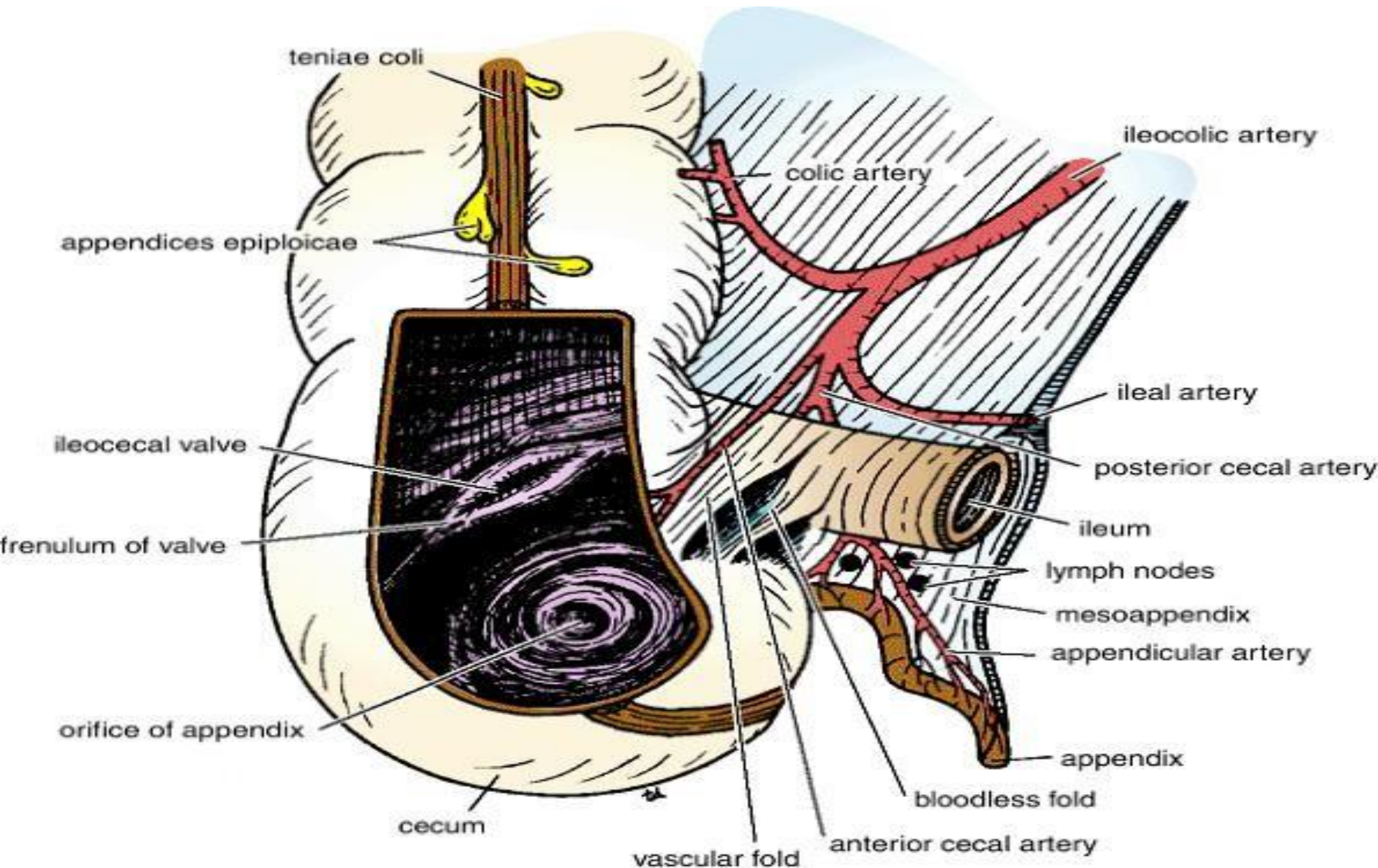


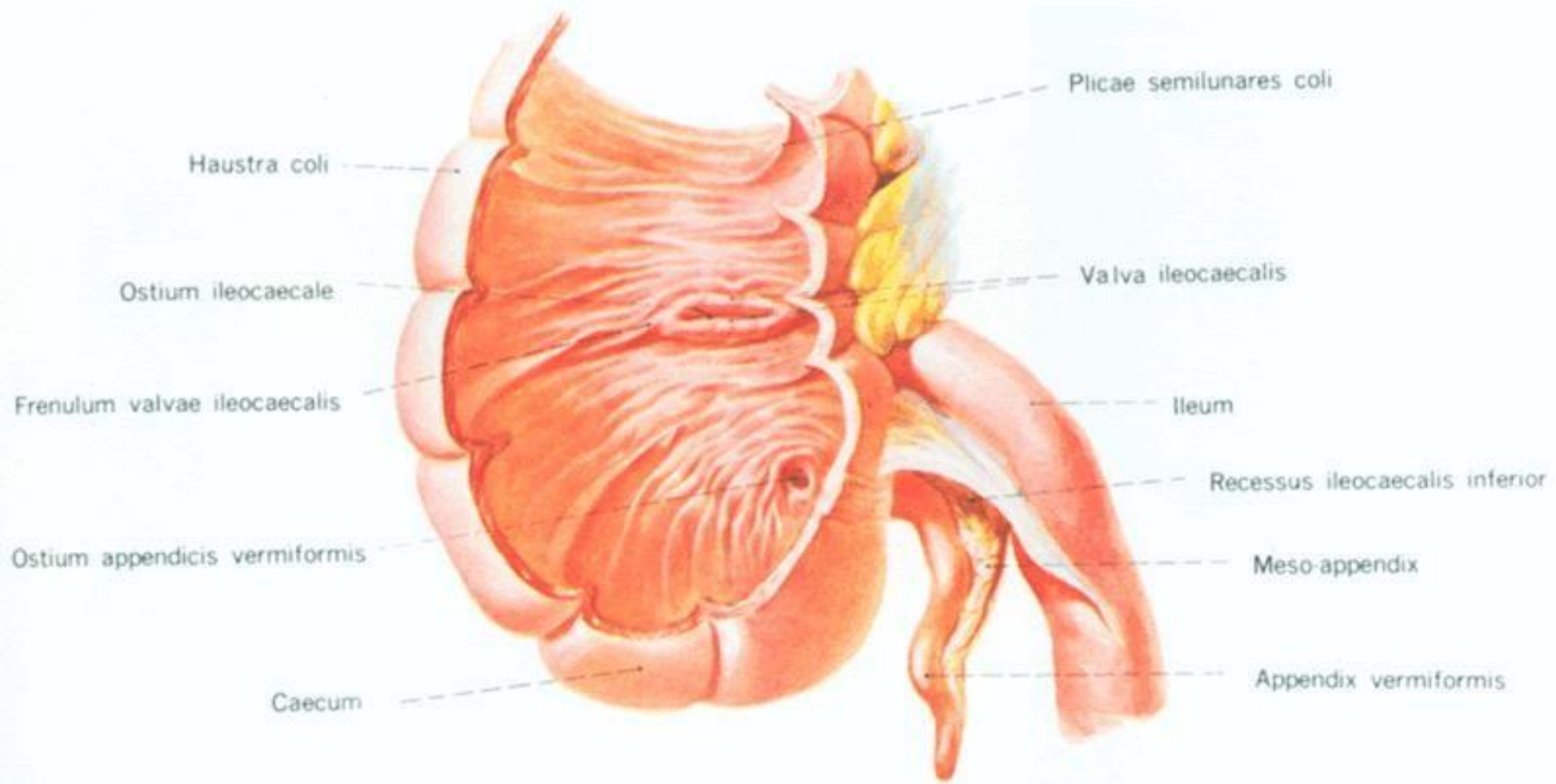
Appendix

Location and Description:

- It is a narrow, muscular tube
- containing a large amount of lymphoid tissue.
- It varies in length from 3 to 5 inch. (2 -22 cm).
- The base is attached to the posteromedial surface of the cecum about 1 inch. (2.5 cm) below the ileocecal junction .
- The remainder of the appendix is free.
- **Peritoneum:**
 - It has a complete peritoneal covering, which is attached to the mesentery of the small intestine by a short mesentery of its own, **the mesoappendix.**
 - The mesoappendix contains the appendicular vessels and nerves.

APPENIX





Appendix....cont

- **Position**

- The appendix lies in the right iliac fossa, and in relation to the anterior abdominal wall

- 1 Retrocecal in retrocaecal recess behind cecum → in 74% of people

- 2 pelvic: in pelvis related to Rt. Ovary and uterine tube → in 21% of people

- 3- Subcaecal: below cecum → in 3.5%

- 4 Preileal: in front of ileum → 1%

- 5 Postileal: behind the ileum → 0.5%

- **Surface anatomy of appendix= McBurney's point**

- Its base is situated one third of the way up the line joining the right anterior superior iliac spine to the umbilicus

- To reach the appendix during operation follow the taenia coli which converge toward the appendix

Blood Supply of appendix

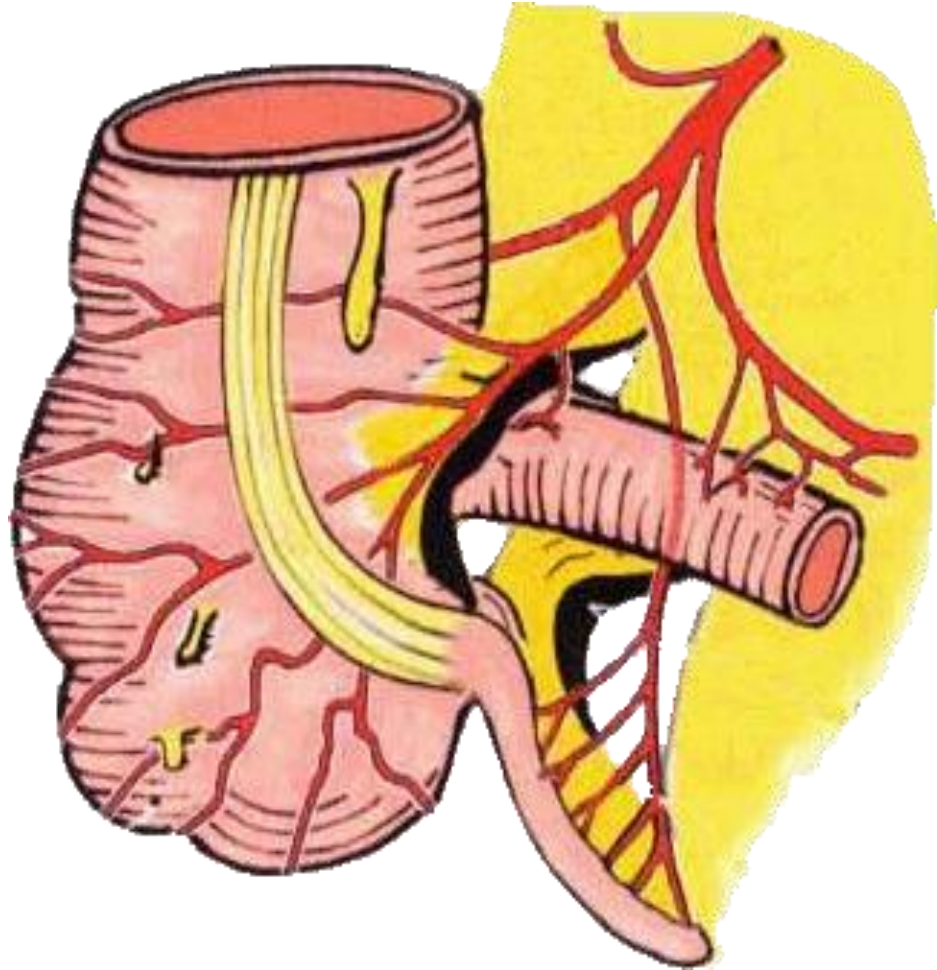
Arteries

- The appendicular artery is a branch of the posterior cecal artery (ilio-cecal.a) which descends behind the ileum.

