



# *Anatomy Team*

## *430*

*\*Anatomy Of the  
large intestine \**

*Done By:*  
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# \*Parts of the large intestine\*

## -Abdomen:-

Cecum, Appendix, Ascending colon ,Right colic (hepatic ) flexure, Transverse colon, Left colic (splenic) flexure, Descending colon-

## -Pelvis:-

Sigmoid (pelvic) colon –Rectum

## -Perineum:-

Anal canal

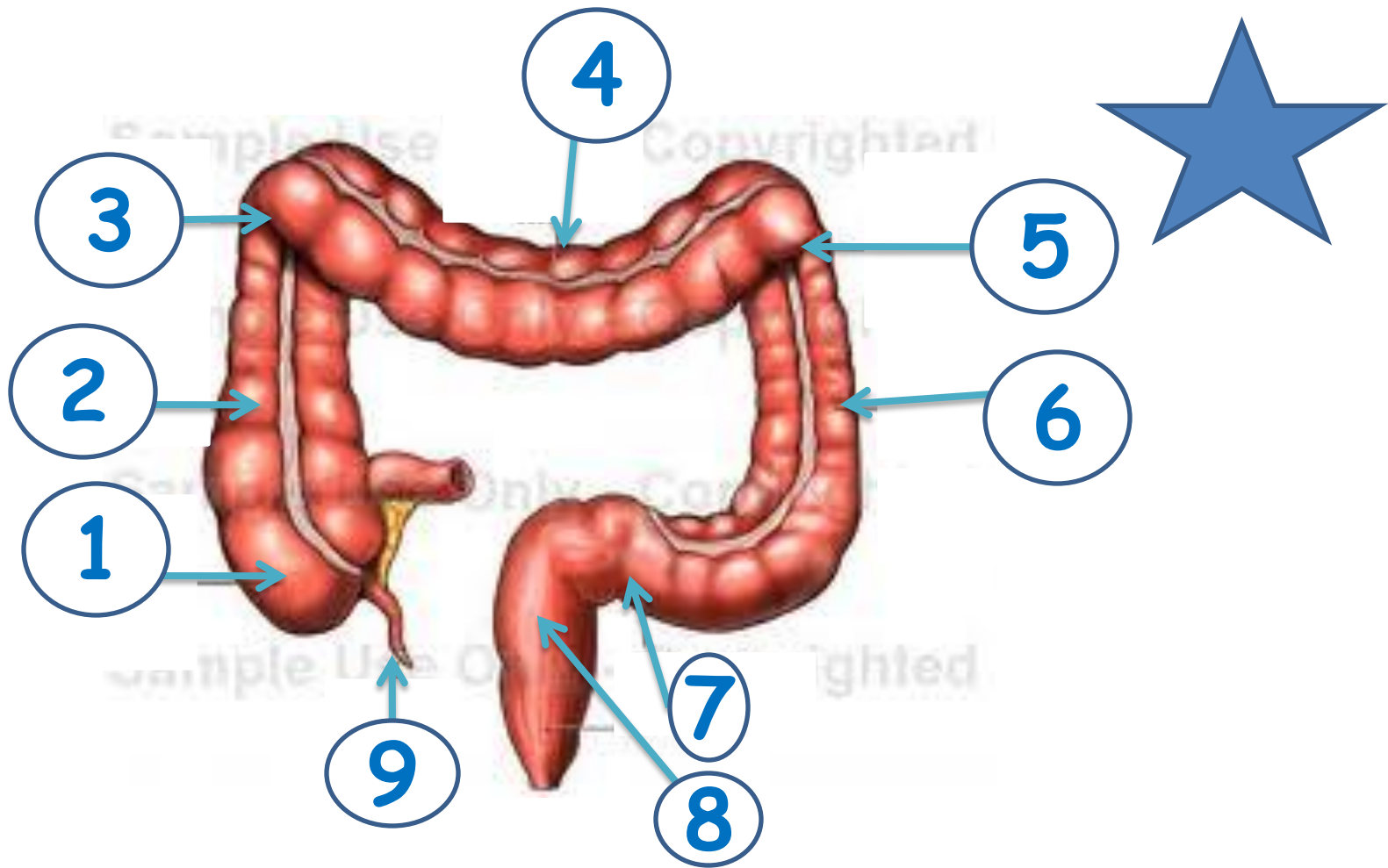
\*Characteristics of colon (not found in rectum & anal canal ):-

-Teniae coli

-Sacculations (haustra)

- Appendices Epiploic





\*Identify The Pointed Areas ;..

