

LARGE INTESTINE

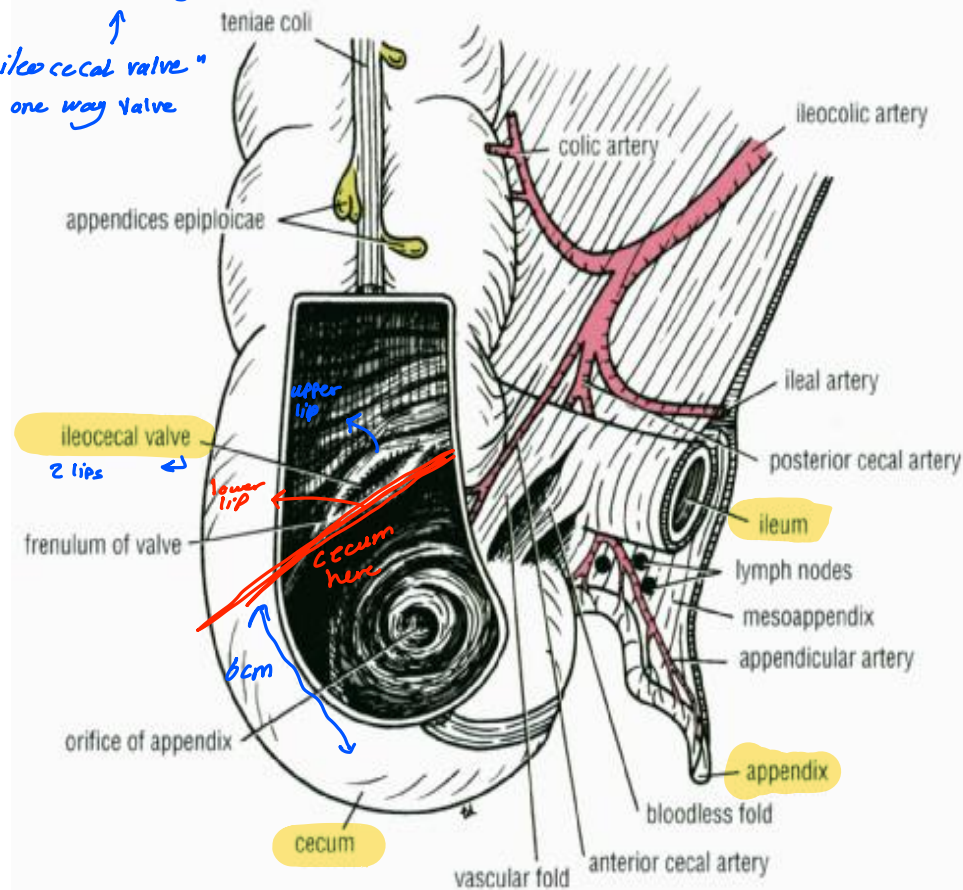
• Rt. iliac fossa $\bar{q}e'le$ $\bar{q}e'le$ appendix $\leftarrow$ **Cecum** $\rightarrow$ ant.

- The **cecum** is that ^{First} part of the ^(colon) large intestine that lies Below the level of the junction of the ileum with the large intestine.
- It is a blind-ended pouch that is situated in the right iliac fossa.
- It is about (6 cm) long and is completely covered with peritoneum.

* 9-10 L of small bowel secretion per day
 $\rightarrow$ 9L of them: reabsorption
 $\rightarrow$ 1L of them: enter the colon through ileocecal valve
 $\rightarrow$ Rt colon: 800 cm reabsorption
 $\rightarrow$ 200 cm secreted as stool

Small bowel $\bar{q}e'le$
 content
 تسمى على colon
 من غير رجوع لا
 Small intestine

