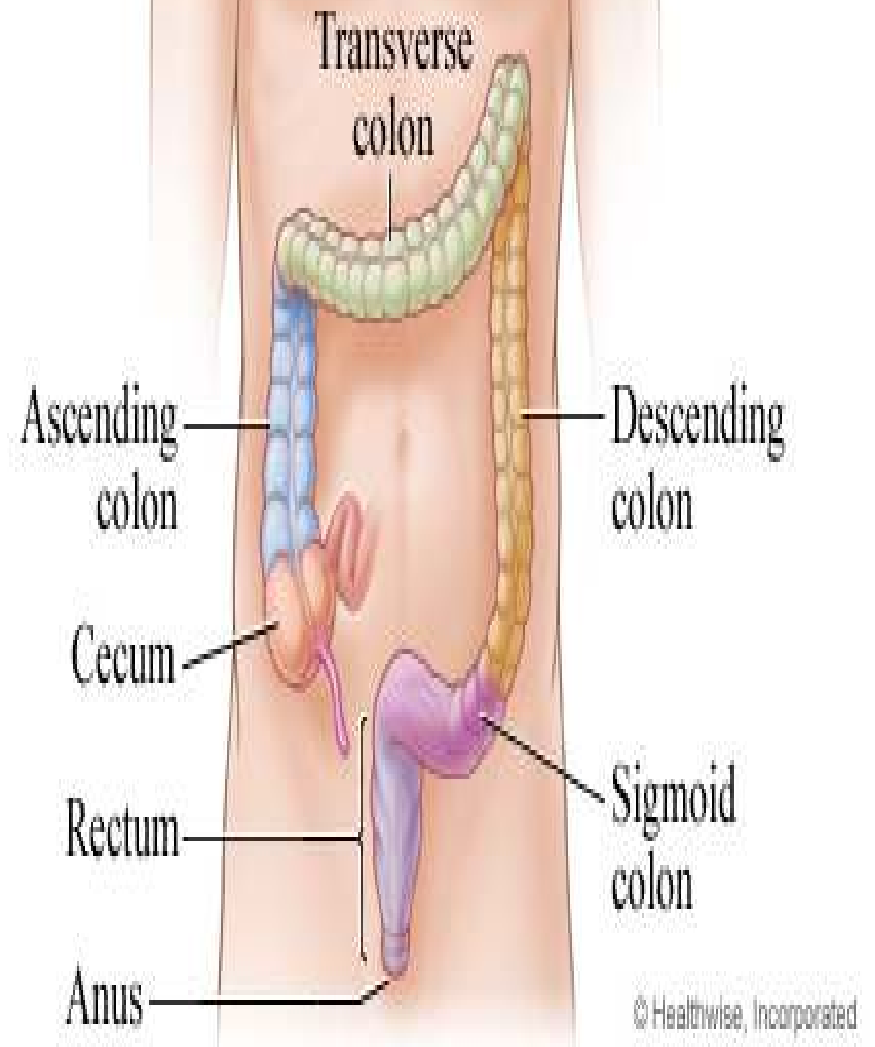


Large intestine (continued)

Descending Colon Location And Description

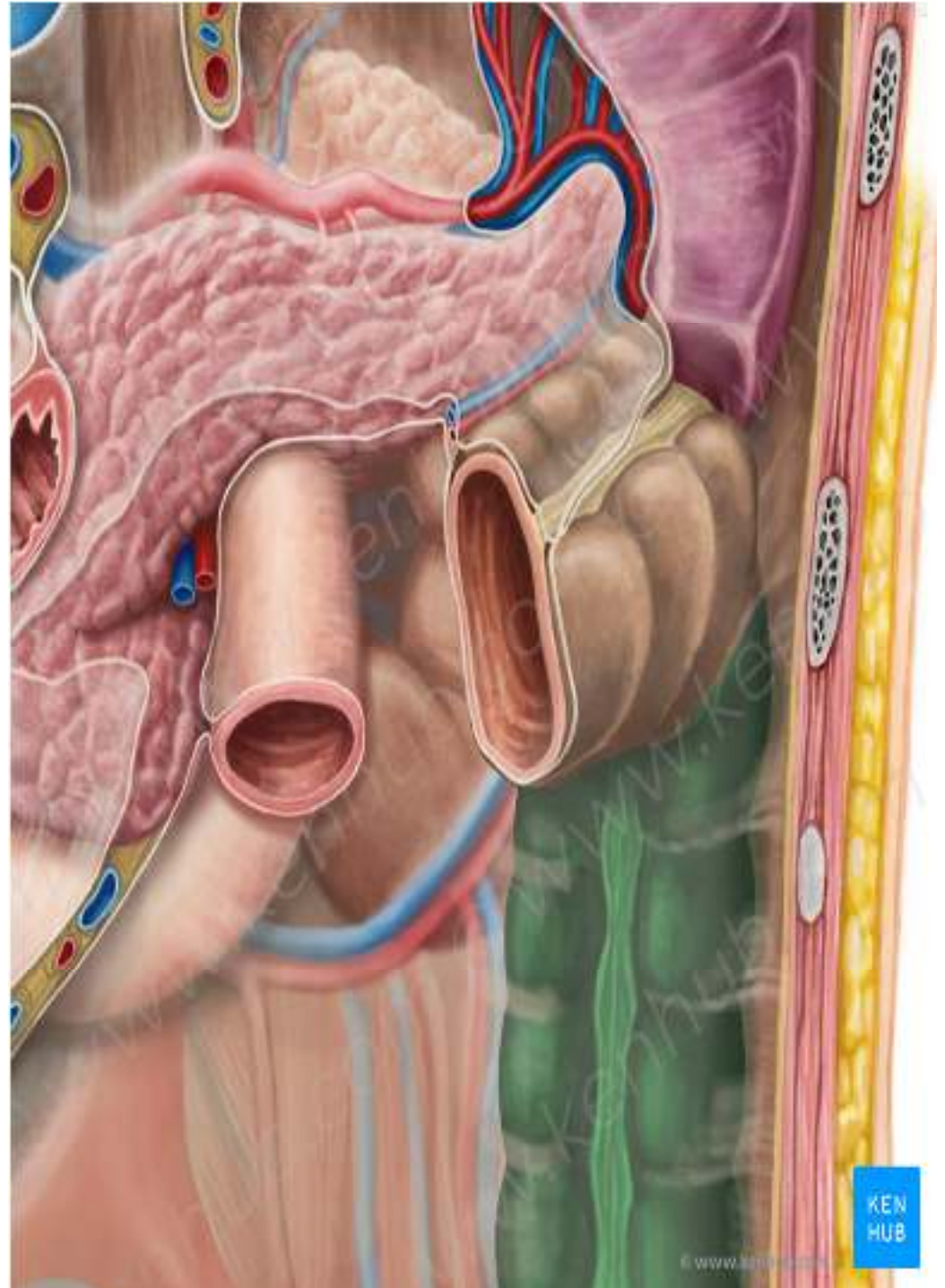
- It is about 25 cm long.
- It extends downward from the left colic flexure to the pelvic brim, where it becomes continuous with the sigmoid colon.



Peritoneal relation:

- ❖ It is extraperitoneal organ.
- ❖ The peritoneum covers front & sides of descending colon, binding it to the posterior abdominal wall.

This is why the ascending and Descending colon are fixed .