1-Cecum 2-Ascending colon 3-Right colic flexure 4-Transverse colon  
5- Left colic flexure 6- Descending colon 7-Sigmoid 8-Rectum  
9- Appendix.

## \*Surface Anatomy\*

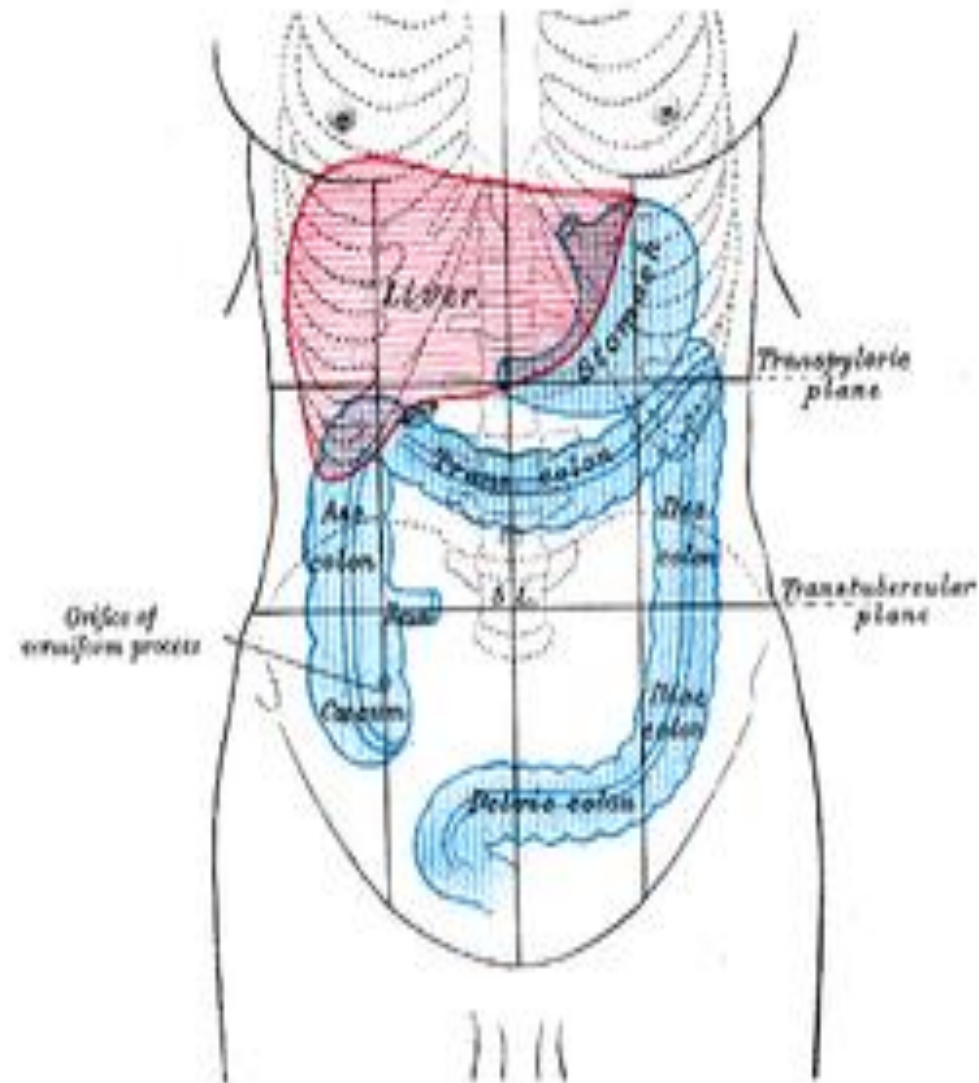
\*The **caecum** which is in the right iliac region

