ABDOMEN 2

You are supposed to learn about:

1. Peritoneum: definition, parietal peritoneum, visceral peritoneum
2. Definition of the intraperitoneal organ
3. Definition of extraperitoneal organ (including primarily and secondarily retroperitoneal organs)
4. The peritoneal cavity and its subdivisions
5. Definition of greater and lesser sacs
6. Omental bursa: walls, topography, recesses, clinical significance
7. Omental foramen: boundaries, topography, clinical significance
8. Peritoneal formations: mesenteries, peritoneal ligaments, peritoneal folds
9. Greater omentum: anatomy, topography, function, vascularization, clinical importance
10. Lesser omentum: hepatoesophageal, hepatogastric and hepatoduodenal ligaments – topography, contents, clinical importance
11. Embryology of the peritoneal cavity
12. Overview of abdominal viscera and digestive tract.

Always read the relevant clinical blue boxes to have an idea about clinical significance of structures you learn about.

In the dissection room, you are supposed to recognize:

1. Parietal peritoneum, visceral peritoneum
2. Mesenteries of specific parts of the gastrointestinal tracts: mesentery of jejunum and ileum, mesoesophagus, mesogastrium, mesoappendix, transverse and sigmoid mesocolon.
3. Greater omentum: general structure, topography, gastroomental (gastroepiploic) vessels
4. Lesser omentum: hepatoesophageal, hepatogastric and hepatodudenal ligaments
5. Other peritoneal ligaments and folds visible in various cadavers as presented in the seminar
6. Organs in supracolic and infracolic compartments (just recognize the organ, do your best to find its major parts; details of organs are included in following laboratory classes)
7. Right and left infracolic spaces, paracolic gutters
8. Omental bursa (walls, recesses, topography) and omental foramen (boundaries, topography)

Always investigate the topography of structures!