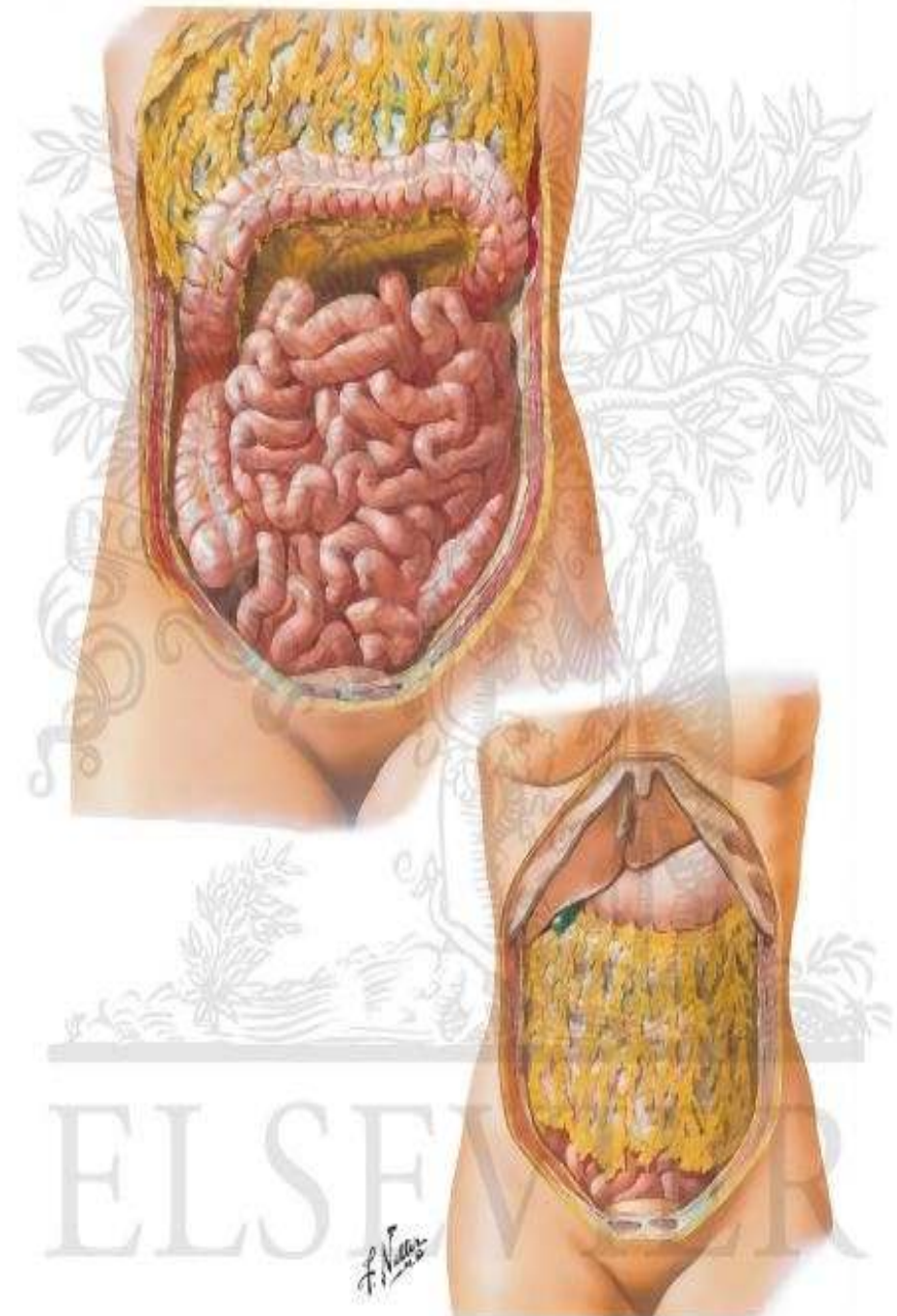
Relations

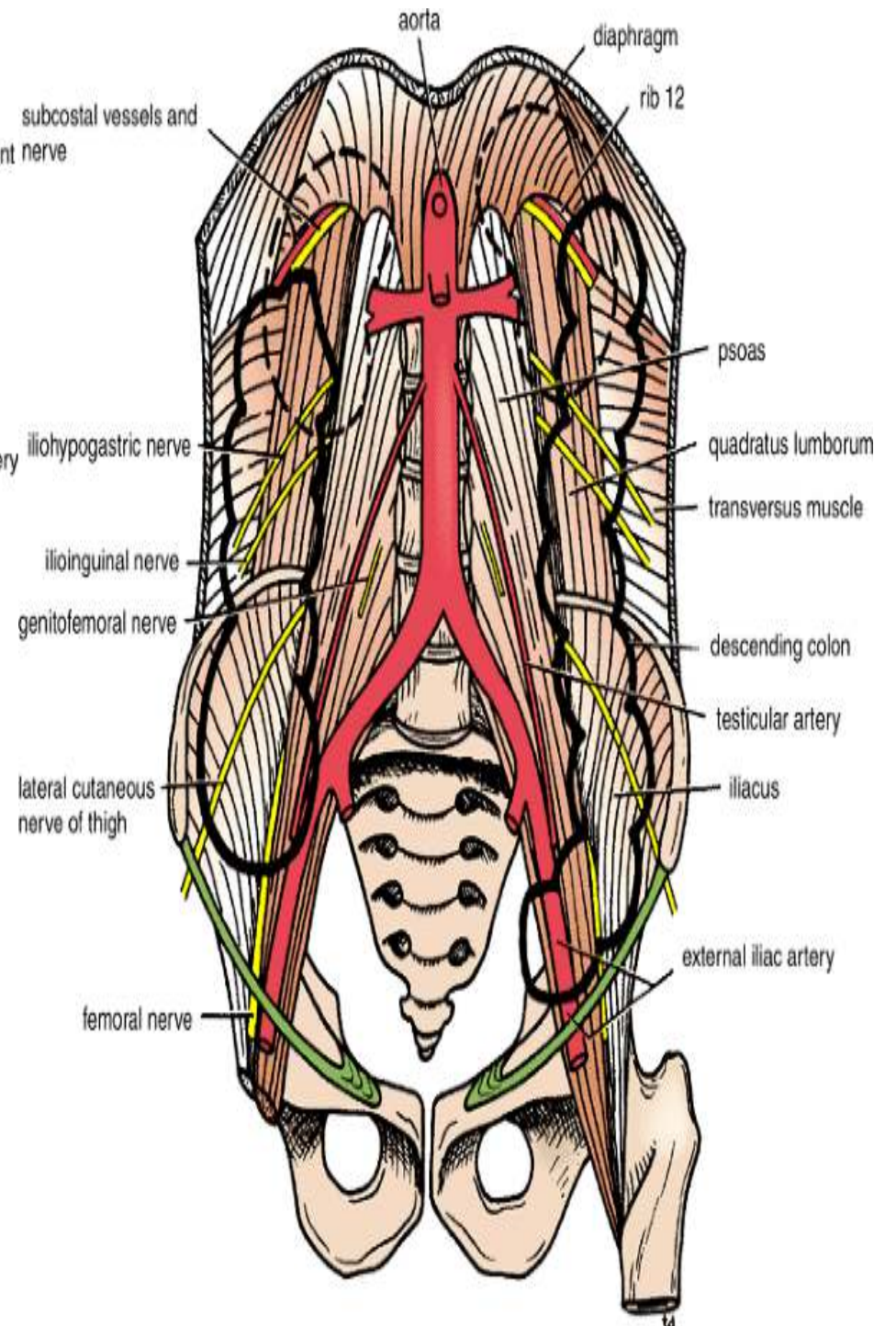
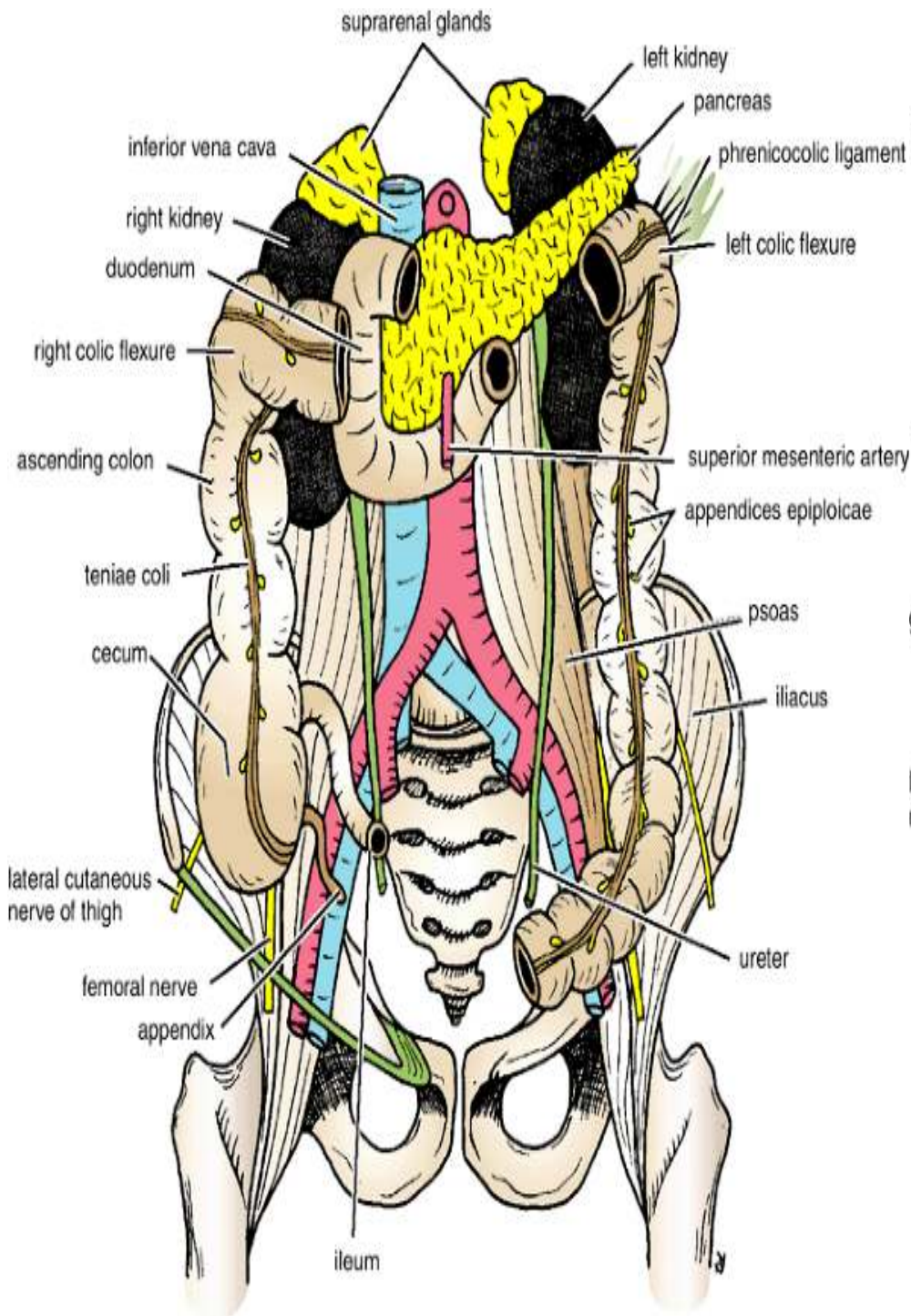
Anteriorly:

- * Coils of small intestine.
- * greater omentum
- * anterior abdominal wall.

Posteriorly:

- * Lt iliacus, iliac crest, Lt quadratus lumborum, origin of Lt transversus abdominis muscle, Lt psoas muscle.
- * Lateral border of Lt kidney.
- * iliohypogastric & ilioinguinal nerves , lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh & femoral nerve



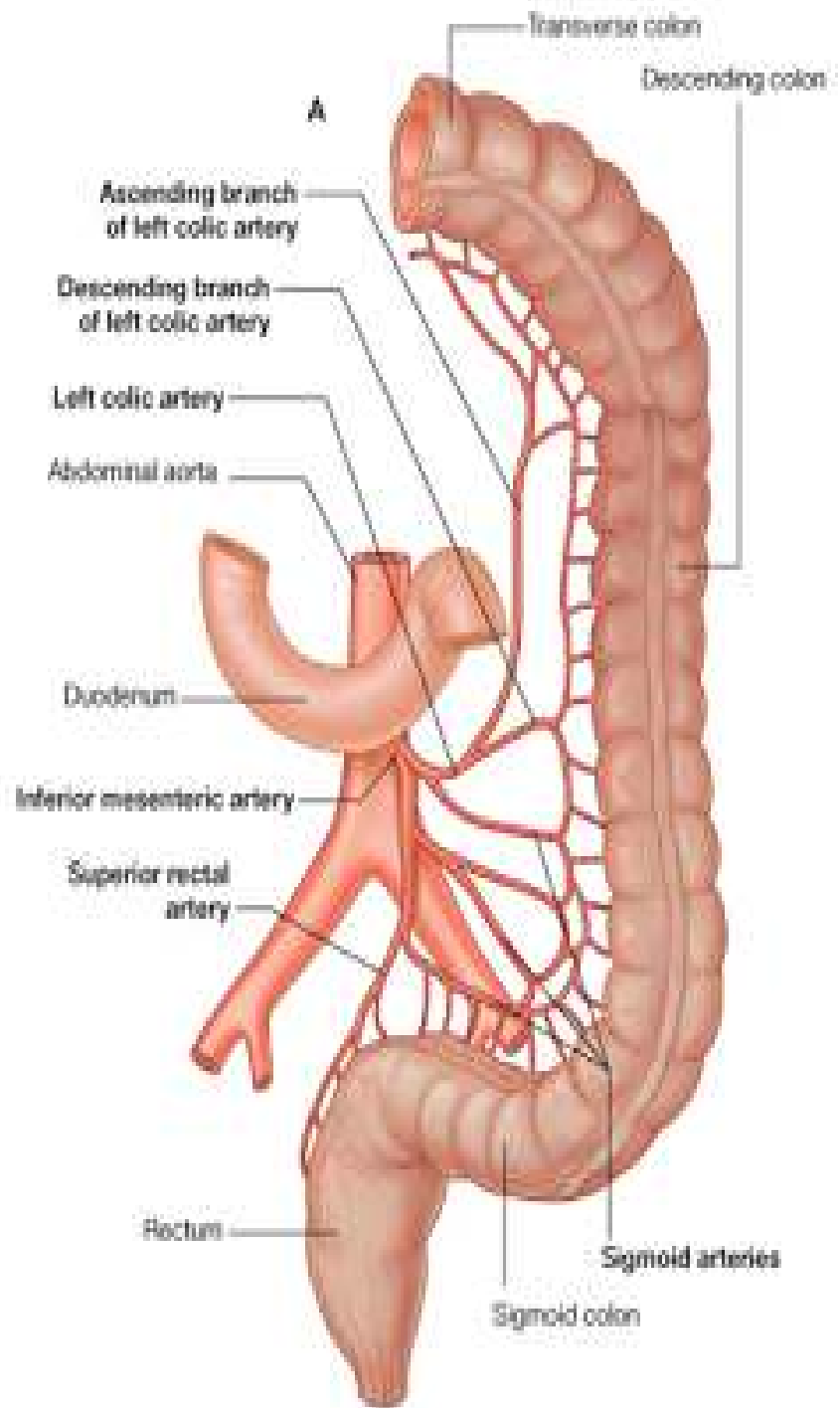


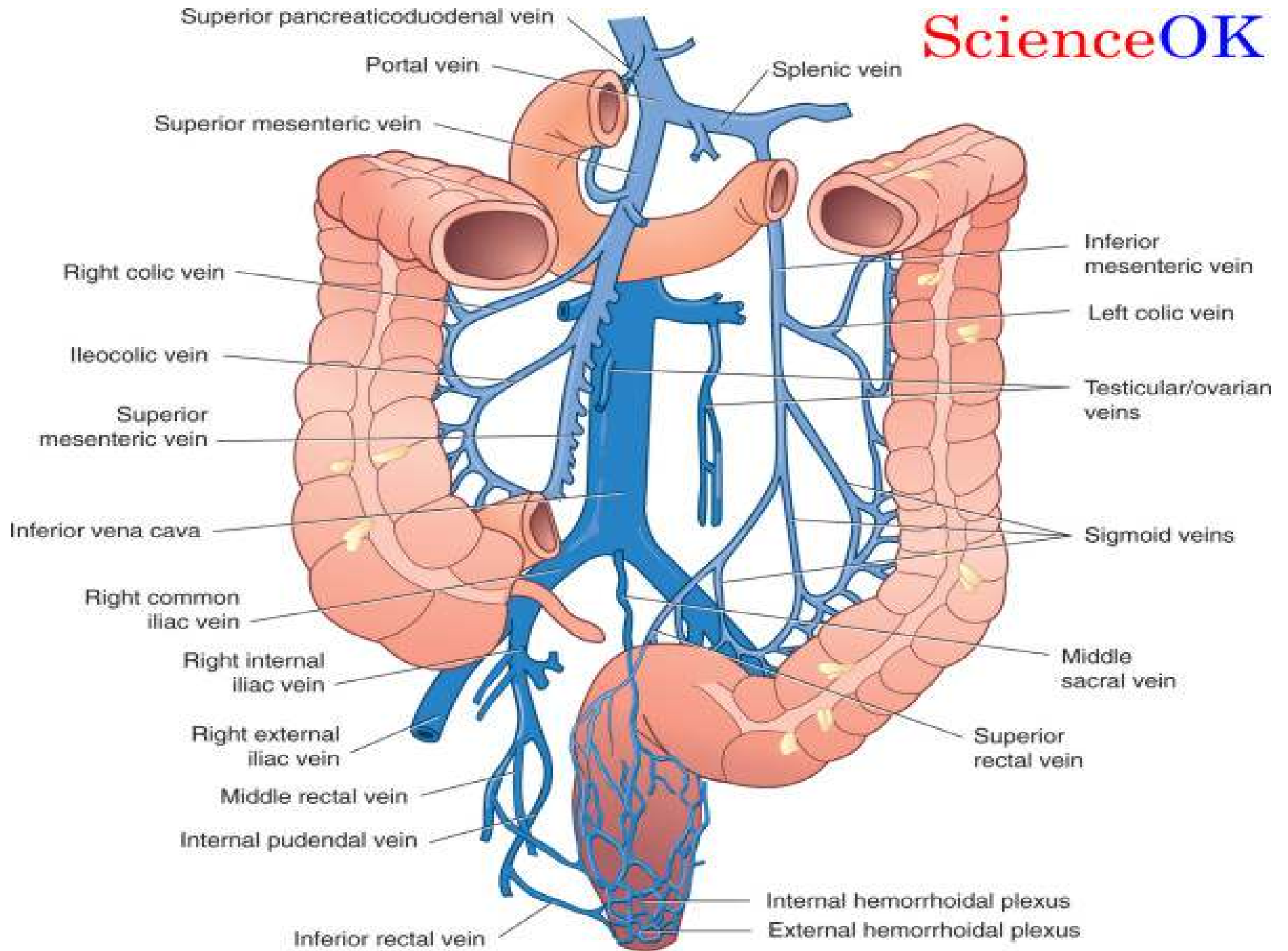
