

	<b>cecum</b>	<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Ascending colon</b>	<b>Transverse colon</b>	<b>Descending Colon</b>
<b>loction</b>	In the right iliac fossa , above the last ½ of inguinal ligament (lateral)	The base is attached to the posteromedial surface of the cecum about 1 inch. (2.5 cm) below the ileocecal junction	extends upward from the cecum to the inferior surface of the right lobe of the liver (forming the right colic flexure by turning to the left)	occupying the umbilical region begins at the right colic flexure then ascends to the left colic flexure	extends downward from the left colic flexure below the spleen, to the pelvic brim
<b>Length</b>	2.5- 3 inch	3-5 inch	5 inch	15 inch	10 inch
<b>peritoneum</b>	Completely covered with peritoneum	complete peritoneal covering attached to the mesentery of the small intestine by a short mesentery (mesoappendix (contain lymph nodes and the appendicular artery))	retroperitoneal structure Covers the front and the sides	Intraperitoneal structure - <u>The transverse mesocolon</u> (mesentery of it) attached to the superior border, It suspends the transverse colon from the anterior border of the pancreas - The posterior layers of the greater omentum are attached to the inferior border	retroperitoneal structure Covers the front and the sides and binds it to the posterior abdominal wall

<b>mobility</b>	considerable amount of mobility and it does not have a mesentery		Fixed in the posterior abdominal wall	Movable May sometimes reach down as far as the pelvis	Fixed in the posterior abdominal wall
<b>General features</b>	Sacculation, Tenia coli	Only Sacculation - To reach the appendix follow the taenia coli of the cecum	Sacculation, Tenia coli, Appendices epiplolca	Sacculation, Tenia coli, Appendices epiplolca	Sacculation, Tenia coli, Appendices epiplolca
<b>Relations</b>	<u>Anteriorly:</u> - Coils of small intestine - the greater omentum - the anterior abdominal wall region <u>Posteriorly:</u> - iliopsoas muscle - the femoral nerve - lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh - External iliac vessels that give femoral artery <u>Postero- medially:</u> - The appendix <u>Medially:</u>	Its relation to the anterior abdominal wall it could be: 1- Retrocecal in retrocaecal recess behind cecum in 74% 2- pelvic: related to the right Ovary and uterine tube in 21% 3- Subcaecal: below cecum in 3.5% 4- Preileal: in front of ileum 1% 5- Postileal: behind the ileum 0.5% - Surface anatomy of appendix= McBurney's point	<u>Anteriorly:</u> - Coils of small intestine (ileum) - The greater omentum - The anterior abdominal wall <u>Posteriorly:</u> - The iliacus - The iliac crest - The quadratus lumborum - The origin of the transversus abdominis - The lower pole of the right kidney - The iliohypogastric .n - The ilioinguinal nerves	<u>Anteriorly:</u> - The greater omentum - The anterior abdominal wall (umbilical and hypogastric regions) <u>Posteriorly:</u> - The second part of the duodenum - The head of the pancreas - The coils of the jejunum and ileum	<u>Anteriorly:</u> - Coils of small intestine (jejunum) - the greater omentum - the anterior abdominal wall <u>Posteriorly:</u> - The lateral border of the left kidney - the origin of the transversus abdominis muscle - the quadratus lumborum - the iliac crest - The iliohypogastric

	- Small intestine (ileum)				and the ilioinguinal nerves - the iliacus - the left psoas - the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh - the femoral nerve
<b>Arterial supply</b>	Anterior and posterior cecal arteries a branch of Superior mesenteric artery	appendicular artery is a branch of the posterior cecal artery ( iliocecal A)	Ileocolic & right colic branches of the superior mesenteric artery	<u>Proximal 2/3:</u> middle colic artery from the superior mesenteric artery <u>Distal 1/3:</u> left colic artery from the inferior mesenteric artery	left colic and the sigmoid branches of the inferior mesenteric artery
<b>Venous drainage</b>	superior mesenteric vein	appendicular vein drains into posterior cecal vein	superior mesenteric vein	<u>Proximal 2/3:</u> superior mesenteric vein <u>Distal 1/3:</u> inferior mesenteric vein	Inferior mesenteric vein
<b>Lymphatic Drainage</b>	superior mesenteric nodes	mesoappendix eventually into the superior mesenteric nodes	superior mesenteric nodes	<u>Proximal 2/3:</u> colic nodes into the superior mesenteric nodes	colic lymphatic nodes & the inferior mesenteric nodes

				<u>Distal 1/3:</u> colic nodes into the inferior mesenteric nodes.	
<b>Nerve supply</b>	- parasympathetic (vagus) - sympathetic (superior mesenteric plexus through splanchnic nerve)	- sympathetic and parasympathetic by vagus from the superior mesenteric plexus - peritoneum over it (sensory & sympathetic) : T10 = skin of umbilicus	- Parasympathetic: Vagus - Sympathetic: Greater and Lesser Splanchnic nerves Both by superior mesenteric plexus.	<u>Proximal 2/3:</u> - para: vagus - sympathetic: superior mesenteric plexus from the superior mesenteric ganglia. <u>Distal 1/3:</u> - para: Pelvic Splanchnic nerves (S2,3,4) - Sympathetic: L1 & L2, from inferior mesenteric plexus.	- Parasympathetic (Pelvic Splanchnic nerves) - Sympathetic (inferior mesenteric ganglia)
<b>++</b>	- It is a blind-ended pouch - 3 openings: 1. Ascending colon 2. appendix posteromedially 3. Ileum medially	- It is a very narrow, muscular tube containing a large amount of lymphoid tissue. - the appendix is free			

	<p>- creat 3 recesse:  1. superior ileocecal  2. inferior ileocecal  3. retrocecal recesses (appendix site)  - Ileocecal Valve (physiological) prevents regurgitation of material to ilium</p>	<p>- <b>Orifice of the appendix</b> between the base of the appendix and the posteromedial surface of the Cecum (1 inch below the ileocecal valve)  <u>Clinical notes:</u>  - Acute appendicitis  - Thrombosis of appendicular artrey : gangrene  - Acute cholecystitis (Gallbladder inflammation): no gangrene  - Appendectomy</p>			
<p><b>picture</b></p>					