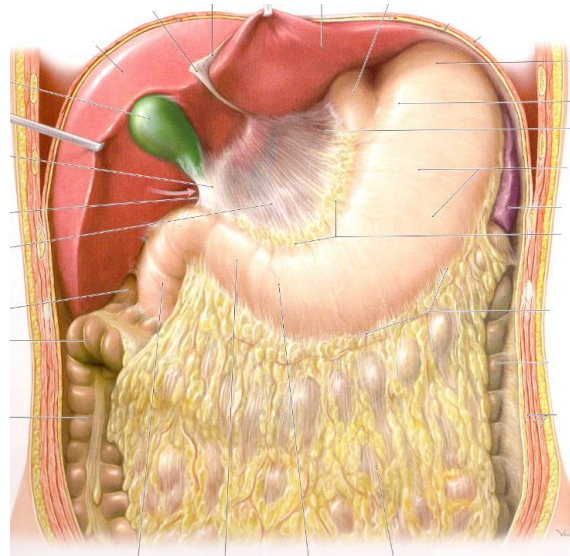


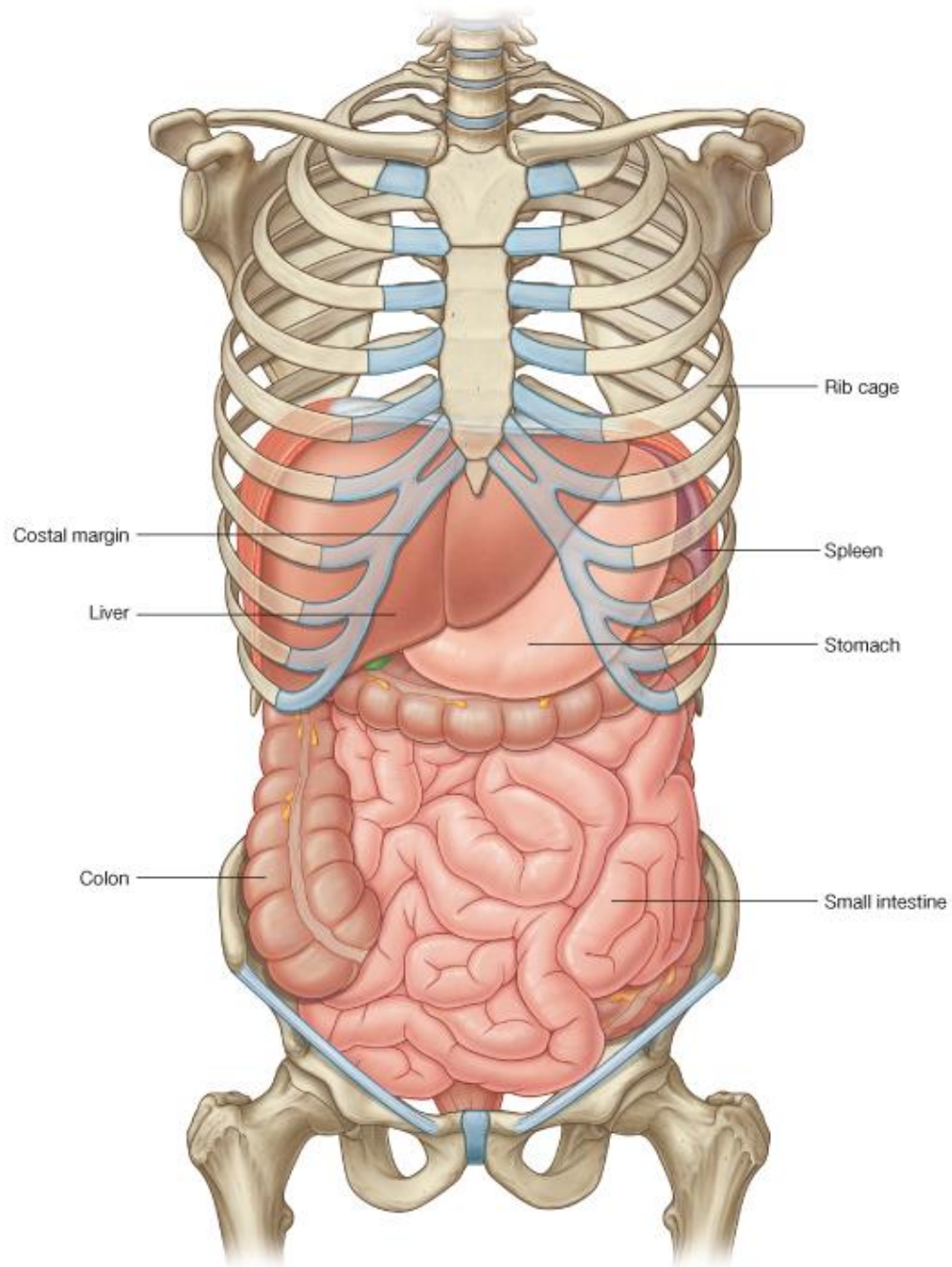
# Peritoneum

## Cross sections

### Abdominal cavity



**János Hanics M.D.**



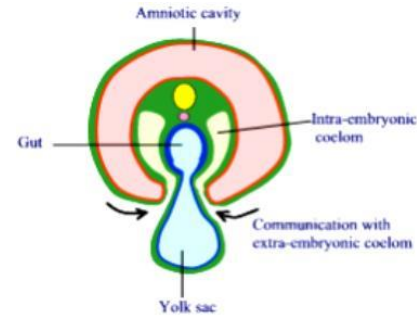
**The peritoneum is the largest serous membrane of the human body.**

**Derives from lateral plates of mesoderm.**

It has two layers:

- 1. parietal peritoneum**
- 2. visceral peritoneum**

They have a continuous mesothelial layer



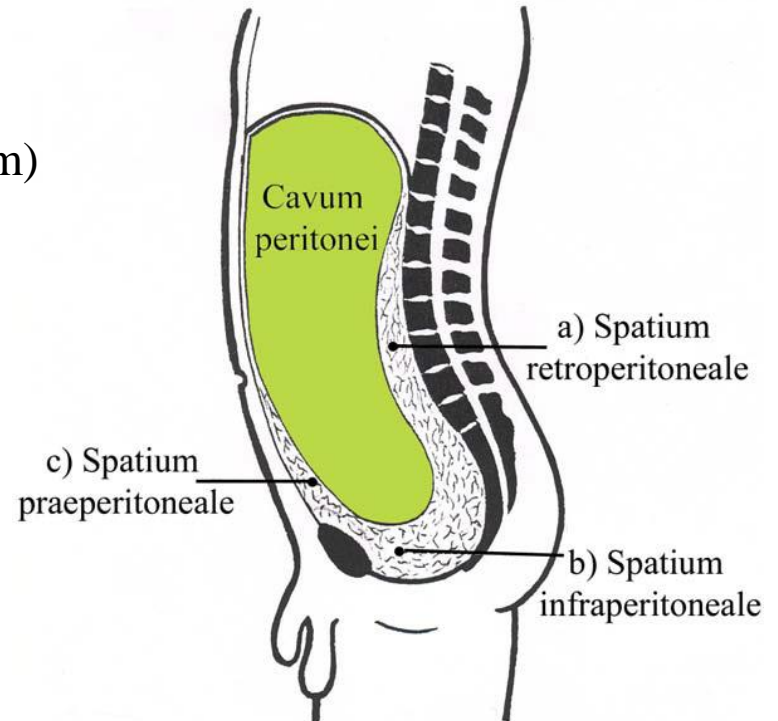
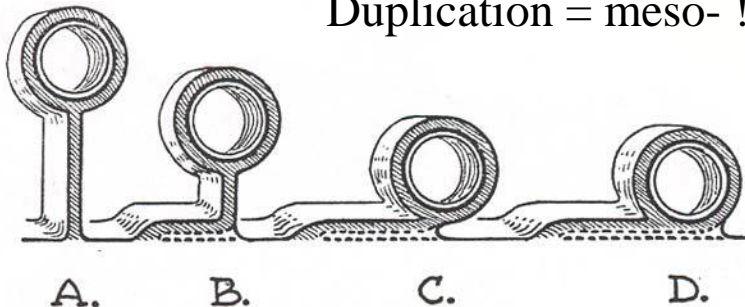
Abdominal and pelvic organs and structures – according to their peritoneal relations - can be divided into 2 main groups:

**Intraperitoneal** - covered by peritoneum and generally they have a duplication

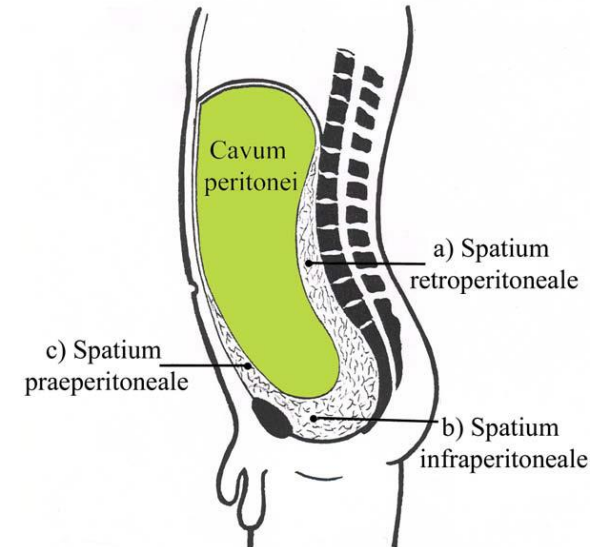
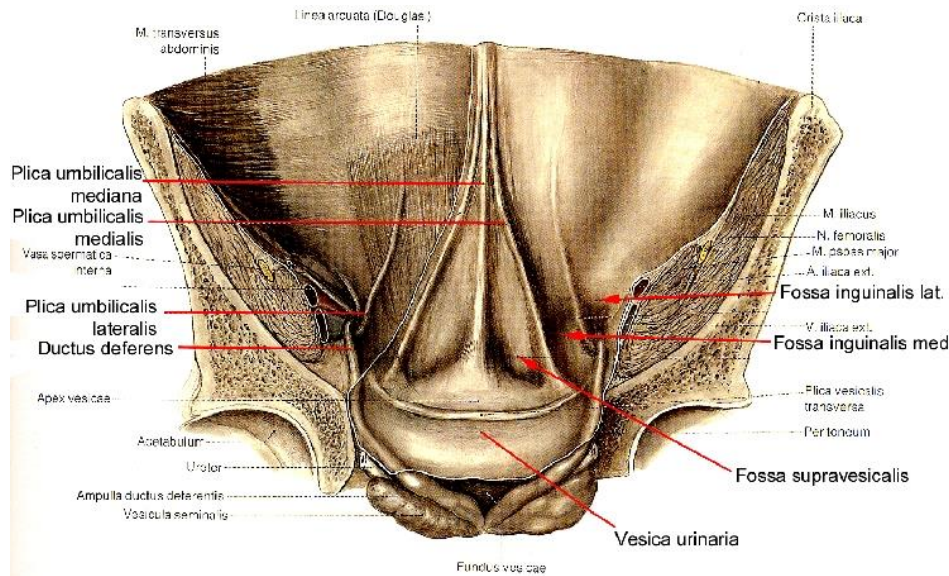
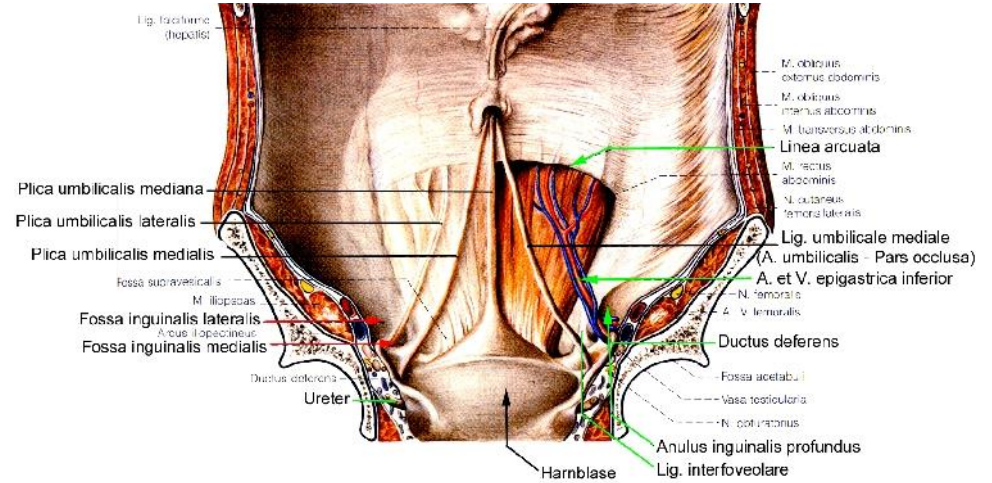
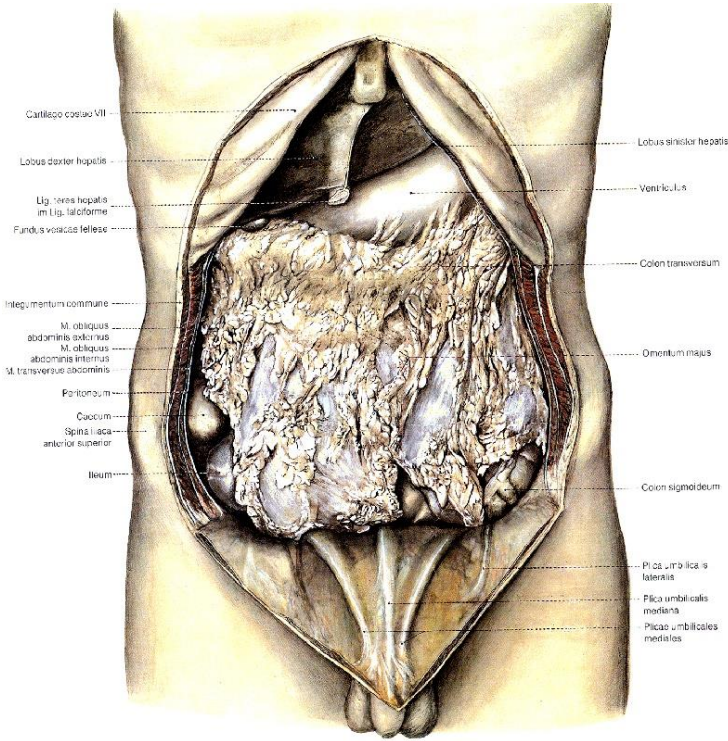
**Extraperitoneal** (not surrounded by the peritoneum) within this:

- Praeperitoneal
- Retroperitoneal (secunder and primary)
- Infraperitoneal structures.