Blood Supply Arteries:

Inferior mesenteric artery---left colic & sigmoid branches of Inferior mesenteric artery.

Veins:

The veins correspond to the arteries & drain into **inferior mesenteric vein**.





Lymph Drainage:

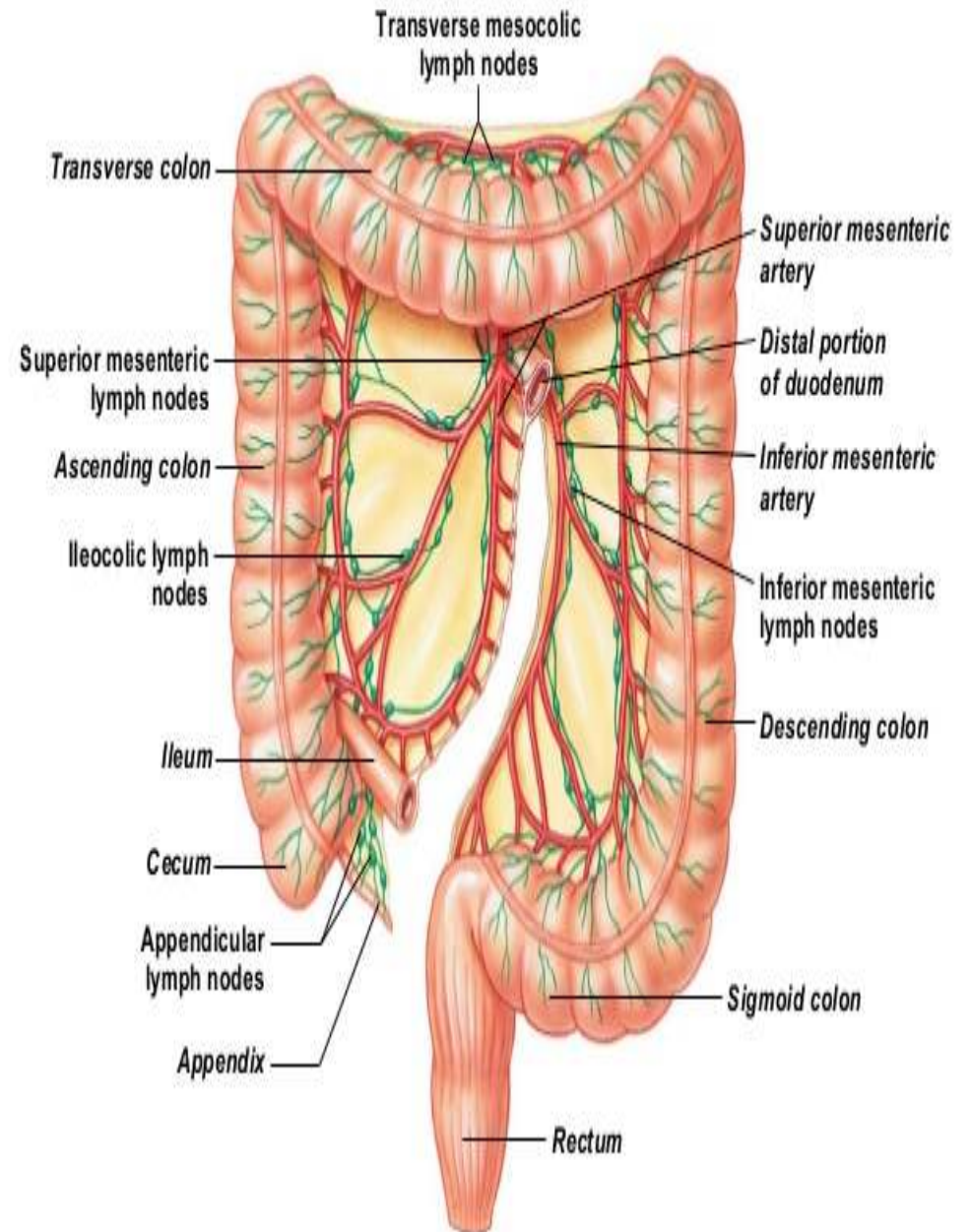
Inferior mesenteric nodes

Nerve Supply

1) sympathetic .

2) parasympathetic pelvic splanchnic nerves through the inferior mesenteric plexus.

