JAMES, Emem Grace

18/MHS01/192

ANATOMY

ANA 206

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| * DISCUSS THE ROTATION OF THE INTESTINES

Introduction

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| The midgut extends from the **apex of the duodenal loop**, which is fixed to the large liver anlage via the bile duct, to the **last third of the transverse colon**.Its parts are:* Inferior part of the duodenum with the duodeno-jejunal bend
* Jejunum
* Ileum with the iliocaecal valve
* Cecum with vermiform appendix
* Ascending colon
* Transverse colon (2/3)

The midgut is supplied with blood by the **superior mesenteric artery** and innervated by the **vagus nerve (CN X)**. Within the whole midgut and rectum unit there exists only one **dorsal mesenterium**, the ventral being readsorbed. Differentiation occurs in a cranio caudal sequence within a time window of roughly one week. |  |  |

INTESTINAL ROTATION

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| In stage 13, ca. 32 days, the midgut begins to extend into the umbilical coelom and forms the umbilical loop, whereby initially from the apex only a wide connection to the umbilical vesicle exists. In the further development this junction becomes constricted to become the omphalomesenteric duct. Mostly it is later obliterated, but can also partially remain as Merkel’s diverticulum. In the beginning (stage 13, ca. 31 days, the umbilical loop is positioned sagittally. |  |  |

**Fig. 19 -**Intestinal rotation: stage 13, ca. 32 days

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| **1****23** | StomachMesenteriumParietal peritoneum |

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| **456** | Intestinal loopOmphalomesenteric ductCecum |

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| Only when the **umbilical loop** lengthens and grows into the **umbilical coelom** does it experience a **rotation of 90 degrees in a clockwise direction** as seen from the embryo. The cranial pedicle comes to lie to the right and the caudal to the left (stage 14, ca. 33 days. The umbilical loop now has a **horizontal position**. Through the cranio-caudal growth gradient, the cranial pedicle forms first through lengthening of several loops in the umbilical coelom. |  |  |

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| **46** | Intestinal loopCecum |

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 |  | **Fig. 20**The navel opening is schematically indicated by the blue ring. The developing intestines invade the abdominal space, gliding into it. |

**Fig. 21 -**Intestinal rotation: stage 16, ca. 39 days

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| As development proceeds the intestinal loop turns further around its **own axis**. In stage 18 the extension of the intestinal loop into the umbilical coelom has reached its maximum. This **physiologic navel hernia** remains in existence up to the 9th week of pregnancy. |  |  |

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| **Fig. 22 -**Intestinal rotation: stage 18, ca. 44 days |  |
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| At first, the **loops of the small intestine** return into the abdominal cavity and come to lie in the left half surrounded by the **horizontal** and **descending part of the colon** that never left the abdominal cavity. The rotation now amounts to more than **180 degrees** and the colon is also shifted more and more into the abdominal space. The repositioning of the physiologic umbilical hernia is facilitated by the righting of the embryo's body. |  |  |

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| **Fig. 23 -**Intestinal rotation: stage 20, ca. 49 days |  |
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| Thus, after the reintegration of the intestinal loops into the abdominal cavity from the physiologic umbilical hernia, the derivatives of the originally caudal pedicle occupies the **upper** and **ventral part of the abdominal cavity**. At the end of the embryonic period this part migrates downwards into the **iliac fossa**, whereby an additional rotation occurs. The whole rotation of the intestines thus amounts to approximately **270 degrees**. As a consequence, the **mesenterium** also turns with it and in its insertion it crosses over the **inferior part of the duodenum**.) |  |  |

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| **Fig. 24 -**Intestinal rotation: stage 23, ca. 56 days |  |
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| **46** | Intestinal loopCecum |

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