\*The **ascending colon** lies deeply in the right Lumbar region

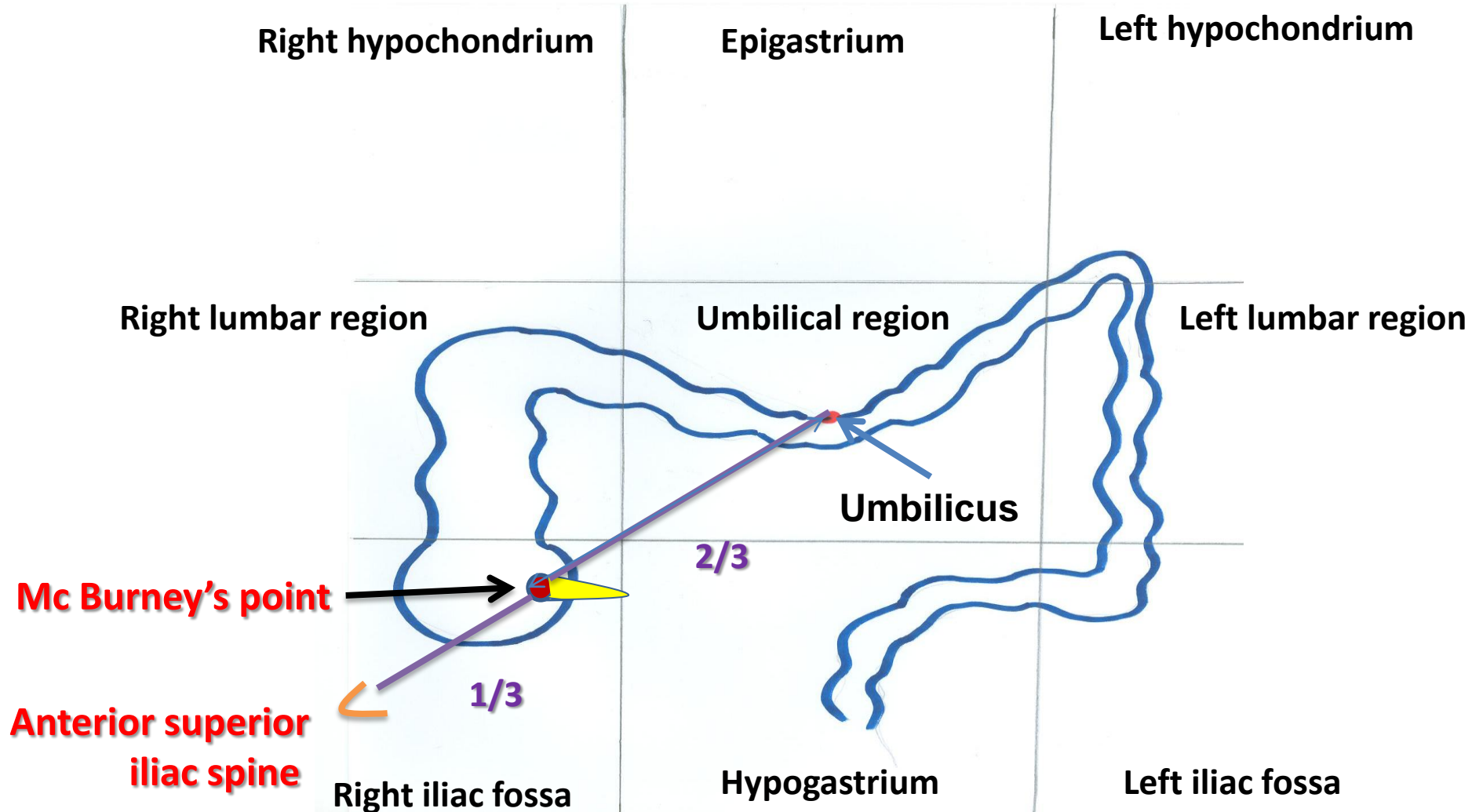
\*The **transverse colon** crosses the upper part of the umbilical region; it forms a U-shaped loop which reaches for a variable distance below the umbilicus.

\*The **descending colon** lies deeply in the left lumbar region.

\*The **iliac and pelvic portions** of the colon lie in the left iliac fossa .



