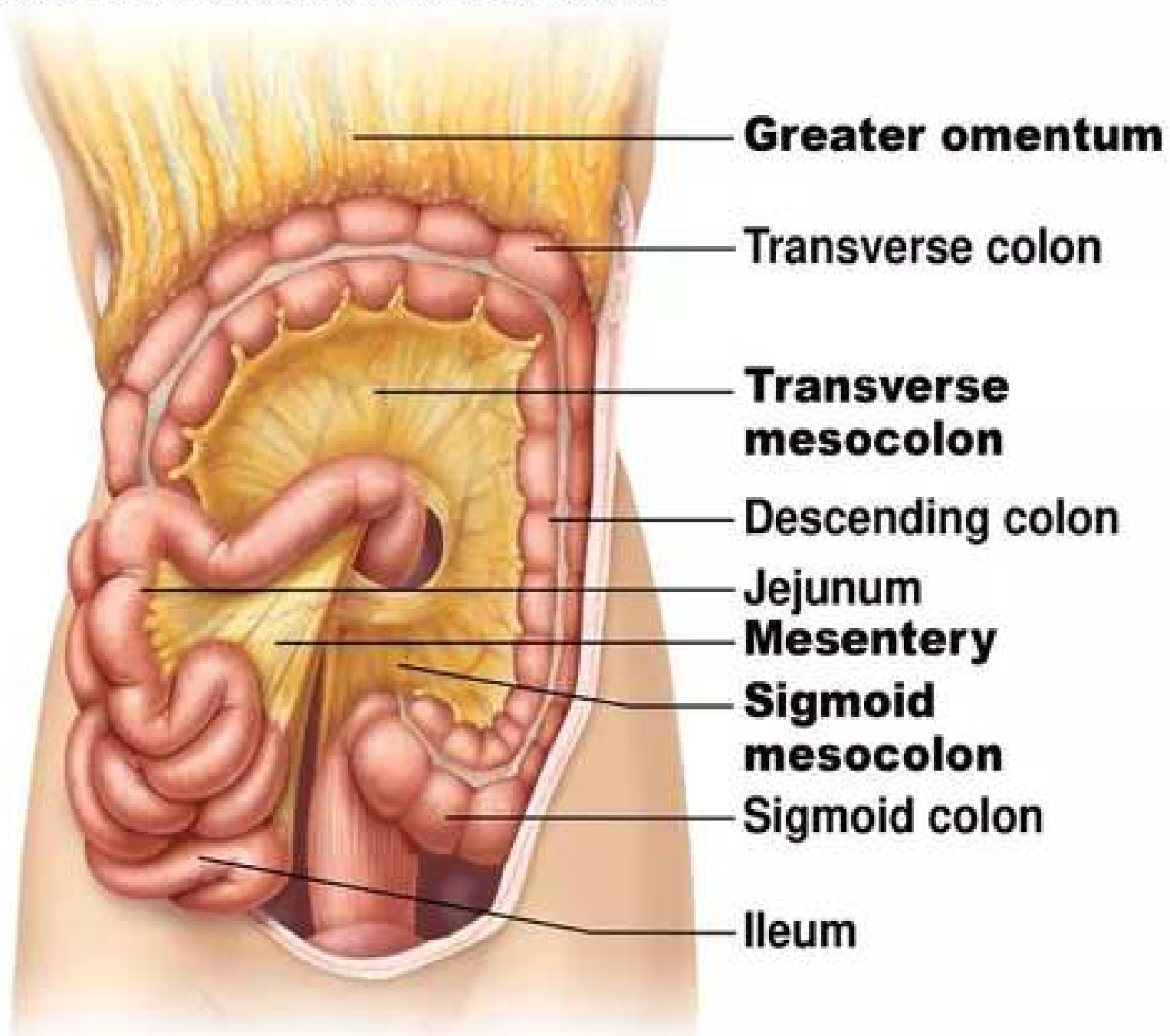
- It is about 38 cm long .
- It extends across abdomen, occupying umbilical region. It begins at right colic flexure & suspended by transverse mesocolon then to left colic flexure.
- The left colic flexure is higher than right colic flexure (why).



# Peritoneal relation:

- It is suspended from diaphragm by the phrenicocolic ligament.
- **transverse mesocolon** suspends transverse colon from anterior border of pancreas . The mesentery is attached to the superior border of transverse colon & posterior layers of greater omentum are attached to inferior border.
- Because of length of transverse mesocolon the position of transverse colon is extremely variable & may sometimes reach down as far as pelvis.