Veins

- The appendicular vein drains into the posterior cecal vein.

- **Appendicular artery** runs in free margin of the mesoappendix



Lymphatic Drainage of appendix

- The lymph vessels drain into one or two nodes lying in the mesoappendix → eventually into the superior mesenteric nodes.

Nerve Supply of appendix

- The appendix is supplied by the sympathetic and parasympathetic (vagus) nerves from the superior mesenteric plexus.
- Afferent nerve fibers concerned with the conduction of visceral pain from the appendix accompany the sympathetic nerves and enter the spinal cord at the level of the 10th thoracic segment.
- The peritoneum over the appendix is innervated by the 10th intercostal nerve= **skin of umbilicus**

Clinical notes

- Acute appendicitis → uncommon in the two extremes of life
- Thrombosis of appendicular .a → gangrene (just one artery for appendix) → perforation → Lt. paracolic gutter while in
- Acute cholecystitis → no gangrene (more than one artery supply the gallbladder)
- Appendectomy

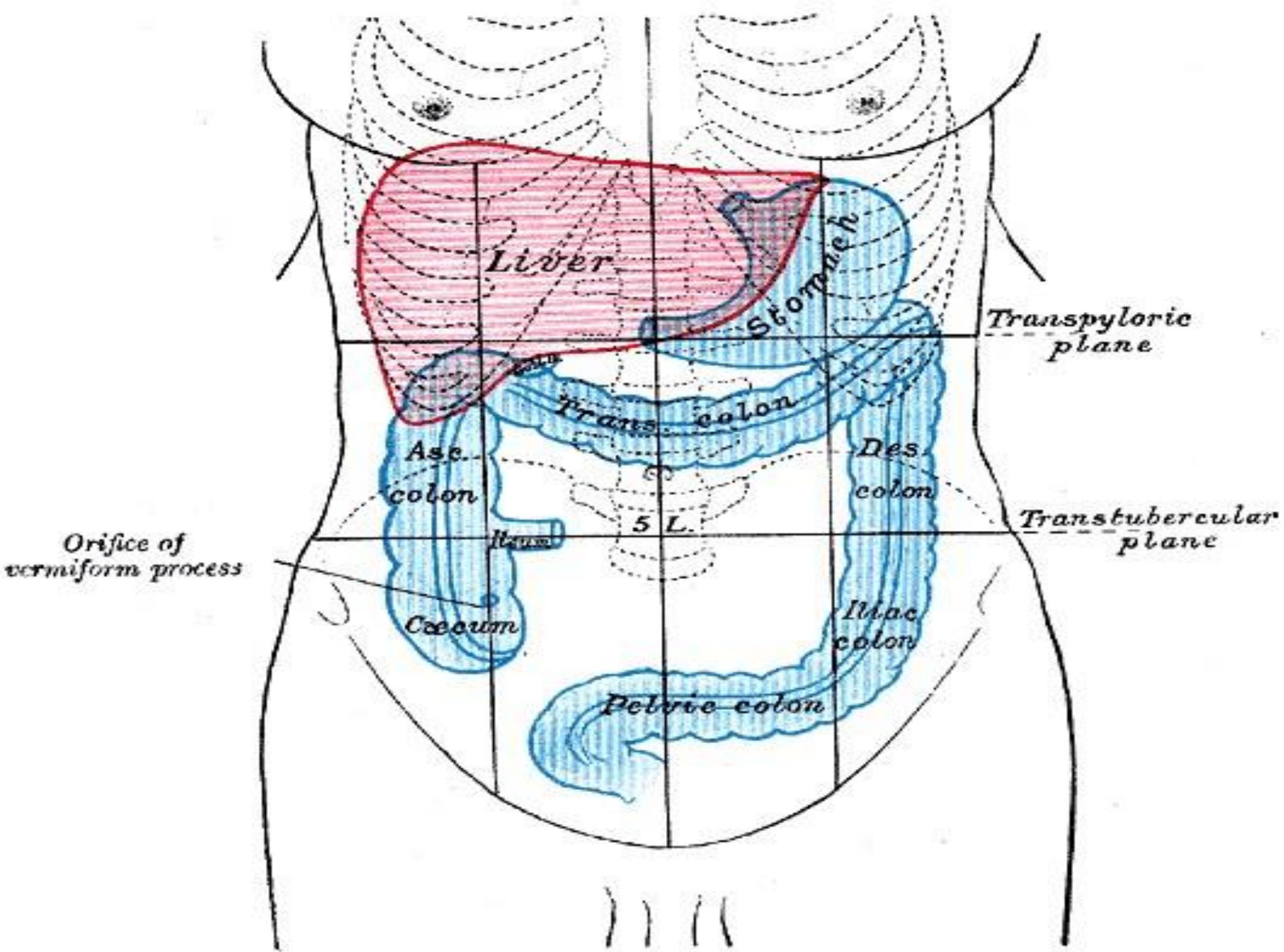
Ascending Colon

Location and Description:

- The ascending colon is about 5 inch. (13 cm) long
- lies in the right lower quadrant.
- It extends upward from the cecum to the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver, where it turns to the left, **forming the right colic flexure**
- Then becomes continuous with the transverse colon.
- **Taenia coli, sacculations & appendices epiploica are present**

The peritoneum

- Covers the front and the sides of the ascending colon
- Binding it to the posterior abdominal wall.



