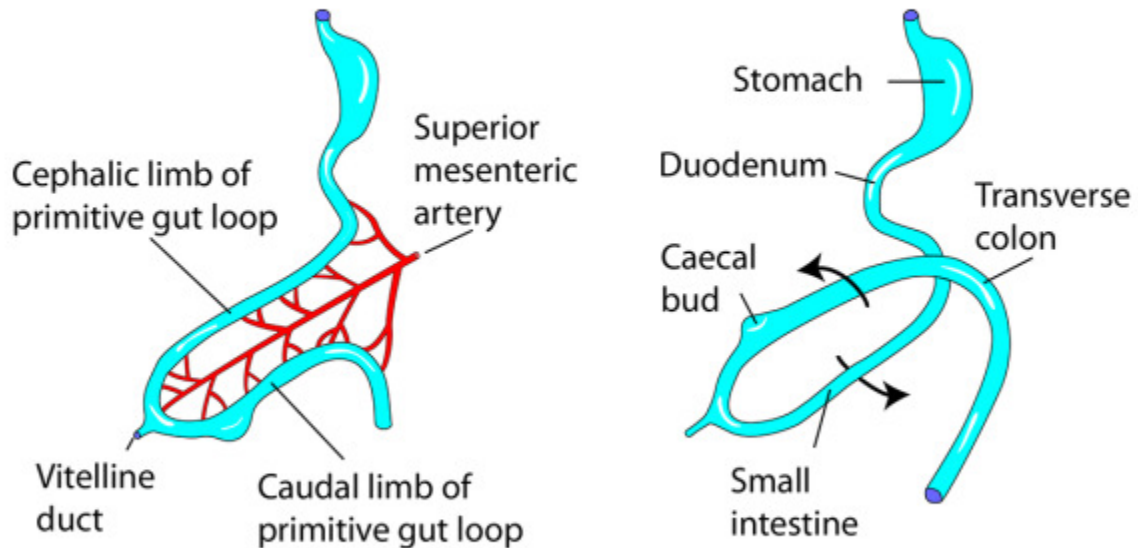


## PRIMITIVE INTESTINAL LOOP BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST ROTATION AND DURING PHYSIOLOGICAL HERNIATION BETWEEN 6TH AND 12TH WEEK

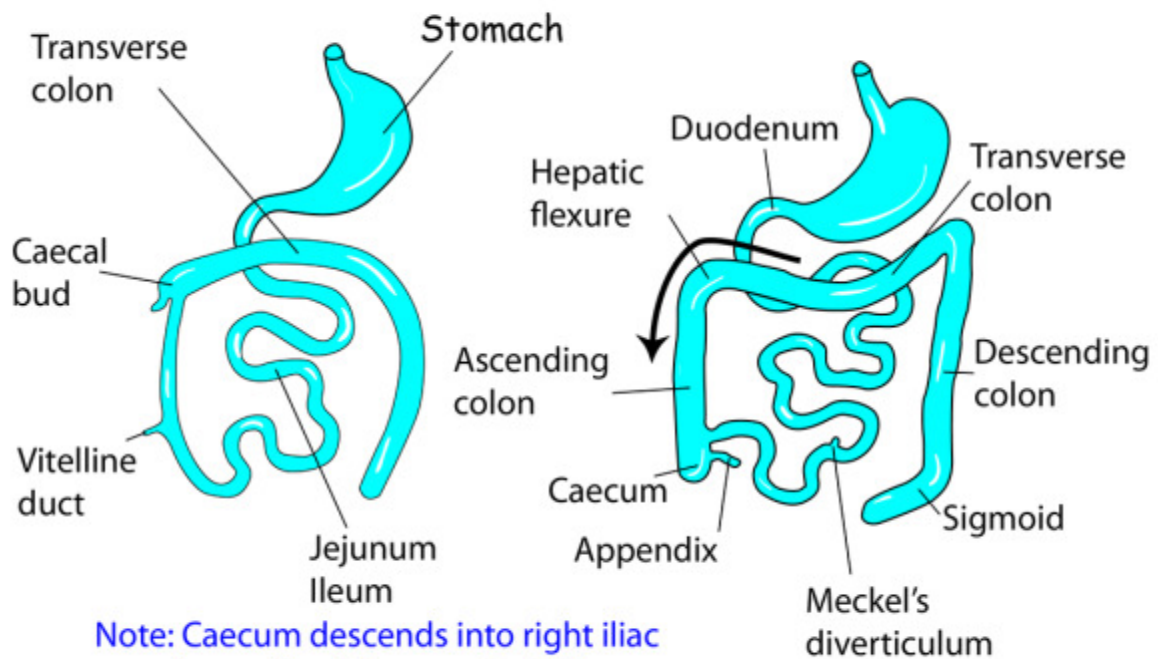


Note: Caecum ends in right hypochondrium after this first rotation

Redrawn, with permission, from Sadler TW. Langman's Medical Embryology, 11th ed. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2010

