



King Saud University
College of Medicine
GIT Block

Anatomy

Team

430

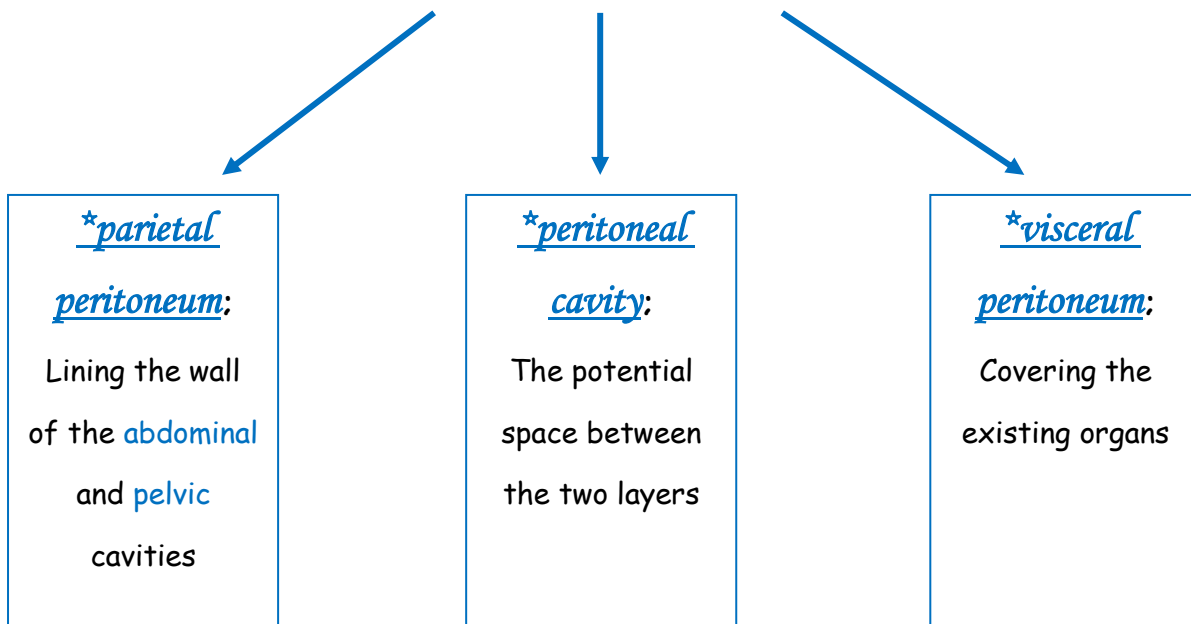
****OMENTUM****

Done By:

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* peritoneum;

It Is a thin serous membrane.



* Intra-peritoneal and retro-peritoneal; describe the

relationship between various organs and their peritoneal covering;

-Intra-peritoneal structure; which is nearly totally covered by visceral peritoneum.

-Retro-peritoneal structure; lies behind the peritoneum, and partially covered by visceral peritoneum.

*The peritoneal cavity is the largest one in the body:

-Divisions of the peritoneal cavity-

Greater sac	*epiploic foramen.*	*Lesser sac*	*Notes*
-extends from diaphragm down to the pelvis.	<p>- interconnect Both cavities.</p> <p><u>-It is bounded by</u></p> <p><u>-In front</u> by the free border of the lesser omentum, with its contents : hepatic artery, common bile duct, and portal vein between its two layers.</p> <p><u>-Behind by</u> the peritoneum covering the inferior vena cava.</p> <p><u>-Above (roof) by</u> the peritoneum on the caudate process of the liver.</p> <p><u>-Below (floor) by</u> the peritoneum covering the commencement of the duodenum and the hepatic artery, before</p>	<p>- lies behind the stomach.</p> <p>-Boundaries of the <i>omental bursa</i> ;</p> <p><u>-Anterior wall</u>; from above downward, by the caudate lobe of the liver, the lesser omentum, back of the stomach, and the anterior two layers of the greater omentum.</p> <p><u>-Posterior wall</u>, from below upward, by the posterior two layers of the greater omentum, the transverse colon, and the ascending layer of the transverse mesocolon, the upper surface of the pancreas,</p>	<p><u>-In male</u> : the peritoneum is a closed sac .</p> <p><u>-In female</u> : the sac is <u>not completely closed</u> because it communicates with the exterior through the uterine tubes, uterus and vagina.</p>

ascending between the two layers of the lesser omentum.

the left suprarenal gland, and the upper end of the left kidney

*Omental bursa;

IVC ,Epiploic Foramen ,Portal Triad ,Lesser Sac ,Pancreas ,Stomach ,Spleen ,Kidney ,Splenic Vein ,Abdominal Aorta.

*Folds of the peritoneum;

-The peritoneum is divided into :

Omenta. ,Mesenteries , Peritoneal ligaments.

* Omenta*

-Two layered fold of peritoneum connecting the stomach to another viscus.

*lesser omentum;

- attaches the lesser curve of the stomach to the liver.
- It is continuous with the two layers of peritoneum which cover the stomach and first part of the duodenum.
- Ascend as a double fold to the porta of the liver, and fissure for ligamentum venosum.
- To the left of porta hepatis it is carried to the diaphragm.
- Its right border is a free margin; constitutes the anterior boundary of the epiploic foramen.
- Contents between the two layers of the lesser omentum :
Close to the right free margin, are the hepatic artery, the common bile duct, the portal vein, lymphatics. and the hepatic plexus of nerves.

*greater omentum;

- connects the greater curve of the stomach to the transverse colon.
- The largest peritoneal fold, with cribriform appearance, contains some adipose tissue.
- It consists of a double sheet of peritoneum, folded on itself so that it is made up of four layers (anterior 2 layers + posterior 2 layers).
- The two layers which descend from the greater curve of the stomach and commencement of the duodenum, pass downward in front of the small intestines, then turn upon themselves, and ascend to the transverse colon, where they separate and enclose it.
- The left border of the greater omentum is continuous with the gastrosplenic ligament.
- Its right border extends as far as the

At the attachment to the stomach, run the

commencement of the duodenum.

summary

*The peritoneum is divided into 2 layers :

- Parietal layer, lines the abdominal and pelvic walls.
- Visceral layer, covers the abdominal and pelvic organs.

*Omenta:

Lesser omentum connects the stomach and 1st part of duodenum to the liver.

- Right border of lesser omentum is free and it forms the anterior boundary of epiploic foramen.

-Contents of lesser omentum :

- Along lesser curvature of stomach : right & left gastric vessels.

-At the right free border :

Hepatic artery , Bile duct , Portal vein , Nerves, lymph vessels& fat.

*Greater omentum * connects the greater curvature of stomach with the transverse colon.

-Contents of greater omentum :

Along the greater curvature of stomach :

Right & left gastroepiploic vessels.

Lymph nodes, vessels & fats.

*Opening to lesser sac (epiploic foramen) :

- It is a slit-like opening which connect lesser sac with greater sac.

Lies behind the lesser omentum.

-Epiploic foramen is bounded anteriorly by right free margin of
lesser omentum.

★Good Luck★