

Large intestine

- Description
- Parts
- Arterial supply
- Veins



Peritoneum

Complete sac of thin serous membrane that lines abdominal cavity & most of its contents.

- 2 parts:

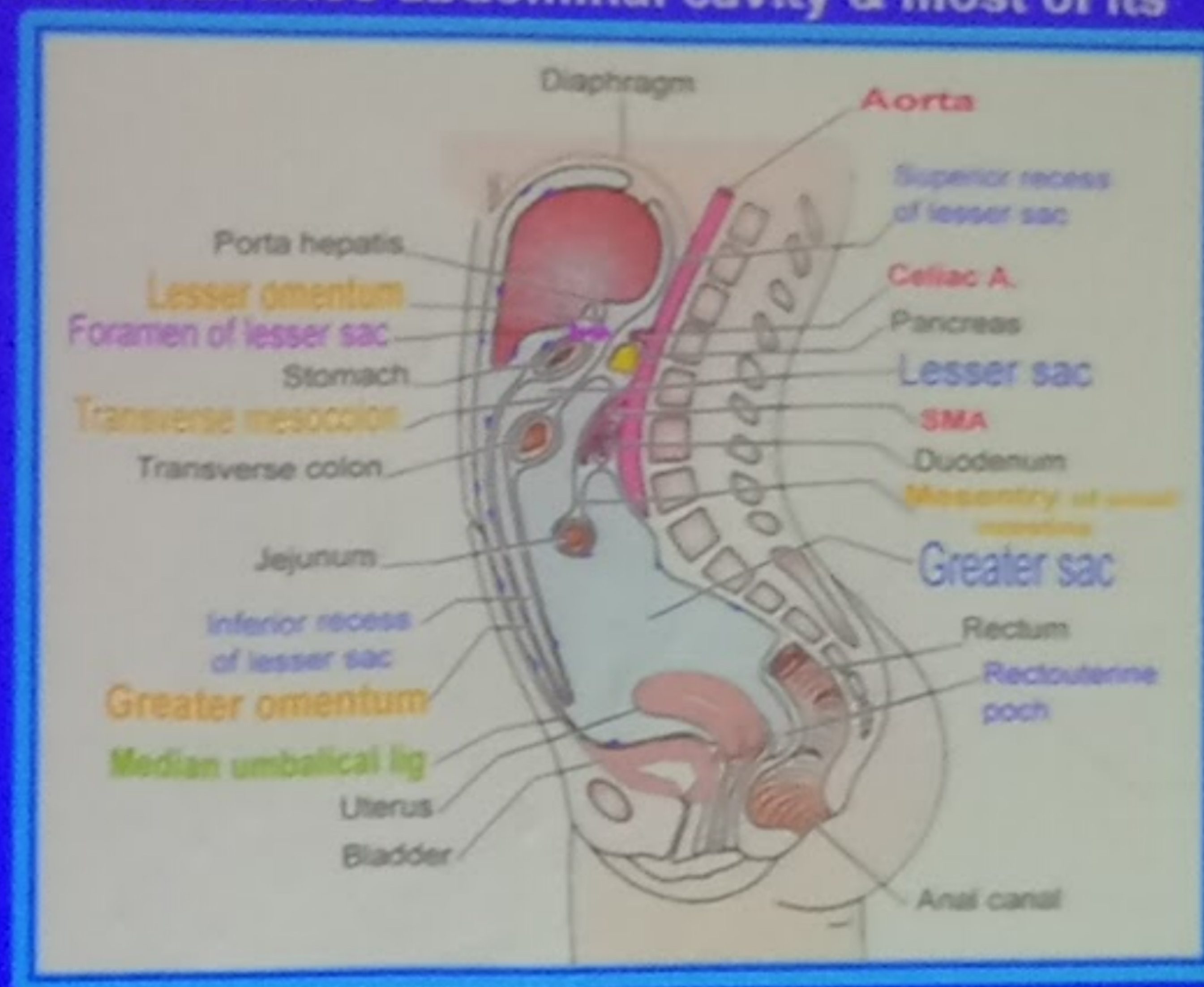
- Parietal.
- Visceral.

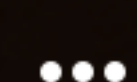
- Peritoneal cavity:

- A Potential space between parietal and visceral parts.

- Covering method of organs:

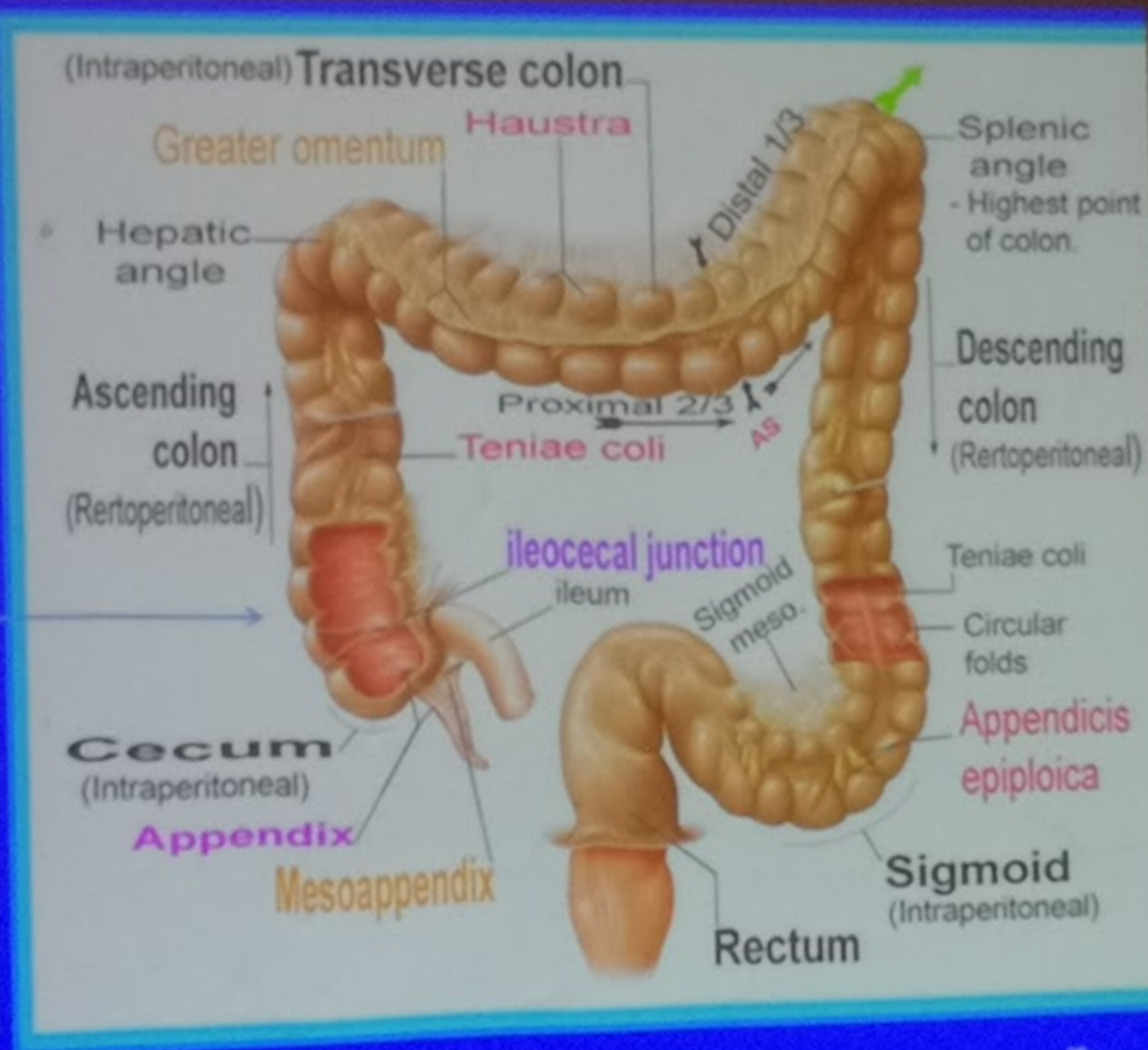
- Intrapertitoneal organ. Completely covered.
- Retroperitoneal organ. Partially covered.