operitoneal

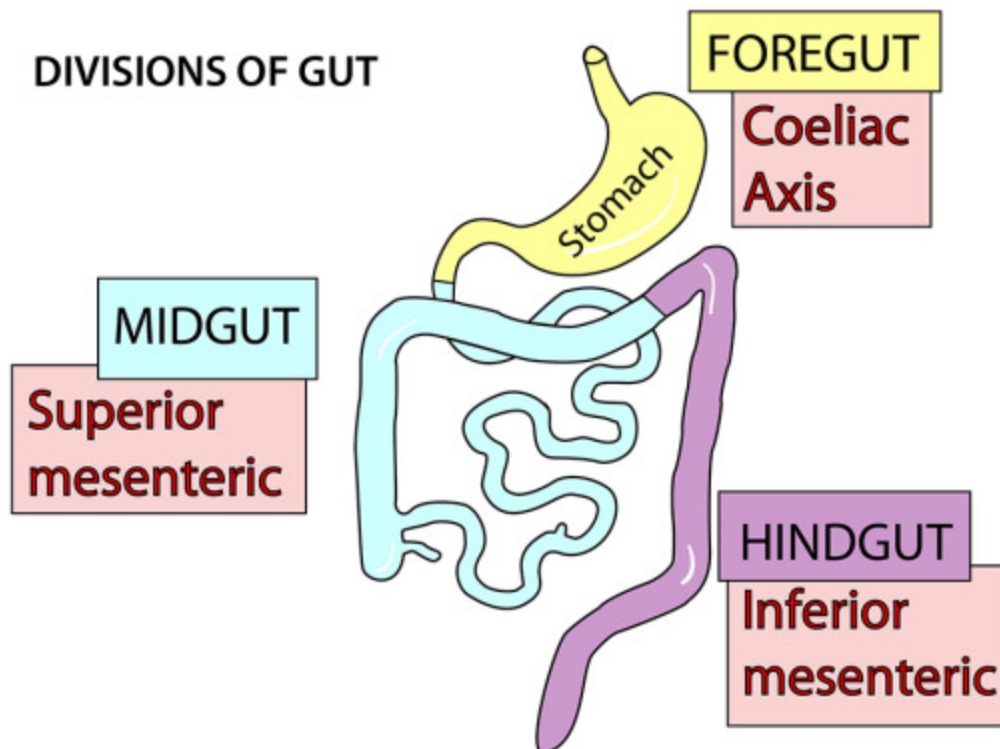
## DEVELOPING INTESTINE BEFORE AND AFTER SECOND ROTATION



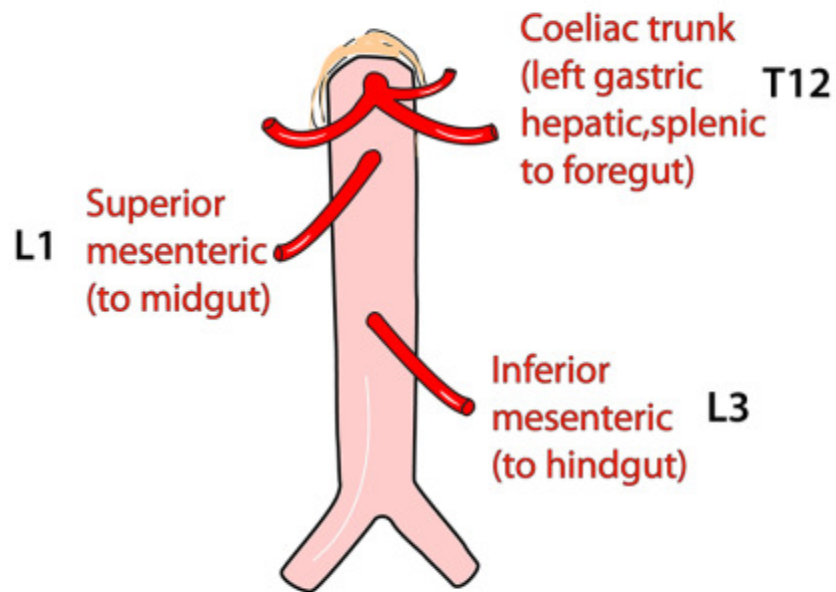
Note: Caecum descends into right iliac fossa after this second rotation