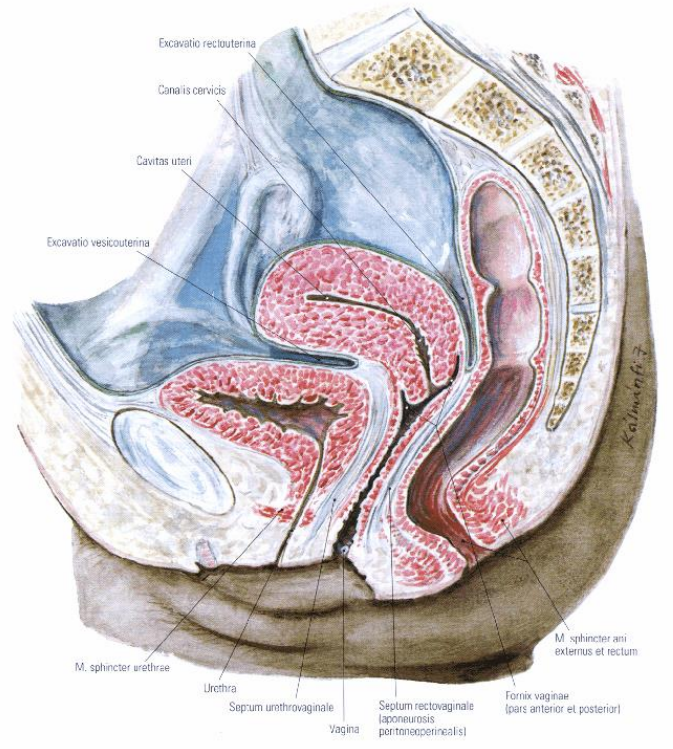
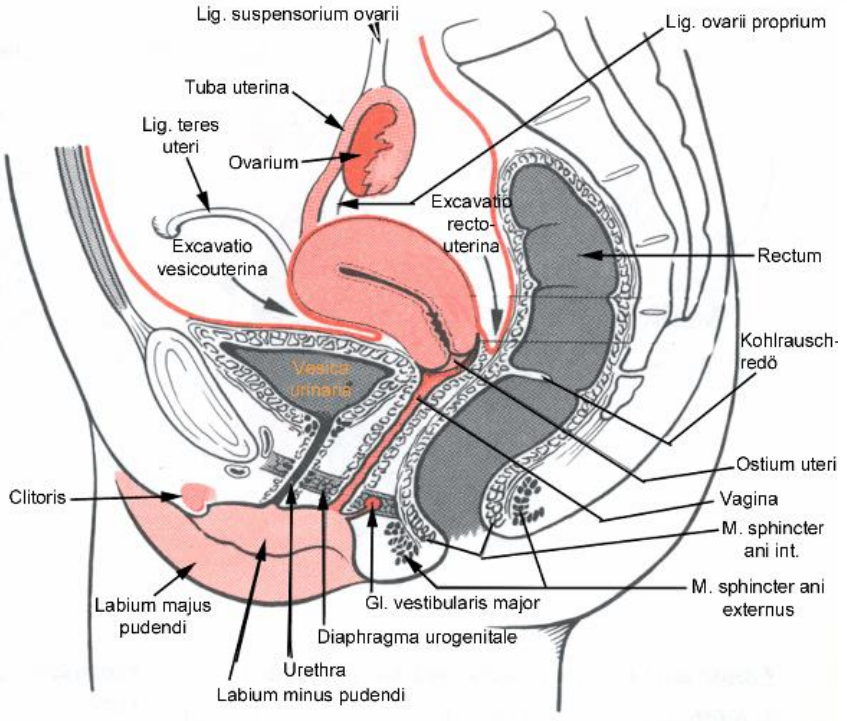
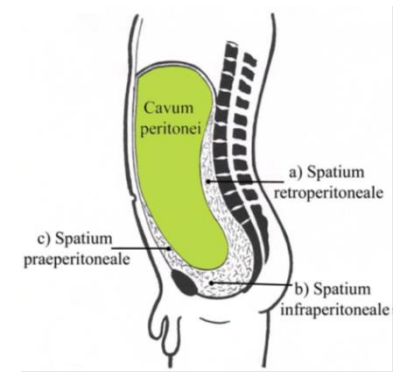
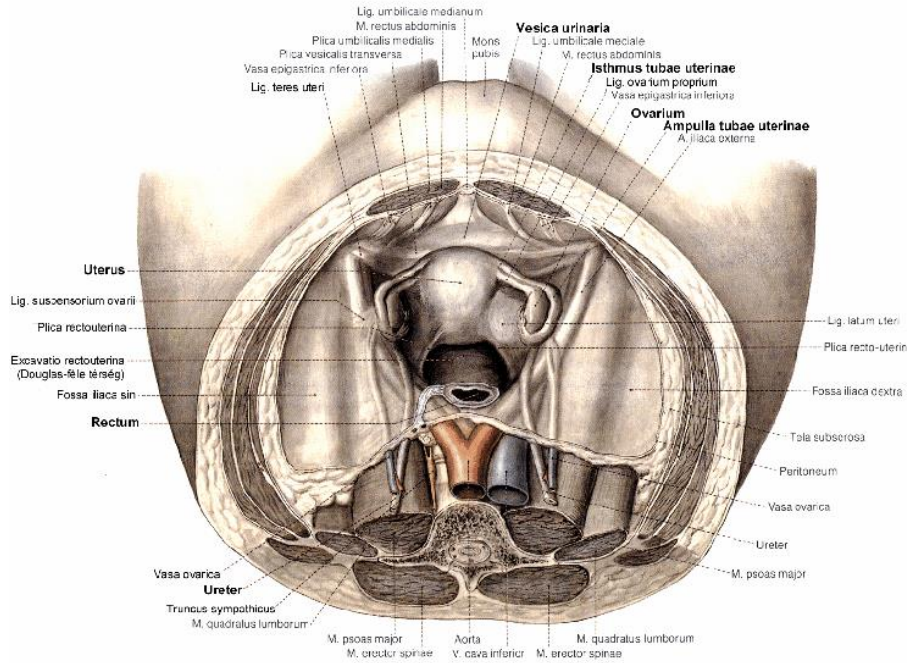
Duplication = meso- !!!!



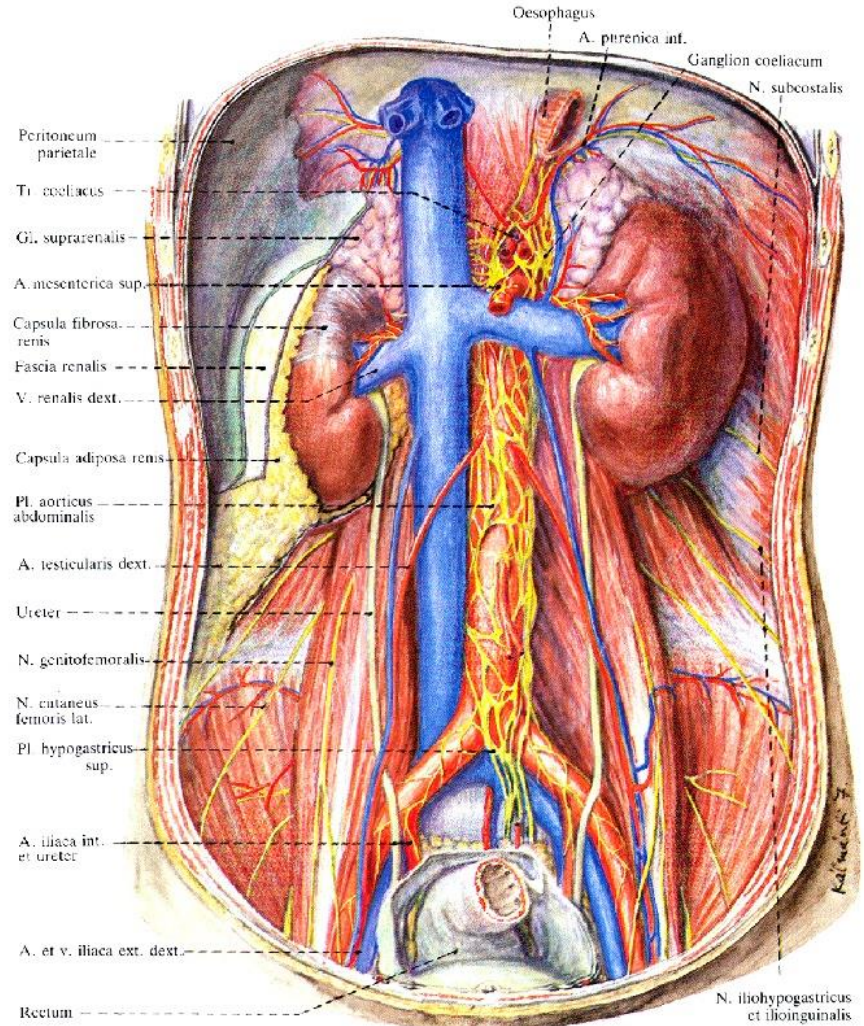
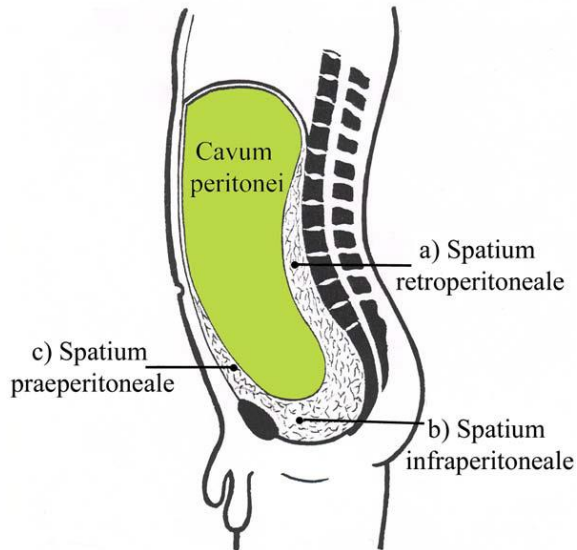
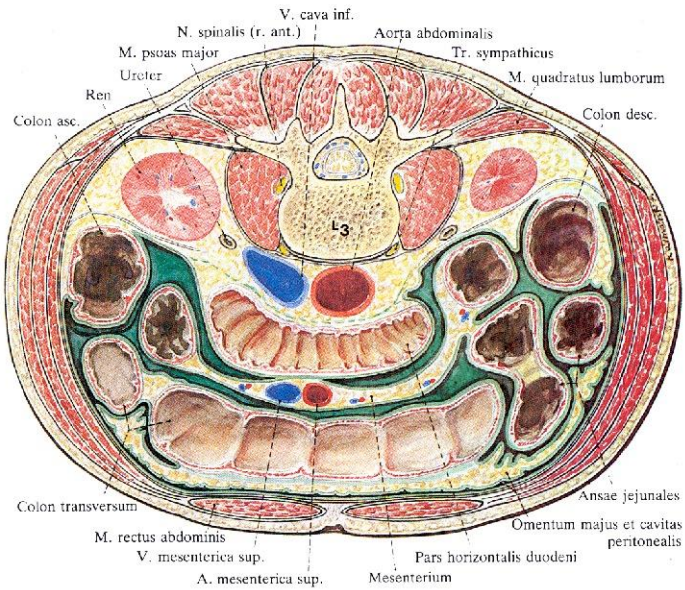
# Praeperitoneal organs umbilical folds