ileocecal valve "
 one way Valve

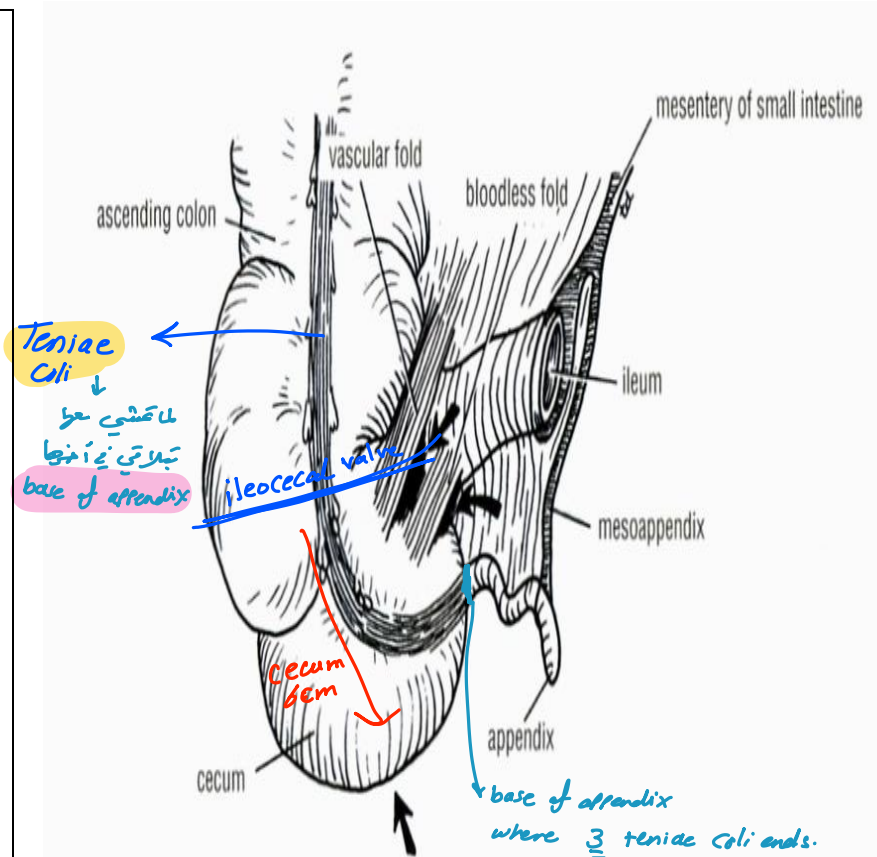


Cecum

- In the colon, the longitudinal muscle is restricted to **three flat bands**, the ***Teniae Coli***, which converge on the **base of the appendix**.

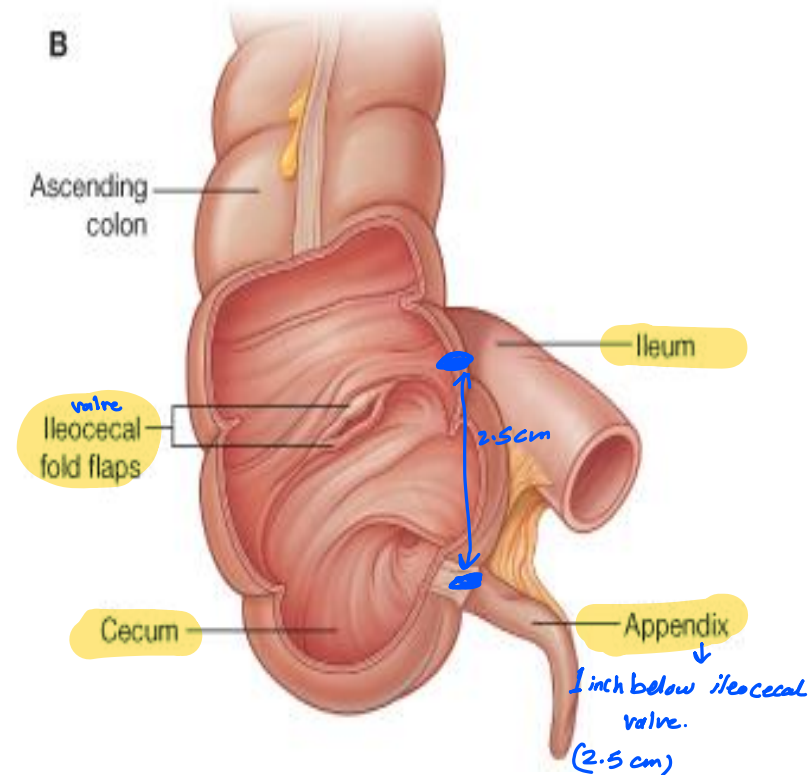
inner circular ← small intestine
 outer longitudinal ← colon
 2 posterior . anterior ← 3 bands
 outer longitudinal muscle layer
 تنقل
 قبة
 3 bands : 3
 2 posterior . anterior

- The cecum is often distended with gas and can then be palpated through the anterior abdominal wall in the living patient.