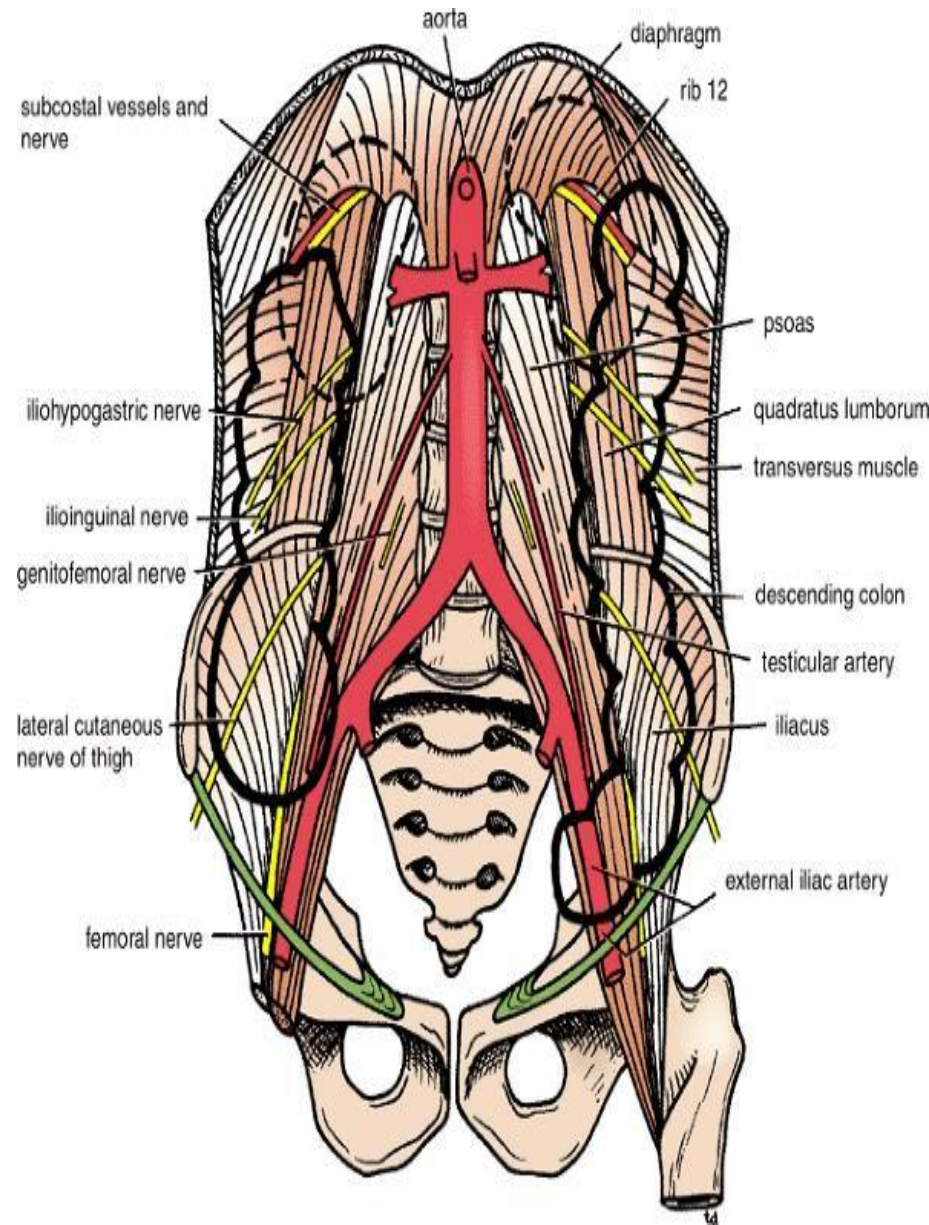
Relations of ascending colon

- **Anteriorly:**

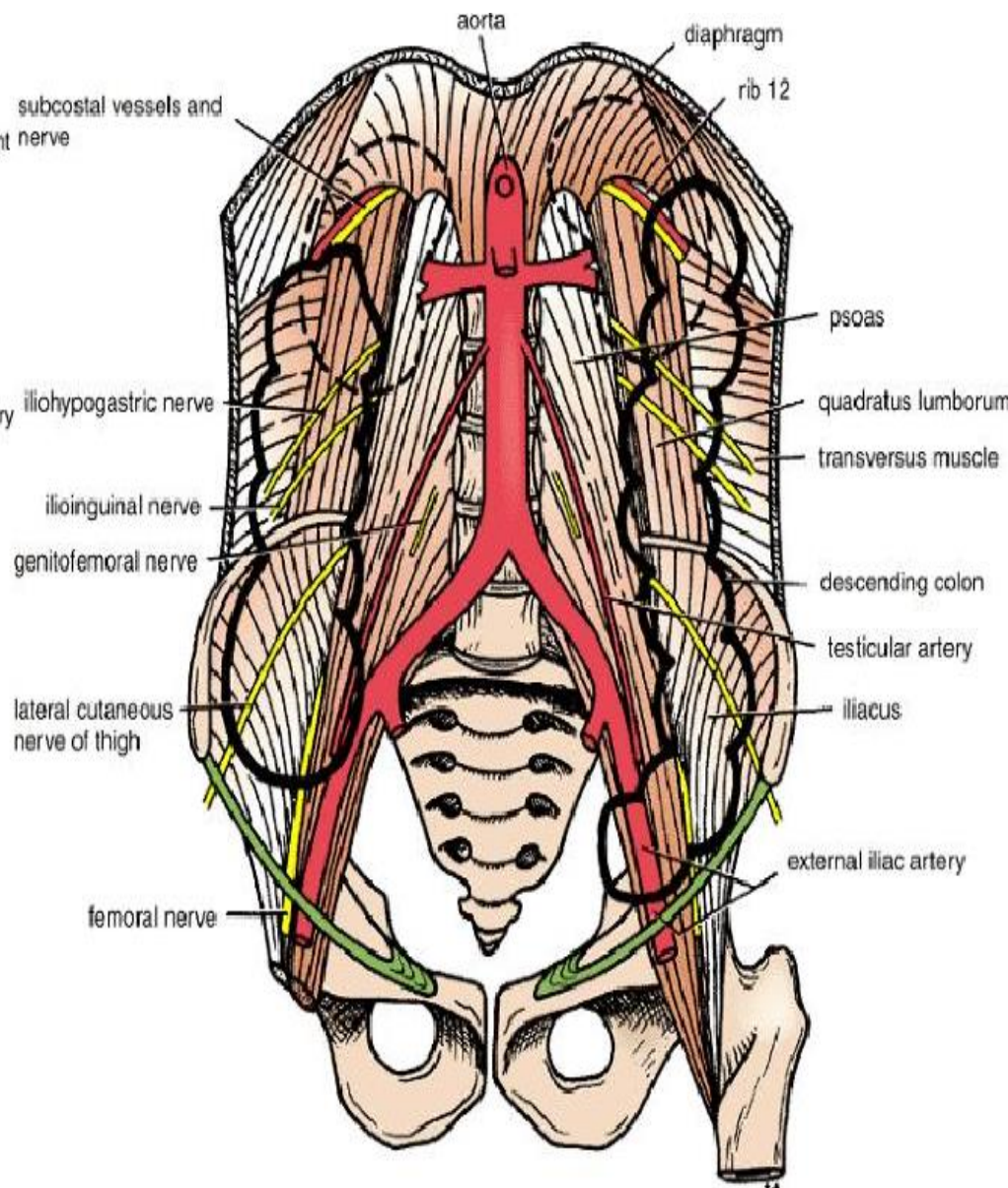
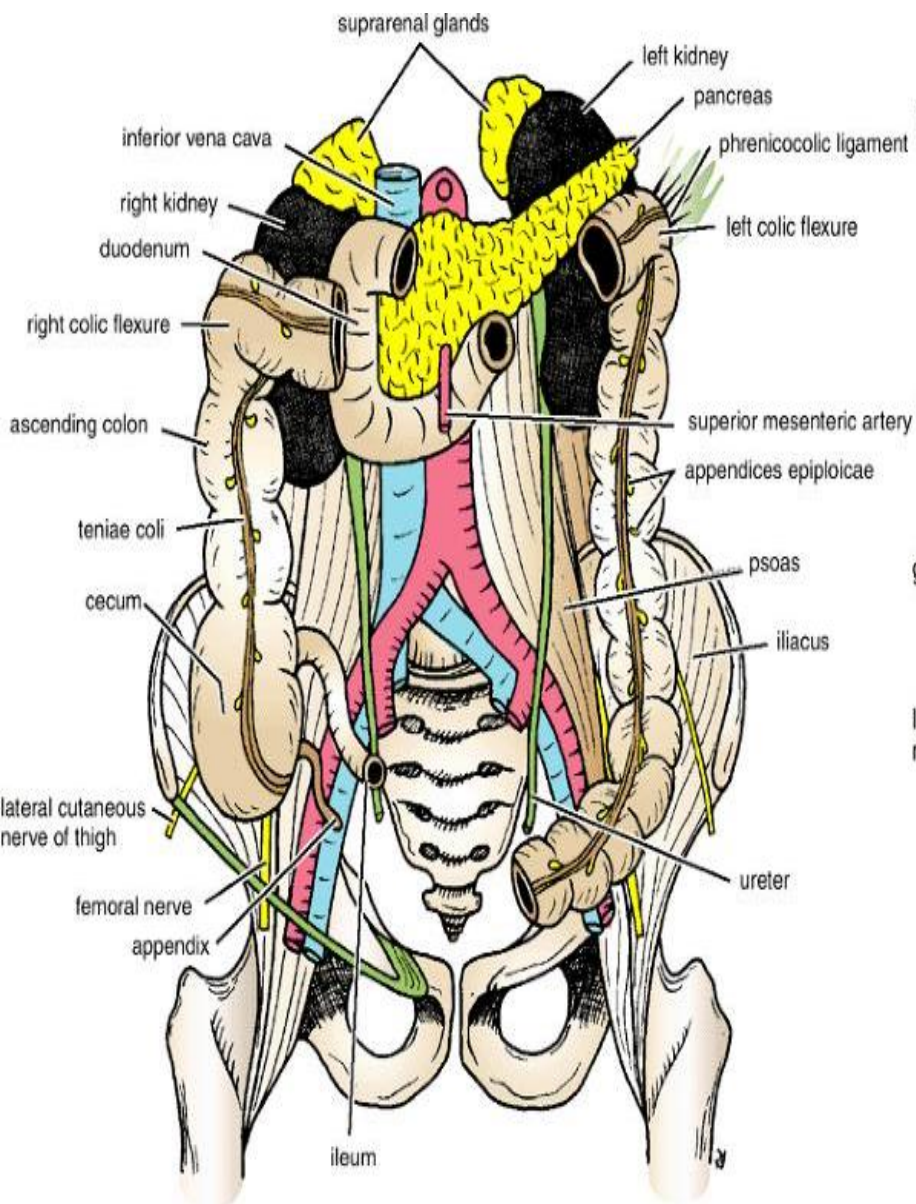
- Coils of small intestine
- The greater omentum
- The anterior abdominal wall

- **Posteriorly:**

- The iliacus
- The iliac crest
- The quadratus lumborum
- The origin of the transversus abdominis muscle,
- The lower pole of the right kidney.
- The iliohypogastric .n
- The ilioinguinal nerves cross behind it .



Relations of ascending colon



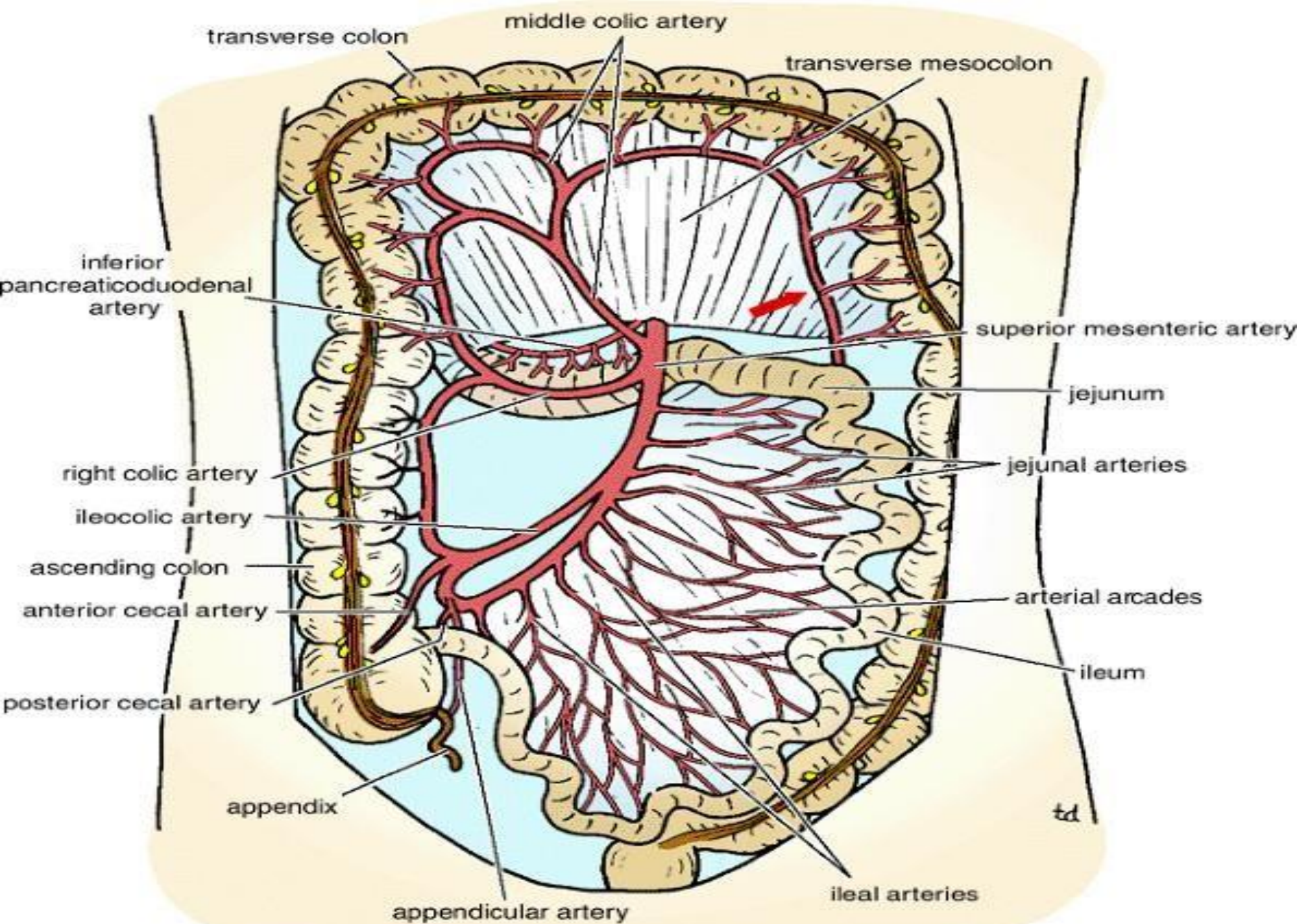
Blood Supply of Ascending colon

Arteries

- The ileocolic & right colic branches of the **superior mesenteric artery** supply this area.