Figure 23.15 Lymph Nodes in the Large Intestine and Associated Mesenteries



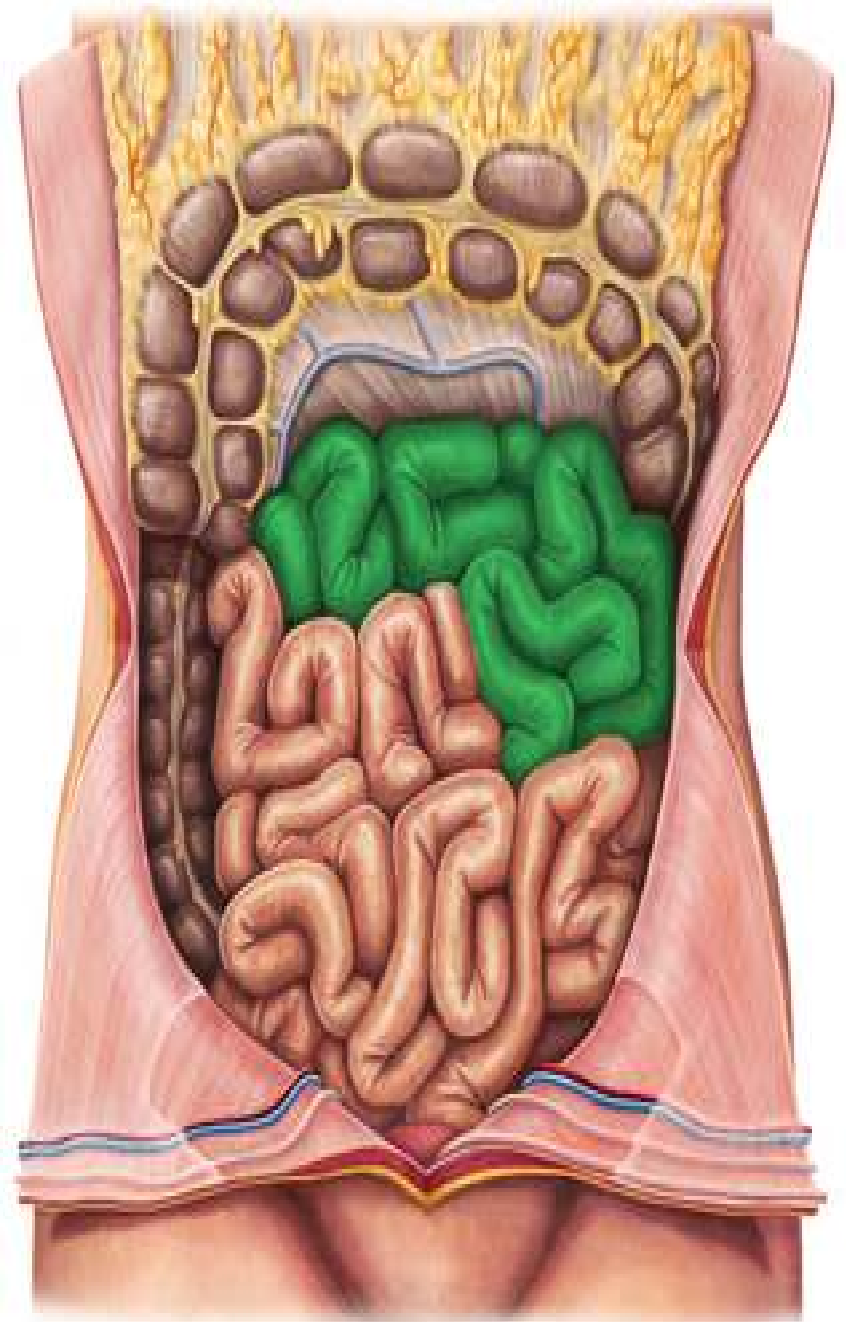
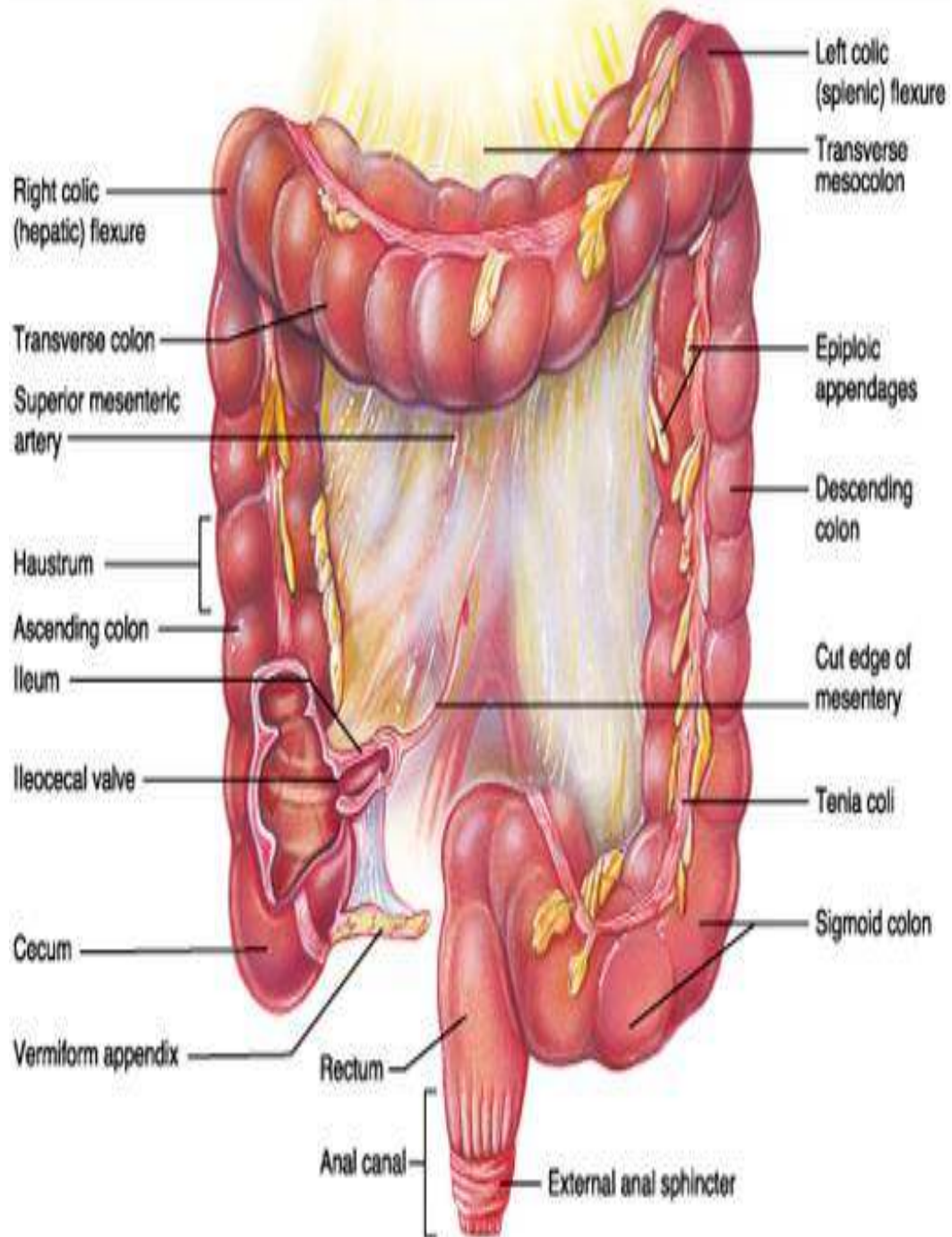
Differences between Small & Large Intestine

External Differences:

1) Mobility: The small intestine (with exception of duodenum) is mobile, whereas ascending & descending parts of colon are fixed.

2) Caliber: The caliber of full small intestine is smaller than that of filled large intestine.

3) Longitudinal muscle: The longitudinal muscle of small intestine forms a continuous layer but in large intestine (with exception of appendix) the longitudinal muscle is collected into 3 bands named as teniae coli.



4) **appendices epiploicae:** are small fatty tags attached to wall of large intestine but they absence in small intestine.

5) **Sacculation :** The wall of small intestine is smooth, whereas that of large intestine is sacculated.

