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

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operitoneal
DEVELOPING INTESTINE
BEFORE AND AFTER SECOND ROTATION

Transverse colon
Caecal bud
Vitelline duct
Jejunum
ileum
Stomach
Duodenum
Hepatic flexure
Ascending colon
Caecum
Appendix
Meckel’s diverticulum
Transverse colon
Descending colon
Sigmoid

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

DIVISIONS OF GUT

FOREGUT
Coeliac Axis

MIDGUT
Superior mesenteric

HINDGUT
Inferior mesenteric

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ARterial Supply of Gastro-intestinal Tract

Coeliac trunk
(left gastric hepatic, splenic to foregut)

Superior mesenteric (to midgut)

Inferior mesenteric (to hindgut)

L1

T12

L3

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.

\[ M = \text{On a mesentery} \]
\[ R = \text{Retroperitoneal} \]