## \*Surface Anatomy of appendix \*

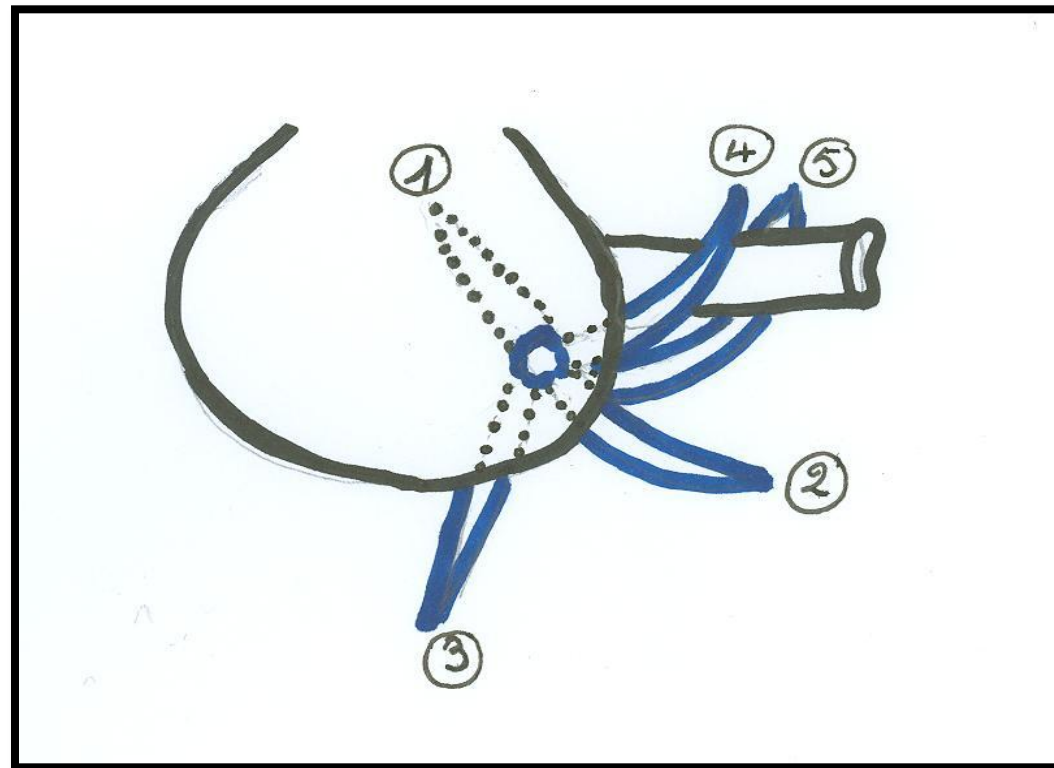


## \*Surface Anatomy of appendix \*

-**Base of appendix is marked by McBurney's point:** "A point at the junction of anterior superior iliac spine "lateral 1/3 & medial 2/3 of a line traced from right 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 \*

Part	Anterior relations	Posterior relations	Superior relations	Inferior relations
<b>Cecum</b>	-Coils of small intestine -Greater omentum -Anterior abdominal wall	-Iliacus -Psoas major-		
<b>Ascending colon</b>		-Iliacus -Quadratus lumborum -Right kidney		
<b>Descending colon</b>		or -Left kidney -Quadratus lumborum -Psoas major -Iliacus		
<b>Transverse colon</b>	-anterior abdominal wall -Greater omentum,	-2 <sup>nd</sup> part of duodenum pancreas	-liver -stomach -gall bladder	-coils of small intestine

