



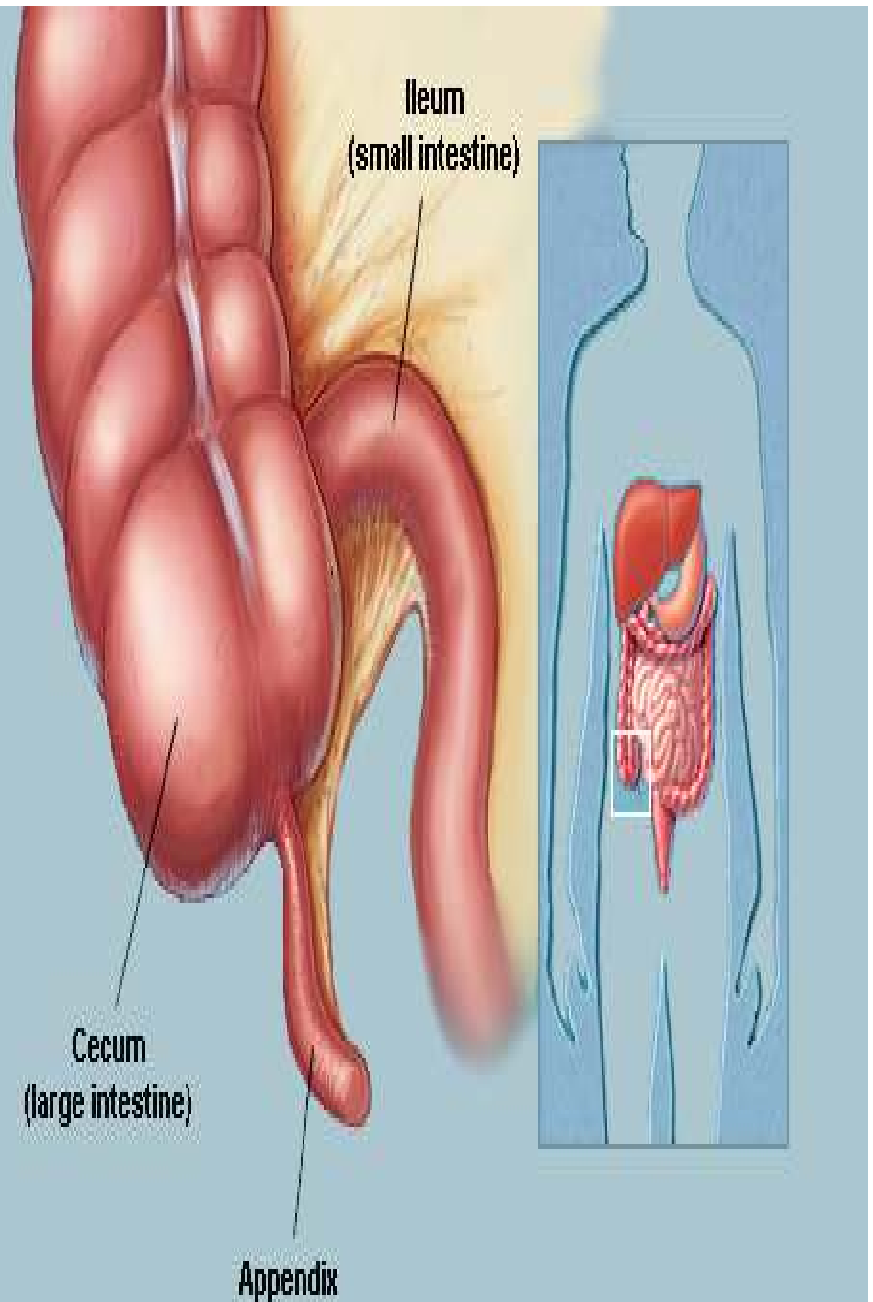
Large intestine

(continued)

Appendix:

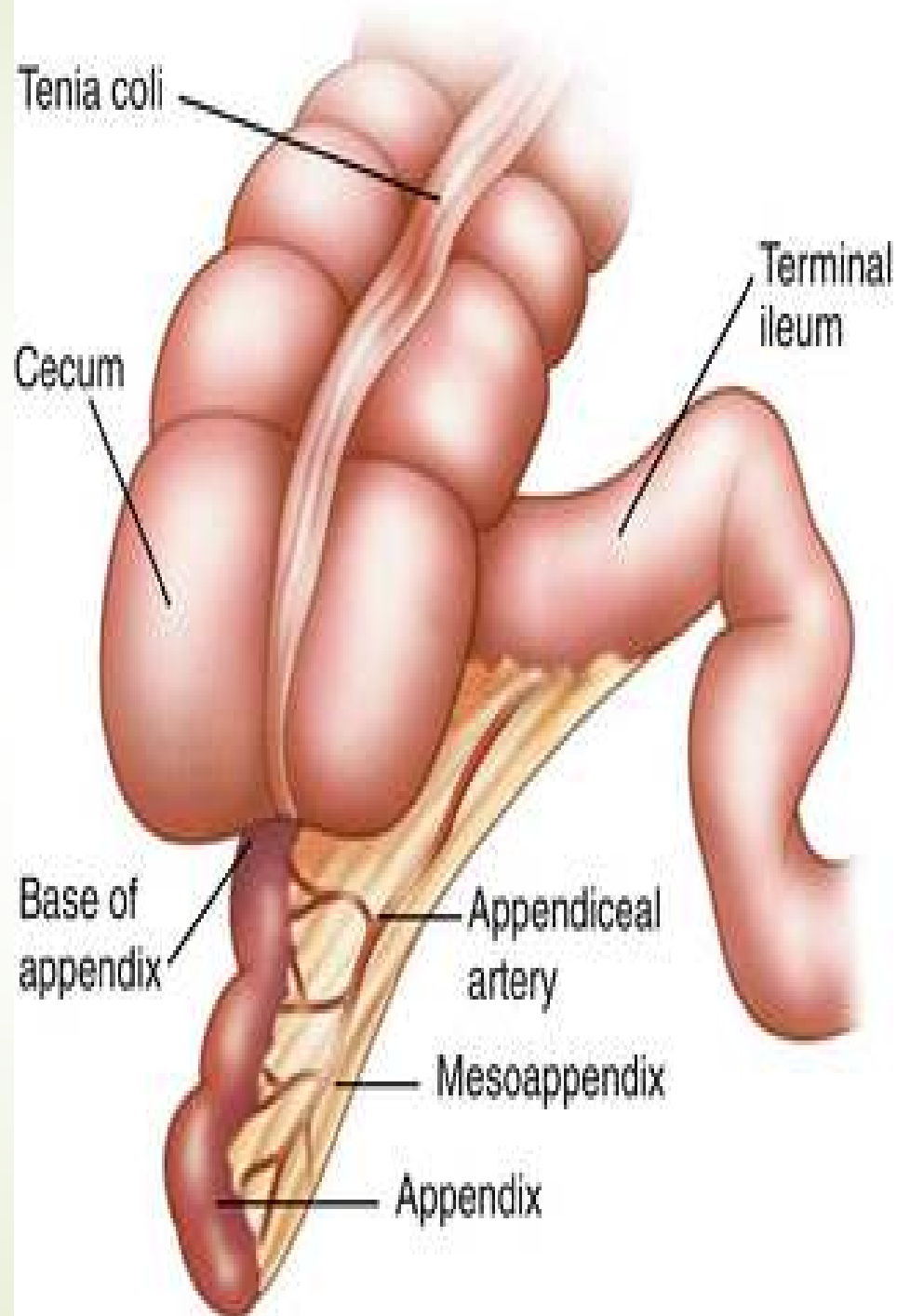
Description:

- is a narrow muscular tube containing a large amount of lymphoid tissue. It varies in length 8 - 13 cm.
- The base is attached to posteromedial surface of cecum about 2.5 cm below ileocecal junction .
- The remainder of appendix is free



Peritoneal relation:

- 1) Complete covering peritoneal.
- 2) Short mesentery of appendix called mesoappendix. The mesoappendix contains the appendicular vessels and nerves.



