ABDOMEN 5

You are supposed to learn about:

1. Jejunum and ileum: anatomy, structure of the wall, structure of the mucosa, differences between jejunum and ileum, functions, topography, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation
2. Mesentery: attachment, structure, contents
3. Large intestine: parts, anatomy, structure of the wall, structure of the mucosa, differences between various parts, functions, topography, mesenteries and their contents, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation
4. Inferior mesenteric artery: origin and its topography, branches and their area of supply, variations of vascularization of the colon, anastomoses between superior and inferior mesenteric arteries
5. Veins of the abdominal viscera and portal system
6. Lymph nodes of the abdominal cavity
7. Innervation of abdominal viscera: vagal trunks, splanchnic nerves, pelvic splanchnic nerves, celiac plexus, superior mesenteric plexus, inferior mesenteric plexus, superior hypogastric plexus, inferior hypogastric plexus, autonomic ganglia of the abdominal cavity; topography of crucial nervous structures in the abdominal cavity

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. Jejunum and duodenojejunal flexure; ileum, ileocecal junction (find a specimen with opened cecum and ileocecal orifice exposed); look for gross-anatomical differences between jejunum and ileum
2. Mesentery: attachment of the mesentery, structures between mesenteric layers, arterial arcades and vasa recta of the mesentery (compare jejunum and ileum)
3. Cecum: ileocecal junction, vermiform appendix, mesoappendix, teniae, arteries to the ileocecal area – their course and variations
4. Ascending colon: teniae, omental appendices, haustrae, course, topography, right paracolic gutter, arteries to the ascending colon and their variations
5. Transverse colon: teniae, omental appendices, haustrae, course, topography, transverse mesocolon (especially course and arrangement of blood vessels, variations in various specimens), gastrocolic ligament (where preserved – look for a specimen), colic flexures and their topography
6. Descending colon: teniae, omental appendices, haustrae, course, topography, left paracolic gutter, arteries to the descending colon and their variations
7. Sigmoid colon: teniae, omental appendices, haustrae, diverticula (sometimes visible), topography, sigmoid mesocolon (its contents, topography, blood vessels and their variations)
8. Rectum: anatomy, parts,topography, structure of the mucosa (find an isolated specimen), relations to the peritoneum and other organs

9. Inferior mesenteric artery: origin and its topography, branches and their variations
10. Veins of the abdominal cavity: tributaries of the hepatic portal vein, superior mesenteric vein and its tributaries, inferior mesenteric veins and its tributaries
11. Lymph nodes of the abdominal cavity: look for visible lymph nodes and classify them
12. Nerves of the abdominal cavity: vagal trunks, celiac plexus and ganglia, superior mesenteric plexus and ganglia, inferior mesenteric plexus, intermesenteric plexus, aortic plexus, superior mesenteric plexus, hypogastric nerves

Always investigate the topography of structures and look at variations present in various specimens!