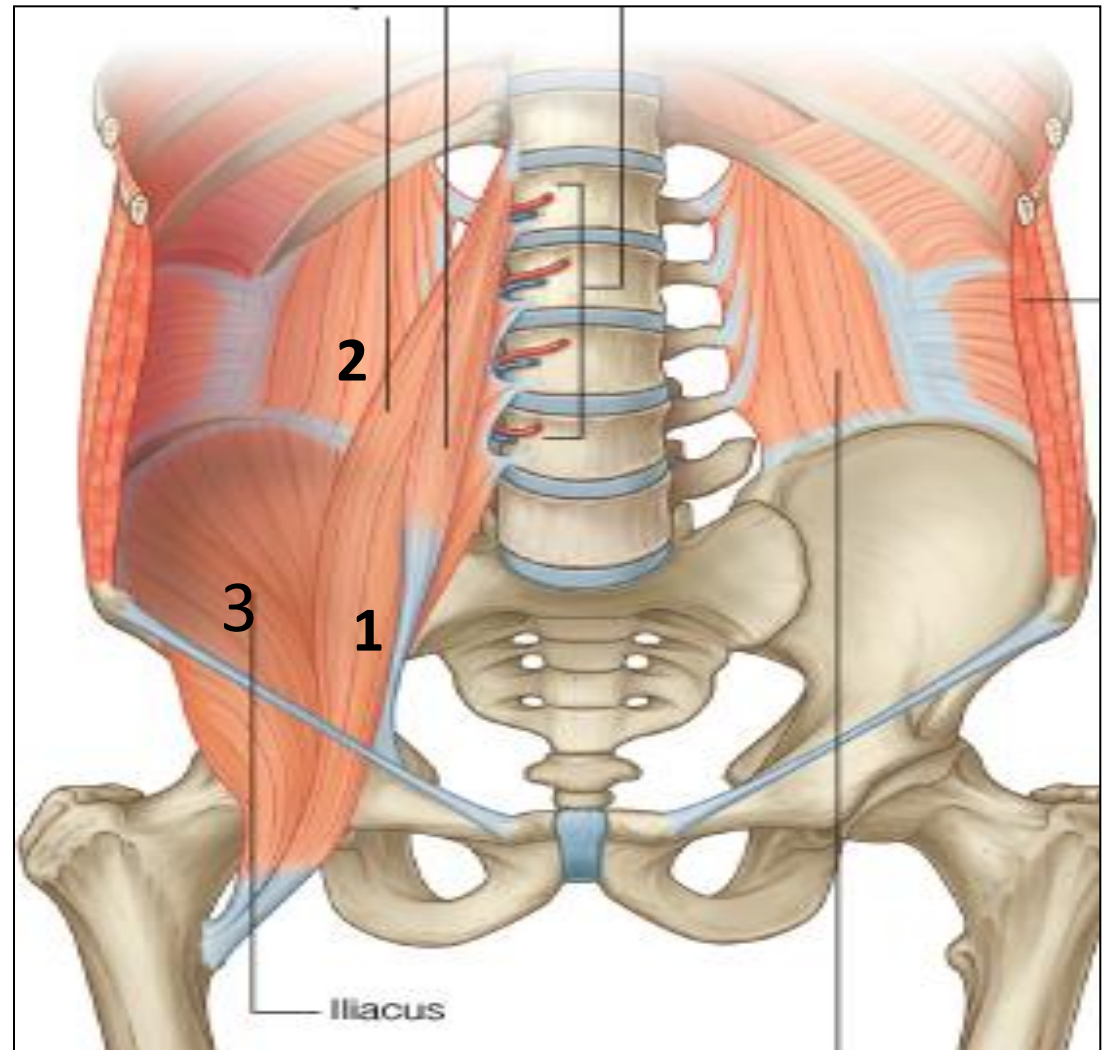


Identify the pointed area :-

1- Psoas Major

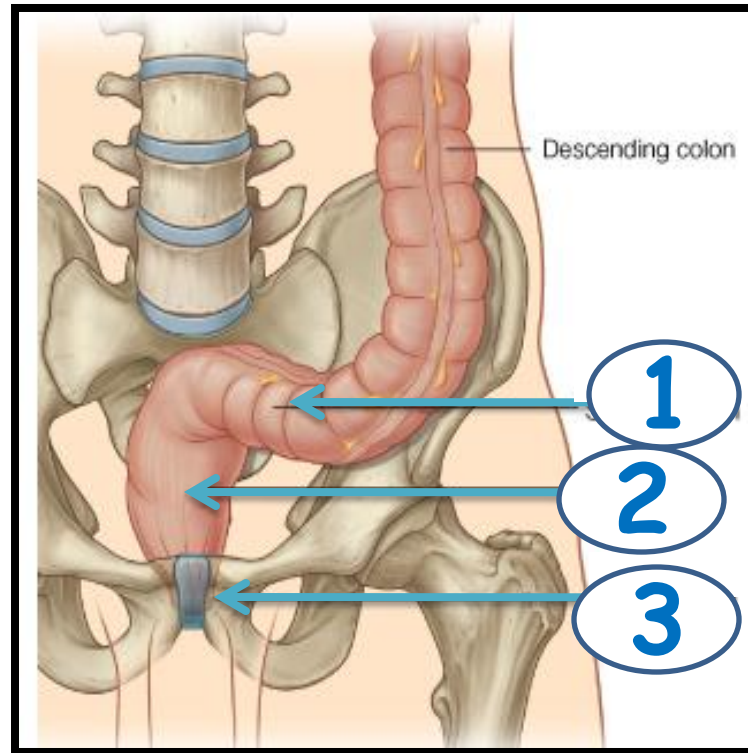