Figure 23.30c Mesenteries of the abdominal digestive organs.





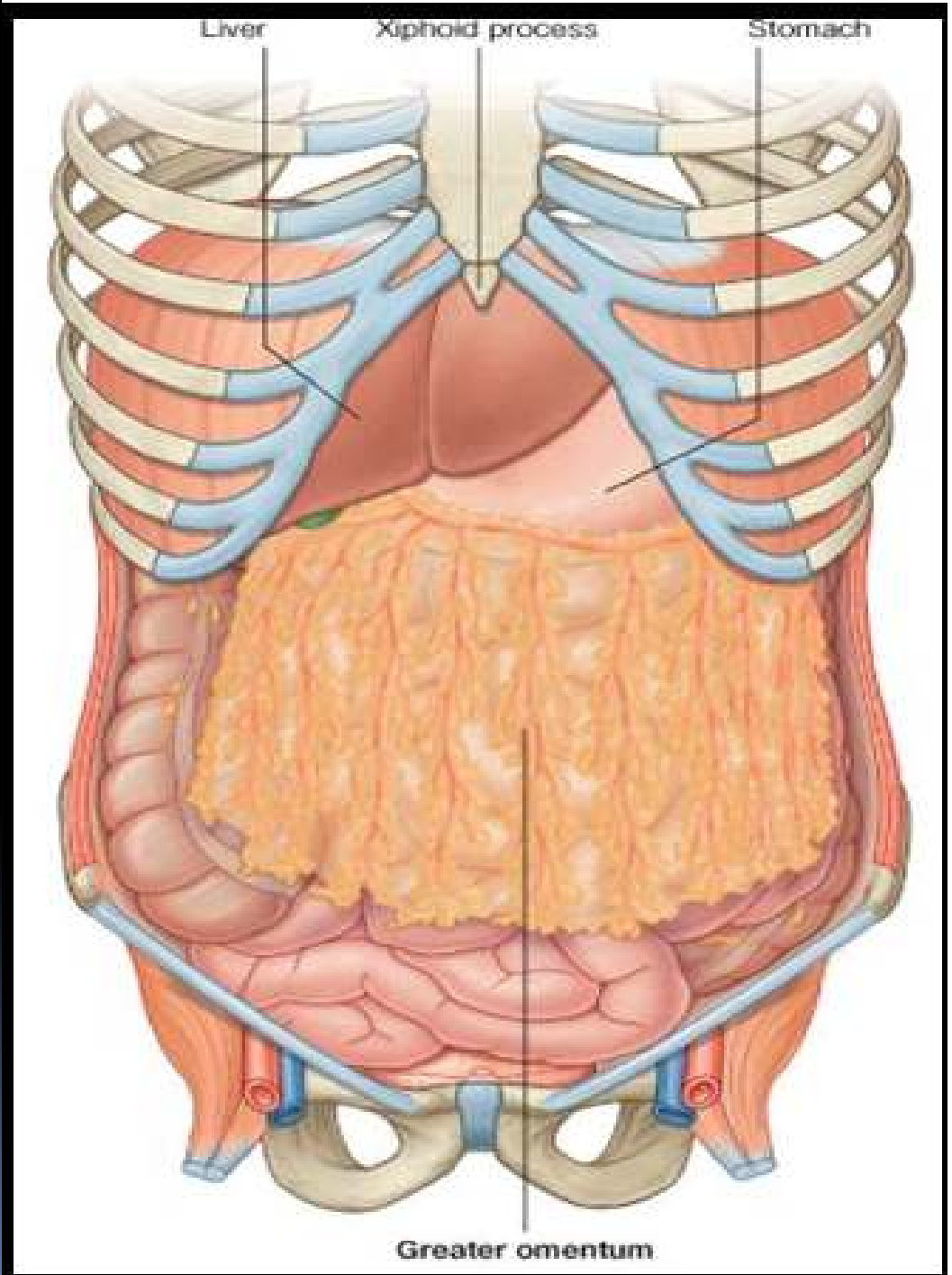
# Relations:

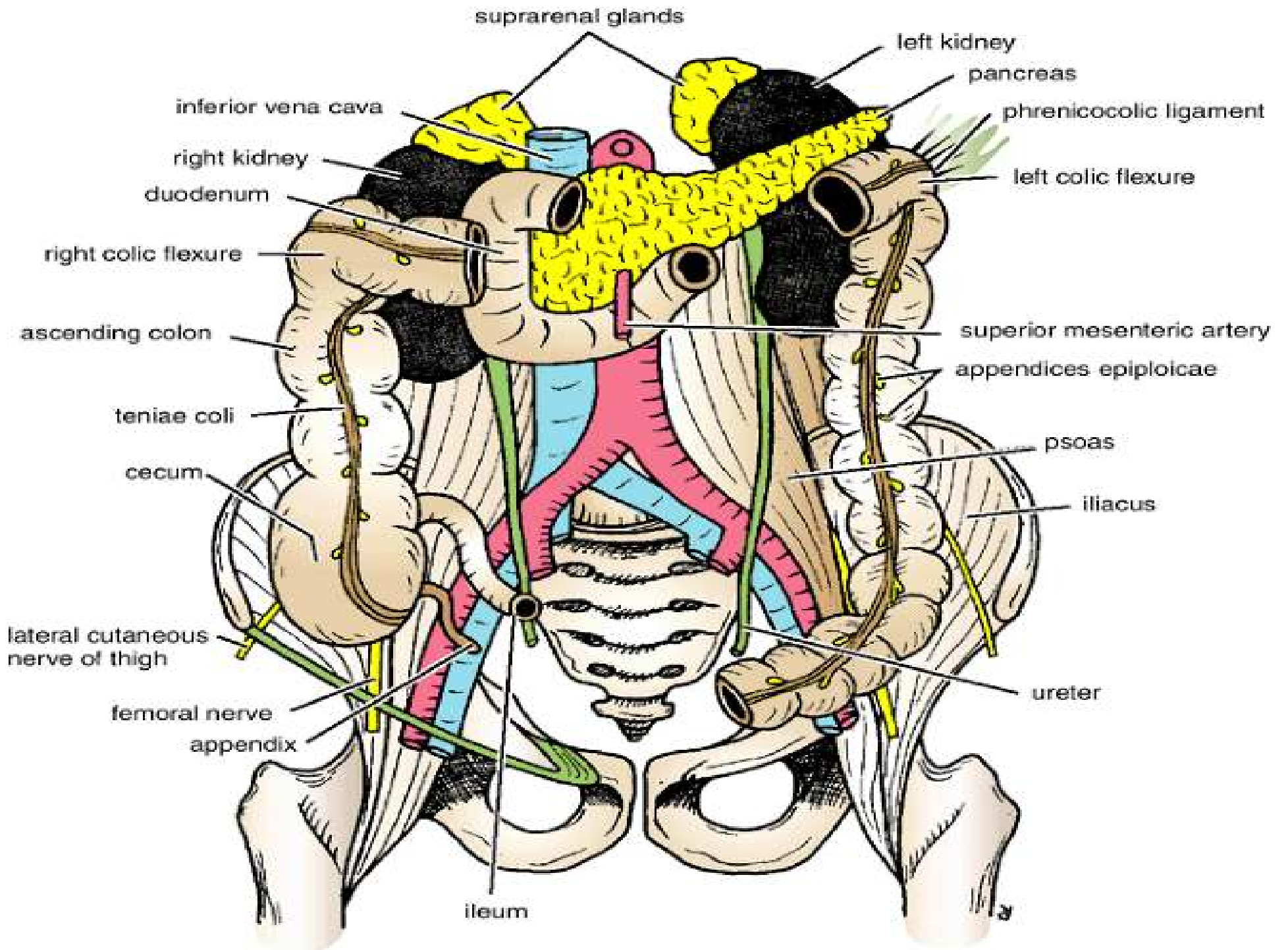
## Anteriorly:

- anterior abdominal wall.
- greater omentum .

## Posteriorly:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the duodenum.
- head of the pancreas.
- coils of small intestines.



