

Abdomen 3

* remember we said that mesoderm gives 3 serous membrane:

- 1) pleura
- 2) pericardium
- 3) peritoneum

* About peritoneum:

⇒ parietal → covering the abdominal wall

⇒ visceral → " " organs

* Intra peritoneal → means that the organs can move freely

* retroperitoneal → " " " can't move freely

Note: Retro ≡ behind

Large Intestine

⇒ proximal 2/3 of large intestine and the lower half of duodenum are supplied by SMA ⇒ midgut

⇒ the rest 1/3 is supplied by IMA ⇒ hindgut

Note: large intestine is the site of Haustra ⇒ fermentation of the last part of the food (fiber) ⇒ Fat and protein are digested into duodenum

* ascending and descending colon are ^{the} two pillar of the large intestine.

- Note about the caecum:

located at the right iliac fossa → patients with constipation → have caecum sac → it will compress on the right iliac fossa → that has iliacus muscle and nerves (lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh)

* Hepatic angle → behind the liver

* splenic angle → below the spleen

⇒ since the splenic angle is higher than the Hepatic angle → gases in the large intestine usually collected in the left below the spleen

* small intestine are tube like → smooth but in large intestine we have sacculatation, called Haustra

⇒ because when we eat food with fiber → the sacculatation contain the bacteria, and it will degrade the fibers and digested them → so they slow the motion of food

⇒ If this type of bacteria are defected we will have Diarrhea

3) Then right and left ducts united to form common hepatic duct

4) The arterial supply of liver → for tissue itself → celiac artery and hepatic artery is branch of celiac artery

→ **recall**: Thoracic duct located close to the liver and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the body lymph drain by liver and end into thoracic duct.

Gallbladder

→ Arterial supply → cystic artery → branch from R.H.A (which is branch of celiac artery) → forget

Note → the terminal end of the common bile duct is the narrowest part

Clinical case:

^{GEP}
Gravel enter the narrowest part of common bile duct → so the bile can't enter the second part of duodenum → so the bile will back to the liver → then to the blood → our face and eyes will be yellow → **Jaundice** (اليرقان)

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NO.

The bile move from the liver through the right and left hepatic duct and then common hepatic duct into 2 ways

cystic duct

to be concentrated and stored in the Gall bladder

the union of cystic and common hepatic duct which is called common bile duct → to the second part of duodenum