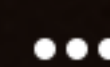




Large intestine

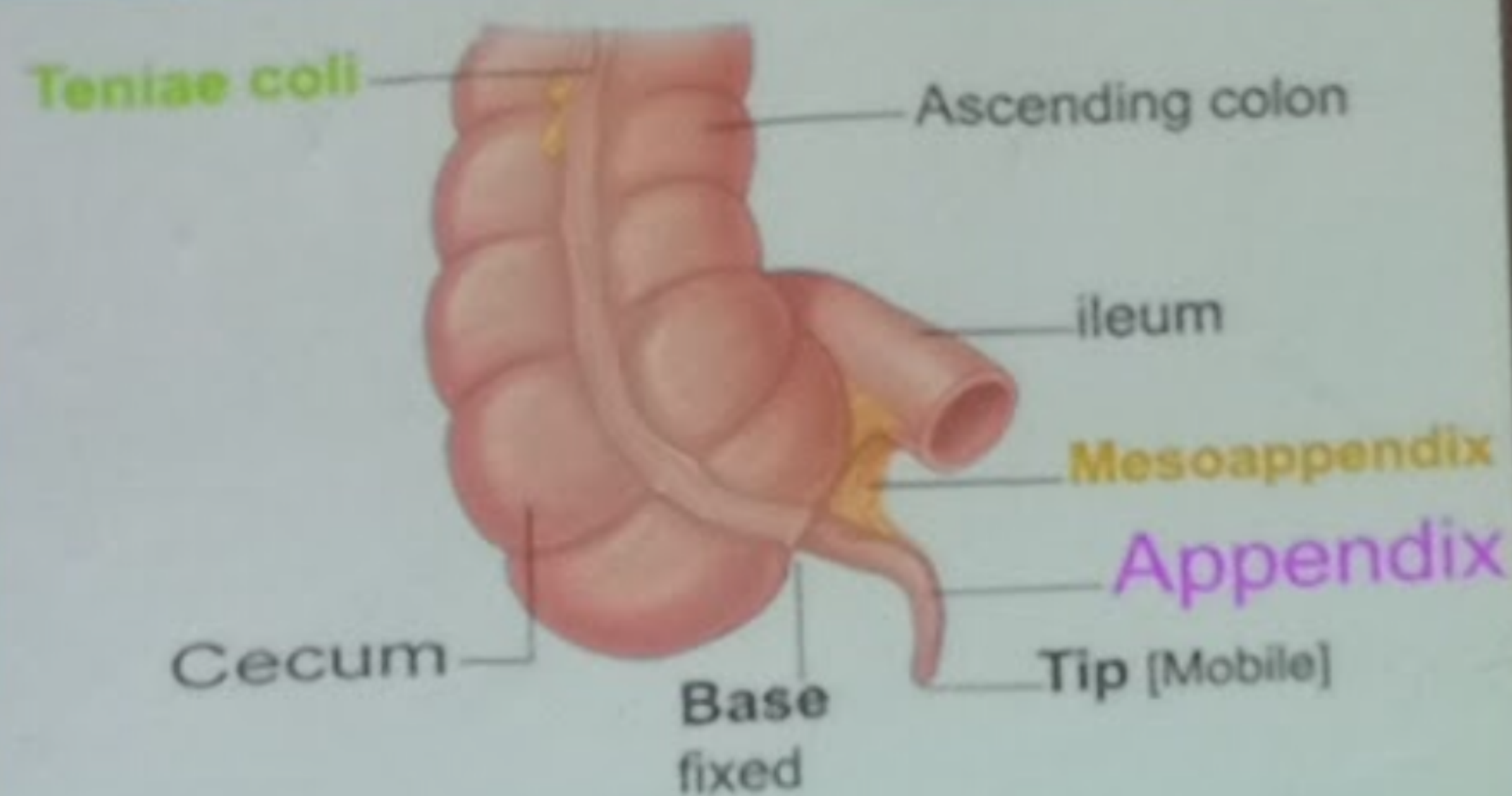
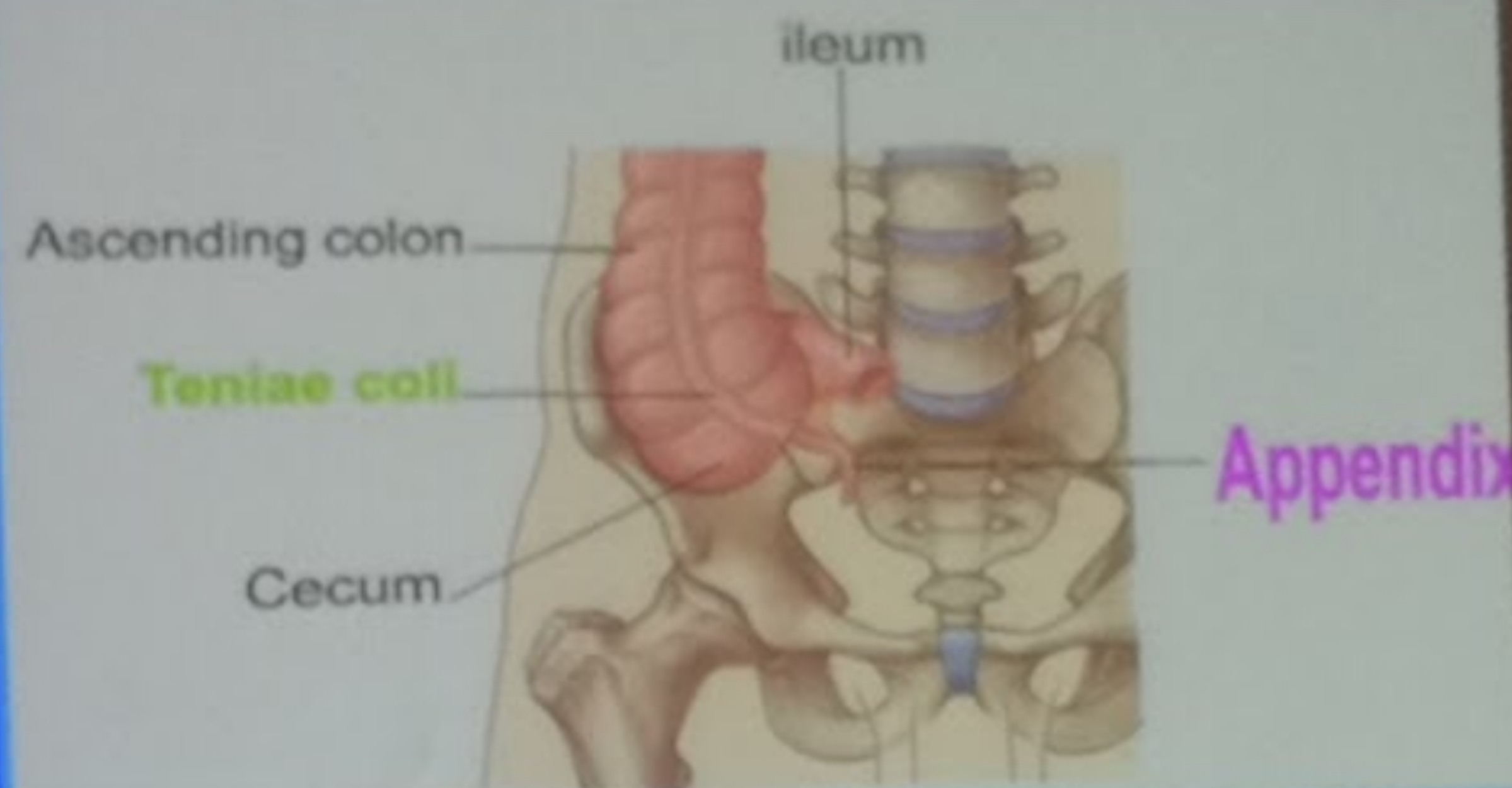
- Extending from ileum to anus.
- Framing small intestine.
- Intraperitoneal parts and retroperitoneal parts.
- Parts:**
- AS:** Up to proximal 2/3 of transverse colon by SMA and from the distal 1/3 of transverse colon down by IMA.

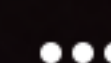




Appendix

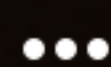
- Intraperitoneal blind tube.
- Located in the right iliac fossa.
- Has small lumen, contains masses of lymphoid tissue.
- Long in children & short in adults.
- Has fixed Base & mobile Tip.
- Arterial supply: From SMA.