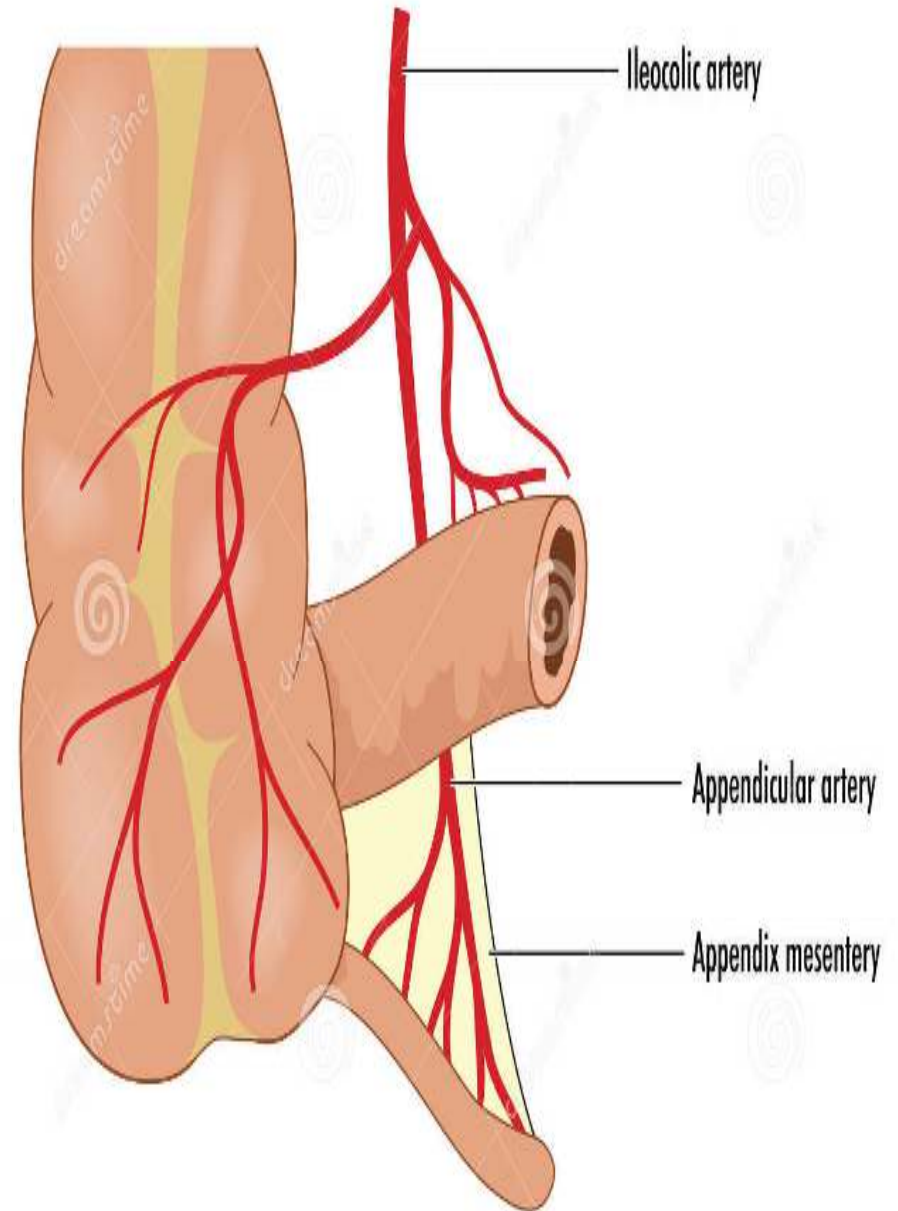
Blood Supply

Arteries

The appendicular artery is a branch of the posterior cecal artery .

Veins:

The appendicular vein drains into the posterior cecal vein.

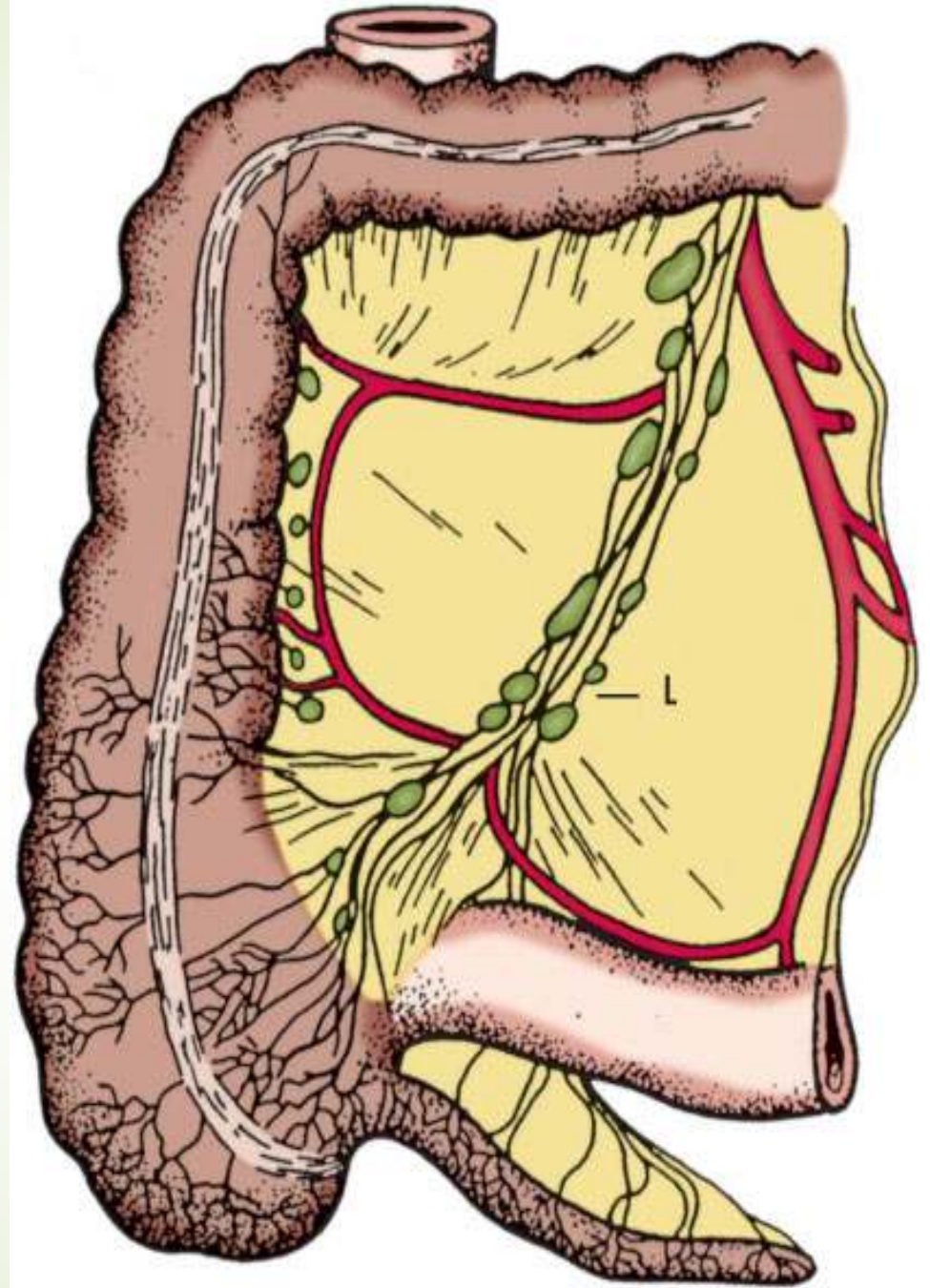


Lymph Drainage:

The lymph vessels drain into one or two nodes lying in the mesoappendix and then eventually into the superior mesenteric nodes.

