



Anatomy Team

430

***Anatomy of the
large intestine***

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Anatomy of the large intestine

**Parts of the large intestine:-

-Abdomen :-

Cecum -Ascending colon - transverse colon -

Descending colon- Appendix

-Pelvis:-

Sigmoid colon -Rectum

-Perineum:-

Anal canal

**Characteristics of colon (not found in rectum & anal canal):-

-Teniae coli: 3 longitudinal muscle bands

-Sacculations (haustra): teniae coli are shorter than large intestine

-Epiploic Appendices : short peritoneal fold filled with fat

****Peritoneal covering:-**

-Parts with mesentery :-

- 1-Transverse colon
- 2-Sigmoid colon
- 3-Appendix
- 4-Cecum

-Retroperitoneal parts :-

- 1-Ascending colon
- 2-Descending colon
- 3-Upper 2/3 of rectum

-Parts devoid of peritoneal covering:-

- 1-Lower 1/3 of rectum
- 2-Anal canal

****Rectum :-**

-Beginning: as a continuation of sigmoid colon at level of S3.

-Termination: continues as anal canal (one inch below & in front of tip of coccyx).

- Its end is dilated to form the rectal ampulla .

-Length : 13 cm (5 inches)

****Appendix :-**

-The base of appendix is marked by "McBurney's point": (A point at the junction of lateral 1/3 & medial 2/3 of a line traced from right anterior superior iliac spine to umbilicus).

-**Opening:** at posteromedial aspect of cecum(1 inch below ileo-cecal junction).

-**Positions:**

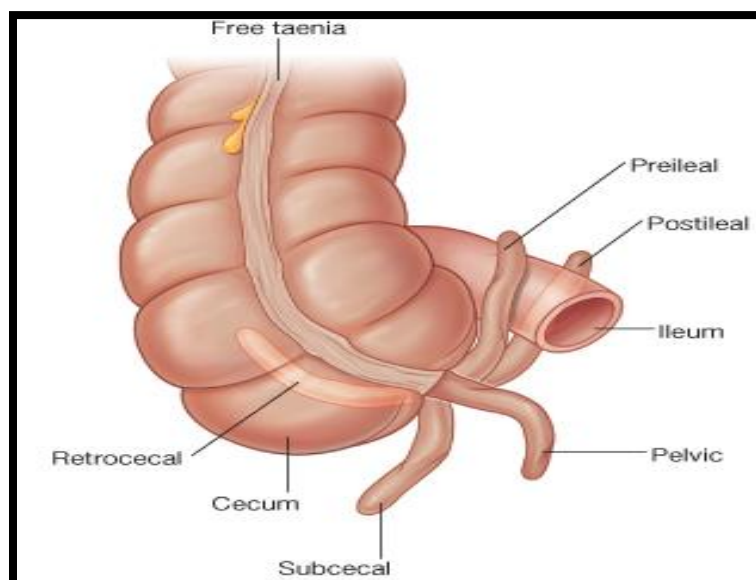
1-Retrocecal: **most common**

2-Pelvic

3-Subcecal

4-Preileal

5-Postileal: **least common**



****Relations between origin & supply :-**

Origin	Derivatives	Arterial supply	Nerve supply
caudal part of midgut (endoderm)	Cecum-ascending colon-proximal 2\3 of transverse colon -appendix	Superior mesenteric artery	-Sympathetic -Vagus nerve
Hindgut (endoderm)	Distal 1\3 of transverse colon - descending colon - sigmoid -rectum- upper part of anal canal	Inferior mesenteric artery	-Sympathetic -Pelvic splanchnic nerves
Ectoderm	Lower part of anal canal	Inferior rectal	Somatic (inferior rectal)

****Venous drainage of gut :-**

-Veins draining gut form the portal circulation

All veins finally end into portal vein which enters the liver.

****Lymph drainage of gut :-**

-The lymph vessels follow the arteries .

-Ultimately, all the lymph is collected at the preaortic lymph nodes (**superior & inferior mesenteric**).

****Right colic flexure is called** (Hepatic flexure)

****Left colic flexure is called** (Splenic flexure) and it`s higher and more acute than the right colic flexure .

****Relations :-**

Part	Anterior relations	Posterior relations	Superior relations	Inferior relations
Cecum	-Coils of small intestine	-Psoas major -Iliacus		

Ascending colon	-Greater omentum -Anterior abdominal wall	-Iliacus -Quadratus lumborum -Right kidney		
Descending colon		-Left kidney -Quadratus lumborum -Iliacus -Psoas major		
Transverse colon	-greater omentum, -anterior abdominal wall	-2 nd part of duodenum -pancreas	-liver -gall bladder -stomach	-coils of small intestine

****Relations of rectum :-**

	Anterior relations	Posterior relations
Female pelvis	posterior wall of vagina	sacrum & coccyx
Male pelvis	seminal vesicles, posterior surfaces of	

	urinary bladder & prostate gland	
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****Questions :-**

-In which one of the following regions lies

McBurney's point?

1-**Right iliac fossa**

2-Hypogastrium

3-Right lumbar region

4-Umbilical region

-Which one of the following parts of large intestine is found in the pelvis?

1-Transverse colon

2-Anal canal

3-**Rectum**

4-Cecum

Good Luck 😊