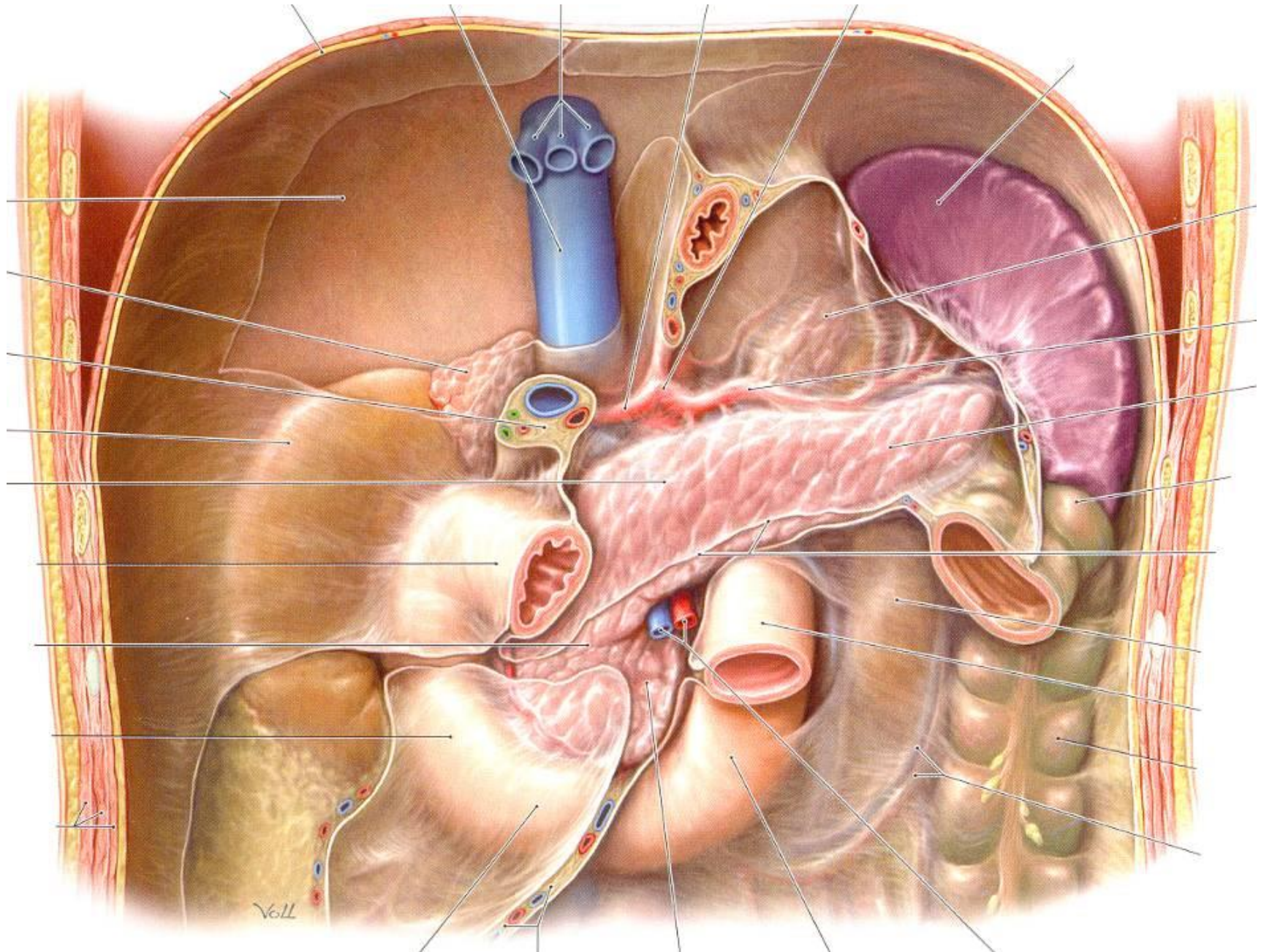
# Infraperitoneal organs



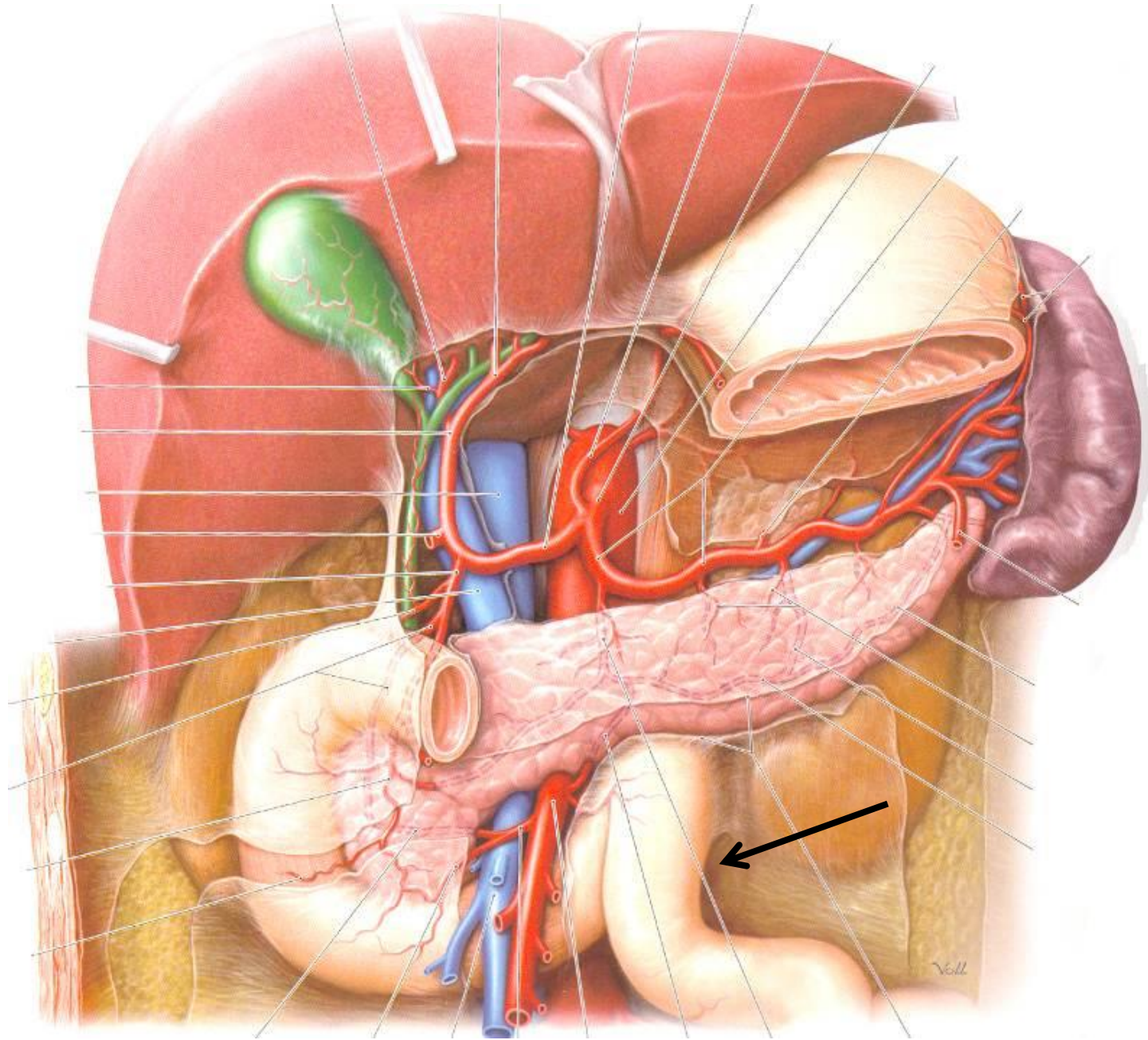
# (primary) Retroperitoneal organs



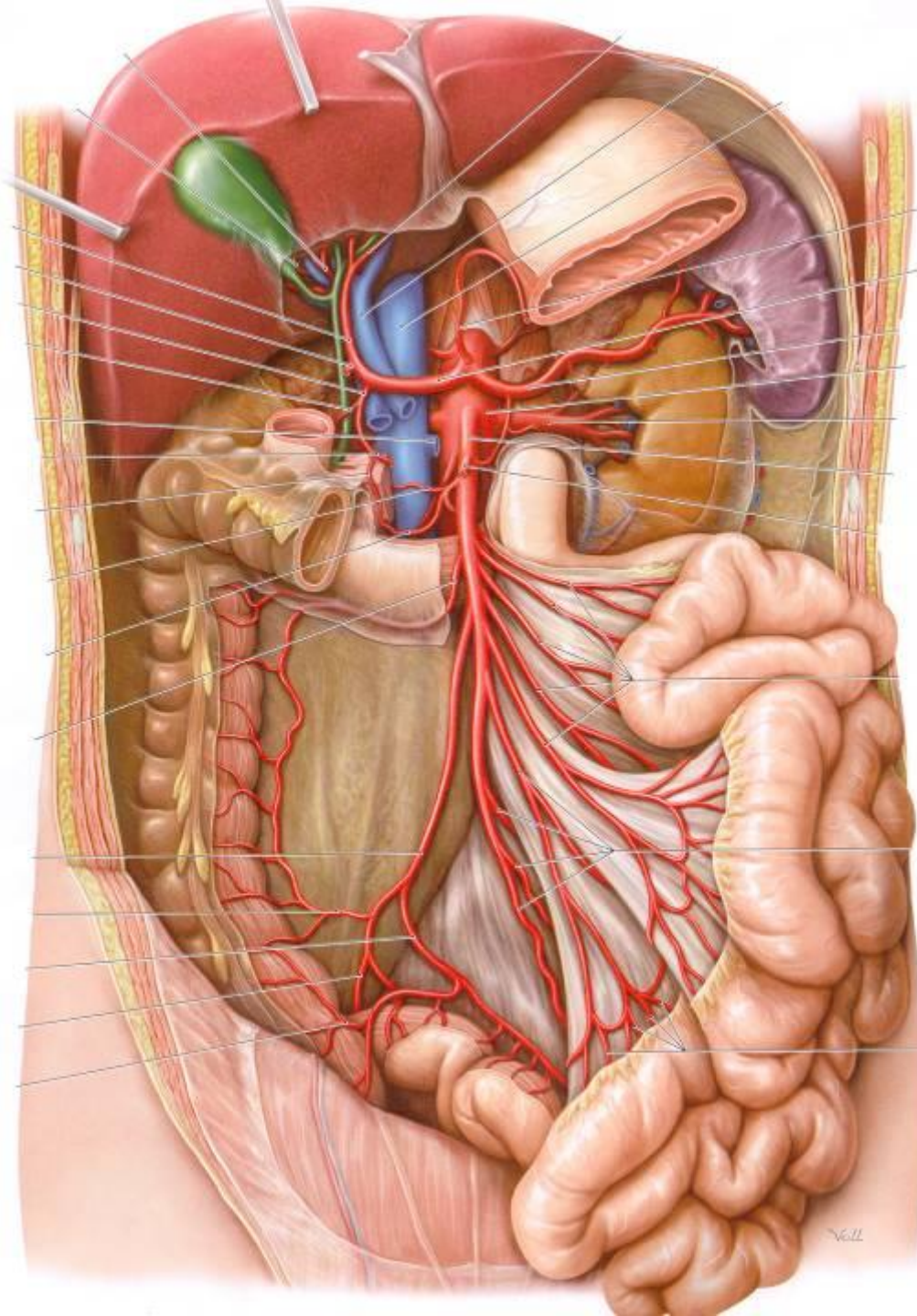
# (Secunder) Retroperitoneal organs

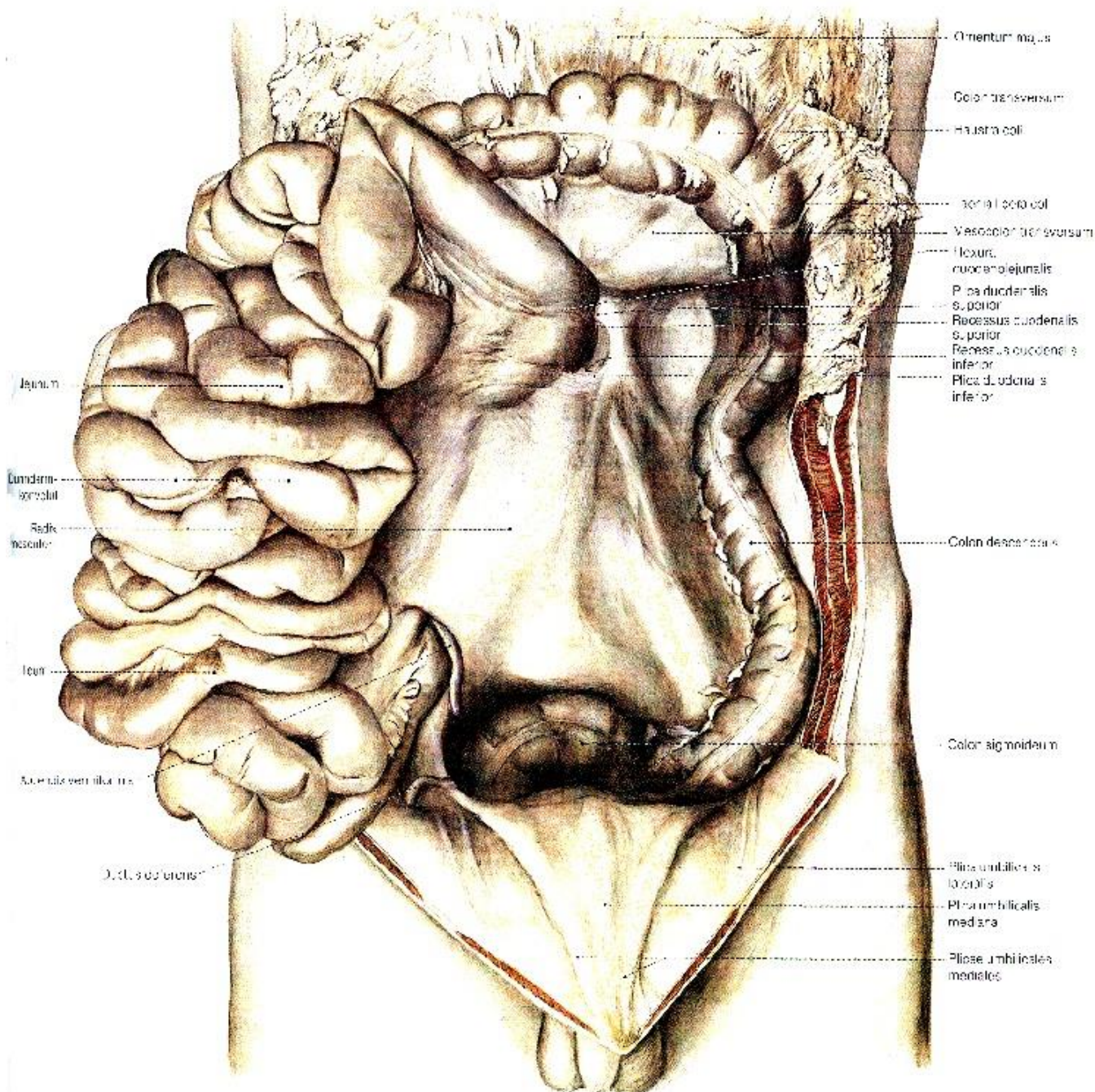


# Intraperitoneal organs









Jejunum

Duodenum  
superius

Radix  
mesocoli

Ileon

Arteria  
venae iliacae

D. D. superior

Omentum  
majus

Colon  
transversum

Haustra  
coli

Flexura  
colica

Vesicula  
transversa

Flexura  
duodenojejunalis