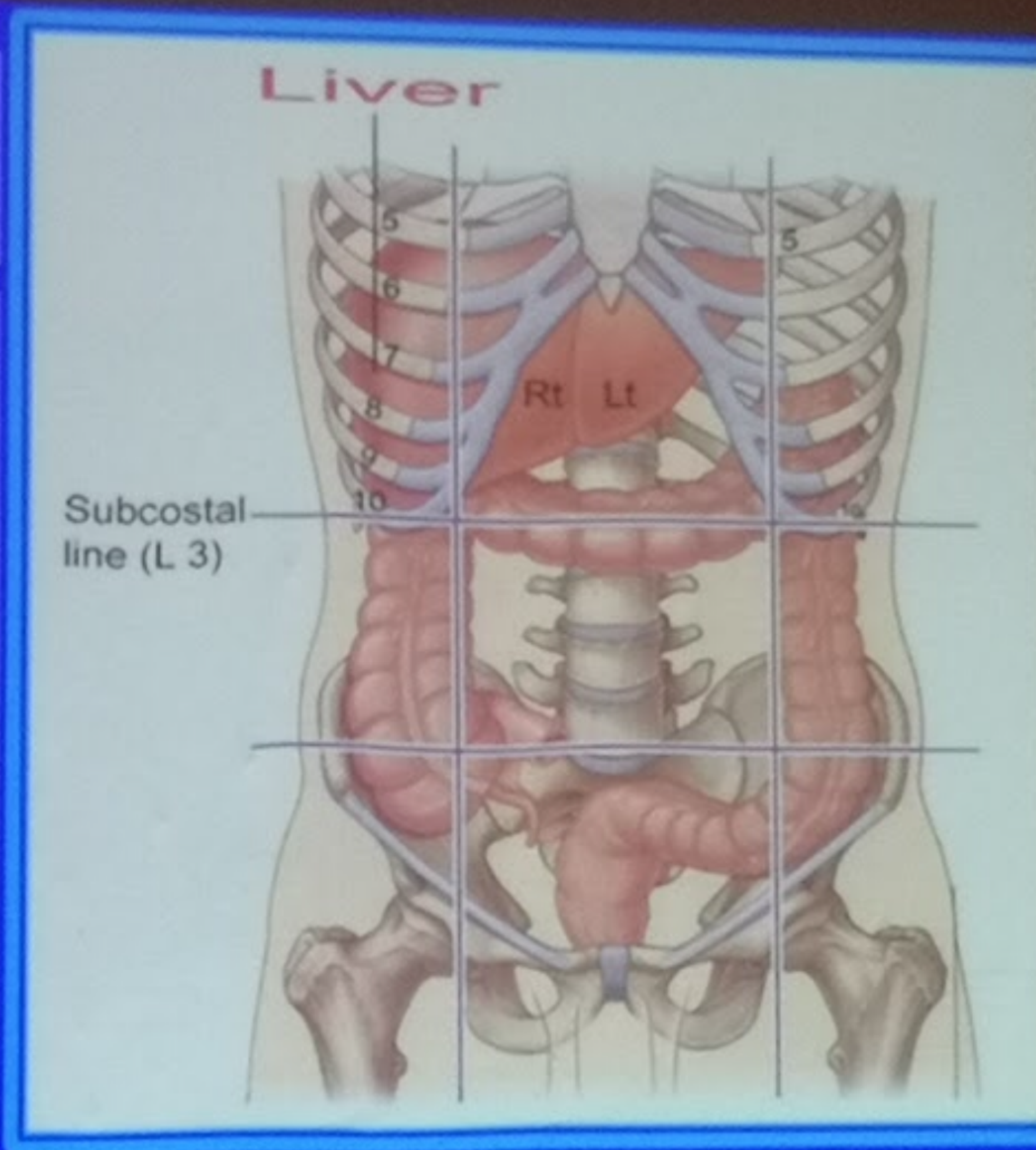
Liver

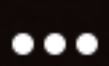
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Liver

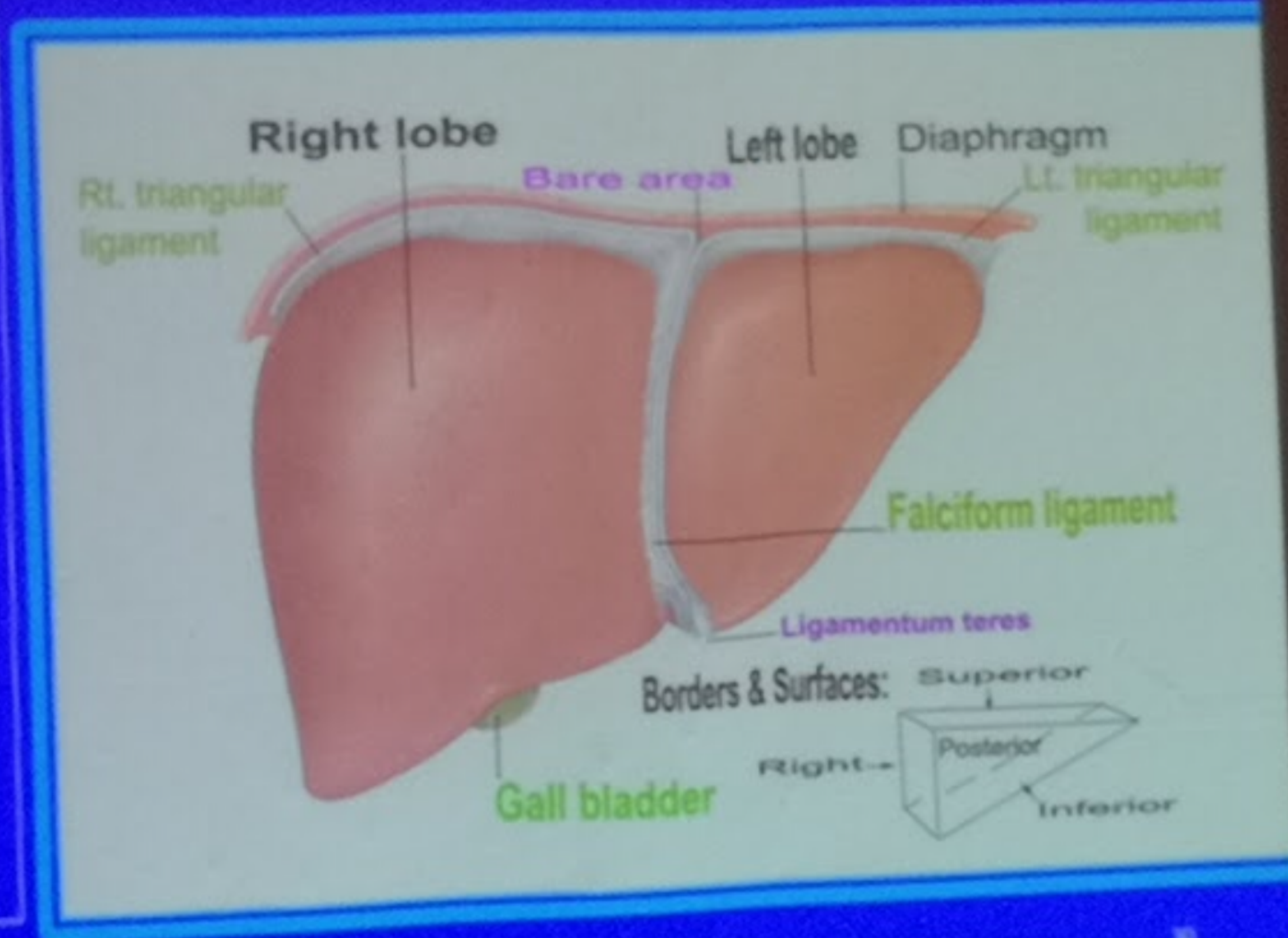
- The largest gland in the body.
- Weighs about 1.5 Kg in adults.
- Represent about 2% of adult's body weight and about 10% of new born weight.
- **Location:** Right hypochondriac and epigastric regions, may extends into left hypochondriac region.