2- Quadratus Lumborum

3-iliacus





## \*Rectum (2) \*

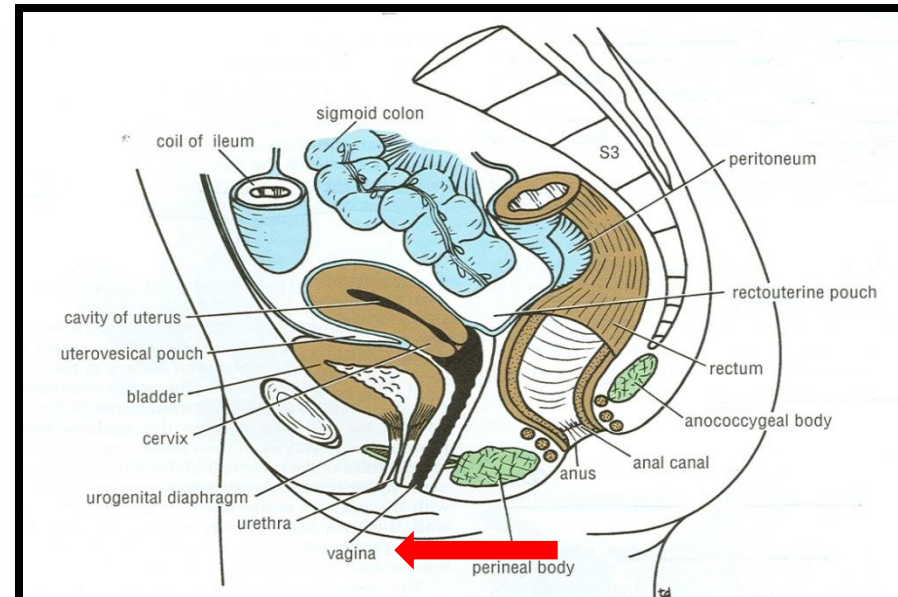
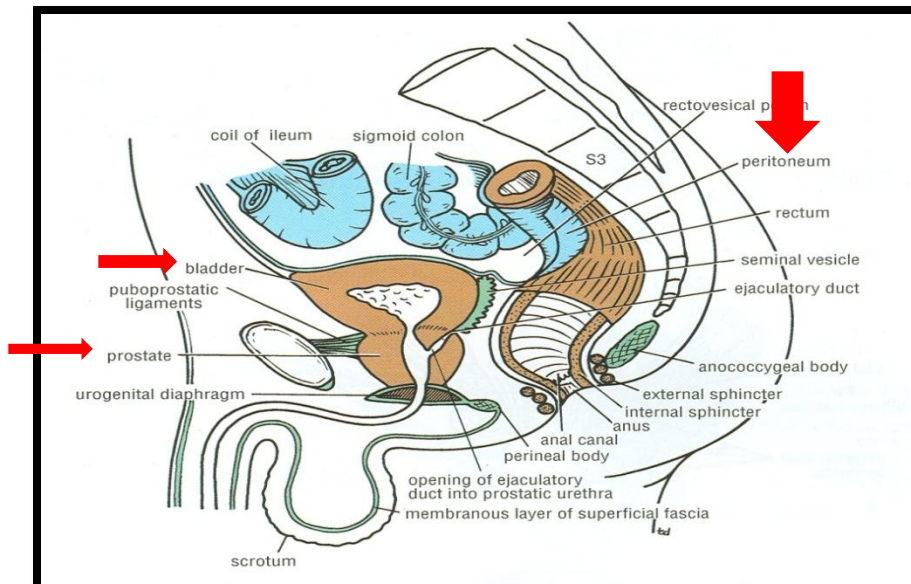