Pars  
duodenalis  
superior

Recessus  
duodenalis  
superior

Recessus  
duodenalis  
inferior

Plica  
duodenalis  
inferior

Colon  
descendens

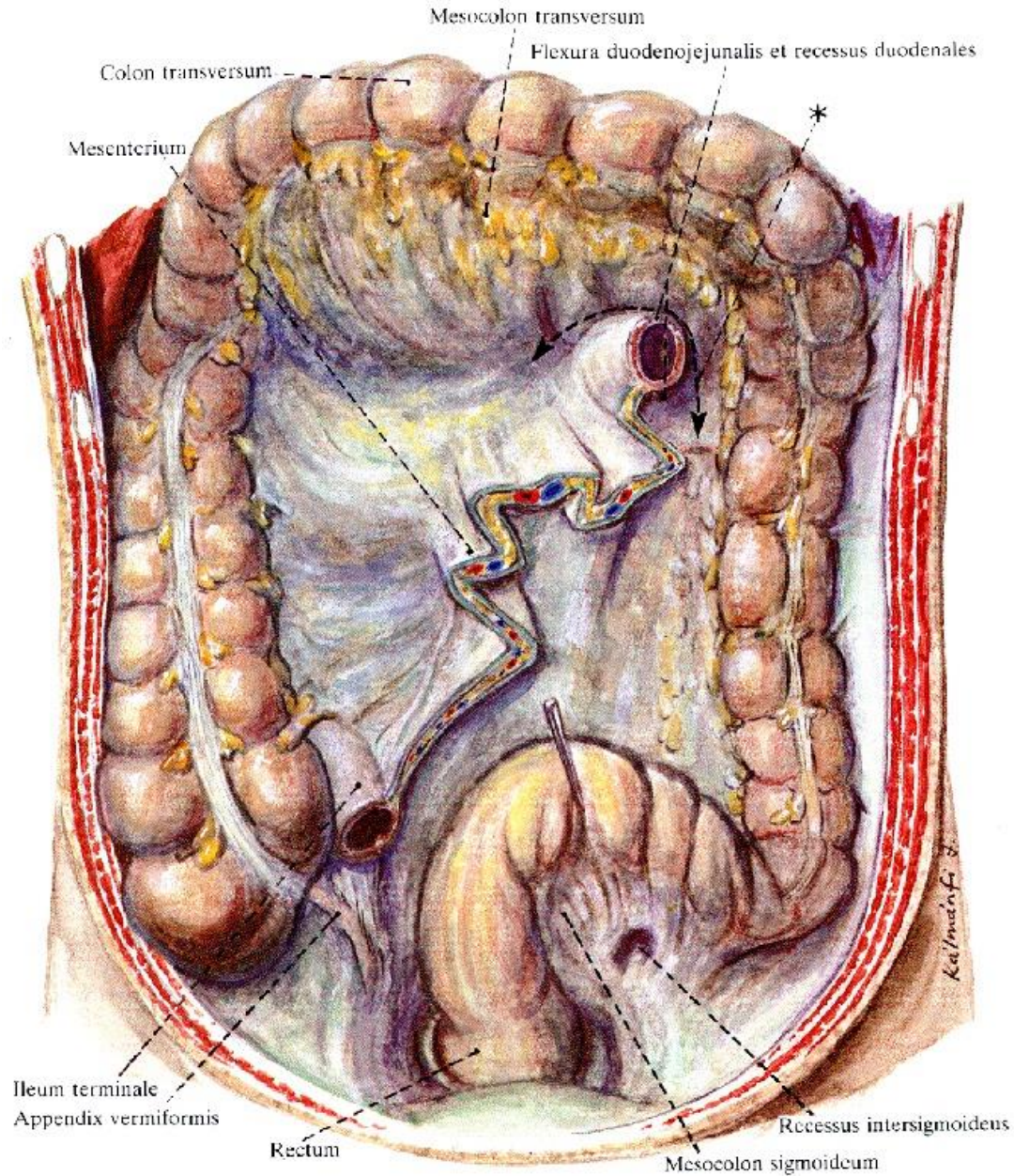
Colon  
sigmoidum

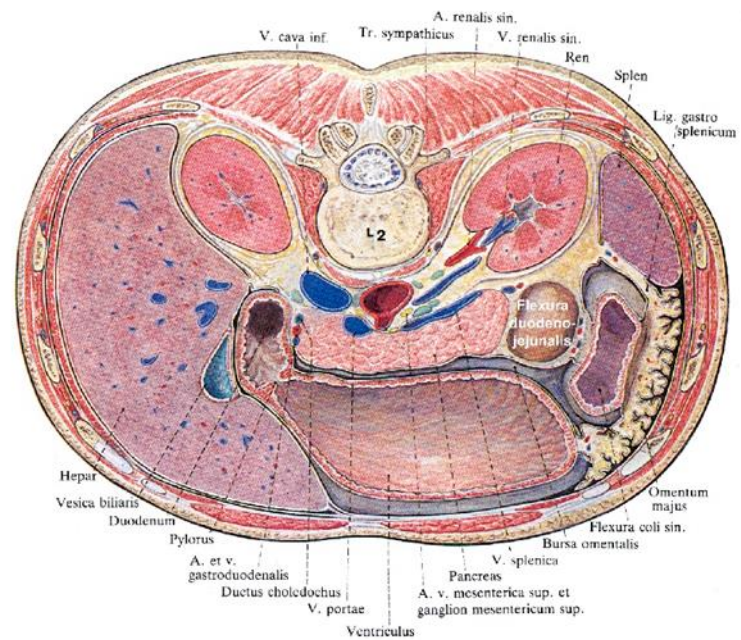
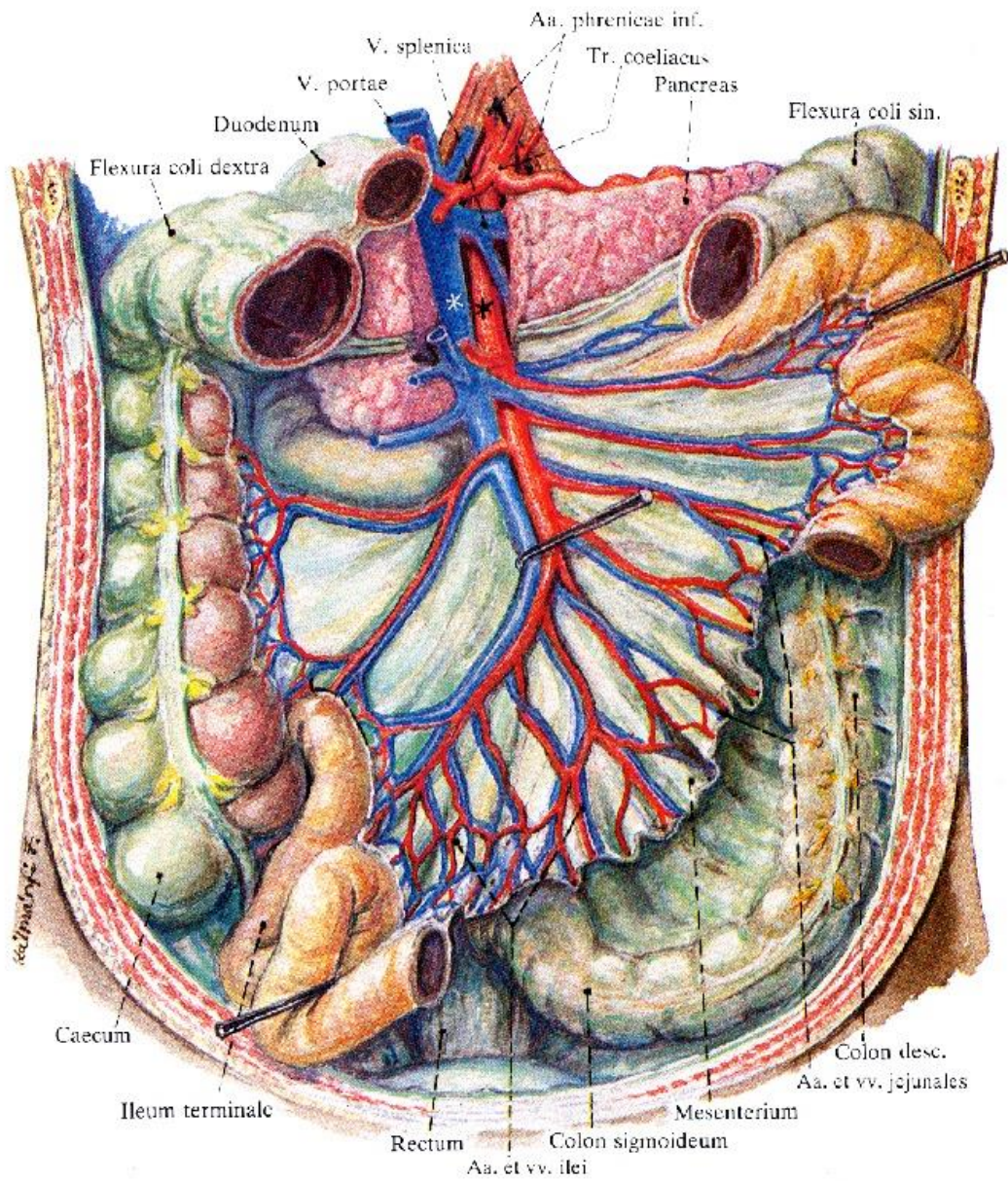
Plica  
umbilicalis  
lateralis

Plica  
umbilicalis  
mediana

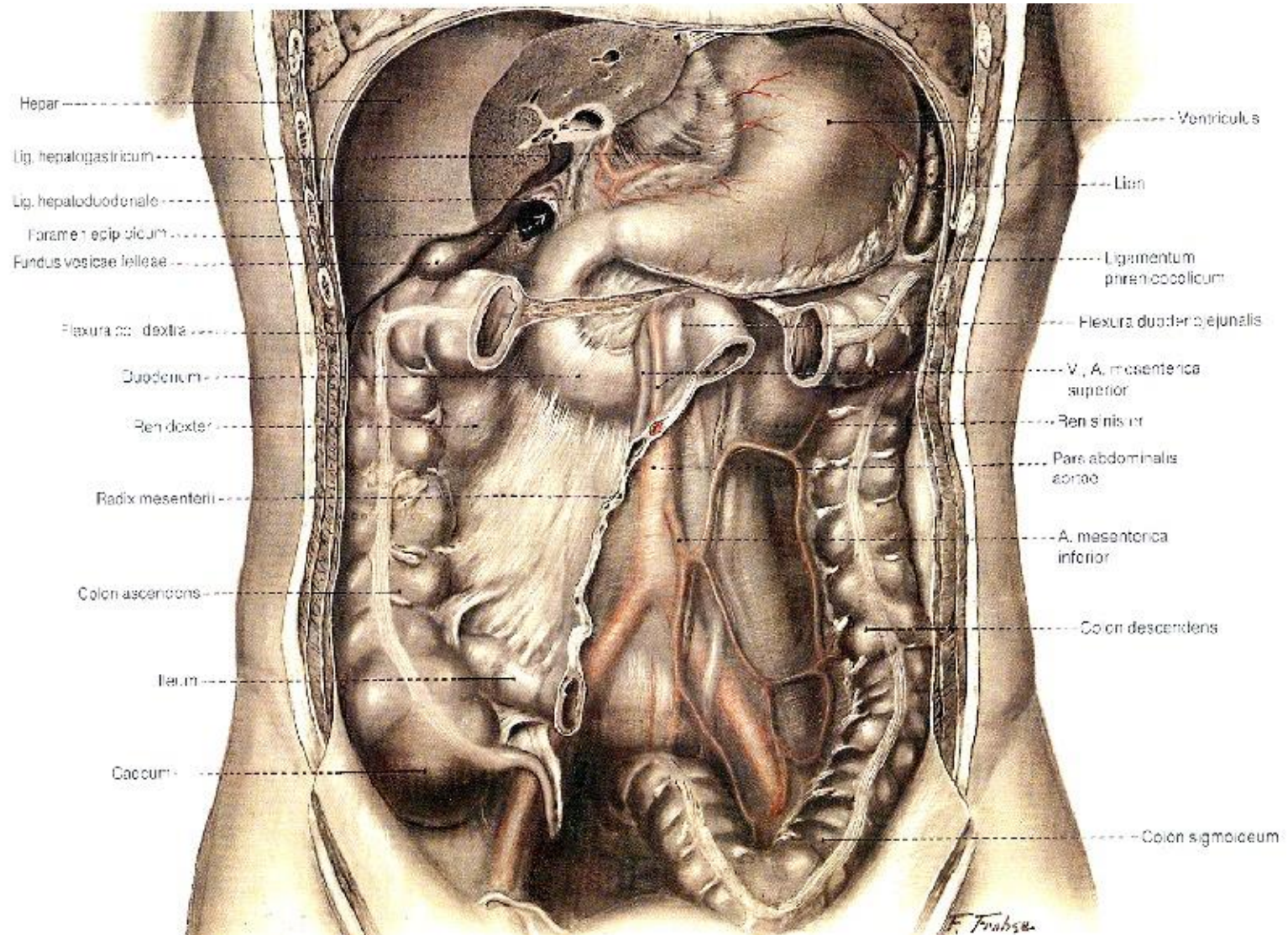
Plicae  
umbilicales  
mediales

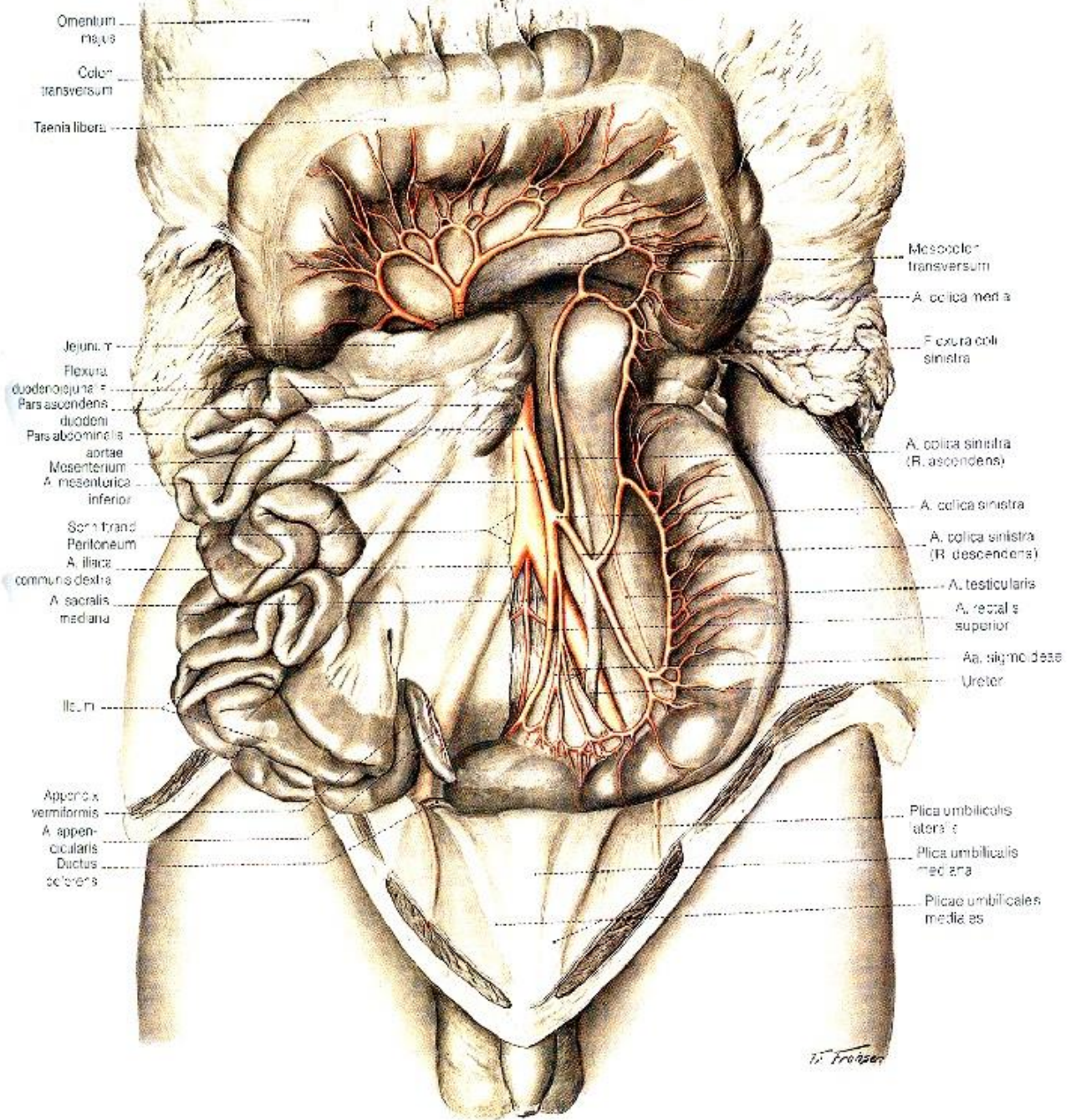
# Mesentery (root of the mesentery)