Nerve Supply:

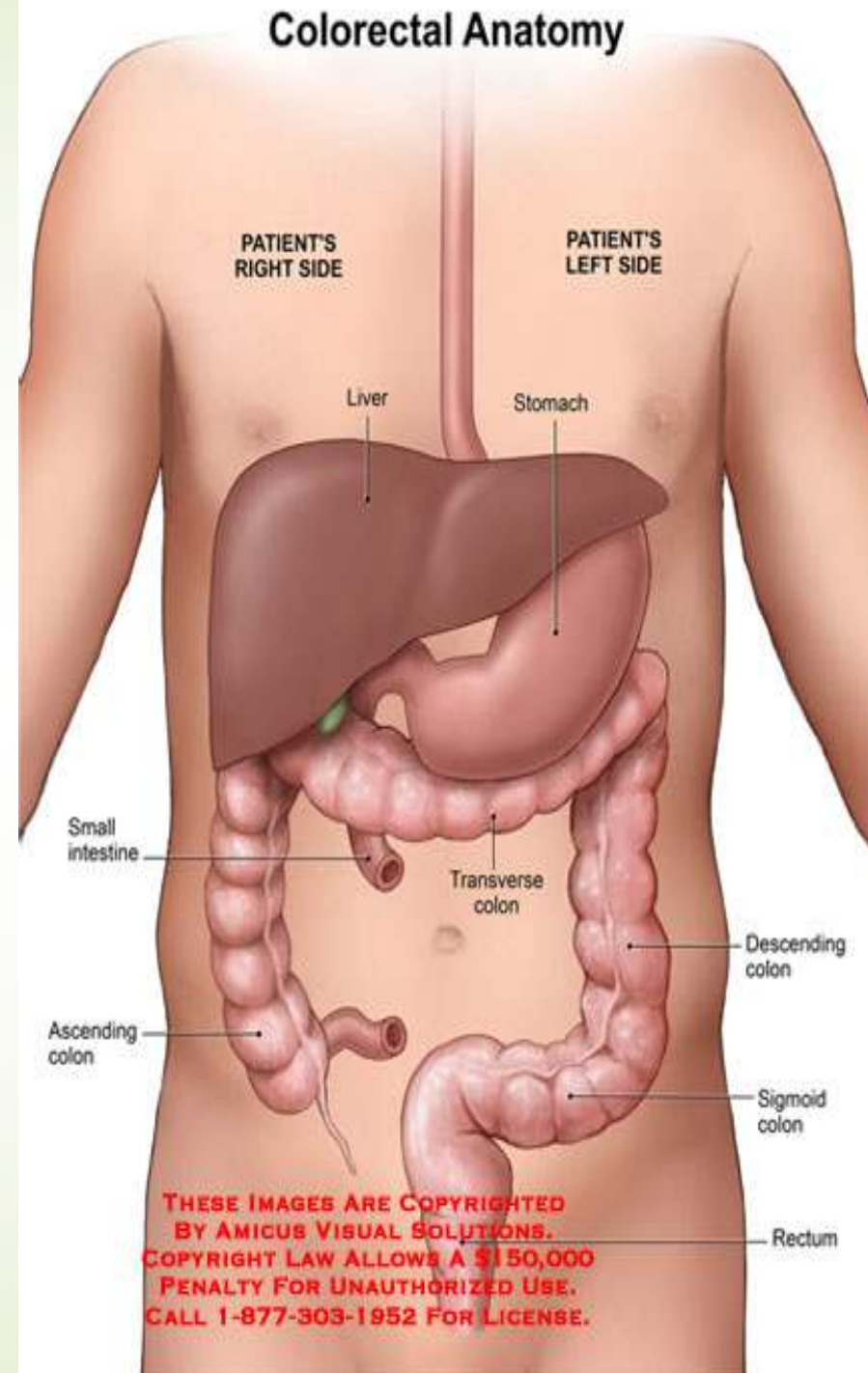
- 1) sympathetic .
- 2) parasympathetic (vagus) nerves form the superior mesenteric plexus.



:Ascending Colon

Location and Description

- It is about 13 cm long .
- lies in right lower quadrant then it extends upward from cecum to inferior surface of right lobe of liver where it turns to left forming right colic flexure and becomes continuous with transverse colon.



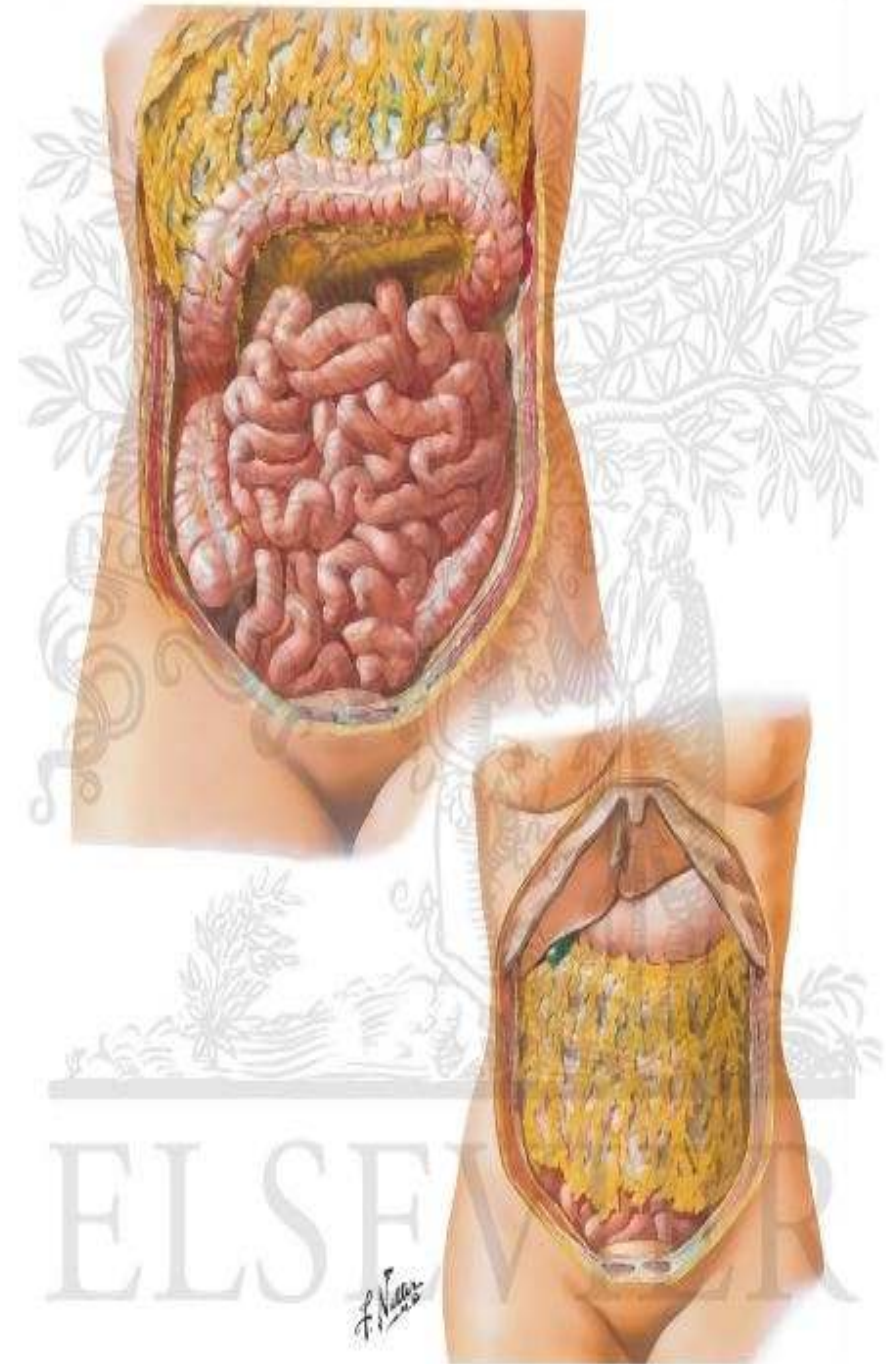
Relations:

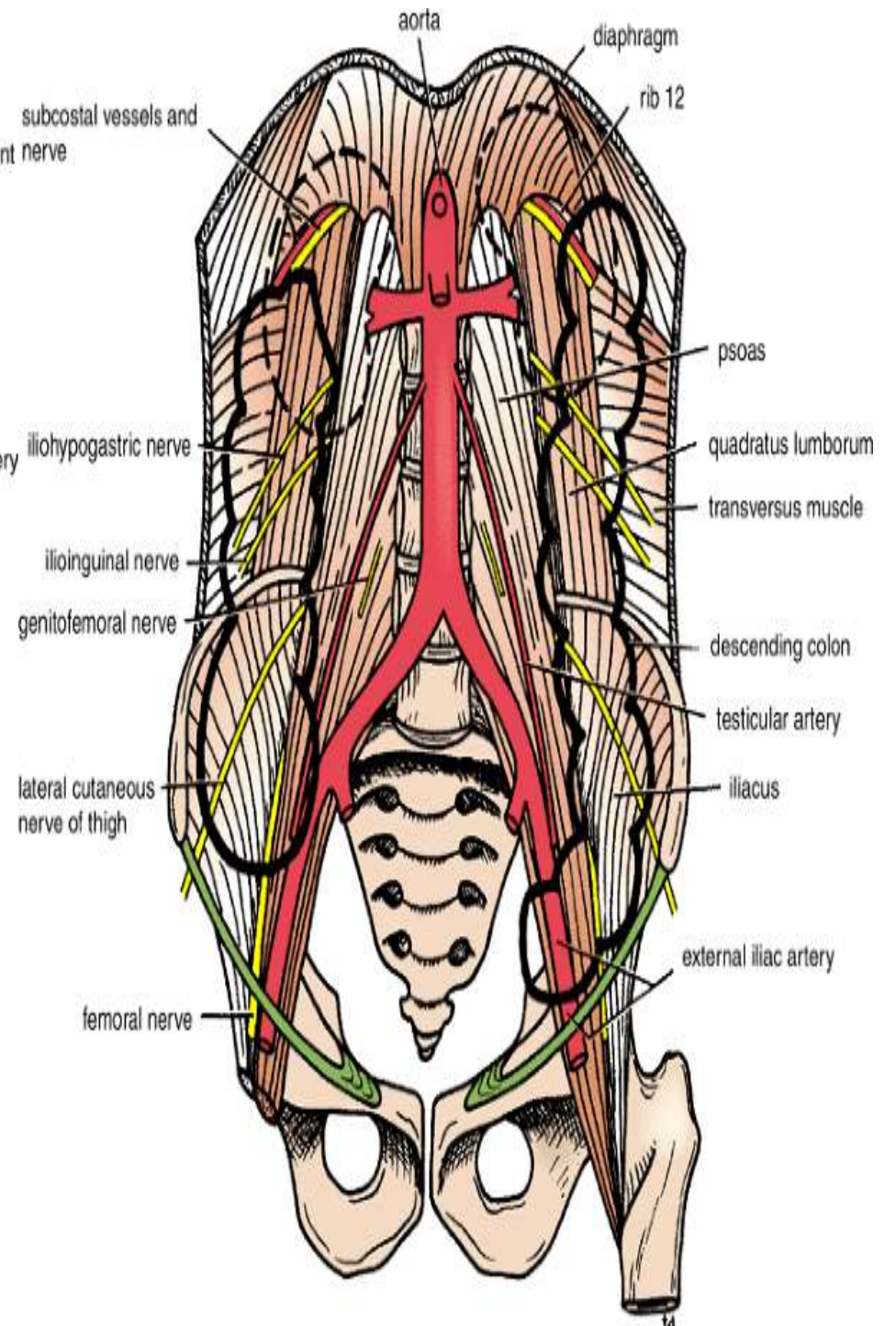
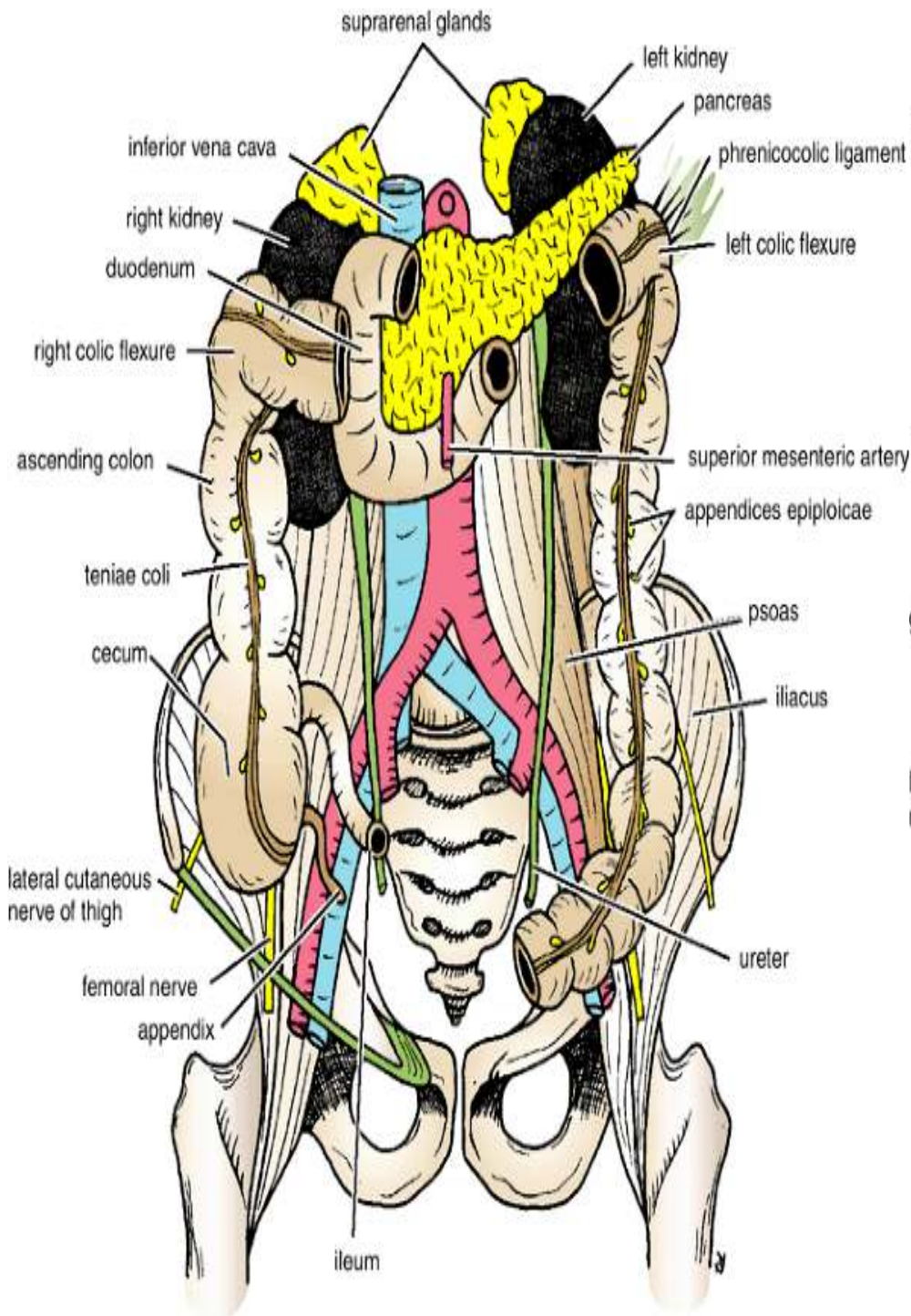
Anteriorly:

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

Posteriorly:

- * Iliacus, iliac crest, quadratus lumborum origin of transversus abdominis muscle.
- * right kidney.
- * Iliohypogastric & ilioinguinal nerves .