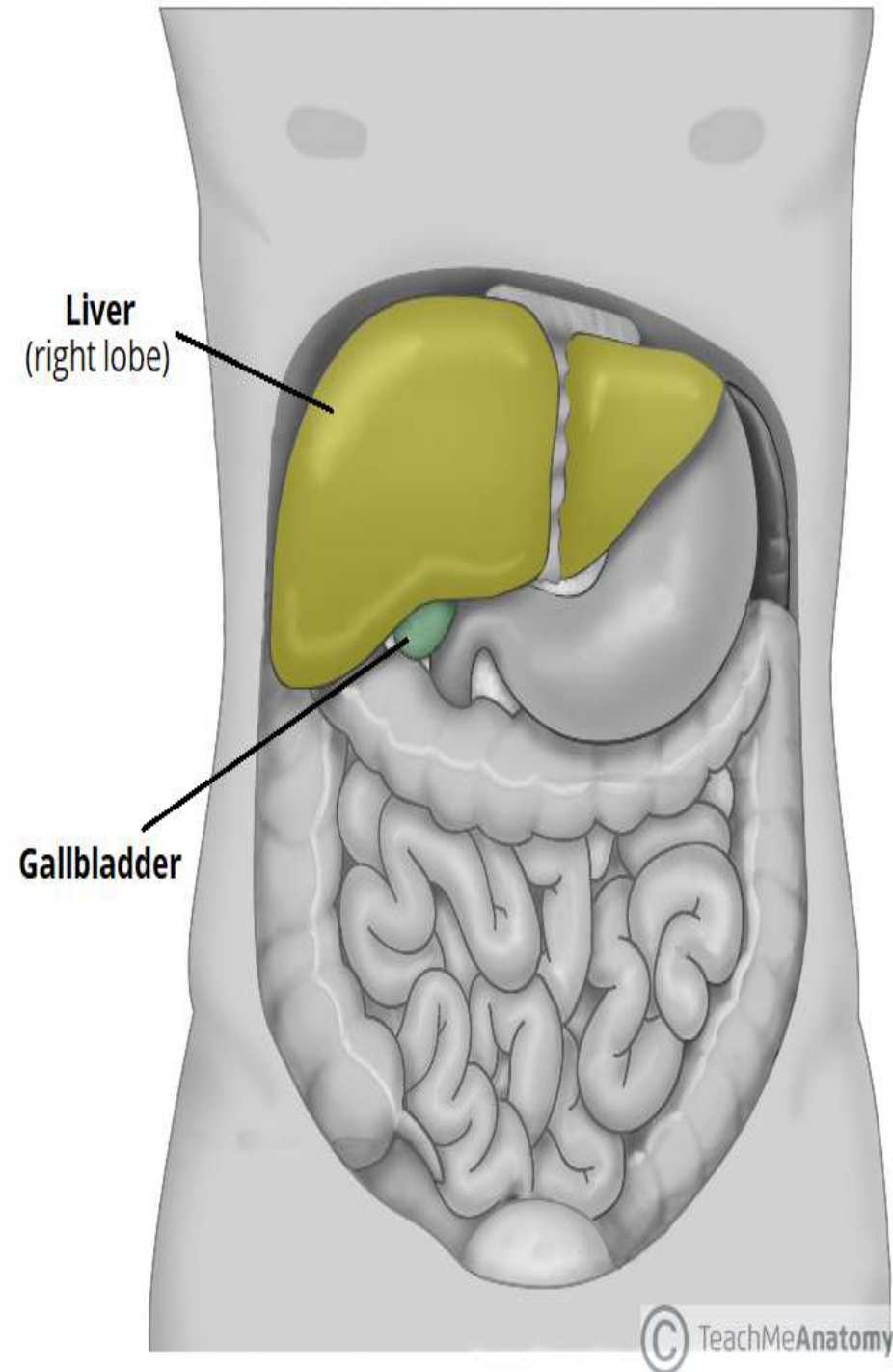
6) **Mesentery:** The small intestine (with exception of duodenum) has a mesentery. But large intestine (with exception of ascending & descending colon) the mesentery suspends transverse colon from anterior border of pancreas.

Accessory Organs Of G.I.T

Gall bladder

Location And Description

- ❑ located within the right hypochondrium region of the abdomen.
- ❑ It is intraperitoneal organ because it direct relation to the visceral surface of the liver.
- ❑ It is pear-shaped sac lies on the inferior surface of RT lobe of the liver, storage capacity of 30-50ml

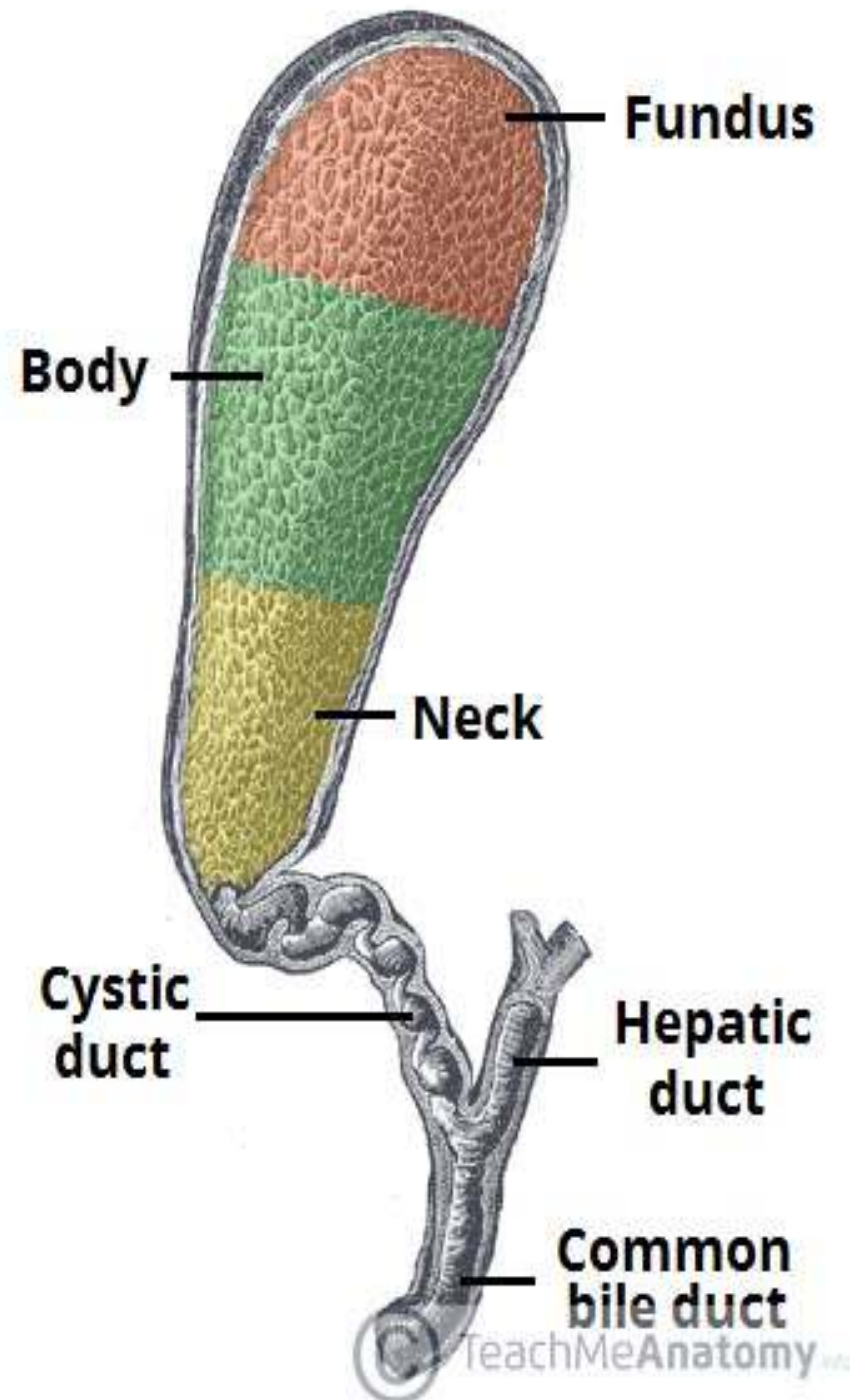


Gall bladder parts

Fundus – the rounded. It projects into the inferior surface of the liver.

Body – the largest part of the gallbladder.

Neck – the gallbladder tapers to become continuous with the cystic duct, leading into the biliary tree.