Veins

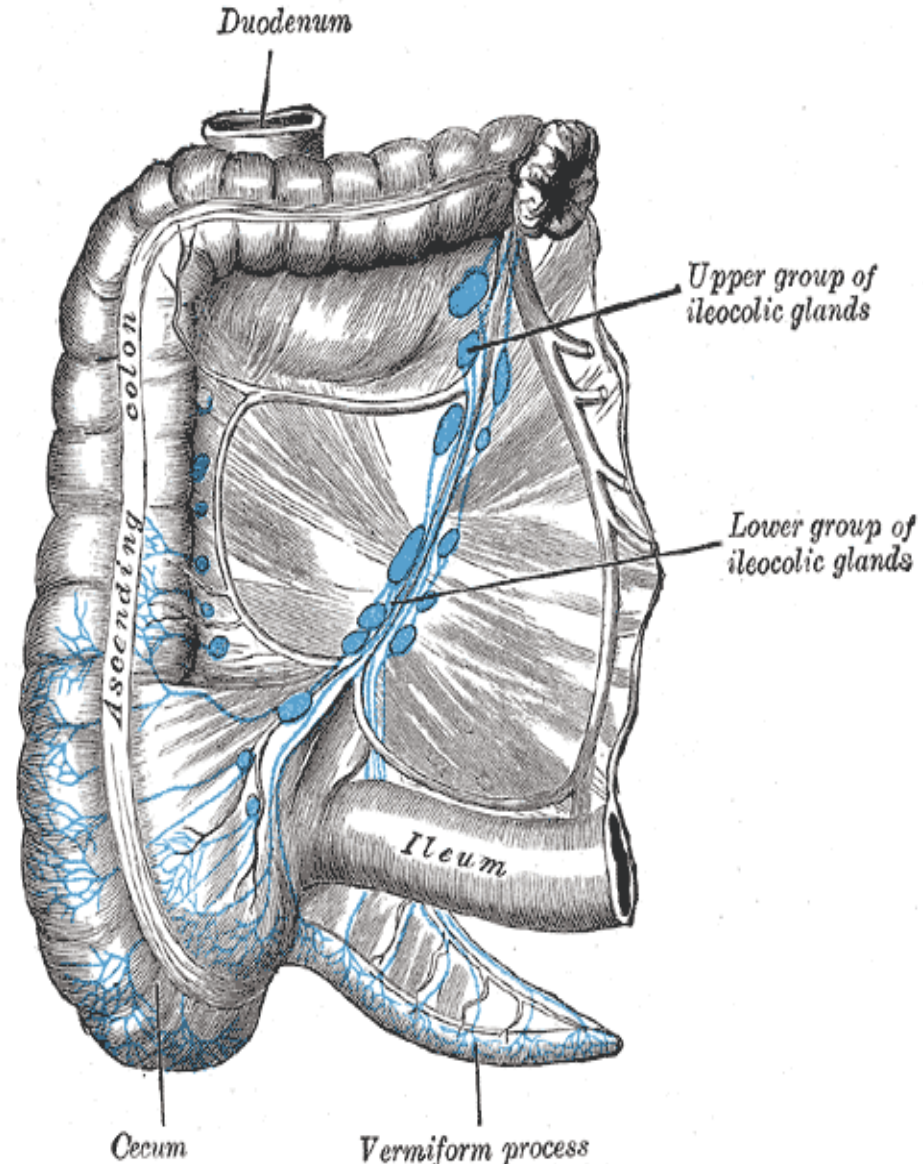
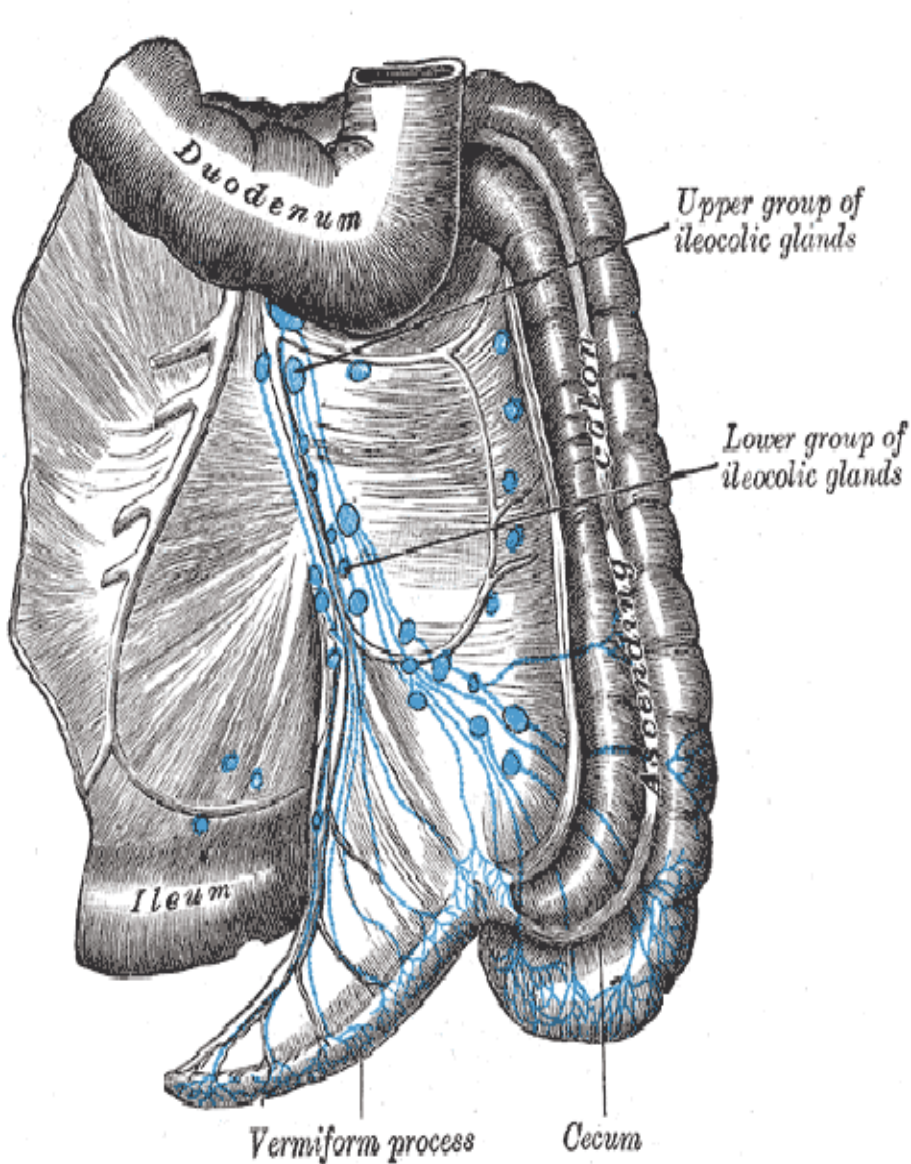
- The veins correspond to the arteries and drain into the superior mesenteric vein.



Lymphatic drainage of Ascending colon

- The lymphatic vessels → lymph nodes lying along the course of the colic blood vessels → the superior mesenteric nodes.

Lymphatic drainage



Nerve Supply of ascending colon

- Sympathetic and parasympathetic (vagus) nerves from the superior mesenteric plexus .

Transverse colon

Transverse Colon

Location and Description

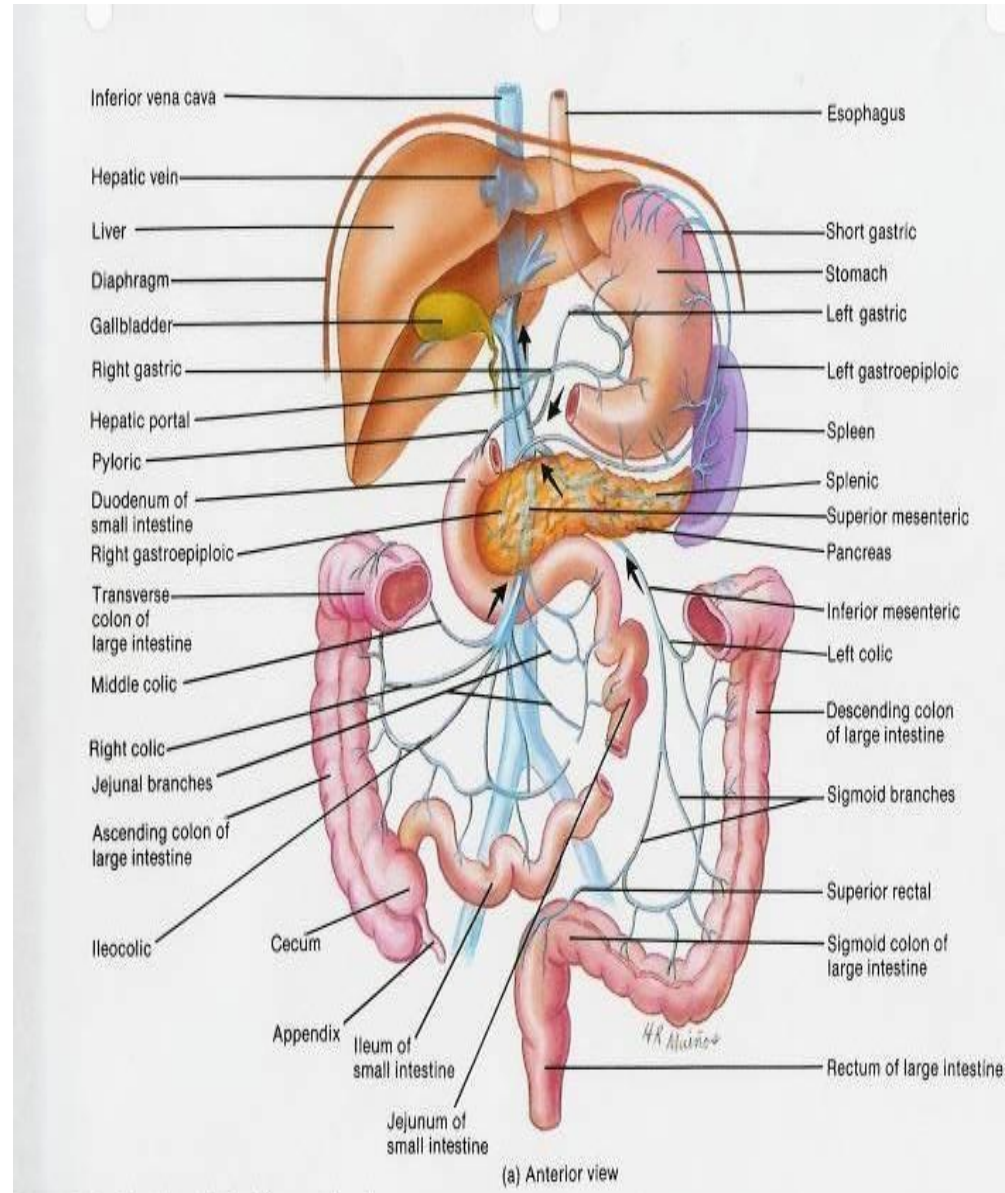
- The transverse colon is about 15 in. (38 cm) long
- extends across the abdomen
- occupying the umbilical region.
- It begins at the right colic flexure below the right lobe of the liver
- Hangs downward
- Suspended by the transverse mesocolon from the pancreas
- It then ascends to the left colic flexure below the spleen.
- The left colic flexure is higher than the right colic flexure and is suspended from the diaphragm by **the phrenicocolic ligament** .
- **Taenia coli, sacculations & appendices epiploicae are present**

The transverse mesocolon= mesentery of the transverse colon

- suspends the transverse colon from the anterior border of the pancreas .
- The mesentery is attached to the superior border of the transverse colon
- The posterior layers of the greater omentum are attached to the inferior border .
- The position of the transverse colon is extremely variable and may sometimes reach down as far as the pelvis.