# Transverse mesocolon, mesosigmoideum



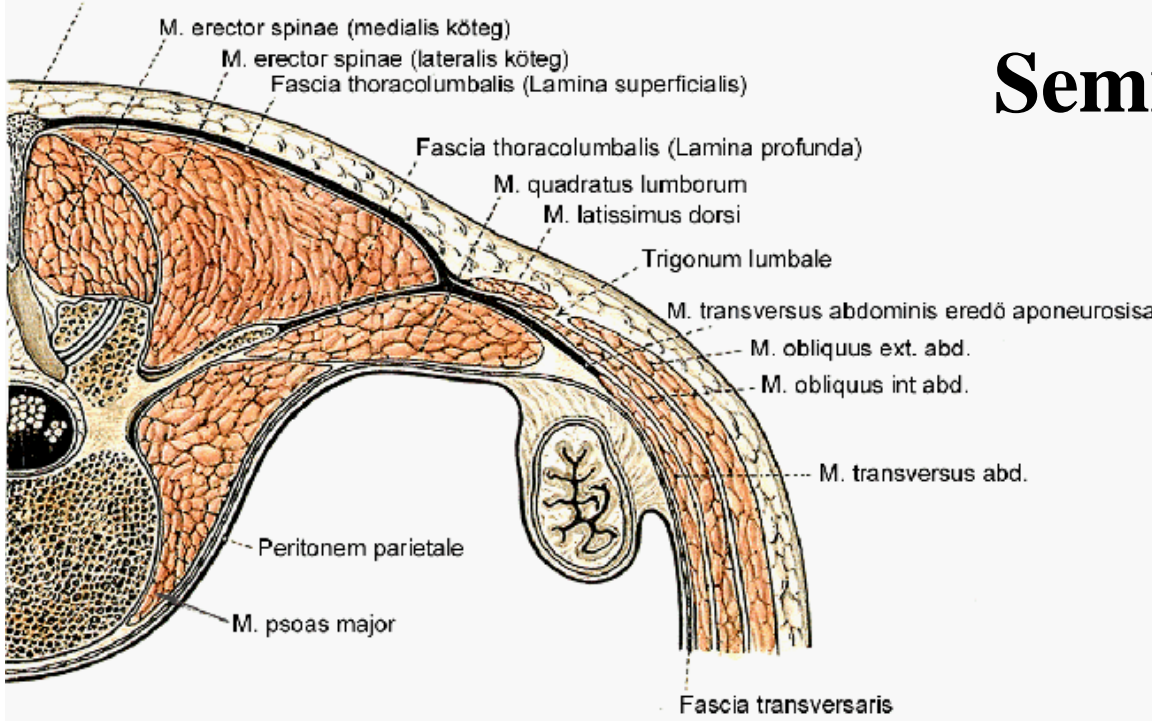


Omentum minus  
 Colon transversum  
 Taenia libera  
 Jejunum  
 Flexura duodenojejunalis  
 Pars ascendens duodeni  
 Pars abdominalis aortae  
 Mesenterium A. mesenterica inferior  
 Semitransversarium Peritoneum  
 A. iliaca communis dextra  
 A. sacralis mediana  
 Ileum  
 Appendix vermiformis  
 A. appendicularis  
 Ductus biliaris

Mesocolon transversum  
 A. colica media  
 Flexura coli sinistra  
 A. colica sinistra (R. ascendens)  
 A. colica sinistra  
 A. colica sinistra (R. descendens)  
 A. testicularis  
 A. rectalis superior  
 Aa. sigmoideae  
 Ureter  
 Plica umbilicalis lateralis  
 Plica umbilicalis mediana  
 Plicae umbilicales mediae

H. Frazer

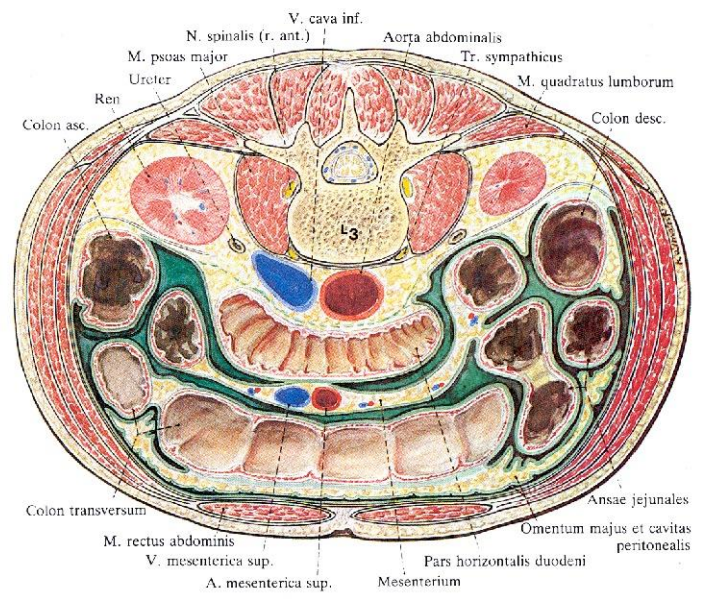
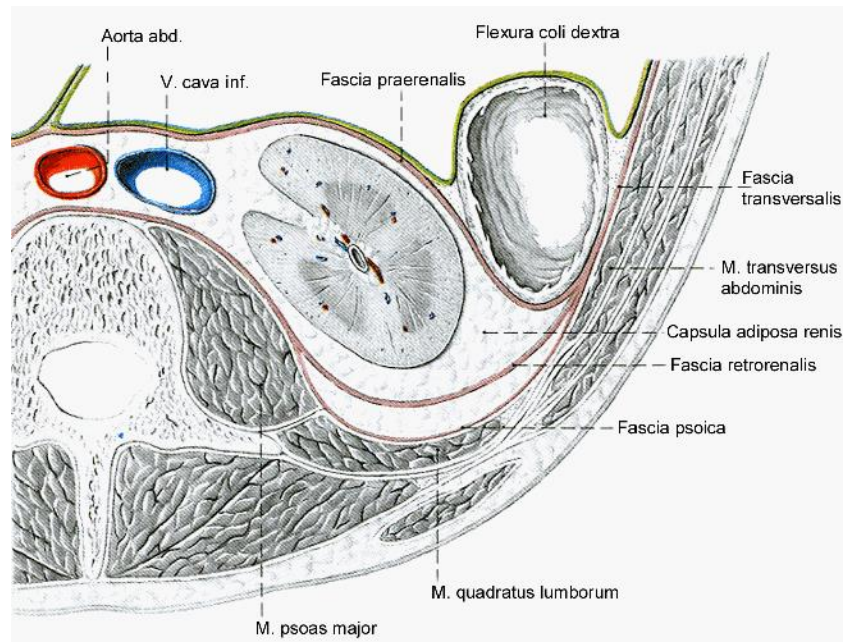
Lig. supraspinale



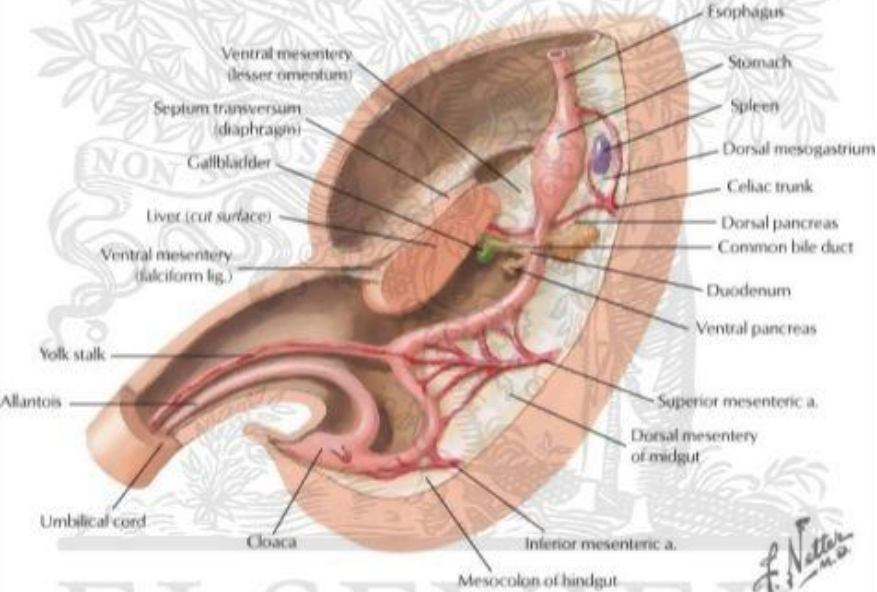
# Semi-intraperitoneal!!!

What is the situation with rectum???

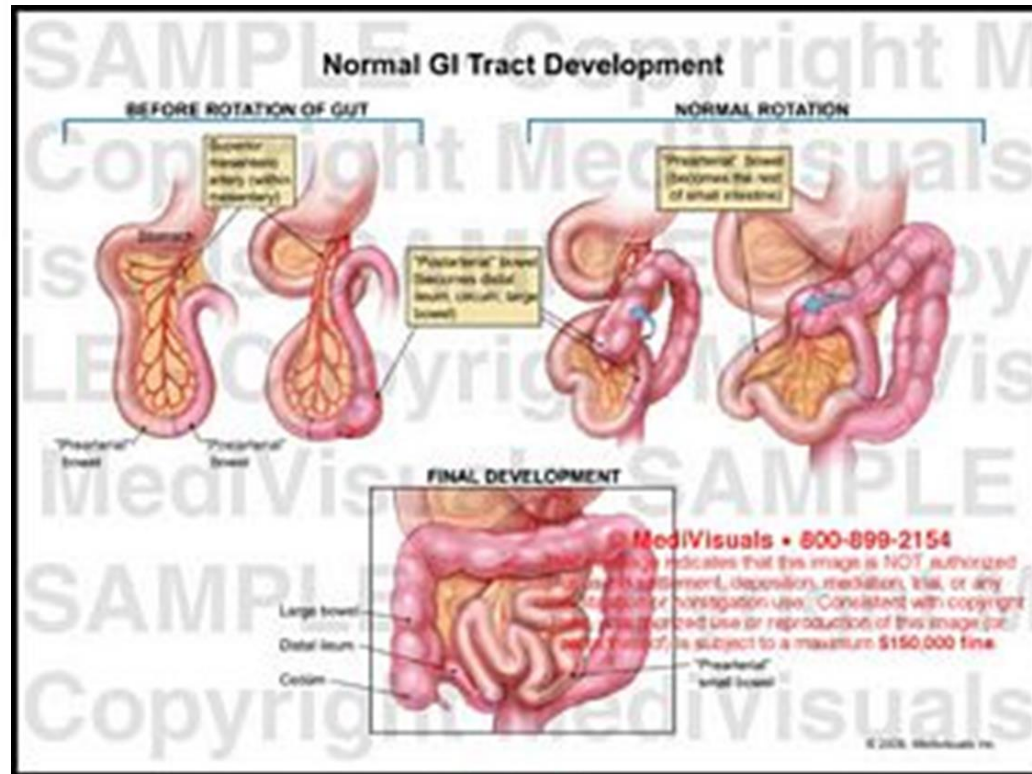
- intra
- retro
- infra



5 weeks



## Development



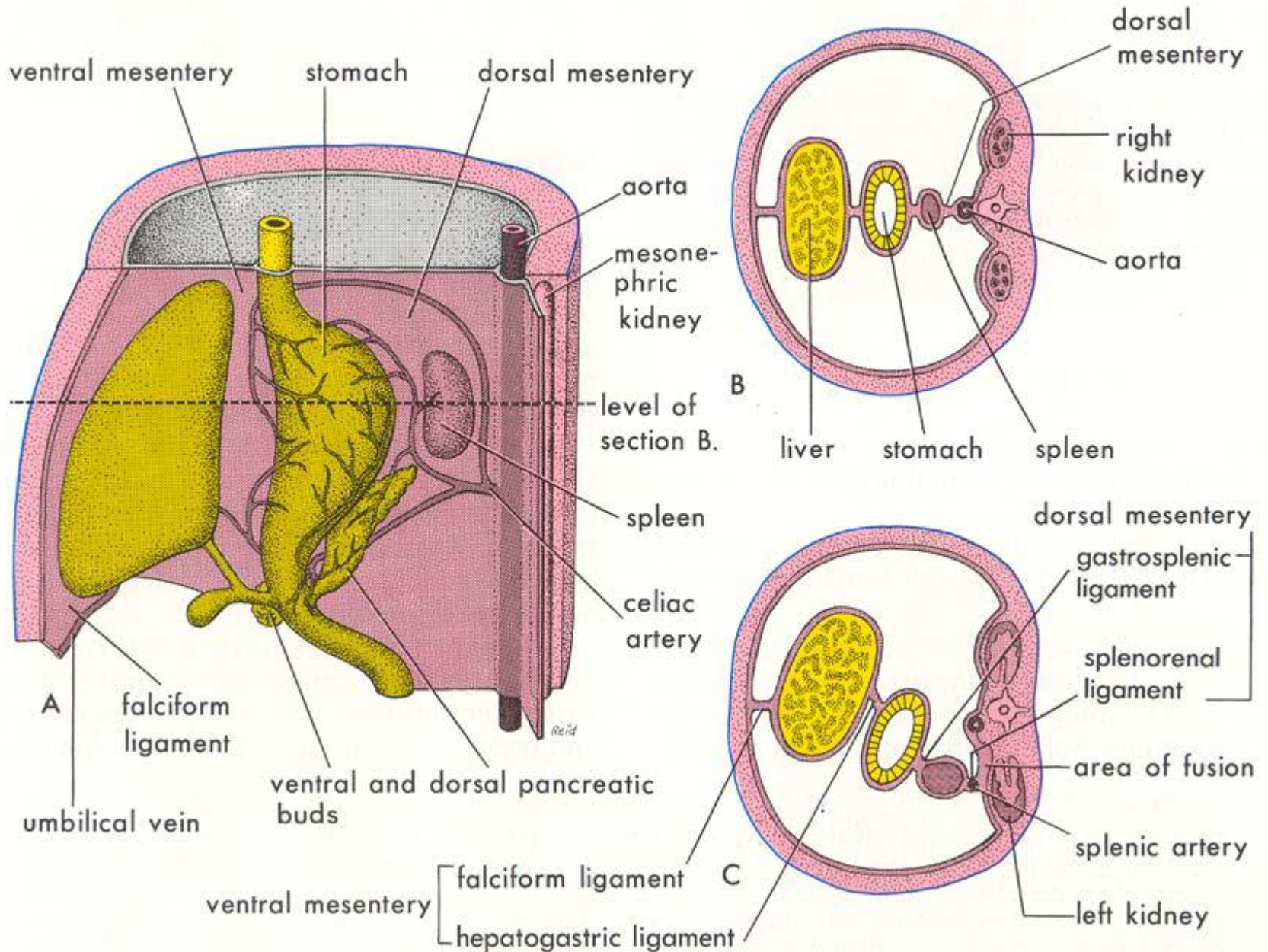
**Ventral mesentery**  
**Dorsal mesentery**