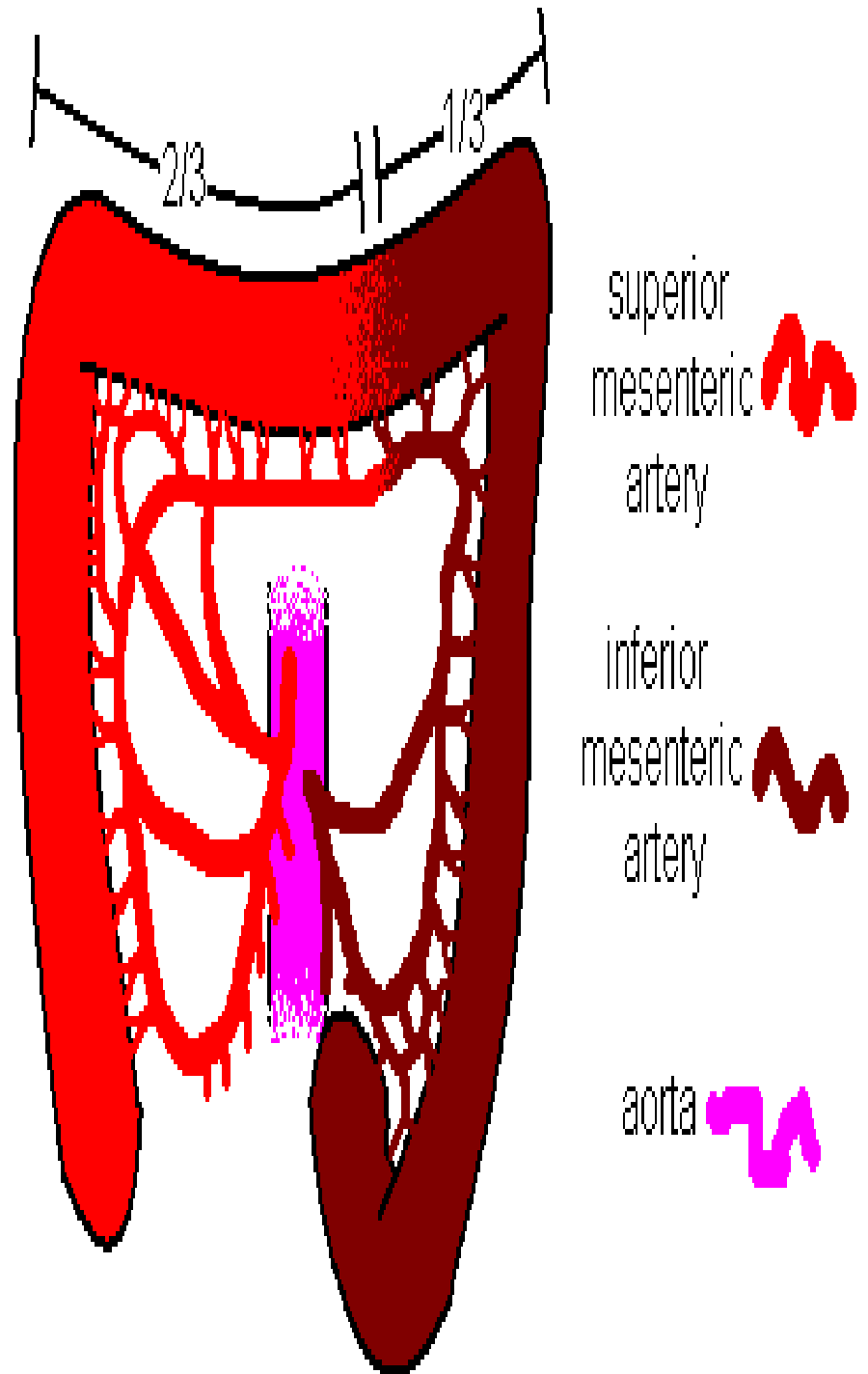


# Blood Supply Arteries

- The proximal 2/3 ---middle colic artery (superior mesenteric artery)
- The distal 1/3 -----left colic artery, (inferior mesenteric artery)

## Veins

Veins correspond to arteries & drain into **superior & inferior mesenteric veins.**



# Lymph Drainage:

➤ The proximal 2/3---superior mesenteric nodes.

➤ The distal 1/3 -----inferior mesenteric nodes.

## Nerve Supply:

□ The proximal 2/3 --- sympathetic & vagal nerves (superior mesenteric plexus)

□ The distal 1/3---sympathetic & parasympathetic pelvic splanchnic nerves (inferior mesenteric plexus).

Figure 23.14 Lymph Nodes in the Large Intestine and Associated Mesenteries