Relations of Transverse colon

- **Anteriorly:**
 - The greater omentum
 - The anterior abdominal wall (umbilical and hypogastric regions)
- **Posteriorly:**
 - The second part of the duodenum
 - The head of the pancreas
 - The coils of the jejunum and ileum



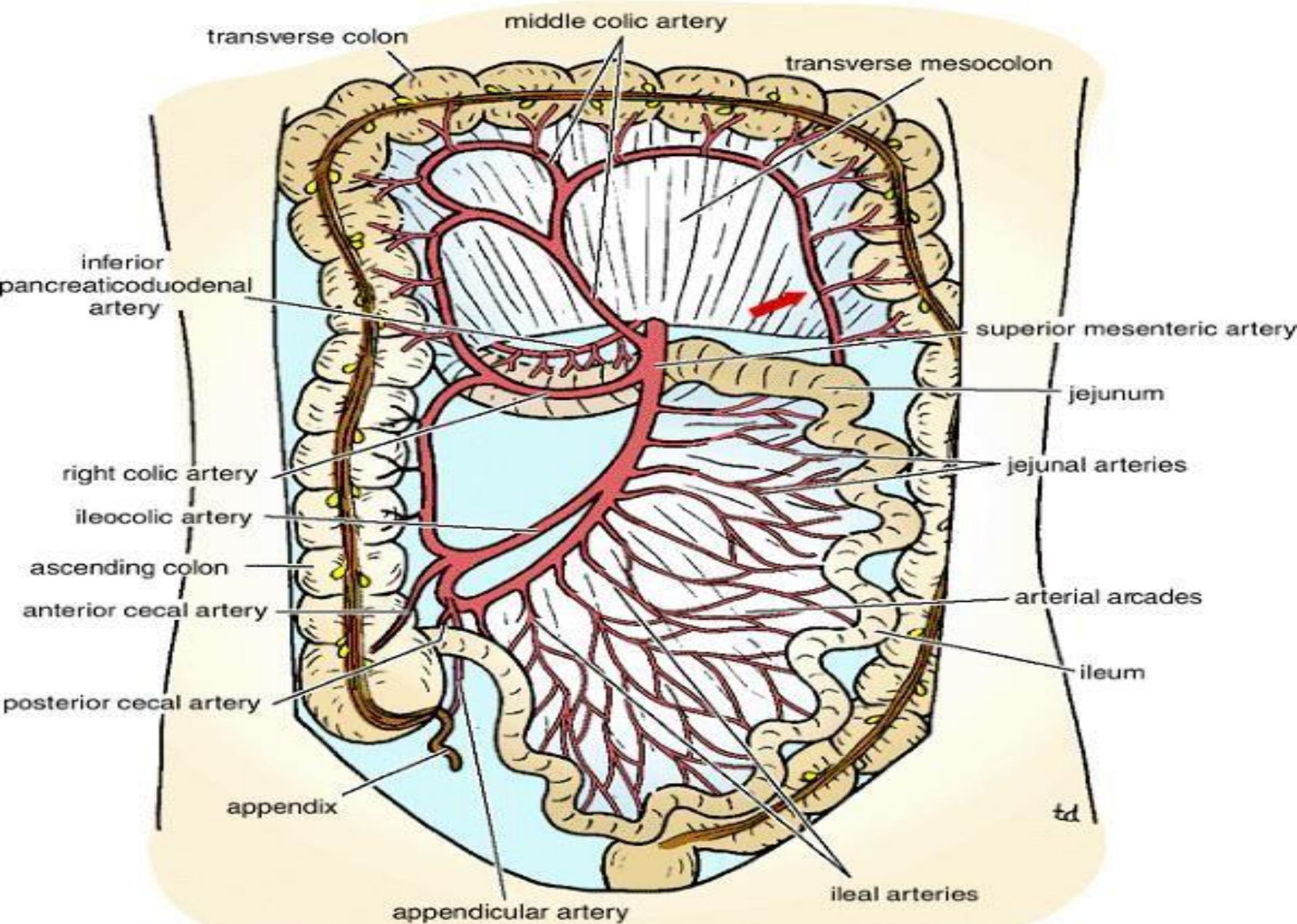
Blood Supply of transverse colon

- **Arteries:**

- The proximal two thirds are supplied by the middle colic artery → a branch of the superior mesenteric artery.
- The distal third is supplied by the left colic artery → a branch of the inferior mesenteric artery .

Veins

- The veins correspond to the arteries and drain into the superior & inferior mesenteric veins.



Lymphatic Drainage of transverse colon

- The proximal two thirds drain → the colic nodes and then into the superior mesenteric nodes
- The distal third drains → the colic nodes → the inferior mesenteric nodes.

Nerve Supply of transverse colon

- The proximal two thirds are innervated by sympathetic and vagal nerves through the **superior mesenteric plexus**
- The distal third is innervated by sympathetic and parasympathetic pelvic splanchnic nerves through **the inferior mesenteric plexus.**

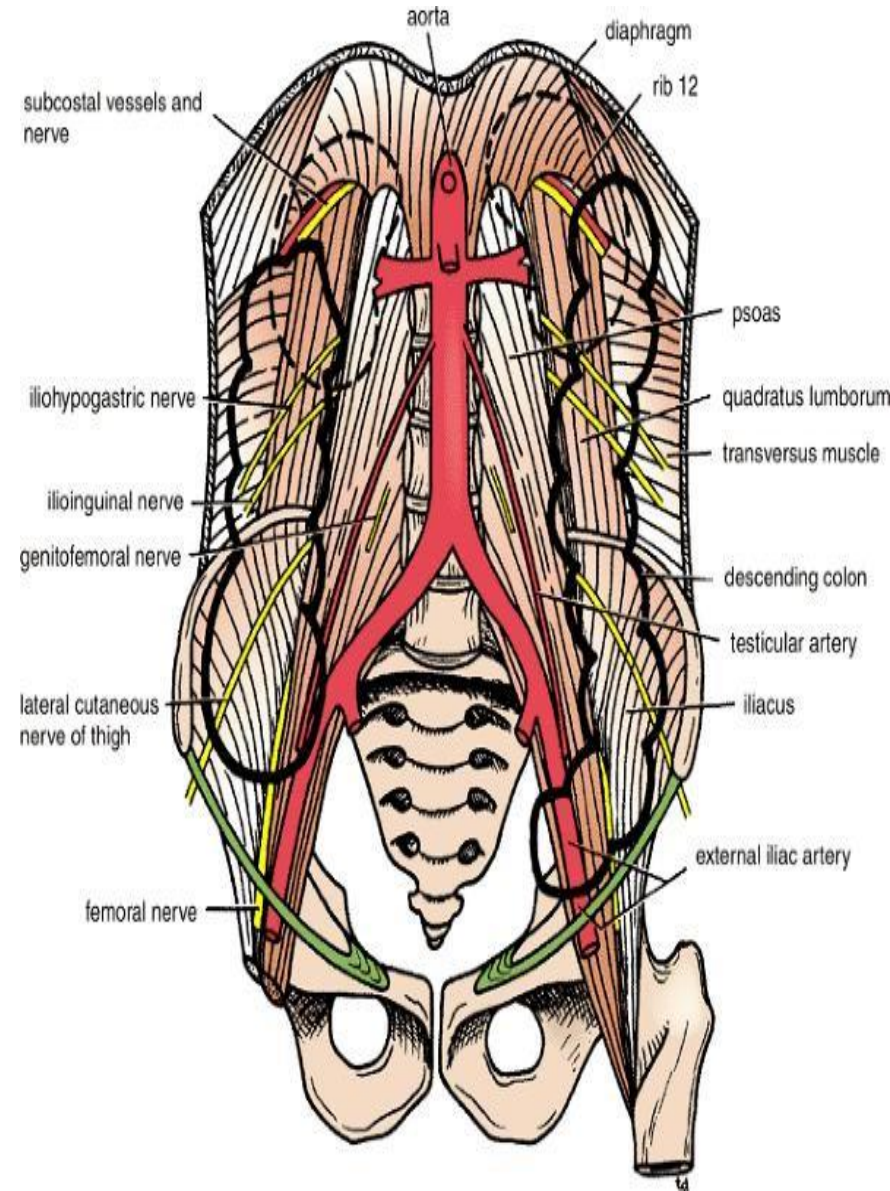
Descending Colon

Location and Description:

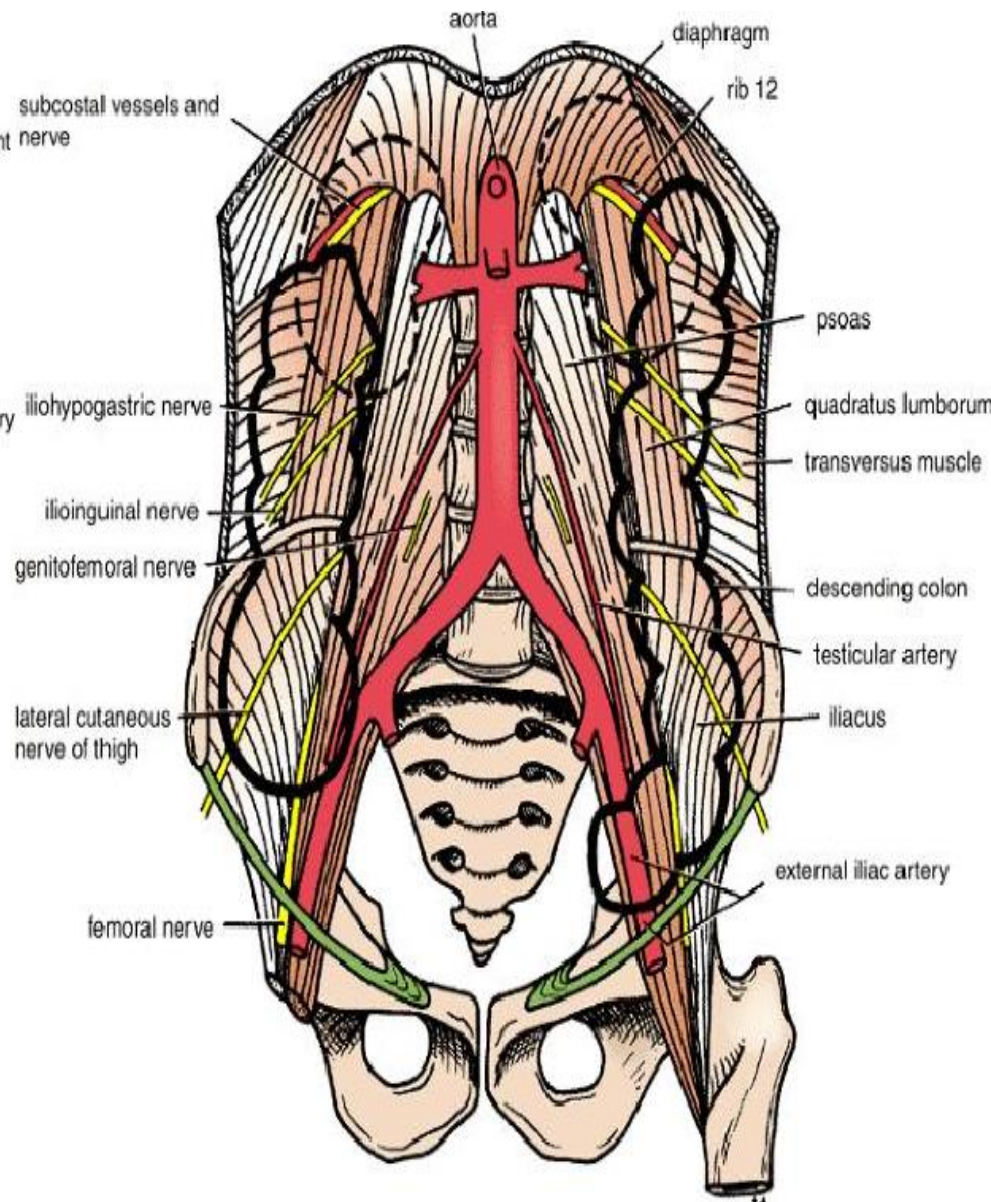
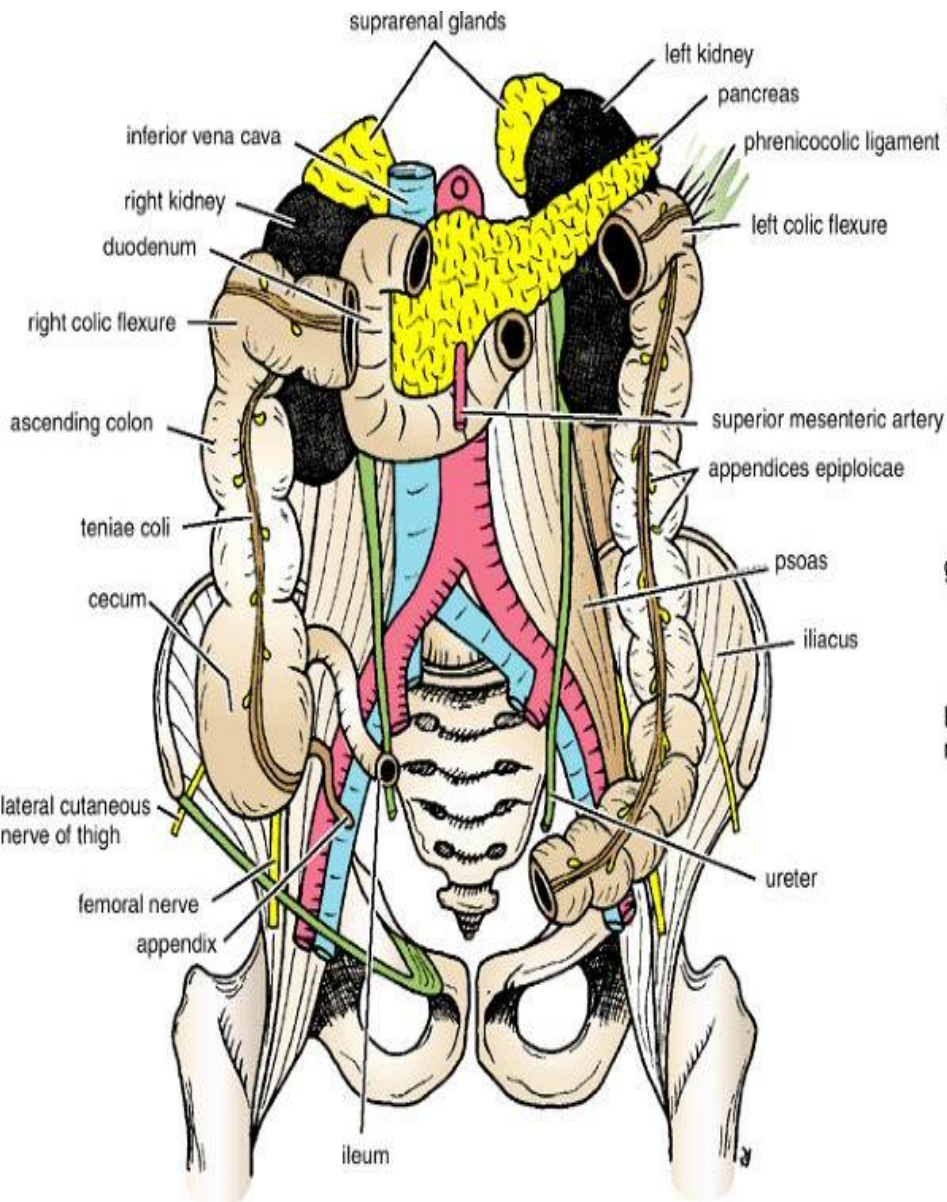
- The descending colon is about 10 in. (25 cm) long
- It extends downward from the left colic flexure, to the pelvic brim, where it becomes continuous with the sigmoid colon.
- Taenia coli, sacculations & appendices epiploica are present
- **The peritoneum**
 - Covers the front and the sides and binds it to the posterior abdominal wall.

Relations of Descending colon

- **Anteriorly:**
 - Coils of small intestine
 - the greater omentum
 - the anterior abdominal wall
- **Posteriorly:**
 - The lateral border of the left kidney
 - the origin of the transversus abdominis muscle
 - the quadratus lumborum
 - the iliac crest
 - the iliacus
 - the left psoas
 - The iliohypogastric and the ilioinguinal nerves
 - the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
 - the femoral nerve



Relations of Descending colon



Blood Supply of Descending colon

- **Arteries**

- The left colic and the sigmoid branches of the inferior mesenteric artery.

- **Veins**

- The veins correspond to the arteries → drain into the inferior mesenteric vein.

Lymphatic Drainage of descending colon

- Lymphatic drains → the colic lymphatic nodes & the inferior mesenteric nodes around the origin of the inferior mesenteric artery.

Nerve Supply of descending colon

- The nerve supply is the sympathetic and parasympathetic pelvic
- Splanchnic nerves through the inferior mesenteric plexus

Liver & Gallbladder

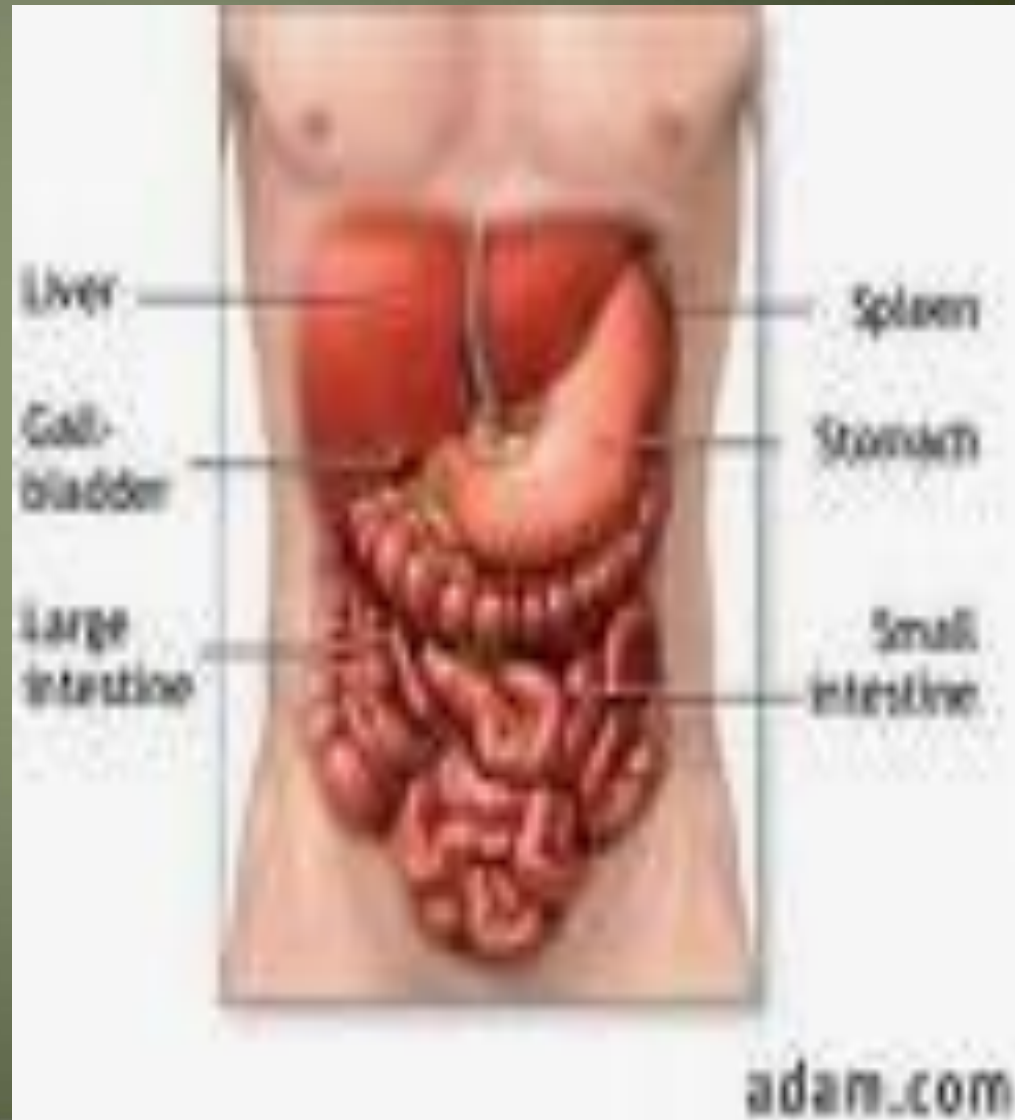
Liver

- The liver is the largest gland in the body and has a wide variety of functions
- Weight: $\frac{1}{50}$ of body weight in adult & $\frac{1}{20}$ of body weight in infant
- It is exocrine(bile) & endocrine organ(Albumen , prothrombin & fibrinogen)