Cecum

- The terminal part of the ileum enters the large intestine at the junction of the cecum with the ascending colon.
- The opening is provided with two folds, or lips, which form the so-called **Ileocecal Valve**.
- The appendix communicates with the cavity of the cecum through an opening located below and behind the ileocecal opening.

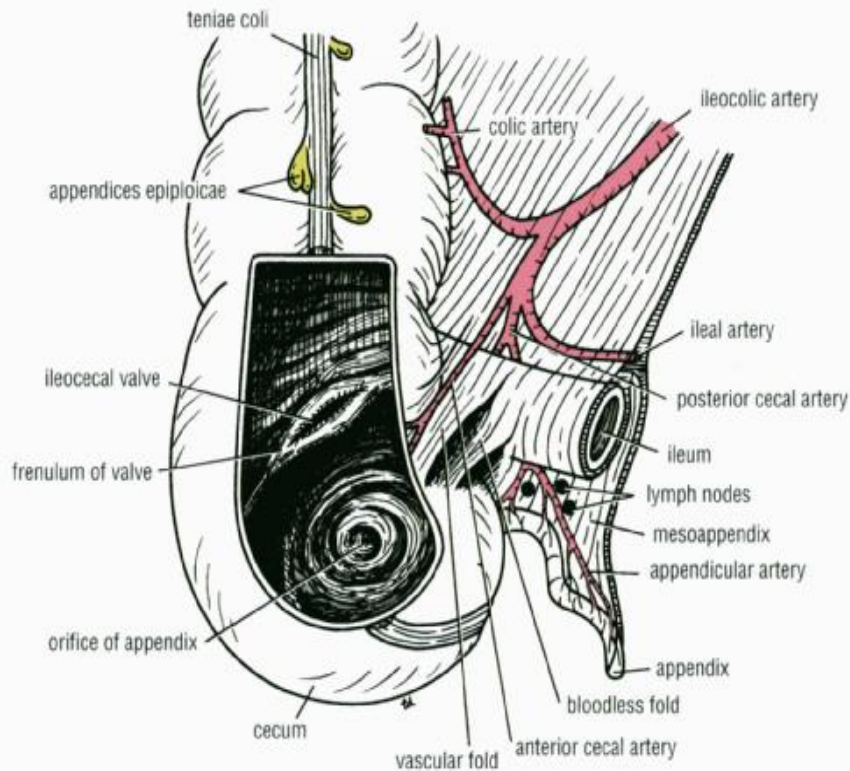


* appendix موجودة في postero-medial aspect - Cecum

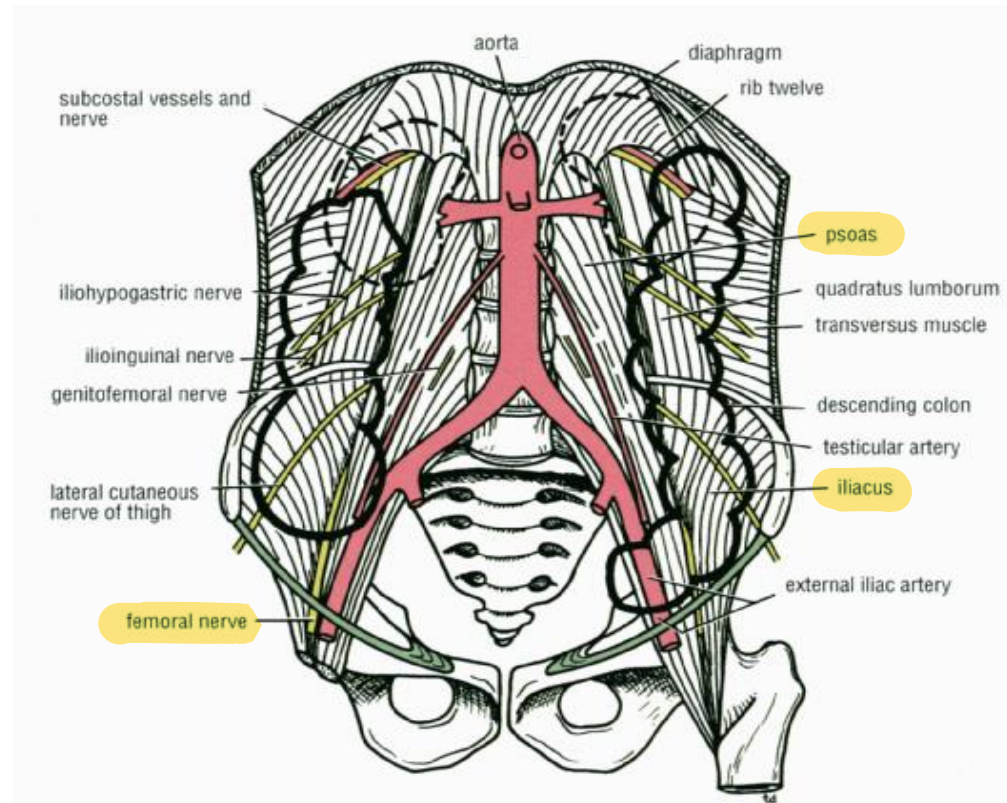
* common bile duct مع pancreatic duct تفتح في postero-medial aspect - duodenum just below the middle.