**-Beginning:** as a continuation of sigmoid colon (1) at level of S3.

**-Termination:** continues as anal canal (3) , one inch below & in front of tip of coccyx.

# \*Relations of the rectum :-

	Anterior relations	Posterior relations
<b>Female pelvis</b>	posterior vaginal wall	sacrum & coccyx
<b>Male pelvis</b>	seminal vesicles, posterior surfaces of urinary bladder & prostate gland	

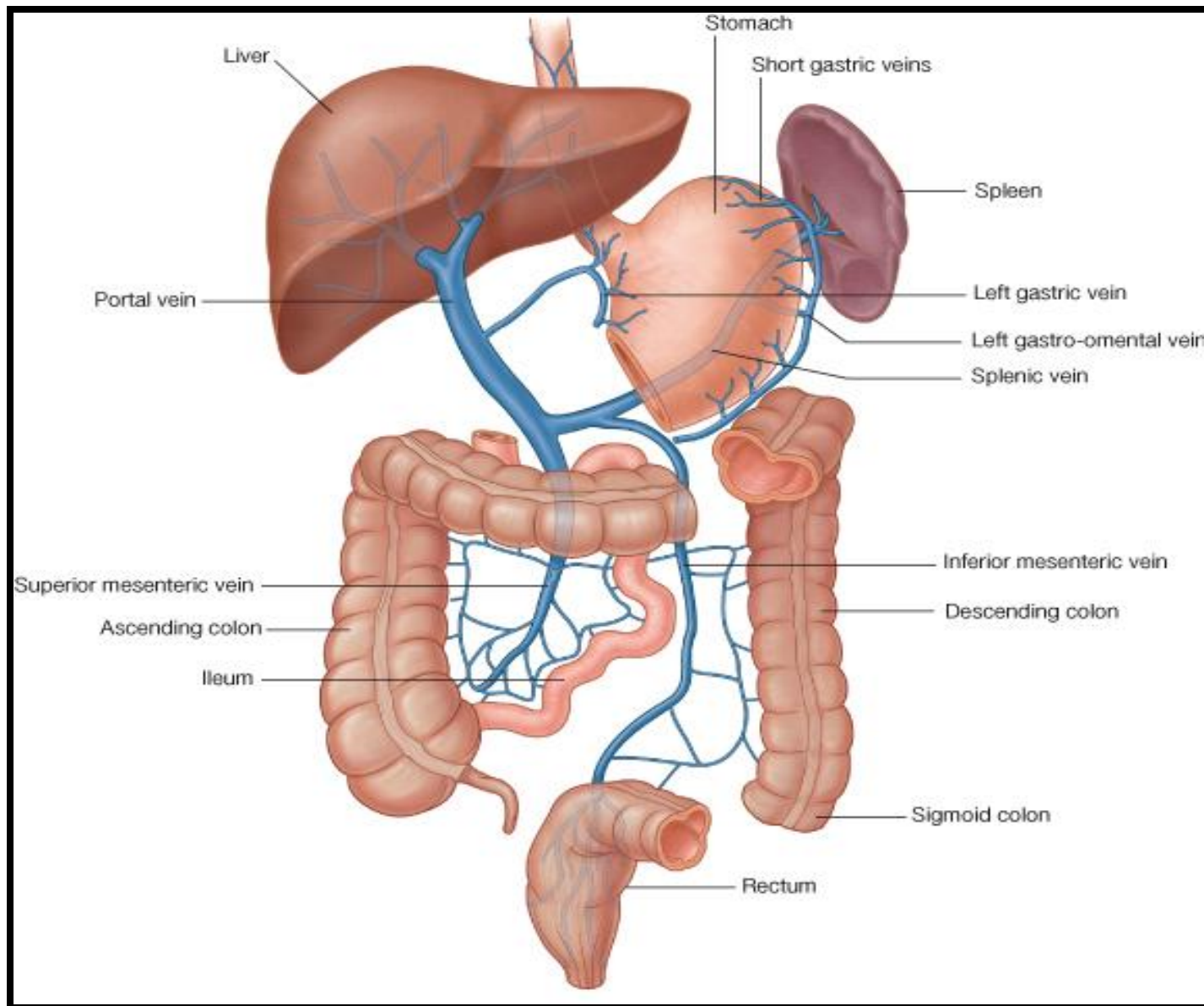


# Arterial supply \*see the picture \*



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

# Venous drainage (Portal vein) important



**Good luck**