Redrawn, with permission, from Sadler TW. Langman's Medical Embryology. 11th ed. Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2010

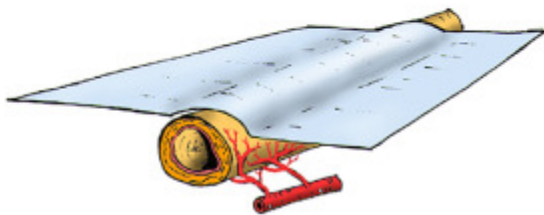
## DIVISIONS OF GUT



## ARTERIAL SUPPLY OF GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT

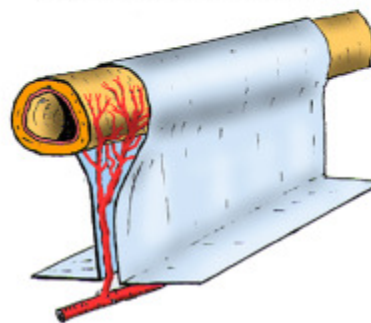


### RETROPERITONEAL

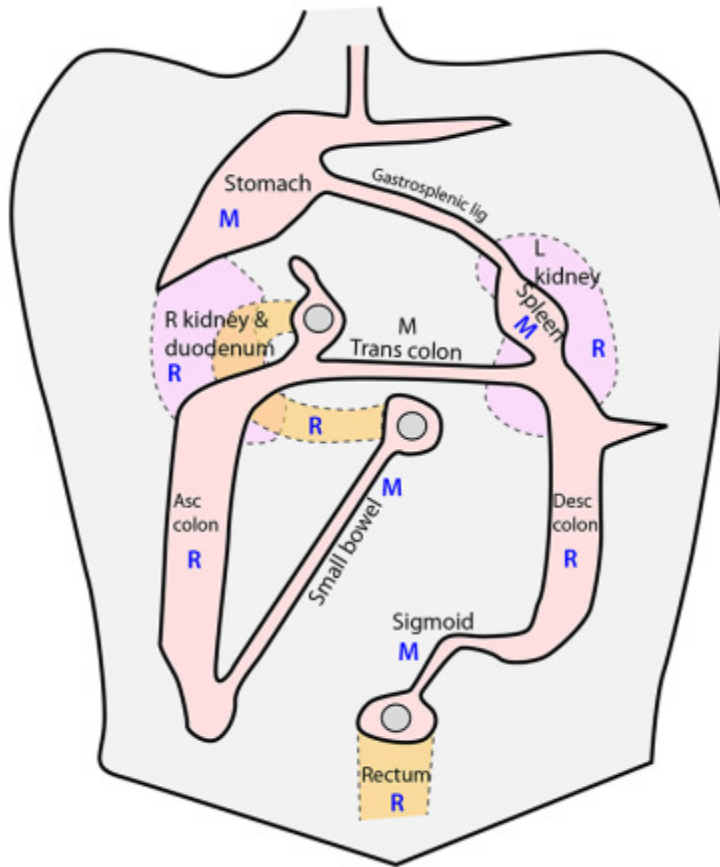


- Most of duodenum
- Ascending colon
- Descending colon
- Rectum
- Pancreas
- Kidneys

### ON A MESENTERY



- Stomach
- 1st half of 1st part of duodenum
- 2nd half of 4th part of duodenum
- All small bowel
- Caecum (size dependent)
- Appendix
- Transverse colon
- Sigmoid colon



## MESENTERY

All the intestines have been removed as far posterior as possible leaving the cut edges of the peritoneum. If the area of denuded peritoneum is narrow then the piece of bowel was on a mesentery. If it is wide then it was retroperitoneal, the exception being the stomach

M = On a mesentery

R = Retroperitoneal