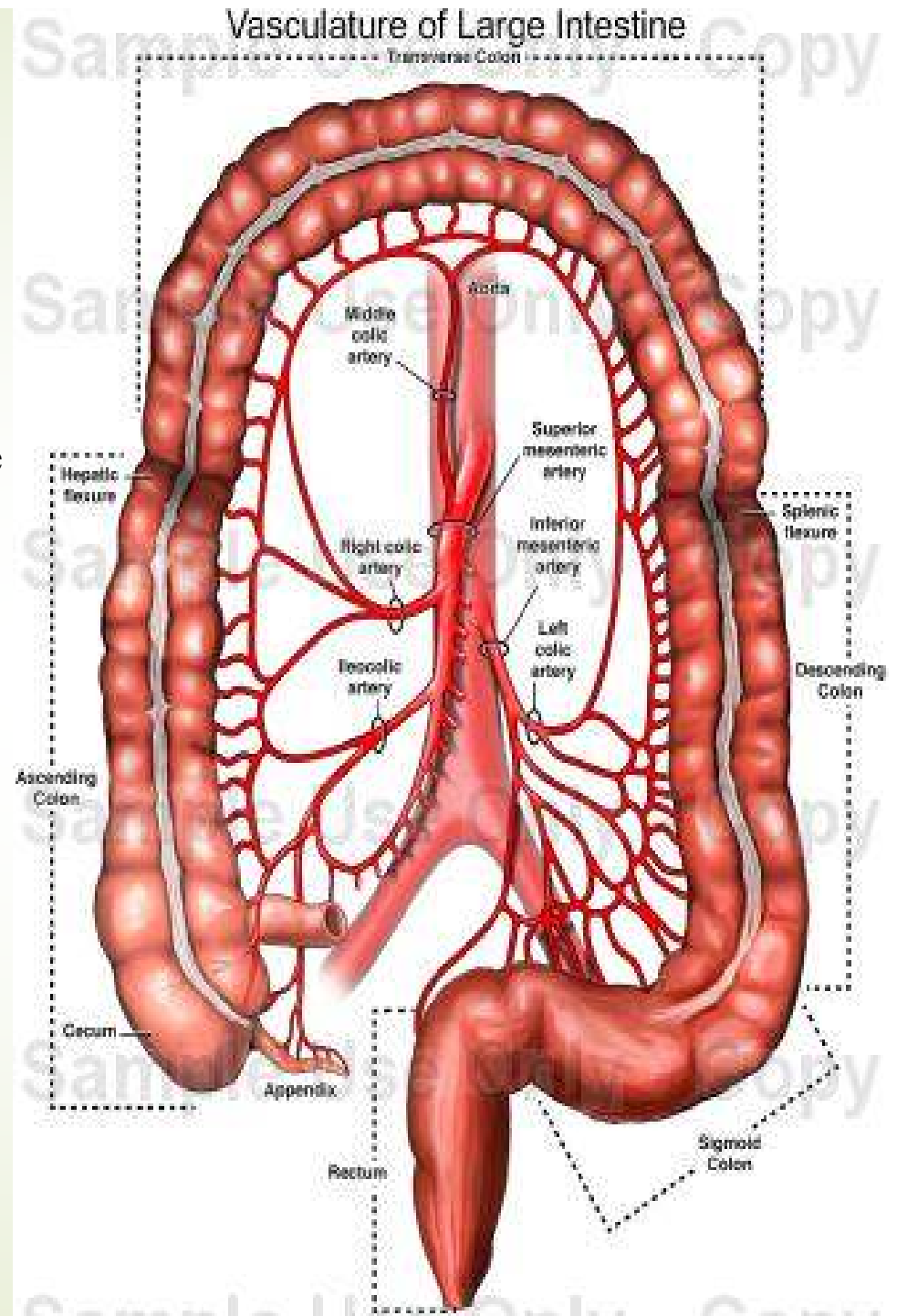
Blood Supply

Arteries

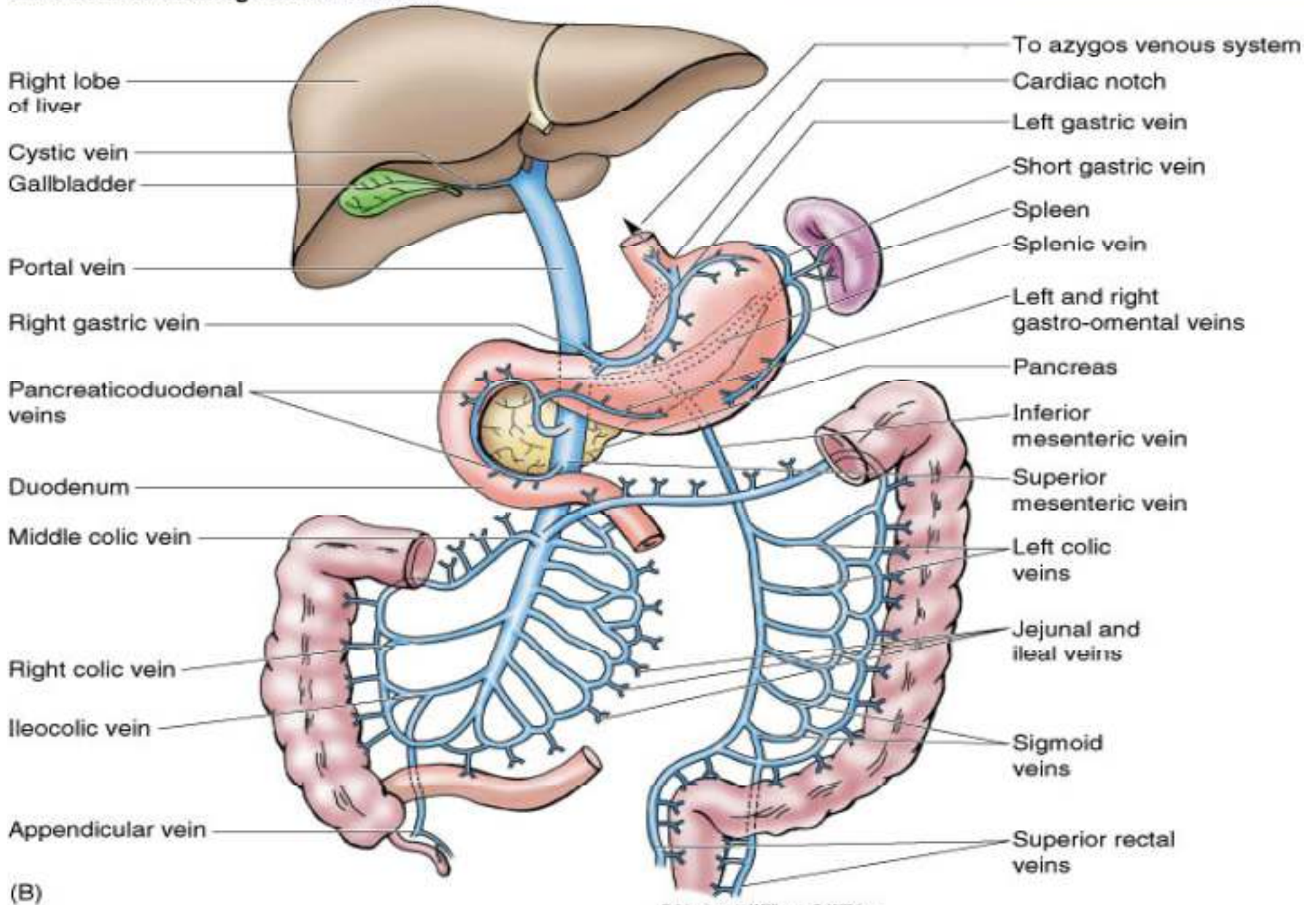
The ileocolic and right colic branches of the **superior mesenteric artery**.