Relations of the Cecum

- **Anteriorly:** Coils of small intestine, sometimes part of the greater omentum, and the anterior abdominal wall in the right iliac



- **Medially:** The appendix arises from the cecum on its medial side.



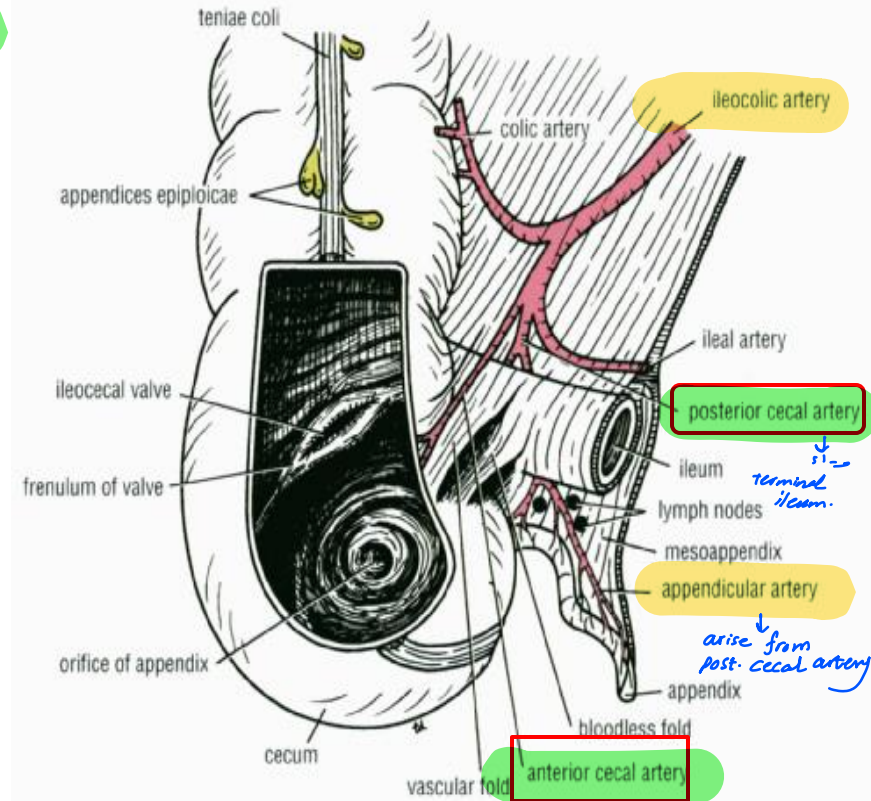
- **Posteriorly:** The **psoas** and the **iliacus** muscles, the **femoral nerve**, and the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh. The appendix is commonly found behind the cecum.

Cecum

- **Blood Supply** from Anterior and posterior cecal arteries form the ileocolic artery, a branch of the superior mesenteric artery.

→ Abdominal Aorta L.

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



Ileocecal Valve *→ true sphincter*

- A rudimentary structure, the ileocecal valve consists of **two horizontal folds of mucous membrane** that project around the orifice of the ileum.

- The circular muscle of the lower end of the ileum called the ileocecal sphincter serves as a sphincter and **controls the flow of contents from the ileum into the colon.**
 - The smooth muscle tone is reflexly increased when the cecum is distended; the hormone gastrin, causes relaxation of the muscle tone.