© ELSEVIER, INC. - NETTERIMAGES.COM

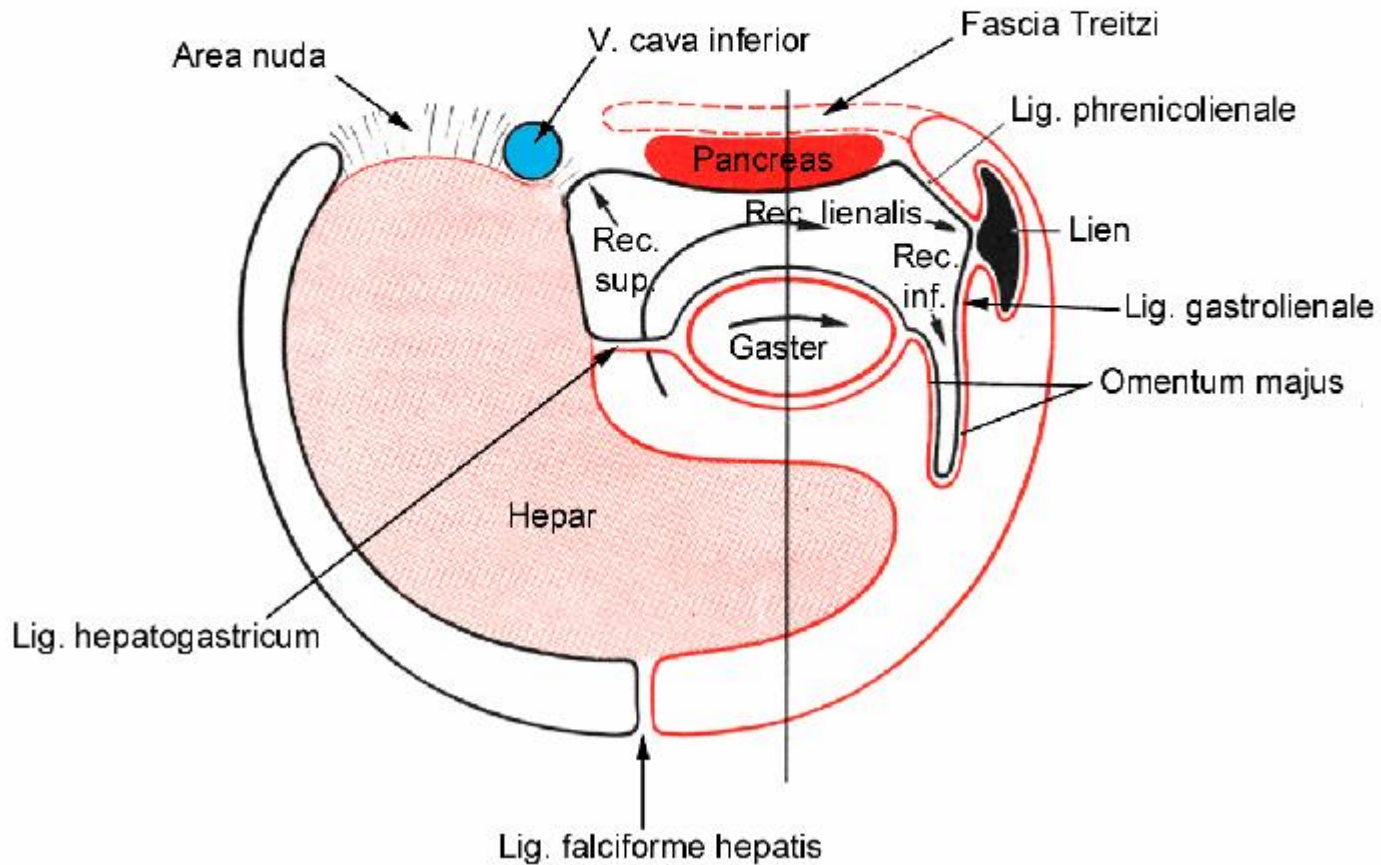
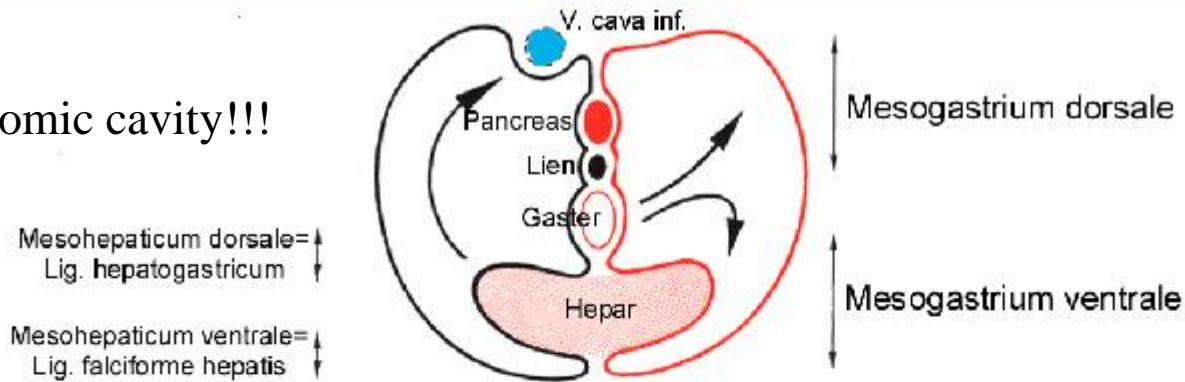
Exhib# 401176-01X

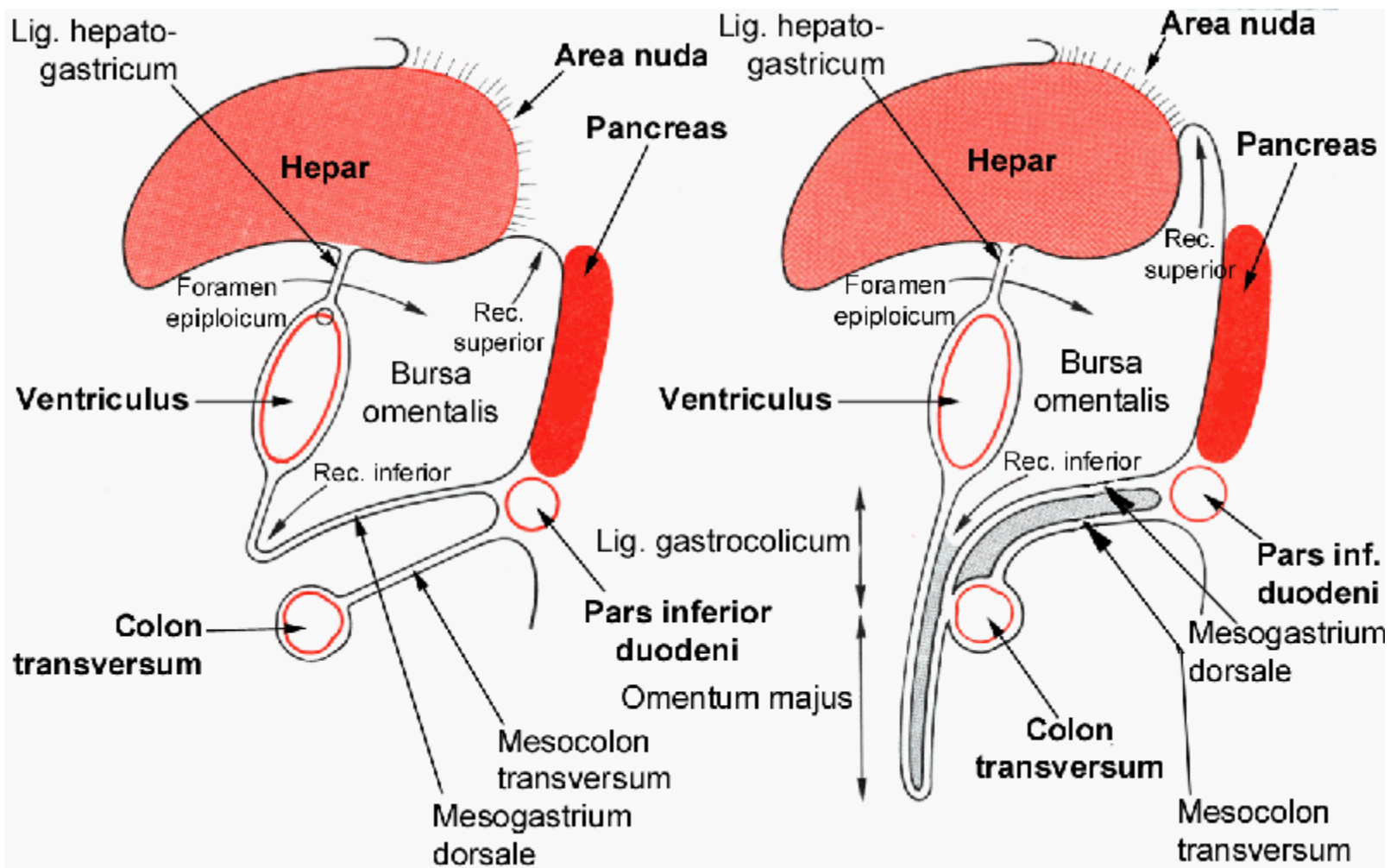


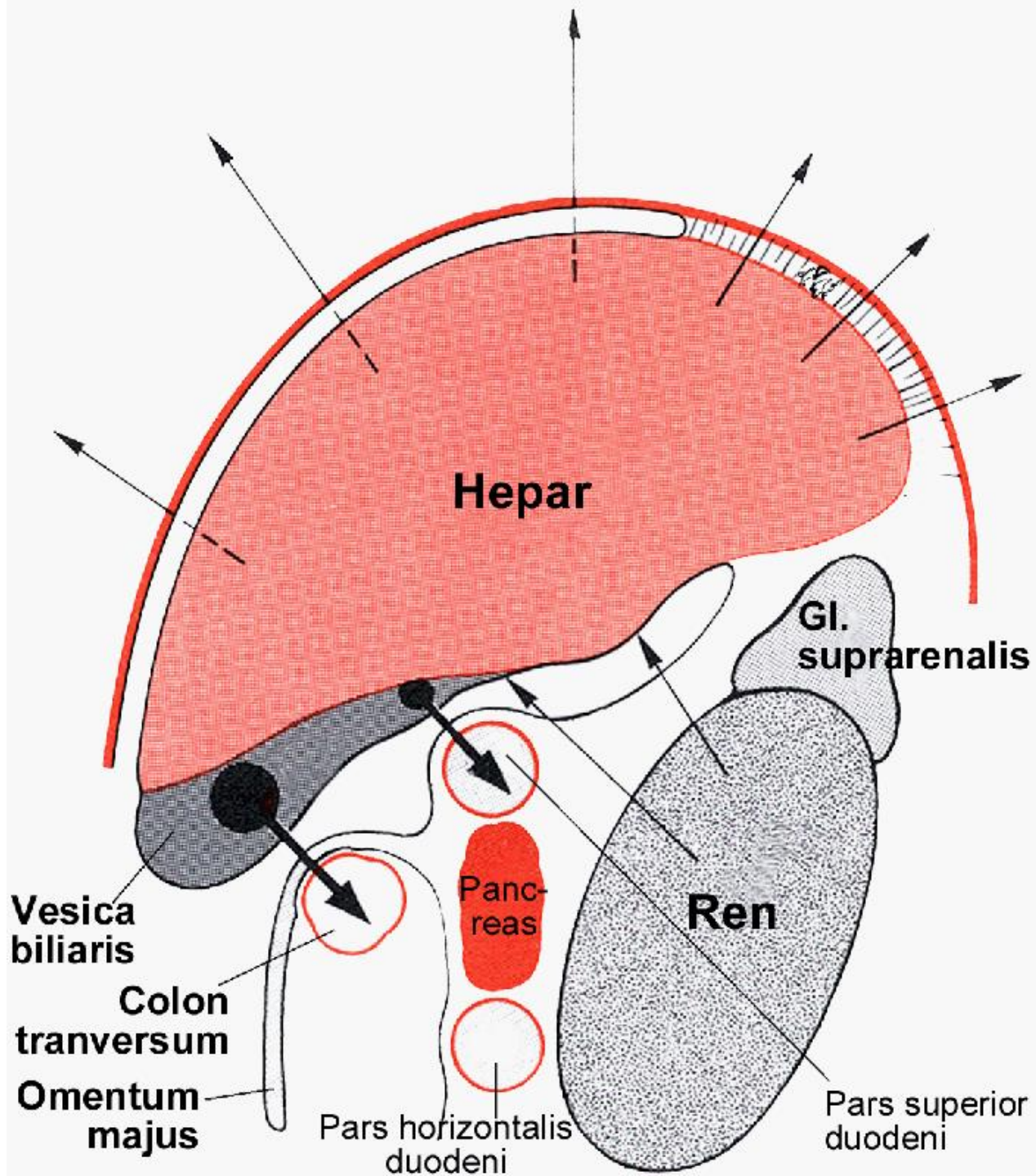
Following the developmental events, we can understand the origin of the duplications



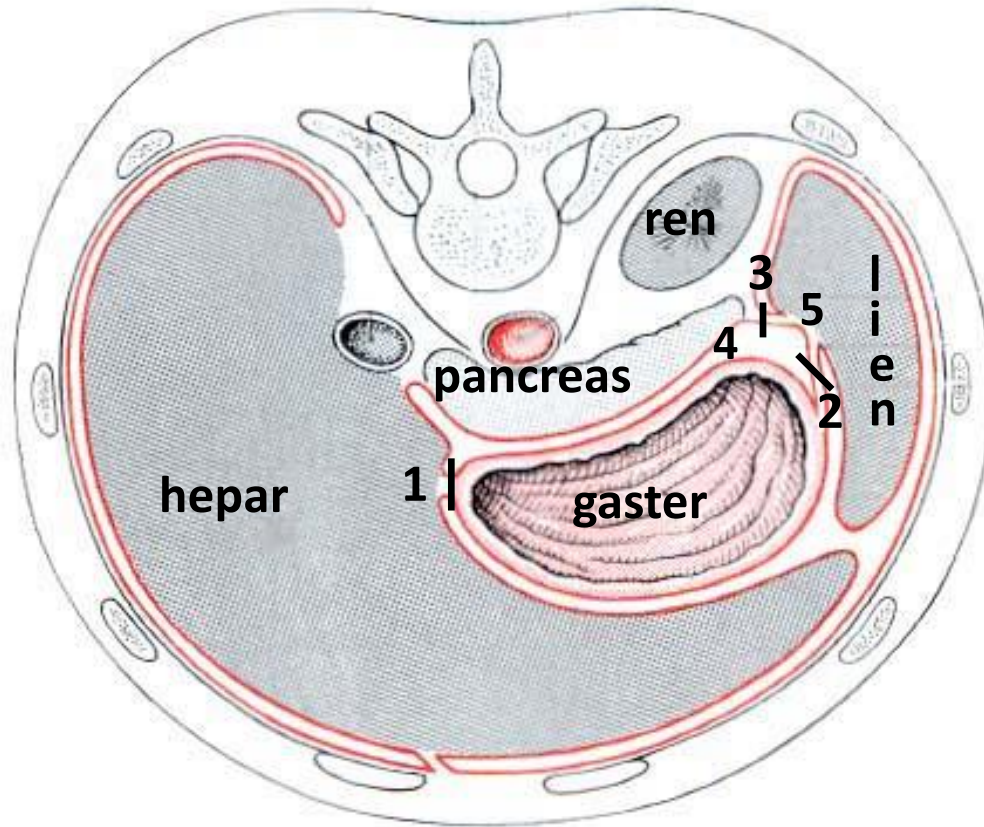
# Right celomic cavity!!!





