

INTESTINUM CRASSUM

intestinum caecum

appendix vermiformis

colon ascendens

flexura coli dextra – hepatica

colon transversum

flexura coli sinistra – lienalis

colon descendens

colon sigmoideum

rectum

mucosa - unilayered columnar epithelium, intestinal glands, lymphatic follicles

submucosa - vascular and nerve plexuses

circular musculature – plicae semilunares, haustra coli

longitudinal musculature - taenia mesocolica

- taenia omentalis

- taenia libera

visceral peritoneum - appendices epiploicae

Intestinum caecum

recessus retrocaecalis

caecum liberum – mesocaecum

ostium ileocaecale

valva ileocaecalis (Bauhini) - labium sup. et inf.

Appendix vermiformis (tonsilla abdominalis)

ostium appendicis vermiformis – valva appendicis vermiformis

mesoappendix

positio pelvina (40%) - ligamentum appendiculoovaricum

positio retrocaecalis (15-30%)

positio ileocaecalis

positio laterocaecalis

positio subcaecalis

positio praecaecalis

Projection of the appendix:

McBurney`s point - linea spinoumbilicalis dextra - **Monro`s line**

Lanz`s point

Rectum

crena ani- anus

Ampulla recti - flexura sacralis

- plicae transversae recti - **Kohlrausch`s fold**

- flexura perinealis

linea anorectalis

Canalis analis – zona hemorrhoidalis - columnae anales

- sinus anales

- valvulae anales

- pecten analis

linea anocutanea

plexus venosus rectalis

m. sphincter ani internus
m. sphincter ani externus – voluntary control of defecation.

LIVER (HEPAR)

Facies diaphragmatica - pars superior (area nuda – bare area)
- pars anterior (covered by peritoneum)

lig. coronarium - lig. triangulare dextrum
- lig. triangulare sinistrum - appendix fibrosa hepatis

lig. falciforme hepatis - lobus dexter hepatis
- lobus sinister hepatis

lig. teres hepatis (v. umbilicalis)

Facies visceralis - fissura sagittalis dextra - sulcus v. cavae inf. (lig. venae cavae), fossa vesicae biliaris
- fissura sagittalis sinistra – lig. teres hepatis, lig. venosum (ductus venosus)
- porta hepatis- vena portae, a. hepatica propria, ductus hepaticus communis

lobus caudatus - processus caudatus

lobus quadratus

lobus dexter - impressio renalis, suprarenalis, duodeni, colica

lobus sinister – tuber omentale, impressio oesophagea, gastrica

Hepatic segments (Couinaud)

lobus caudatus – 1st segment

lobus sinister - 2nd to 4th segments

lobus dexter - 5th to 8th segments

Cantlie`s line

Structure of the liver

capsula fibrosa- capsula fibrosa perivascularis

lobulus venae centralis (hepaticus)

Glisson`s triad – a., v., ductus interlobularis

sinusoids

trabeculae

v. centralis

v. sublobularis

v. hepatica

Blood flow in the liver

functional circulation – v. portae

nutritive circulation – a. hepatica propria

Intrahepatic bile ducts:

canaliculus bilifer

ductus bilifer intralobularis

ductulus bilifer

ductus bilifer interlobularis

Extrahepatic bile ducts:

ductus hepaticus dexter et sinister

ductus hepaticus communis

ductus cysticus

ductus choledochus - m. sphincter ductus choledochi

Vater`s papilla (papilla duodeni major)- m. sphincter ampullae hepatopancreaticae (Oddi)

The liver fills the whole right diaphragmatic dome and reaches over the midline to the left diaphragmatic vault where it reaches the left midclavicular line. The lower border of the liver follows the right costal arch to the right midclavicular line (9th costal cartilage) where it ascends obliquely toward the end of the left 8th costal cartilage. This part of the liver between costal arches is in contact with the anterior abdominal wall. The superior part neighbors through the diaphragm with the right lung and the heart in the pericardium.

Vesica biliaris (fellea)

fundus

corpus

infundibulum

collum

ductus cysticus- plica spiralis

The fundus of the gallbladder is in contact with the anterior abdominal wall in the crossing of the right midclavicular line and the 9th costal cartilage.

PANCREAS

caput - incisura pancreatis - processus uncinatus

corpus - tuber omentale

cauda

capsula pancreatis

facies anterior

facies posterior

margo superior

margo inferior

ductus pancreaticus major - m. sphincter ductus pancreatici - papilla duodeni major (Vateri)

ductus pancreaticus accessorius (minor) - papilla duodeni minor

succus pancreaticus

islets of Langerhans - insulin, glucagon

The head of the pancreas lies in front of the L2.

SPLEEN (LIEN, SPLEN)

extremitas anterior

extremitas posterior

margo superior - crenae lienis

margo inferior

facies diaphragmatica

facies visceralis - hilum lienis - facies gastrica, facies renalis, facies colica

capsula fibrosa

red pulp

white pulp

segments

The spleen reaches from the 9th to the 11th ribs, the anterior pole does not reach over the **costoarticular line** – the connection between the end of the 11th costal cartilage and left sternoclavicular joint. In healthy man the spleen is not palpable. The posterior pole is about 4 cm from the 10th vertebra.

PERITONEUM

peritoneum parietale

peritoneum viscerale

cavitas peritonealis - pars supramesocolica
- pars inframesocolica

spatium retroperitoneale

spatium subperitoneale

spatium preperitoneale

Intraperitoneal organs: stomach, bulbus duodeni, jejunioileum, appendix vermiformis, colon transversum, colon sigmoideum, liver and spleen

The supramesocolic part - stomach, superior part of the duodenum, liver with bile ducts, spleen - truncus coeliacus

The inframesocolic part - coils of the small intestine, large intestine - a. mesenterica sup. et inf.

Secondarily retroperitoneal organs: most of the duodenum, caecum, colon ascendens, descendens, pancreas

PERITONEAL FOLDS

omentum minus – lig. hepatogastricum
- lig. hepatoduodenale

omentum majus - lig. gastrocolicum

mesenterium - radix mesenterii

mesocolon transversum

mesoappendix vermiformis

mesocolon sigmoideum

lig. gastrosplenicum (-lienale)

lig. phrenicosplenicum (-lienale)

lig. splenorenale

lig. phrenicocolicum

RECESSUS PERITONEI

herniae internae

bursa omentalis - foramen epiploicum – vestibulum, recessus superior, splenicus, inferior

recessus duodenales: recessus duodenalis inferior - plica duodenalis inf.

recessus duodenalis superior - plica duodenalis sup.

recessus duodenalis sinister - plica duodenalis lat. - v. mesenterica inf.

recessus retroduodenalis

recessus ileocaecalis sup. - plica ileocaecalis sup.

recessus ileocaecalis inf. - plica ileocaecalis inf.

recessus retrocaecalis

recessus paracolici

recessus intersigmoideus