- Function of the liver
 - Secretion of bile & bile salt
 - Metabolism of carbohydrate, fat and protein
 - Formation of heparin & anticoagulant substances
 - Detoxication
 - Storage of glycogen and vitamins
 - Activation of vita .D

Location

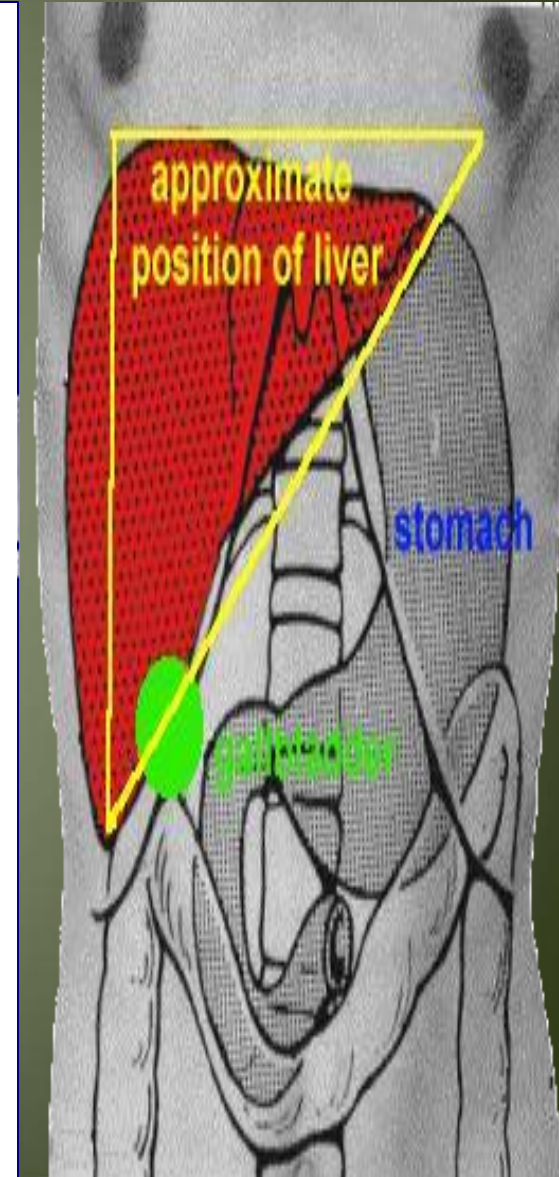
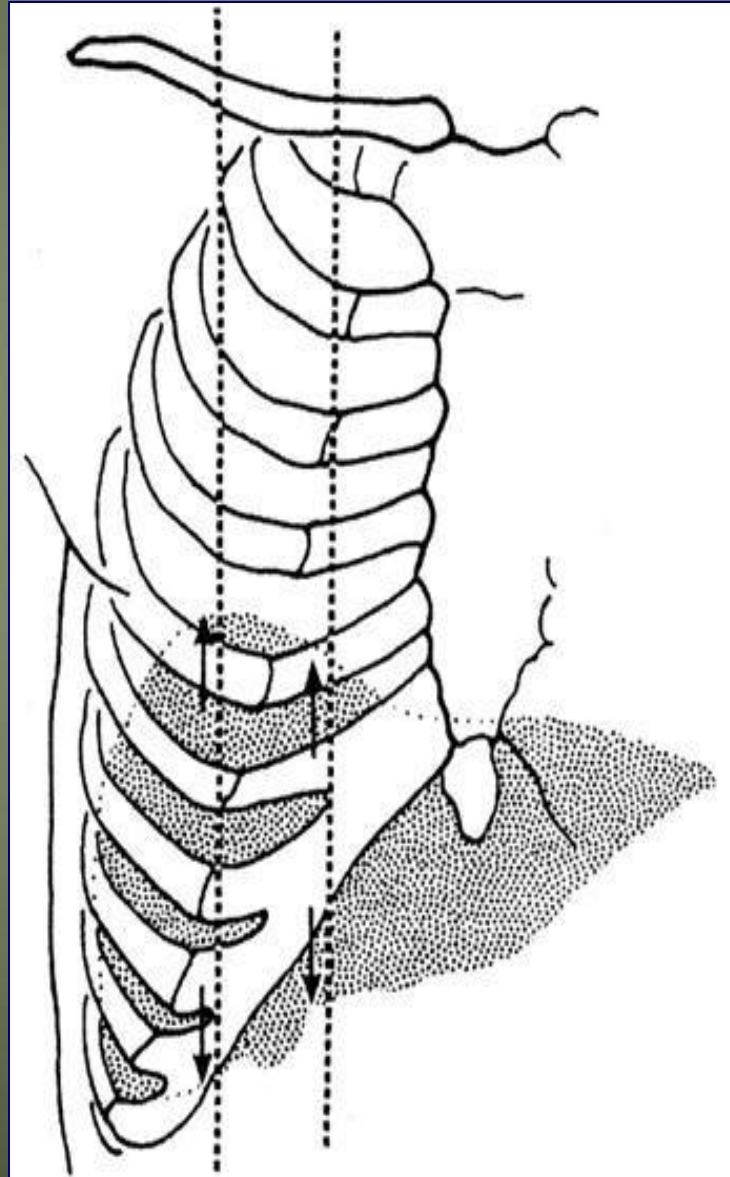
- Occupies right hypochondrium + epigastrium & extends to left hypochondrium



Surface anatomy of the liver

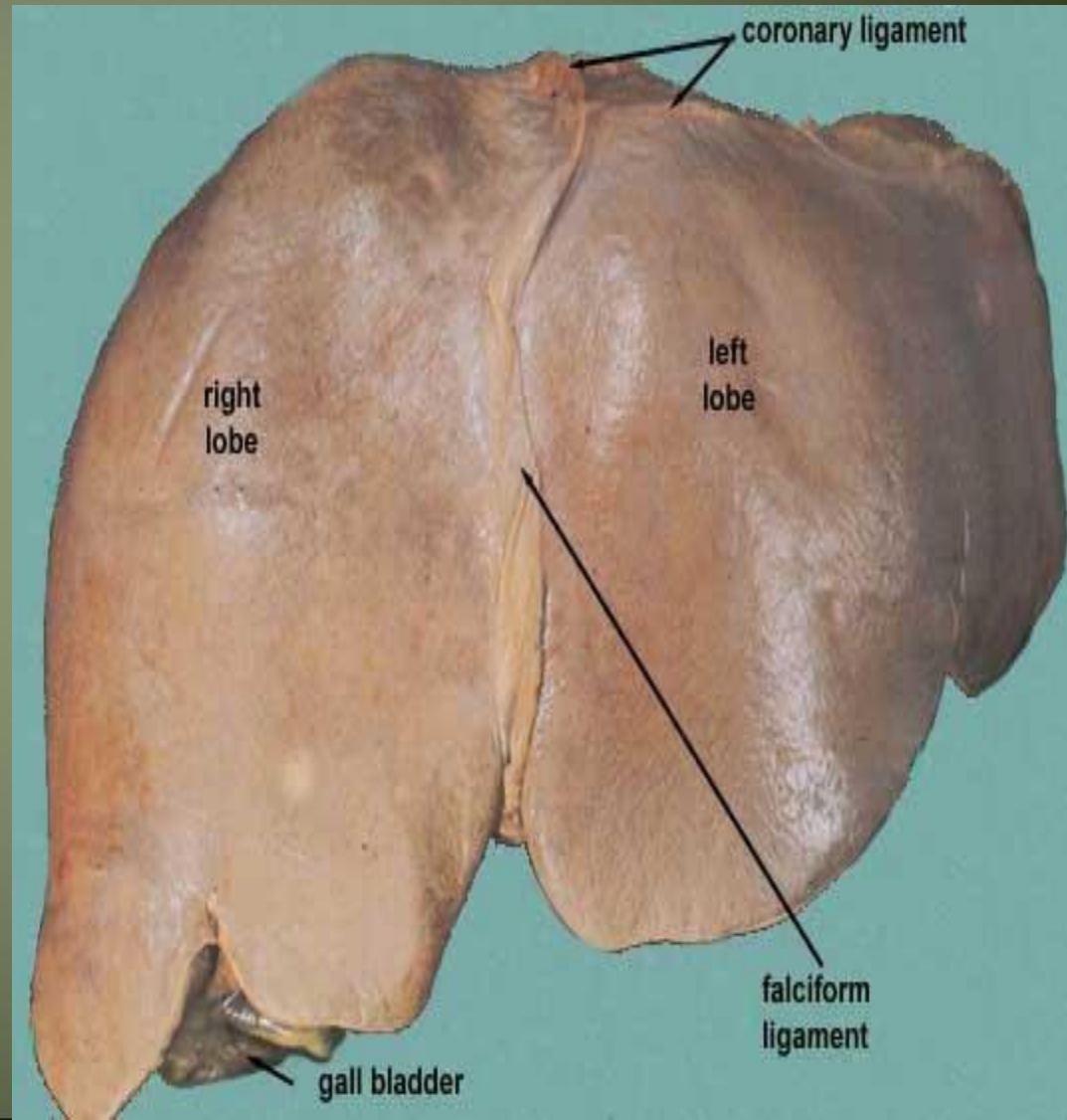
-The greater part of the liver is situated under cover of the right costal margin

- Diaphragm separates it from the pleura, lungs, pericardium, and heart.