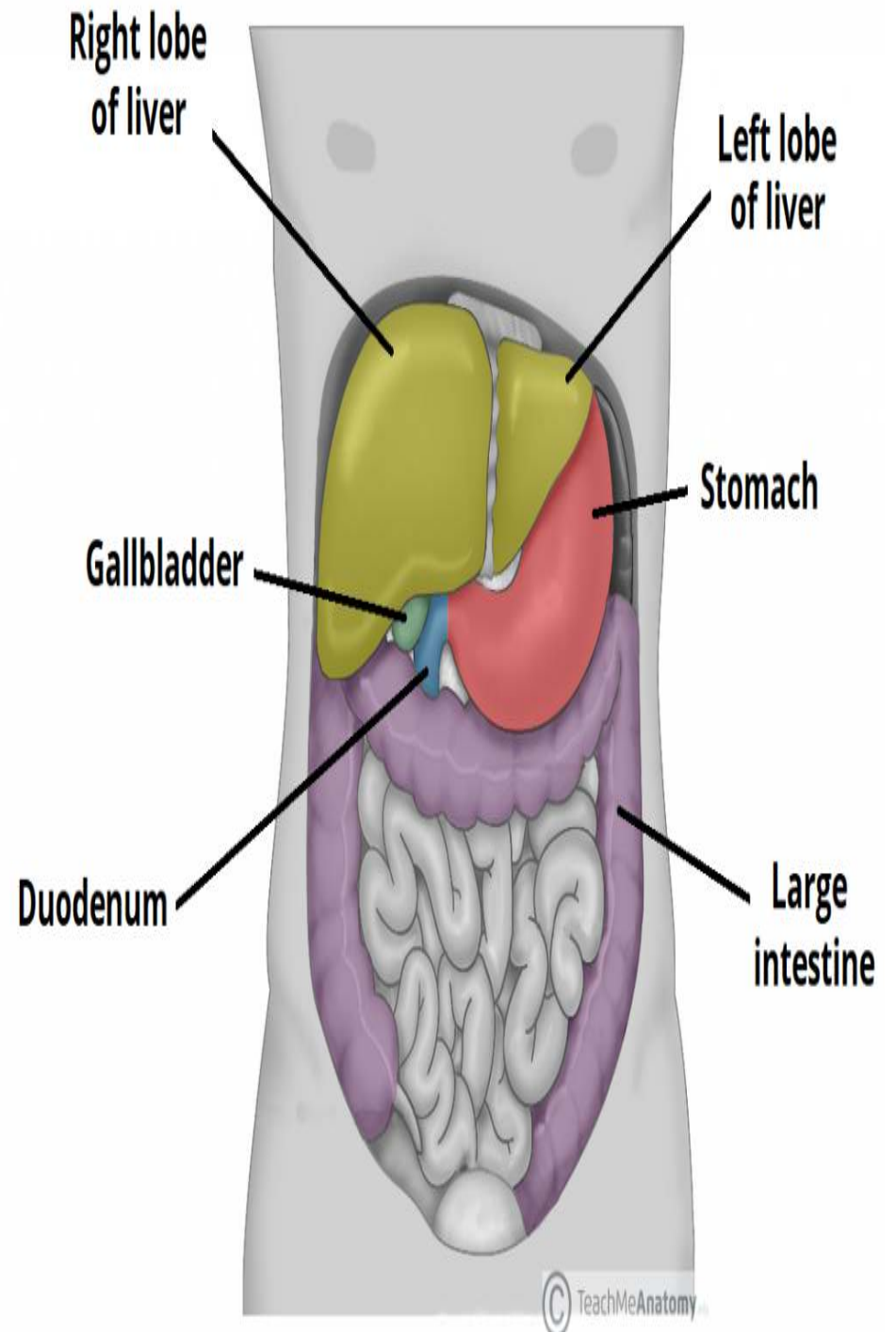
Anatomical Relations

Anteriorly

- ❖ anterior abdominal wall
- ❖ inferior surface of the liver

Posteriorly

- ❖ transverse colon
- ❖ 1st and 2nd part of duodenum

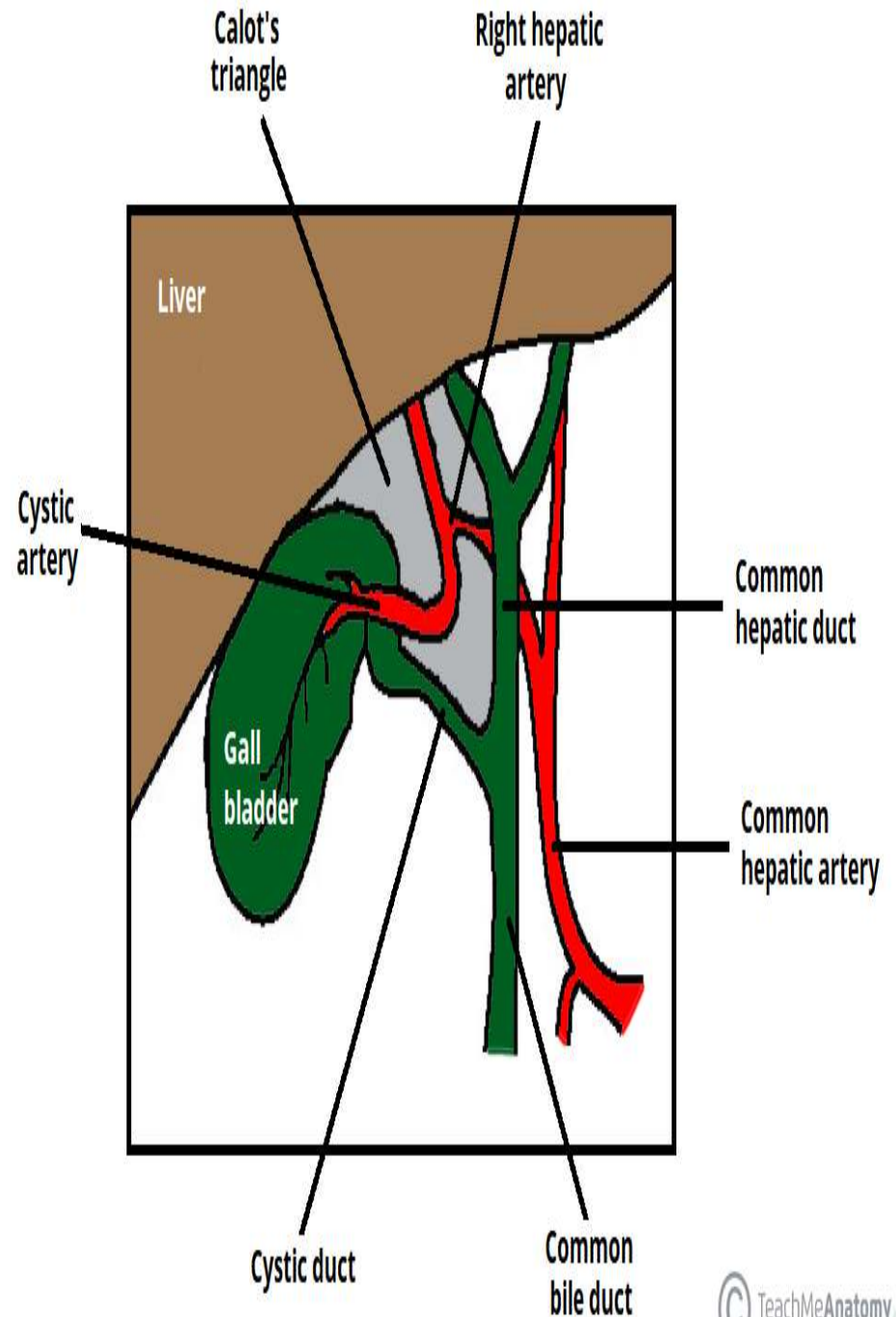


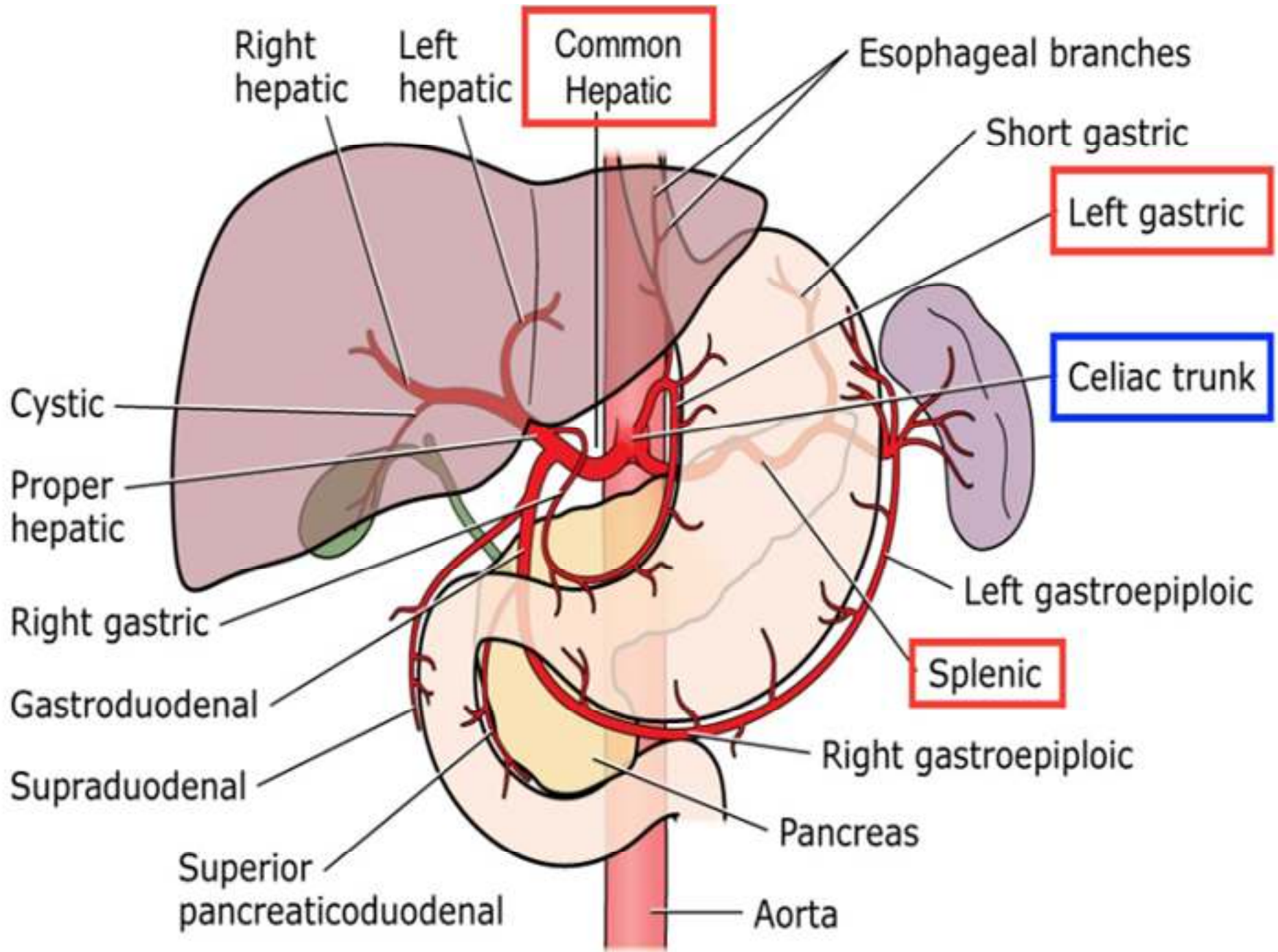
Blood Supply Arteries:

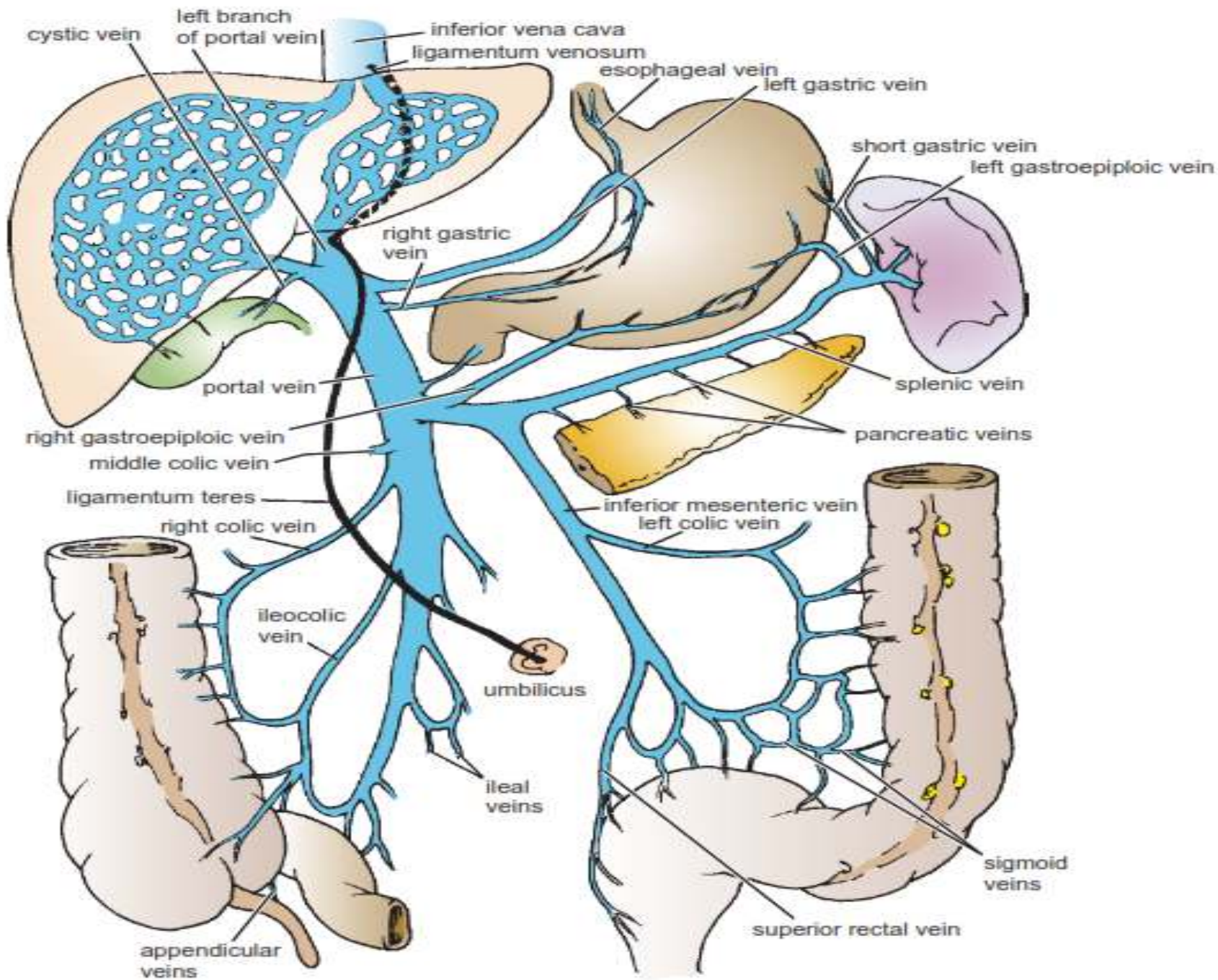
Celiac artery-----common hepatic
artery -----RT hepatic artery-----
cystic artery

Veins:

cystic veins, which drain directly into
the portal vein.







Lymph Drainage:

cystic lymph nodes----hepatic lymph nodes--- celiac lymph nodes

Nerve Supply

1)sympathetic .

2)Parasympathetic (celiac plexus)

