



# HISTOLOGY

Lecture 3: Alimentary Canal (3) (Large Intestine)

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Reviewed by:

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#### **Color Guide:**

- Black: Slides.
- Red: Important.
- Green: Doctor's notes (Female).
- Blue: Doctor's notes (Male).
- Orange: Explanation.

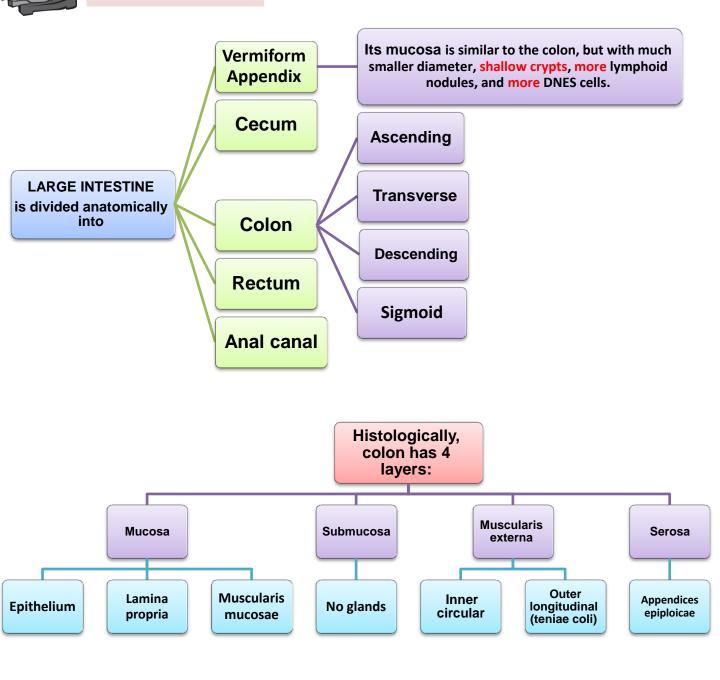


## **Objectives**

At the end of this lecture, you should describe the microscopic structure and the function of:

- 1. Identify the histological structure of the 4 layers of both colon and appendix.
- 2. Differentiate between the histological features of small and large intestine.





#### Colon

#### Colon

#### 1-Mucosa:

Shows *only (deep) crypts* (NO intestinal villi).

- Epithelium: simple columnar
  epithelium with numerous goblet cells
  (which act as lubricant for the stool).
   So if the patient takes antihistaminic
  drugs which inhibit mucus secretion
  (no lubrication), rectal bleeding will
  occur as side effect.
- -Lamina propria: Connective tissue containing numerous crypts. Cells of the crypts are the same as in small intestine but NO Paneth cells.
  - Lymphatic nodules: frequent.

The large intestine has normal flora that's why lymphatic nodules are clear But they are few and scattered.

- -Muscularis mucosae:
- 2 layers of smooth muscle.

#### 2-Submucosa:

NO glands.

#### 3-MuscularisExterna:

- Inner circular (not interrupted) & outer longitudinal (interrupted) smooth muscle layers.
- —The longitudinal layer is not continuous but in the form of 3 ribbons (**teniae coli**).

#### 4-Serosa:

- C.T. covered by mesothelium.
  - Has fat-filled pouches called appendices epiploicae.

#### **Vermiform Appendix**

Similar to the colon, but with much smaller diameter, shallow crypts, more lymphoid nodules (they are all around the circumference), and more DNES cells.

#### Cells lining the crypts are:

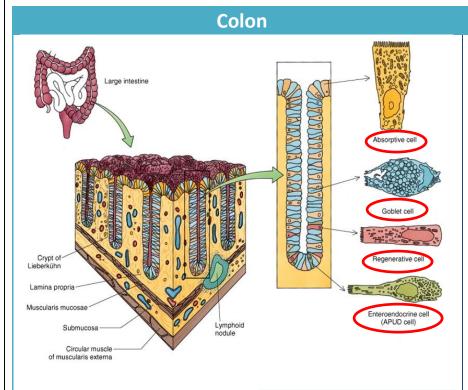
- a) Surface absorptive cells.
- b) Goblet cells.
- c) Enteroendocrine cells.
- d) M-cells (found in both small & large intestines).
- e) Stem cells.
- It is invested by serosa.





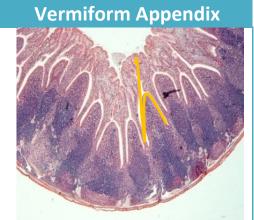
- What is the main function of large intestine?
  - Mainlyacts as reservoir of waste products.
- Appendix is considered as lymphatic organ (immunity).

### **Cells Lining the Crypts**



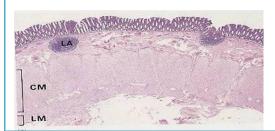


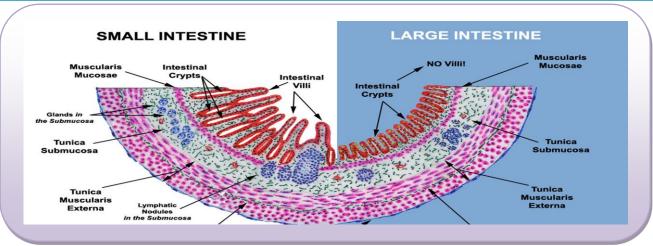
- 1. Crypt of lieberkuhn.
- 2. Laminapropria.
- 3. Muscularis mucosa.
- 4. Submucosa.
- 5. Goblet cell.





 It has inverted Yshaped crypts because they are pushed by lymphatic nodules.







Colon	Vermiform Appendix
1- Mucosa: Shows only crypts(NO villi)  -With numerous goblet cells.  -Lamina propria: containing numerous crypts. Cells of the crypts are the same as in small intestine but NO Paneth cells.  • Lymphatic nodules: frequent.  -Muscularis mucosae: 2 layers of smooth muscle	Similar to the colon, but with much smaller diameter, shallow crypts, more lymphoid nodules, and more DNES cells.
2- Submucosa: — NO glands.	It is invested by serosa.
<ul><li>3- MuscularisExterna:</li><li>-The longitudinal layer is not continuous but in the form of 3 ribbons (teniae coli).</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>4- Serosa:</li> <li>-C.T. covered by mesothelium.</li> <li>Has fat-filled pouches called appendices epiploicae</li> </ul>	



## **Questions**

#### Q1: What are the modifications of the muscularisexterna that is seen on the large intestine?

- a. Teniae coli
- b. Crypts of Lieberkuhn
- c. Striated border
- d. Villi

#### Q2: Which cells of crypts are not found in the mucosa of the colon?

- a. Surface absorptive cells
- b. M-cells
- c. Enteroendocrine cells
- d. Paneth cells

#### Q3: Vermiform Appendix is similar to the colon, but with much:

- a. Larger diameter
- b. Deep crypts
- c. More lymphoid nodules
- d. Less DNES cells

	Answers:	
1	2	3
Α	D	С



## If you have any questions or suggestions please do not hesitate to contact us on:

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**Best of luck!**