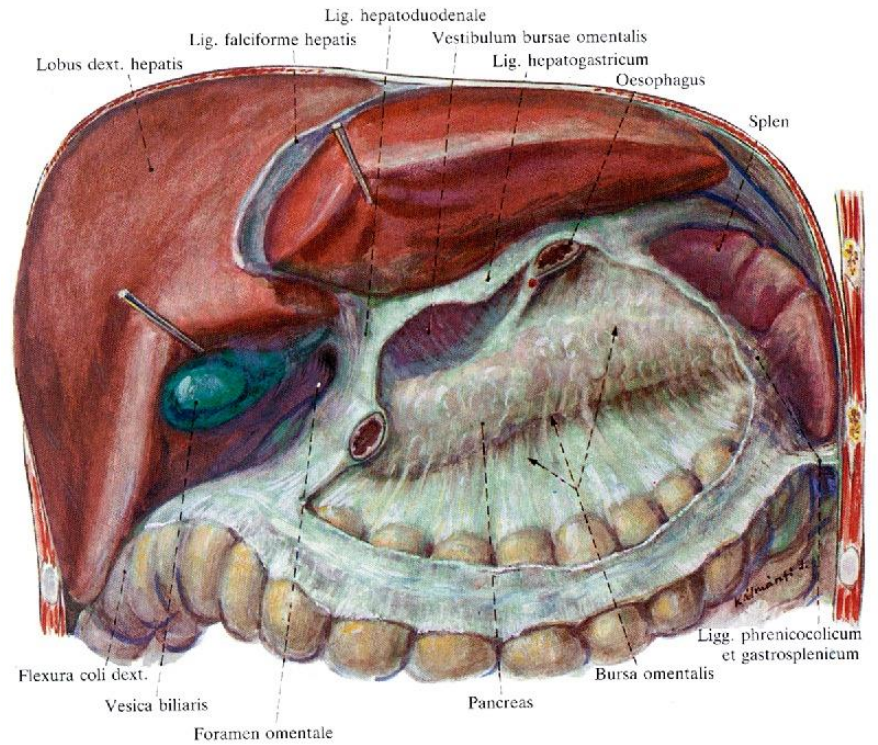
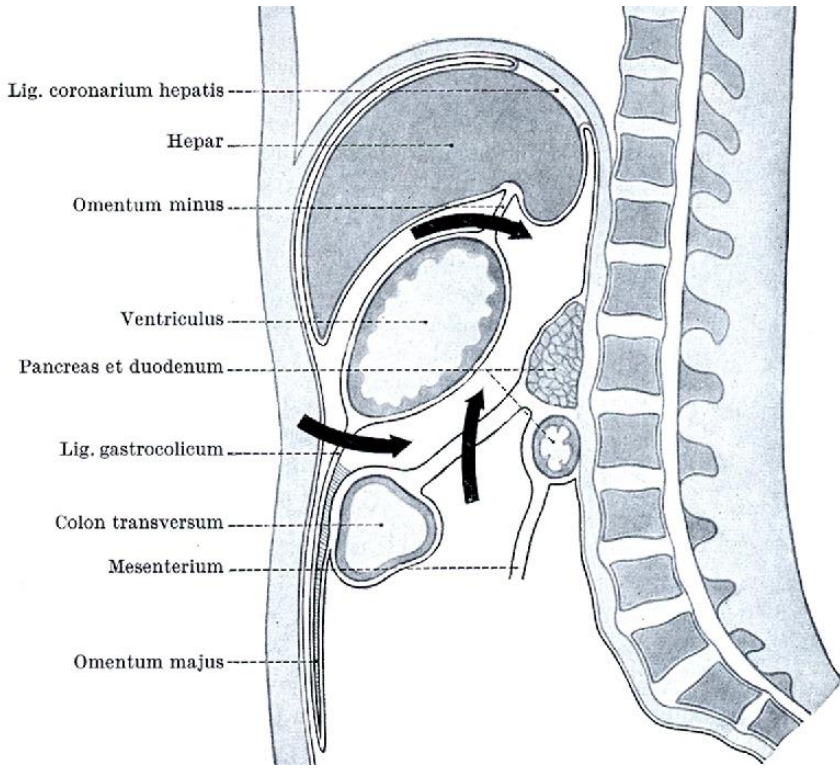


# Omental bursa



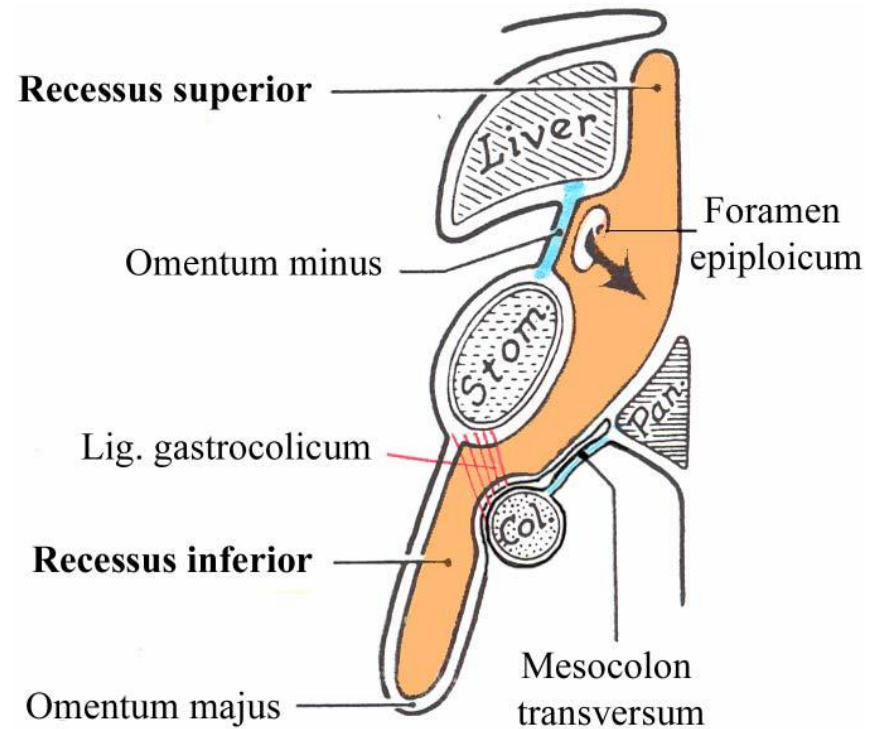
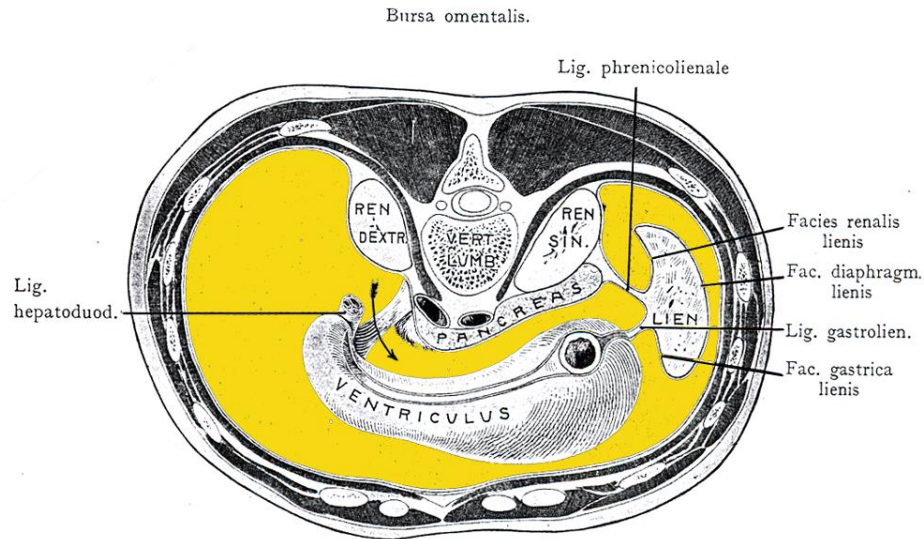
1. Hepatogastric ligament
2. Gastrosplenic ligament
3. Phrenicolienal ligament
4. OMENTAL BURSA
5. Splenic (lienal) recess

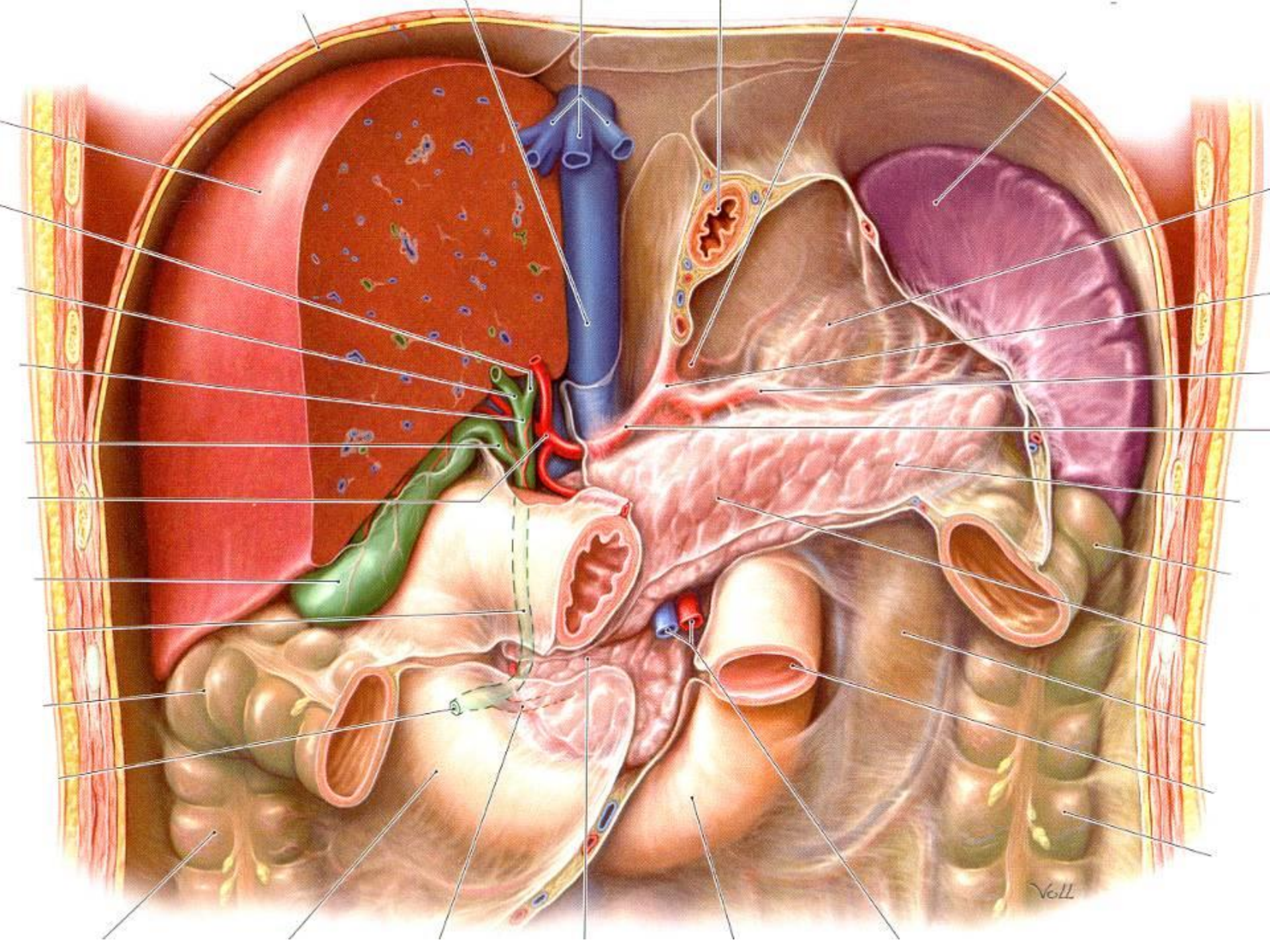
# Omental bursa



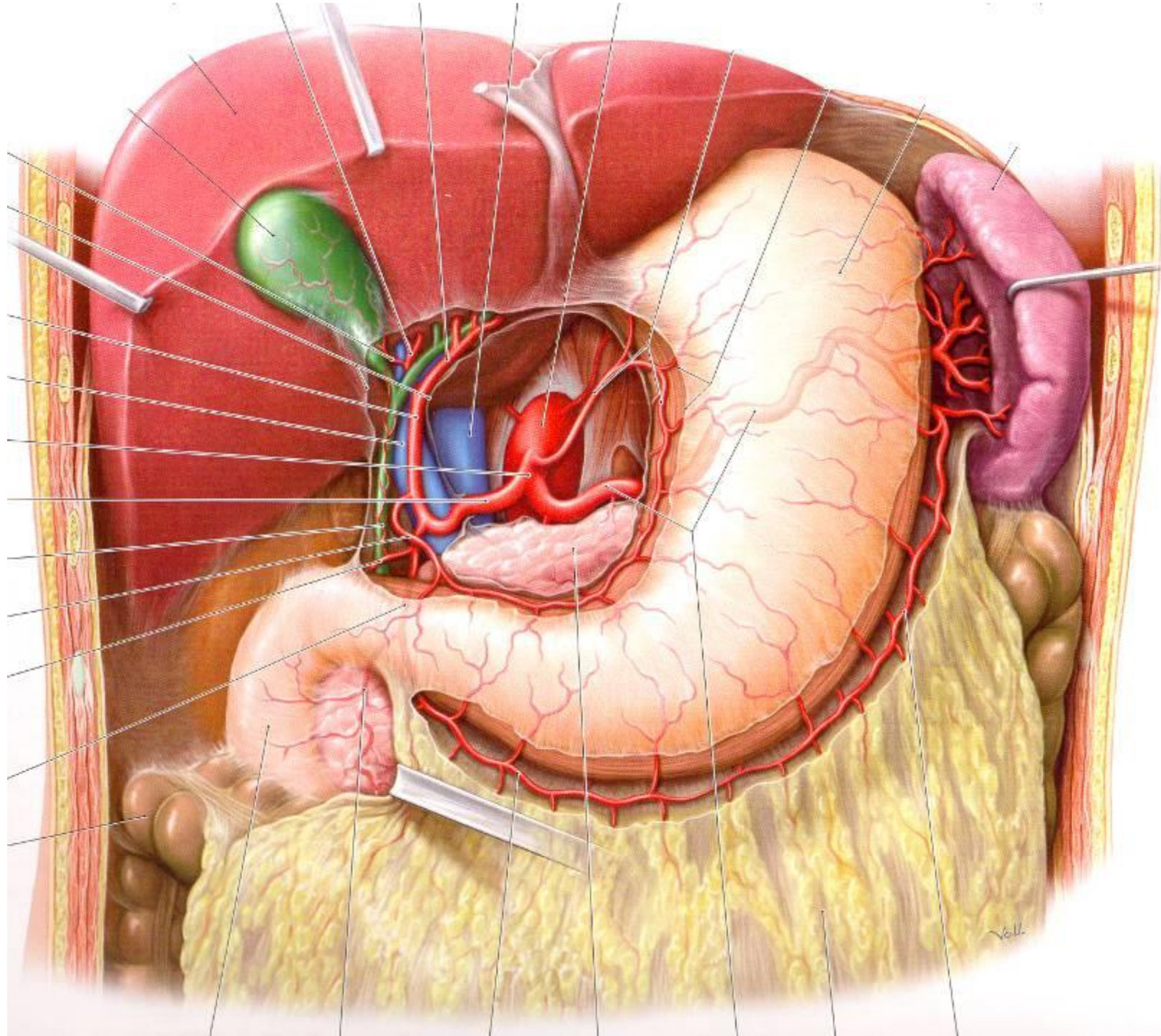
# Omental bursa:

- Epiploic (Winslow) foramen!!!
- Vestibulum
- Gastropancreatic fold
- Proper cavity
- Recesses: sup., inf. and splenic

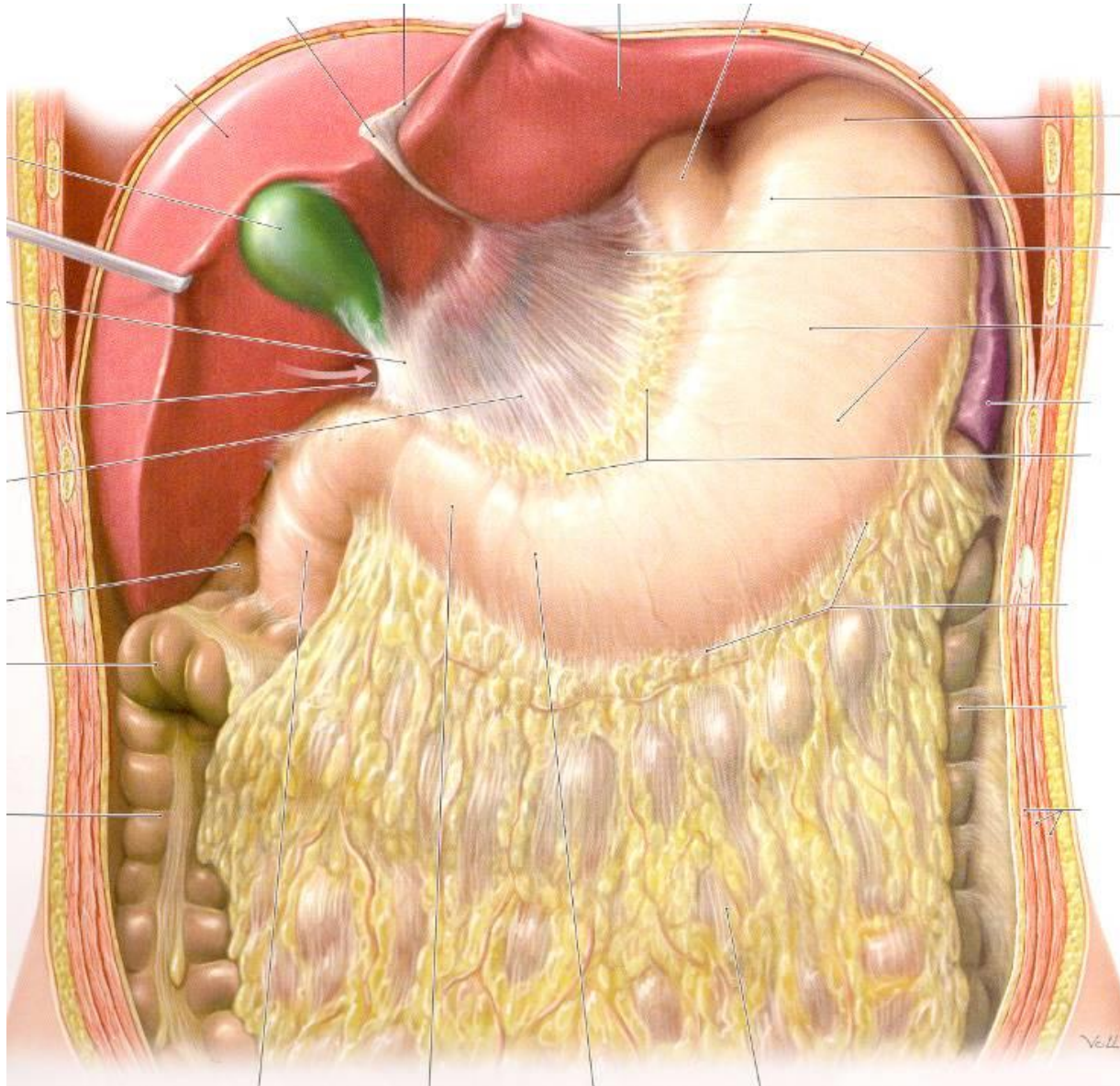


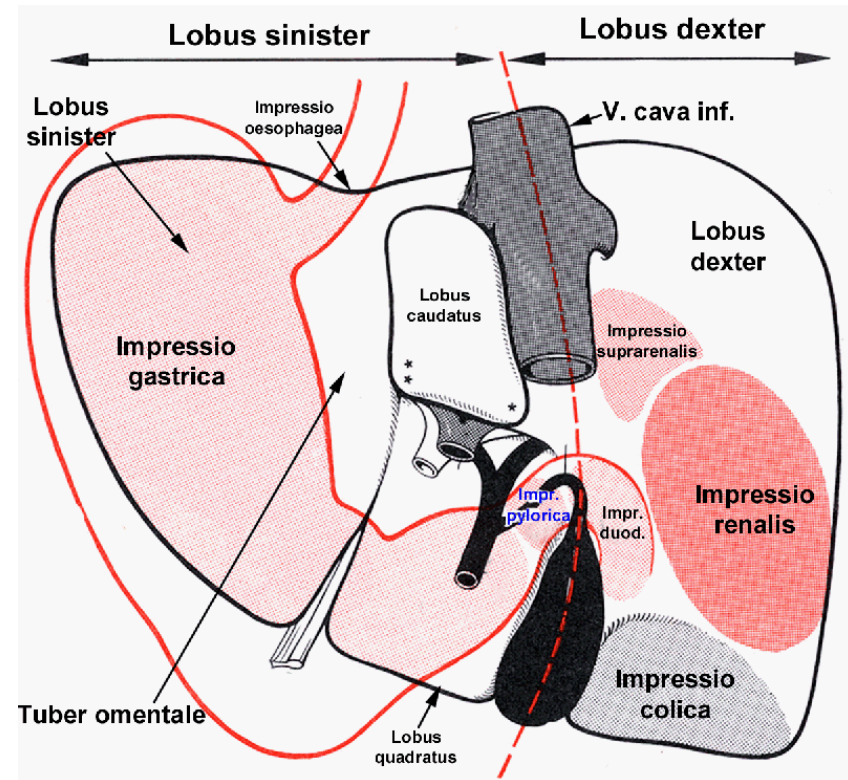
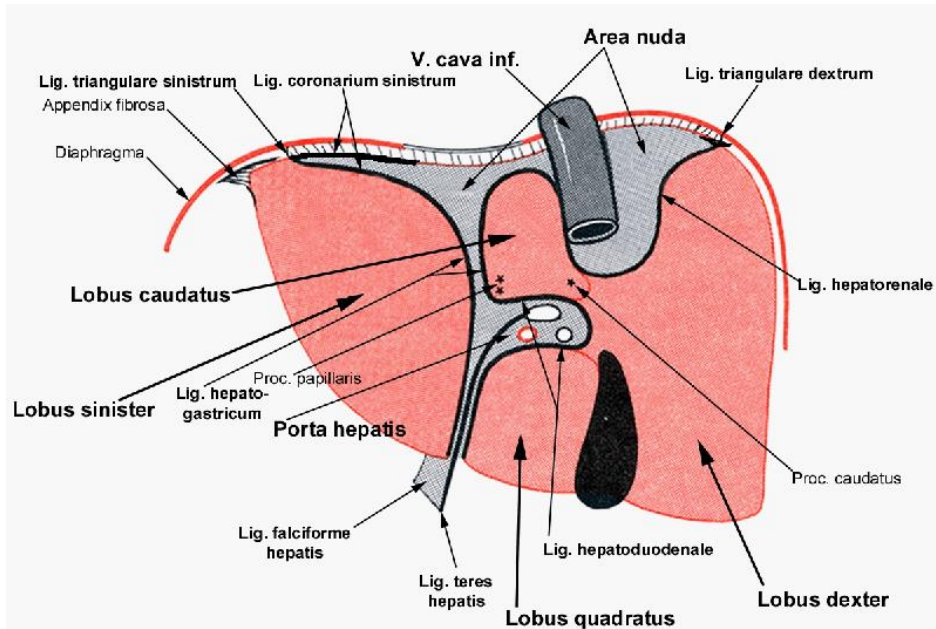






# Lesser and greater omentum (omentum minus et majus)



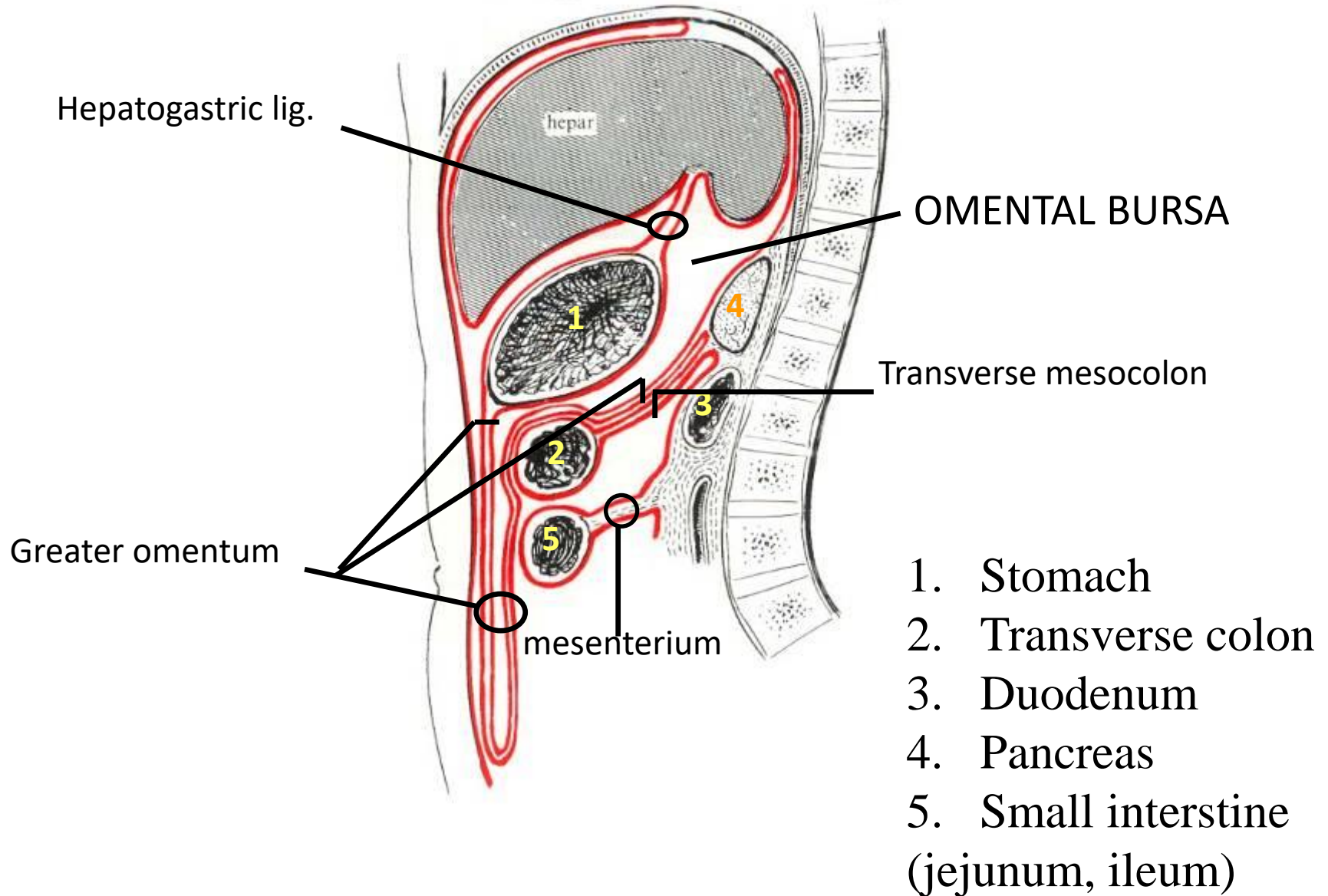


## Lesser omentum:

- Hepatogastric lig.
- Hepatoduodenal lig.

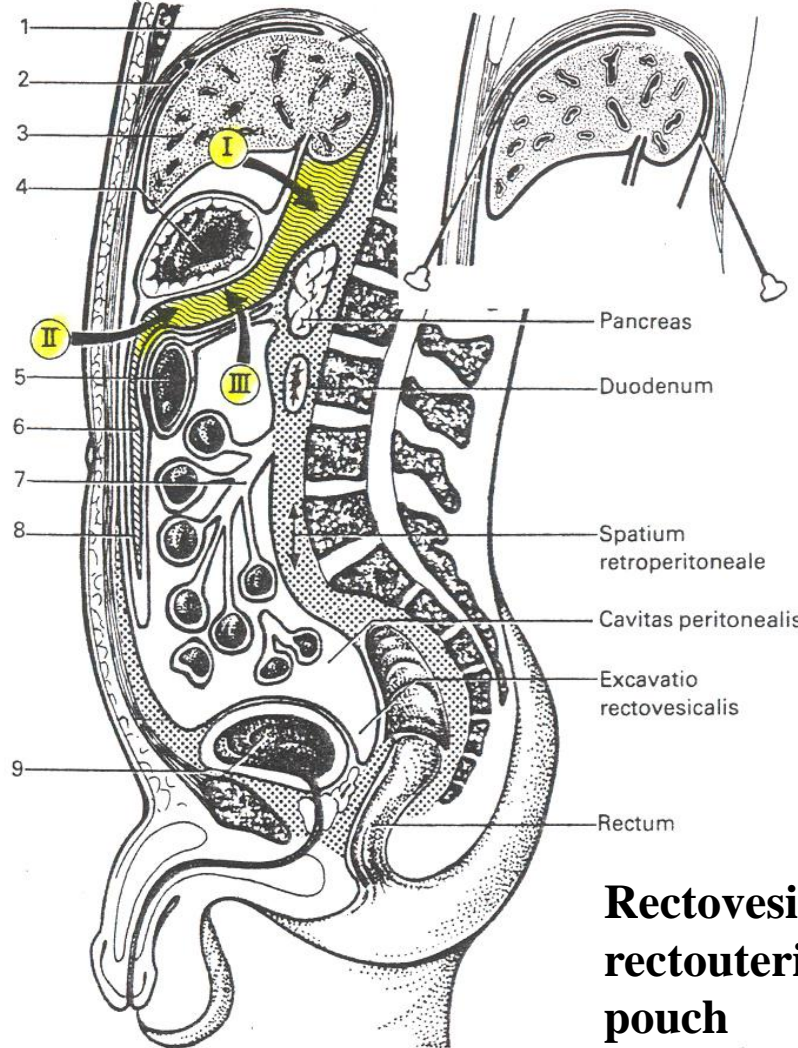
**2 layer, 4 layer, 6 layer!!!**

**Gastrocolic lig. =  
Greater omentum + transverse mesocolon**



# The highest and lowest points of the peritoneal cavity

hepatophrenic =  
subphrenic recess



**Rectovesical (or  
rectouterine) – Douglas  
pouch**