Veins

The veins correspond to the arteries and drain into the **superior mesenteric vein**



2.28. Venous drainage of the GI tract.



(B)

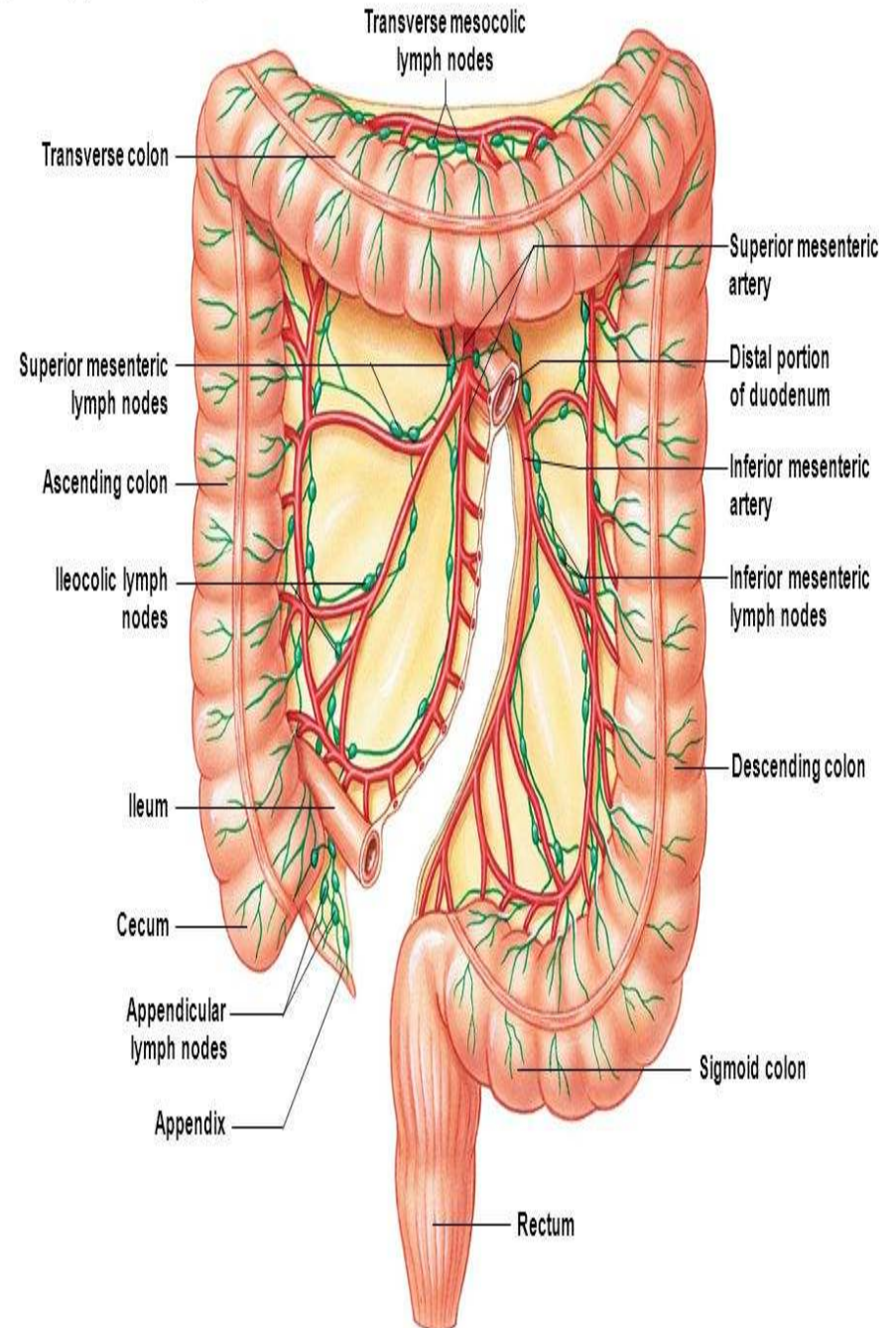
Lymph Drainage:

The lymph vessels drain into lymph nodes ultimately reach **superior mesenteric nodes**.

Nerve Supply:

- 1) Sympathetic.
- 2) parasympathetic (vagus) nerves from the superior mesenteric plexus.

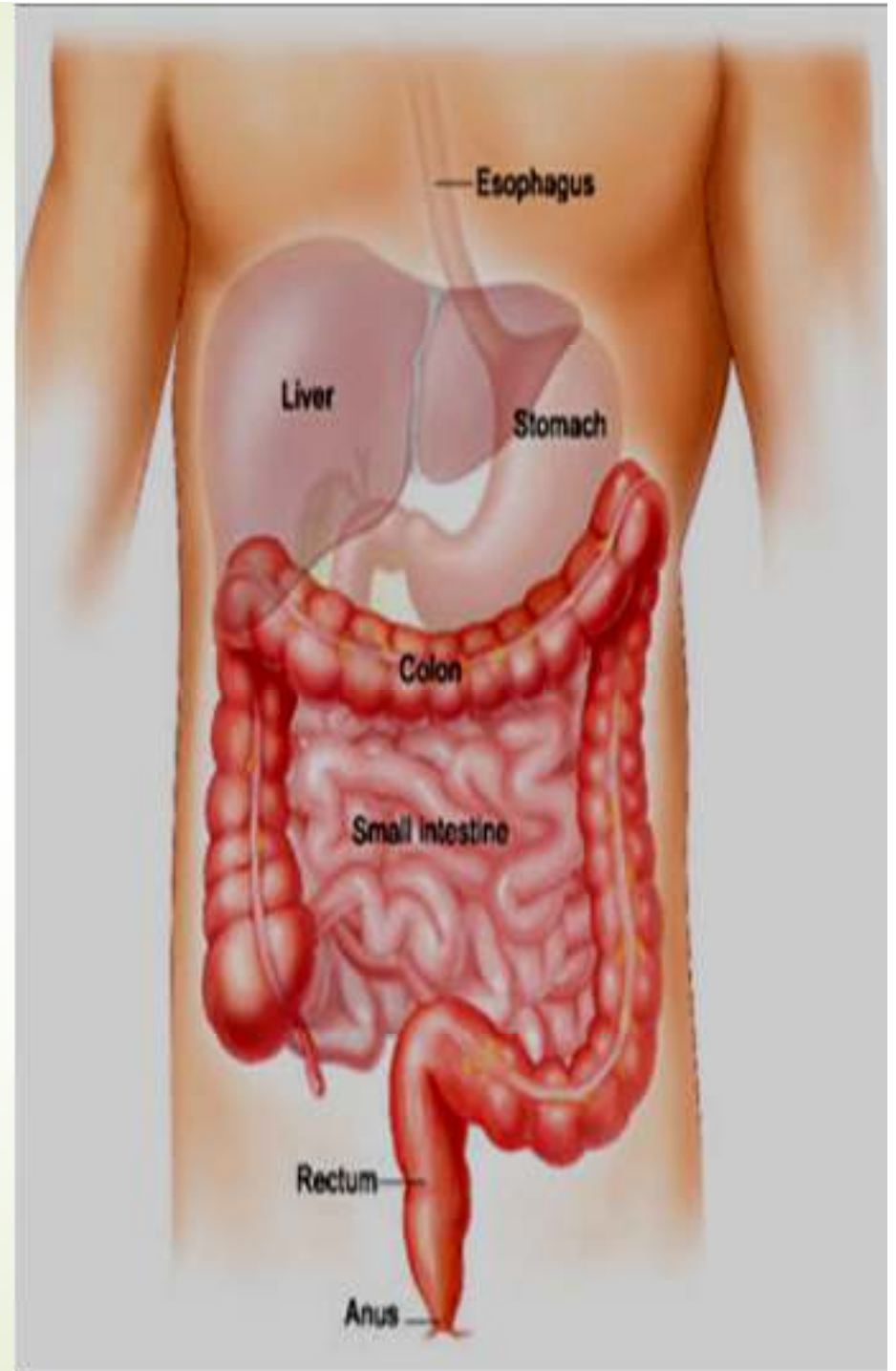
Figure 23.14 Lymph Nodes in the Large Intestine and Associated Mesenteries