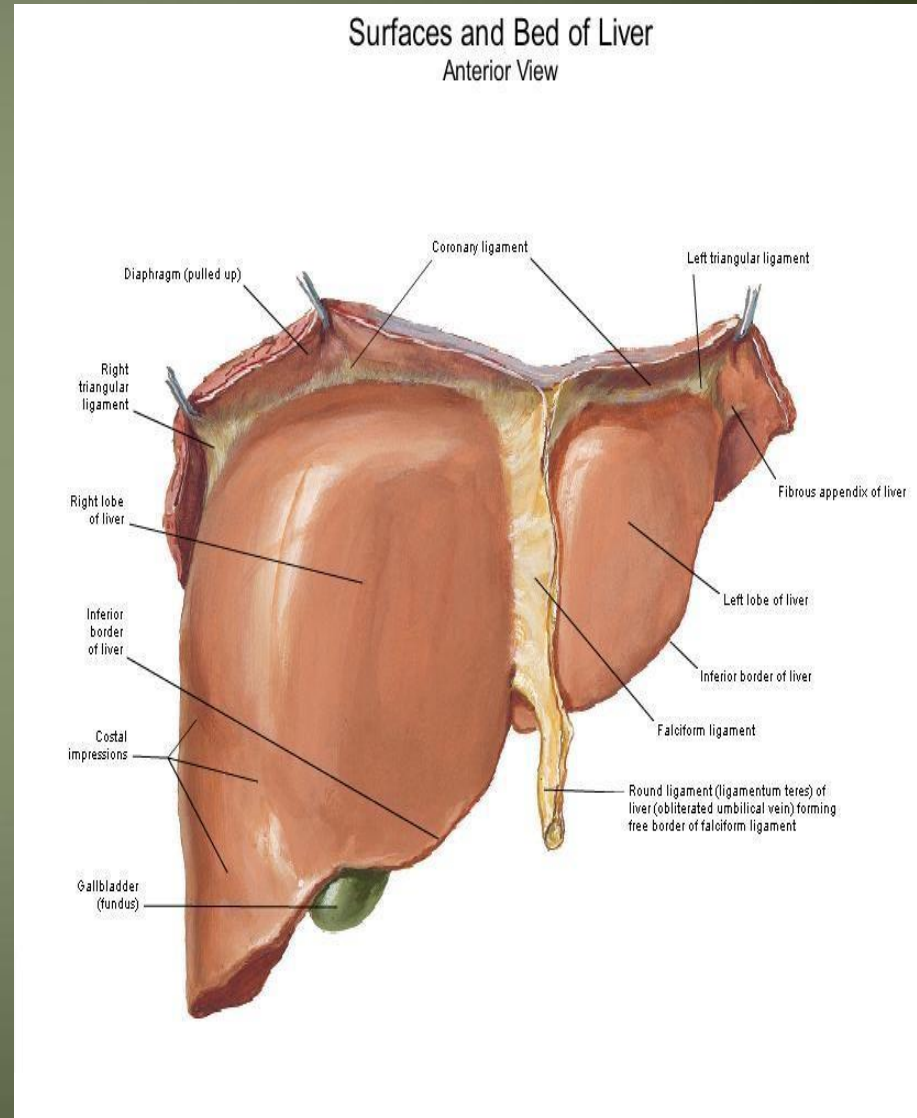
Ant. View of the liver

- Right lobe
- Cut edge of the Falciform ligament
left lobe
- Diverging cut edges of the superior part of the coronary ligament
- Fundus of the gall bladder



Surfaces of the liver, their relations & impressions

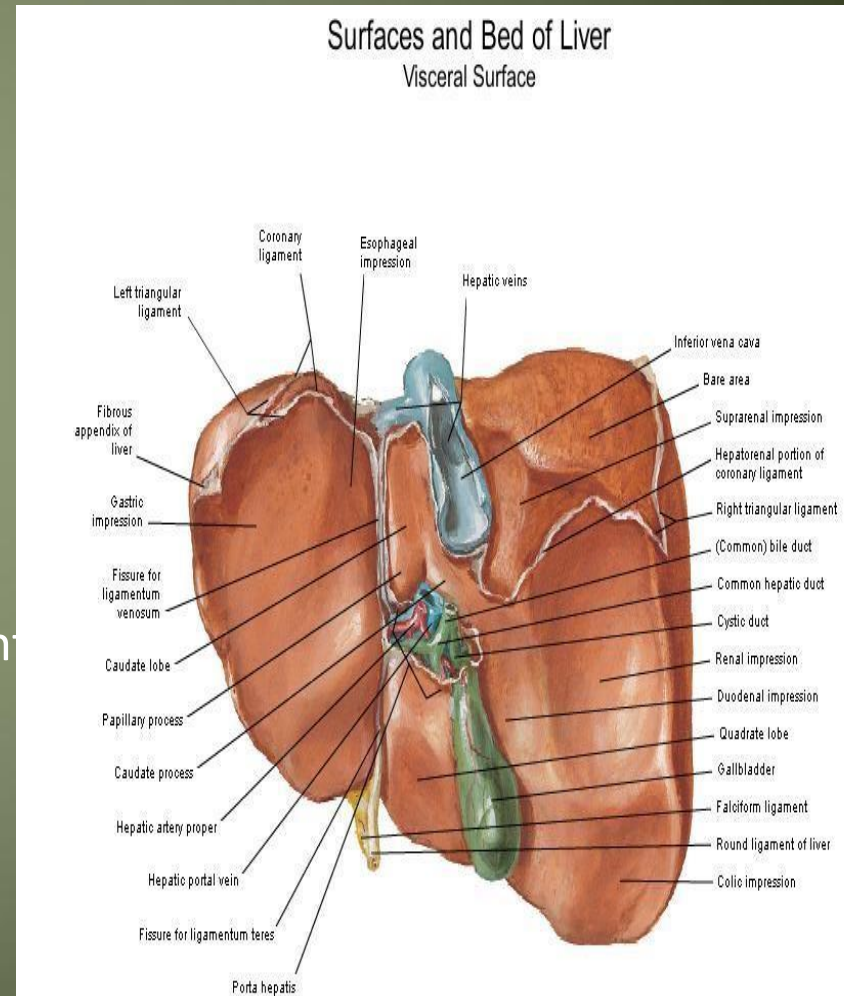
- Postero - inferior surface= visceral surface
- Superior surface = Diaphragmatic surface
- Anterior surface
- Posterior surface
- Right surface



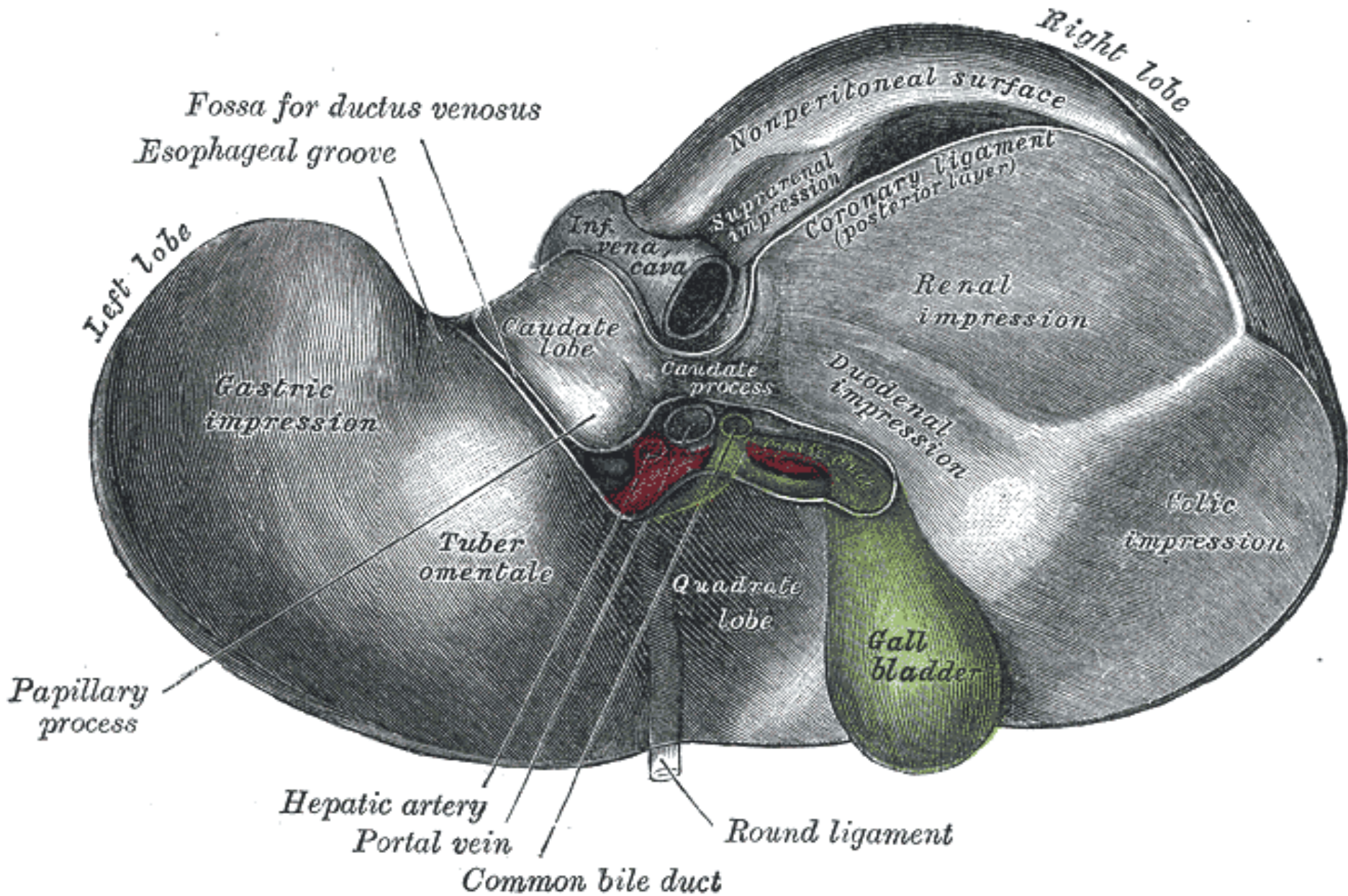
Postero- infero surface= visceral surface

Relations

- I.V.C
- the esophagus
- the stomach
- the duodenum
- the right colic flexure
- the right kidney
- Rt. Suprarenal gland
- the gallbladder.
- Porta hepatic(bile duct,H.a.H.V)
- Fissure for lig. Venosum & lesser omentum
- Tubular omentum
- Lig.teres



Postero-inferior surface of the liver



Sup. Surface of the liver

- Right & left lobes
- Cut edge of the Falciform ligament
- The cut edges of the superior and inferior parts of the coronary ligament
- The left triangular ligament
- The right triangular ligament
- Bare area of the liver (where there is no peritoneum covering the liver)
- Groove for the inferior vena cava and the hepatic veins
- Caudate lobe of the liver more or less wrapping around the groove of the inferior vena cava
- Fundus of gall bladder
- Lig.teres