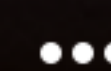




Liver- Anterior view

- Triangular in shape with **3 borders:**
 - Superior.
 - Right.
 - Inferior.
- Inferior border divides the liver into 2 major surfaces:
 - Diaphragmatic.
 - Visceral.

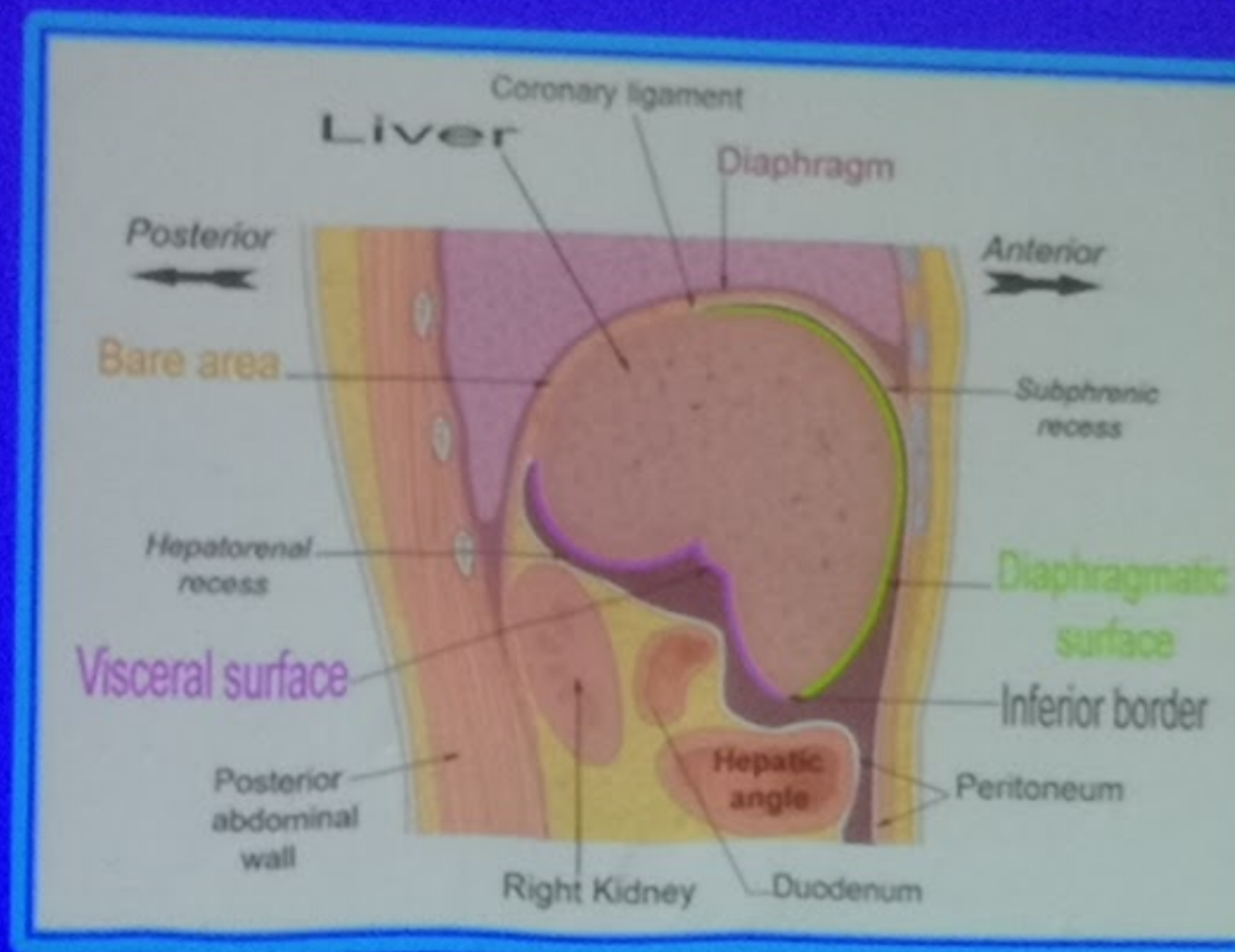


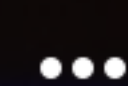


Liver- Lateral view

SURFACES:

1. Diaphragmatic: → Convex.
2. Visceral: → Concave.





Lobes:

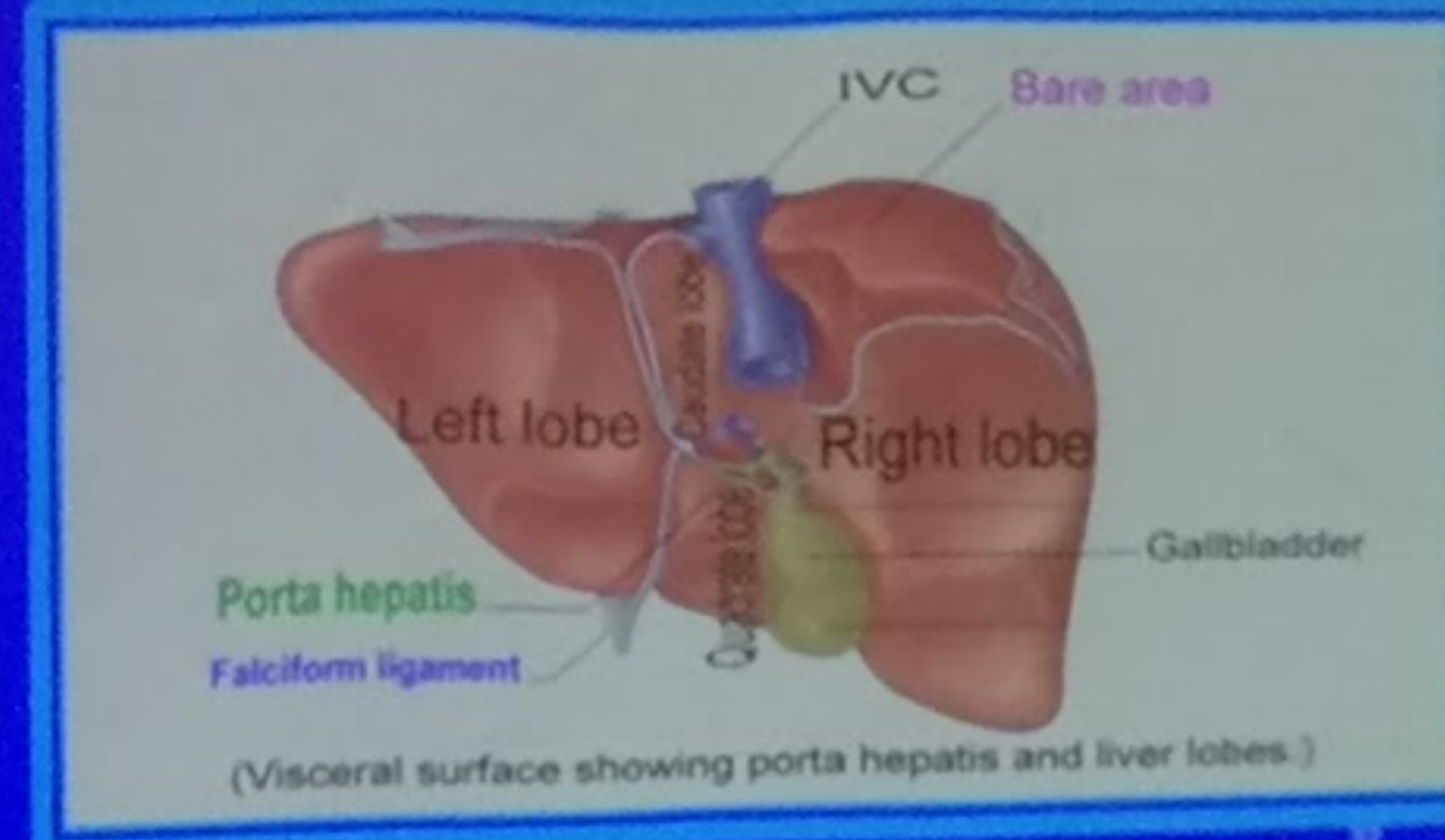
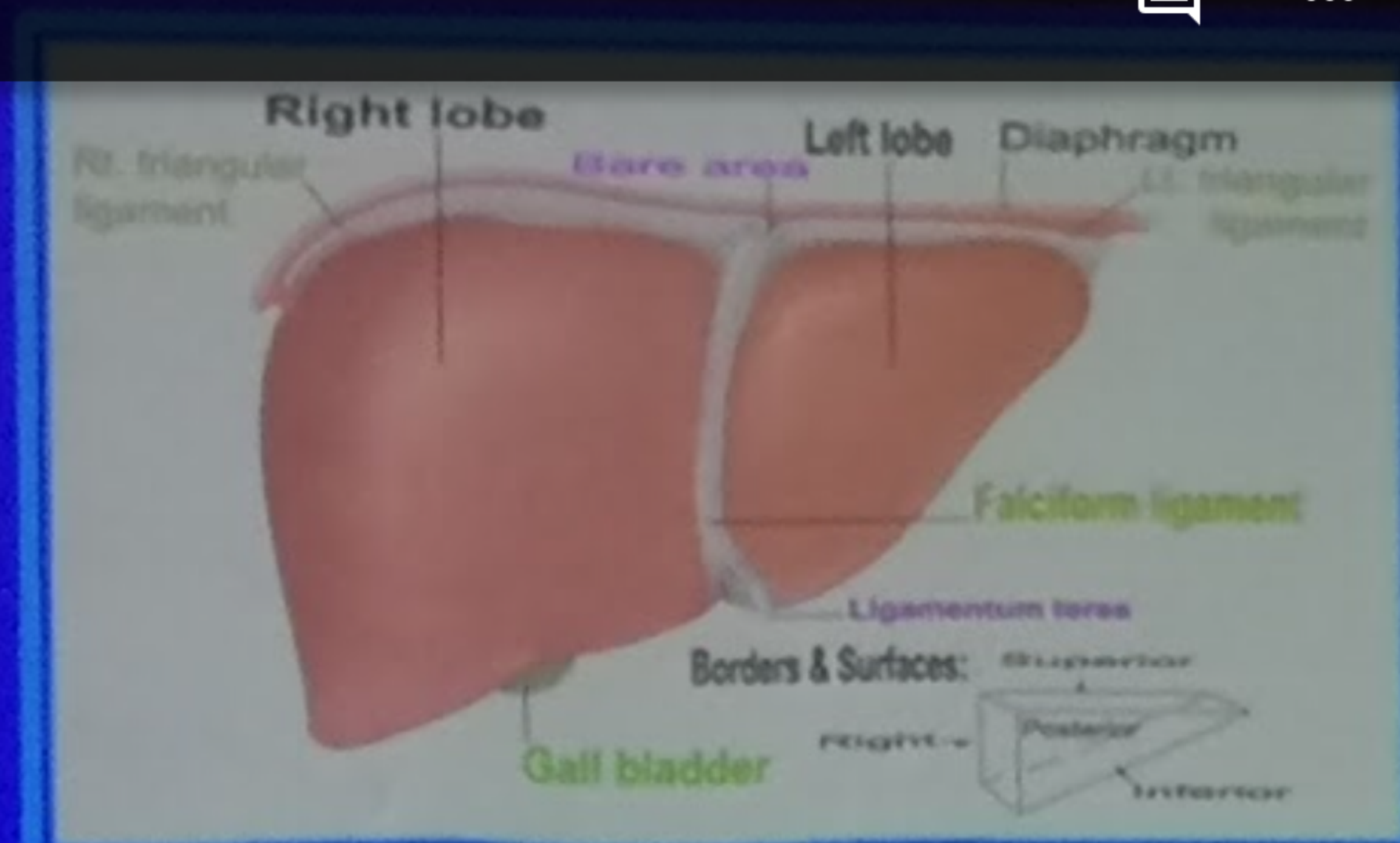
Anatomical lobes:

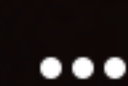
By falciform ligament.

- Right (Larger)
- Left (smaller)

Physiological lobes: According to AS, VD and bile secretion, into:

- Right lobe.
- Left lobe, includes:
 - Caudate lobe.
 - Quadrate lobe.





Arteries, Veins, Lymph

- Hepatic artery:

Bring about 30% of blood to supply the liver itself.

- Portal Vein:

Bring about 70% of blood loaded with products of digestion for filtration.

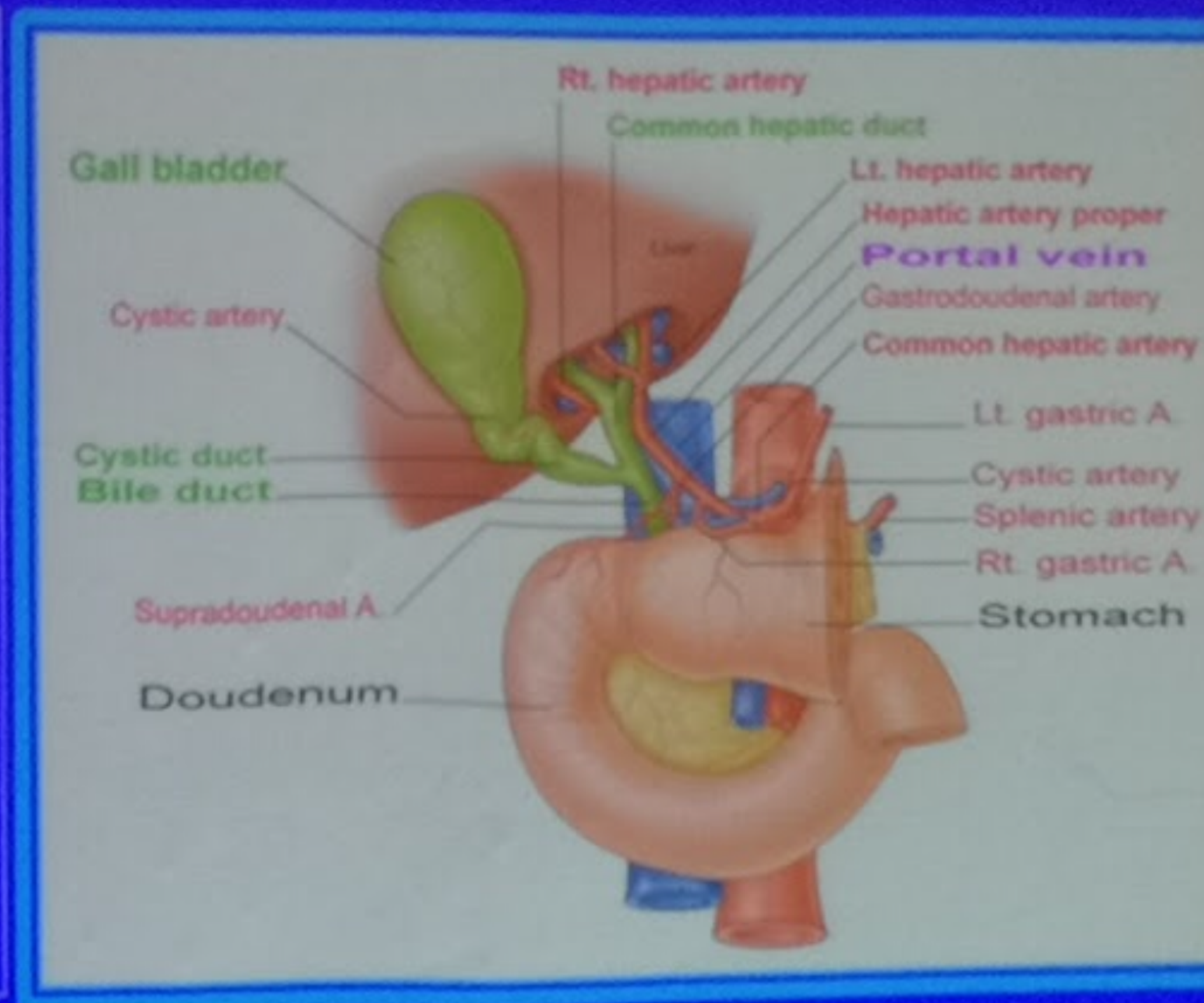
- *Act as checking point between GIT and blood.*