Transverse Colon

Location and Description

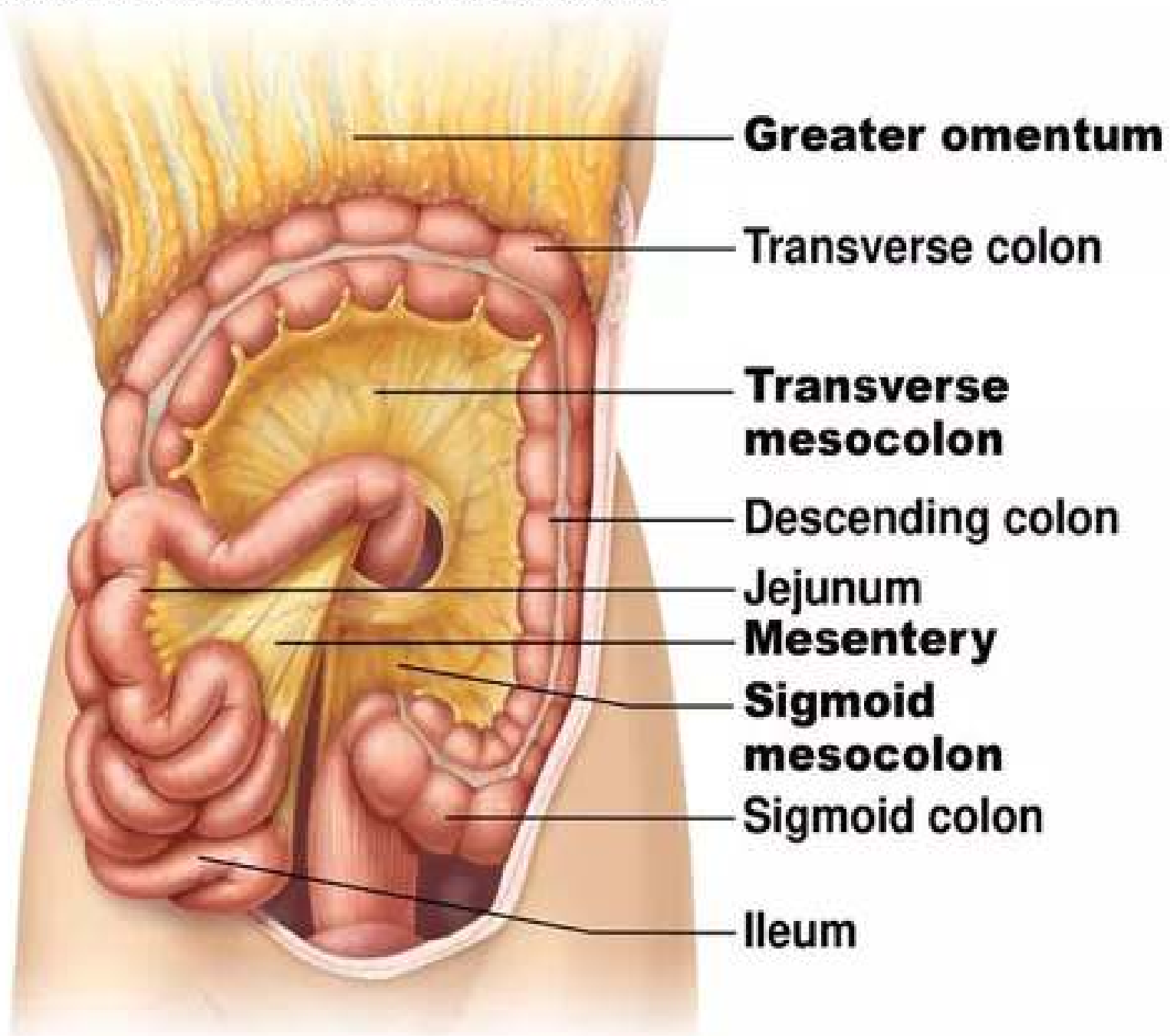
- It is about 38 cm long .
- It extends across abdomen, occupying umbilical region. It begins at right colic flexure & suspended by transverse mesocolon then to left colic flexure.
- The left colic flexure is higher than right colic flexure (why).



Peritoneal relation:

- ❑ It is suspended from diaphragm by the phrenicocolic ligament.
- ❑ **transverse mesocolon** suspends transverse colon and it is attached to the superior border of transverse colon & posterior layers of greater omentum are attached to inferior border.

Figure 23.30c Mesenteries of the abdominal digestive organs.



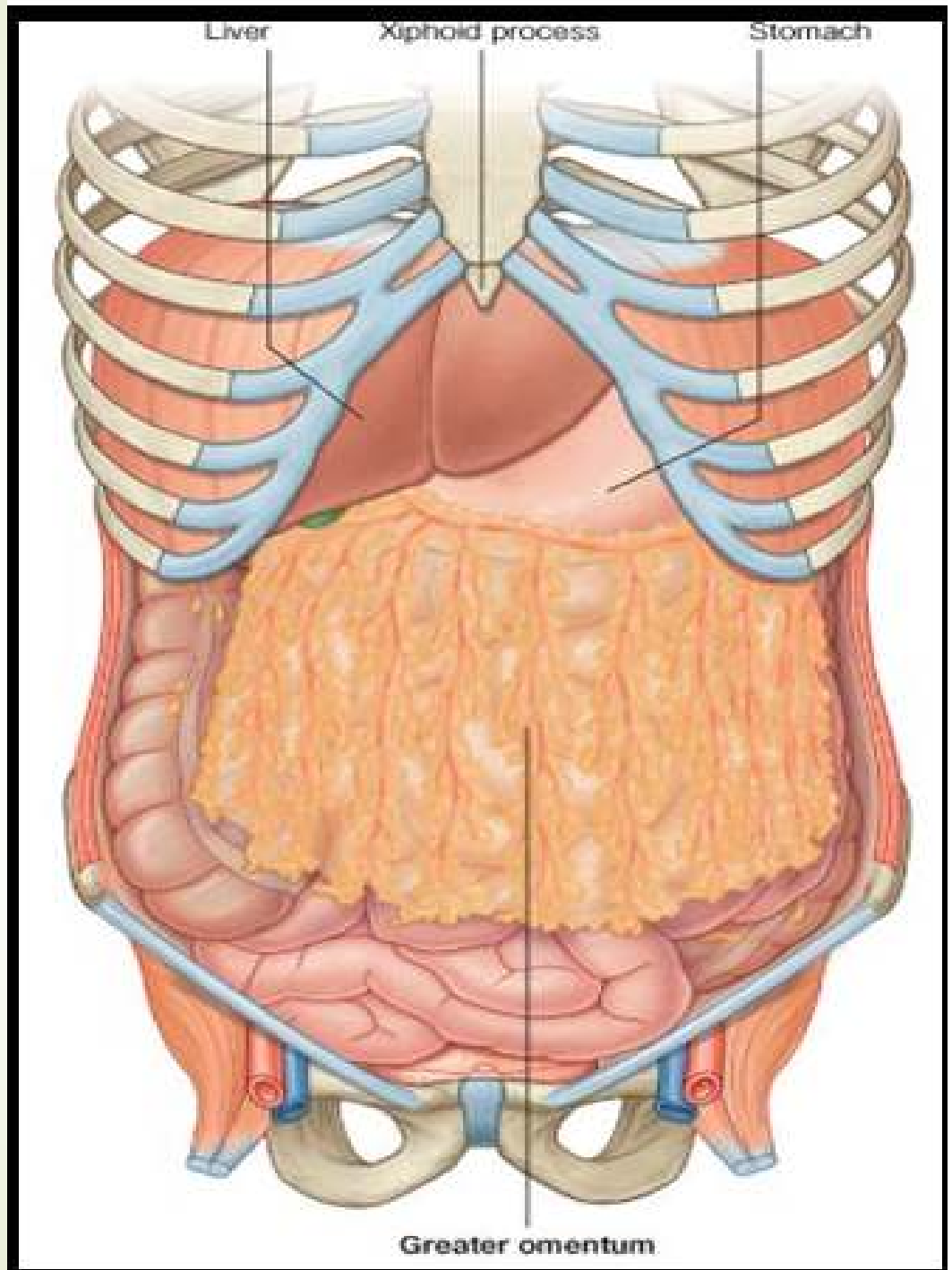
Relations:

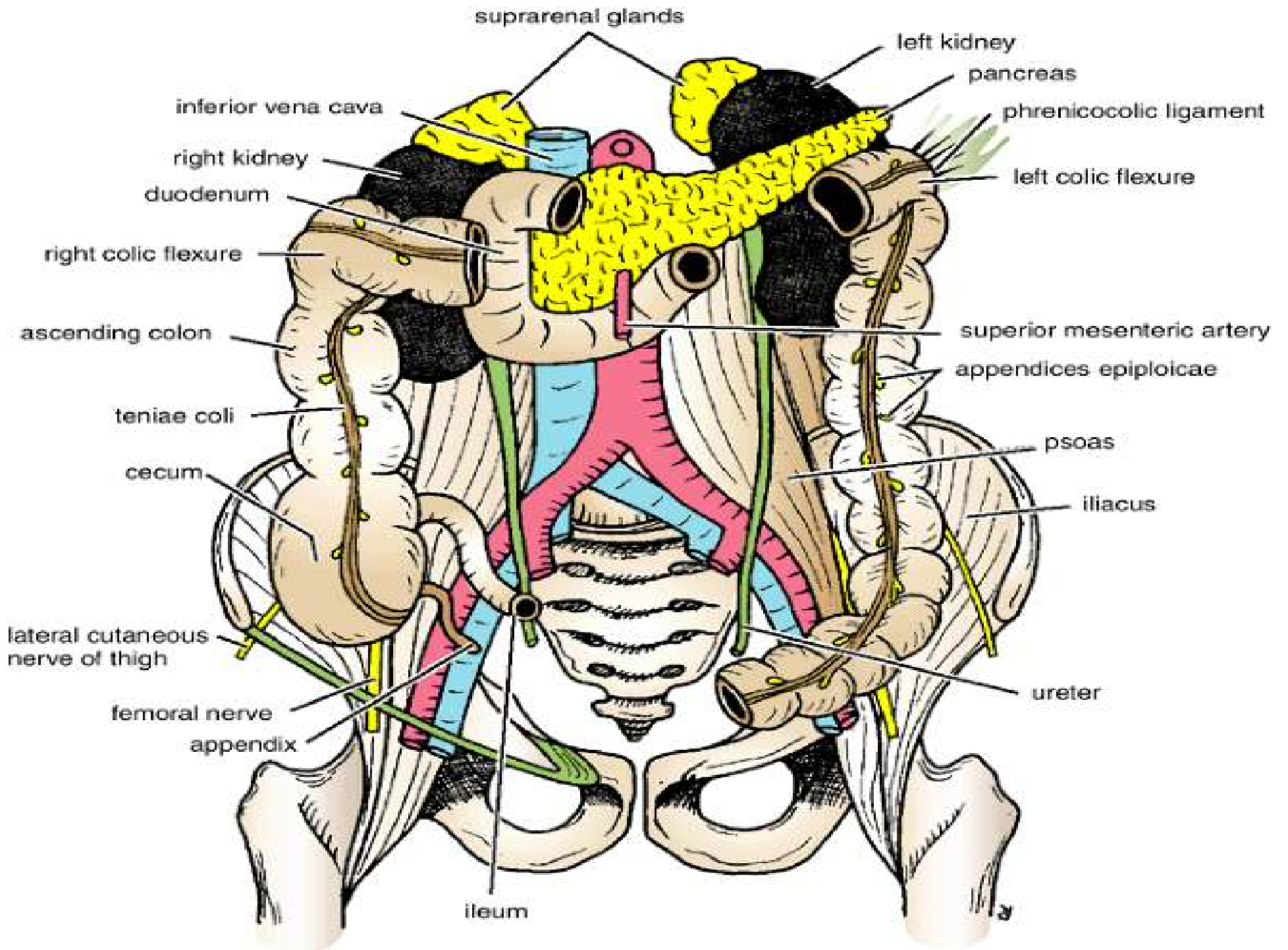
Anteriorly:

- anterior abdominal wall.
- greater omentum .

Posteriorly:

- 2nd part of the duodenum.
- head of the pancreas.
- coils of small intestines.





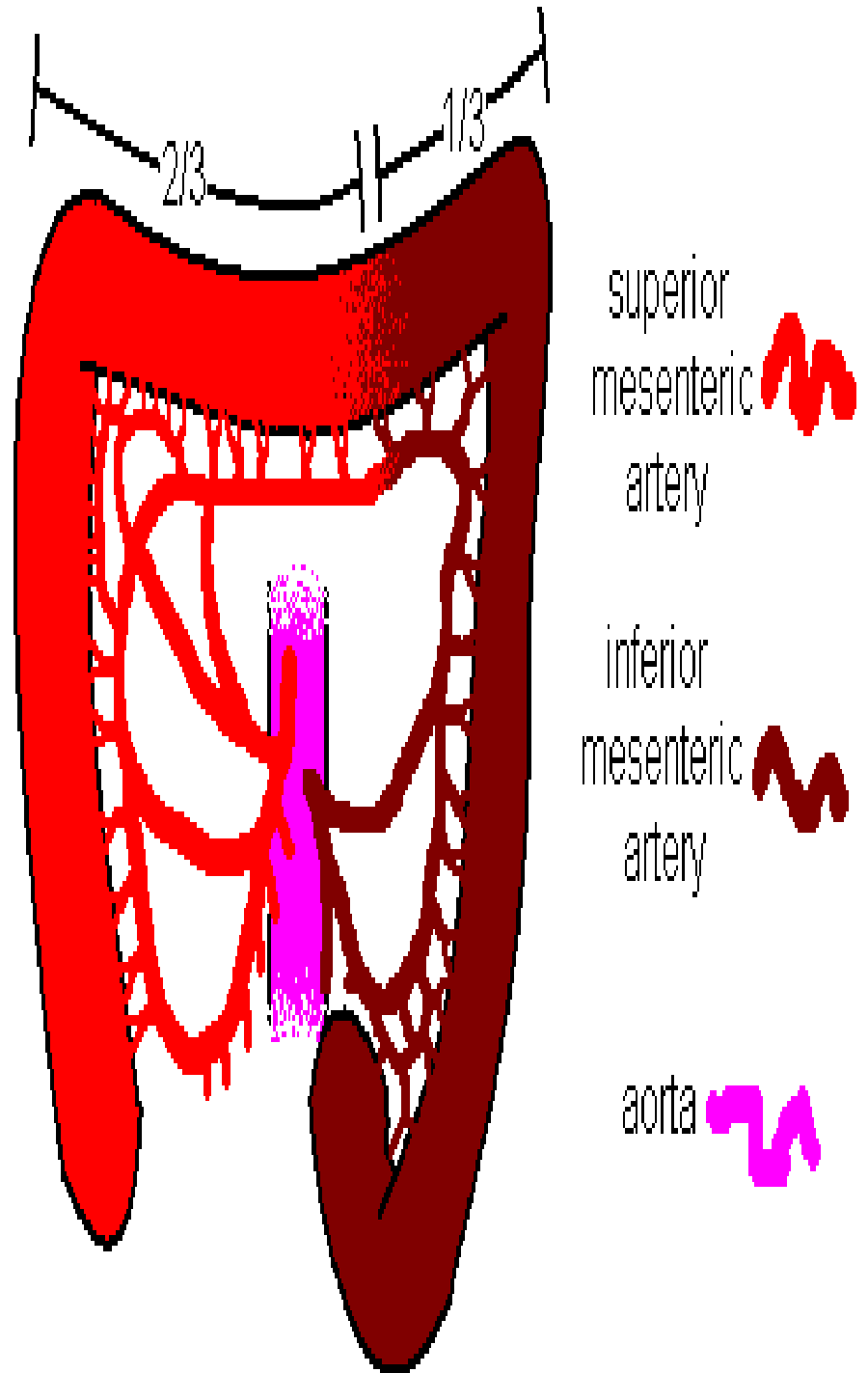
Blood Supply

Arteries

- The proximal 2/3 ---middle colic artery (superior mesenteric artery)
- The distal 1/3 -----left colic artery, (inferior mesenteric artery)

Veins

Veins correspond to arteries & drain into superior & inferior mesenteric veins.



Lymph Drainage:

- The proximal 2/3---superior mesenteric nodes.
- The distal 1/3 -----inferior mesenteric nodes.

Nerve Supply:

- ❑ The proximal 2/3 ---sympathetic & vagal nerves (superior mesenteric plexus)
- ❑ The distal 1/3---sympathetic & parasympathetic pelvic splanchnic nerves (inferior mesenteric plexus).

Figure 23.14 Lymph Nodes in the Large Intestine and Associated Mesenteries