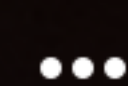
- Veins:

- 2 short, right and left.
- Empty directly into the IVC.

- Lymph:

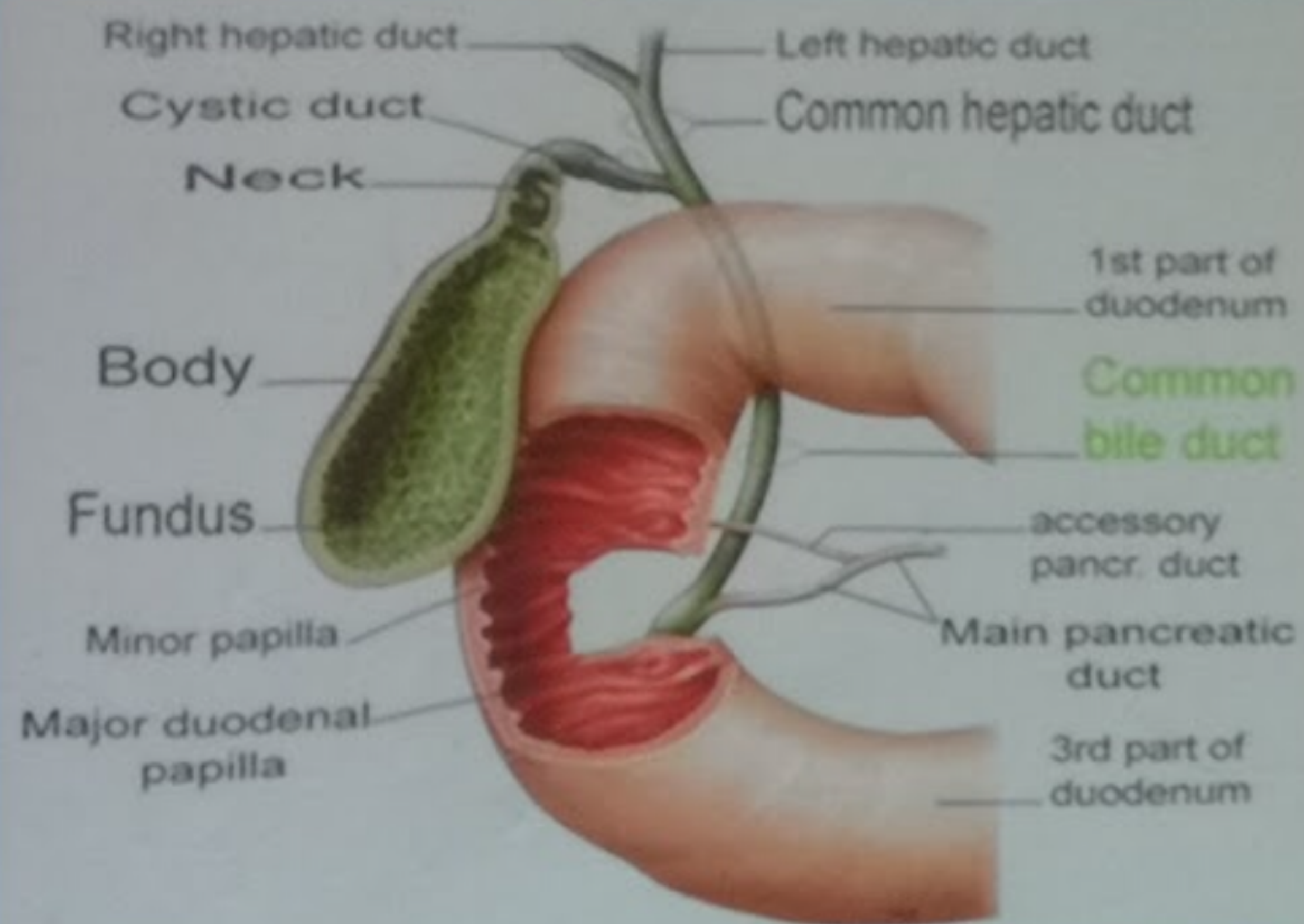
- About 1/2 of all body lymph.
- End into thoracic duct.

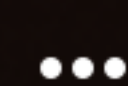




Gallbladder

- Pear-shaped sac sheltered at the visceral surface of the right lobe of the liver.
- Capacity about 30ml.
- Store and concentrate bile up to 10 times.
- **Parts:**
 - Fundus
 - Body
 - Neck
 - Cystic duct





Gallbladder

Ducts

- **Common hepatic duct:**
 - About 4cm long.
 - Union of right and left hepatic ducts.
- **Cystic duct:**
 - S-shaped, about 4cm long.
 - Within porta hepatis.
- **Common bile duct:**
 - Form by union of common hepatic duct with cystic duct.
 - Opens in the 2nd part of duodenum.

