

CAECUM:

Features: $\Rightarrow$ large blind sac forming the commencement of large
 $\Rightarrow$ situated in Right iliac fossa.
 $\Rightarrow$ Above the lateral half of Inguinal ligament.

Communication — sup — Ascending colon

Medially — caecocolic junction with ileum
 Posteromedially — Appendix

Dimension: 6cm long & 7.5cm broad (greater width than length)
 peristalsis

RELATIONS: VISCERAL

Ant: coil of Intestine

AAW

G.O

Post: Right psoas & iliacus.

Nerve — Geniofemoral N

femoral N

lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh.

vein — Testicular / Ovary

— Right external iliac artery

— Right external iliac vein

peristalsis

BLOOD SUPPLY:

Arterial supply

→ sup. Mes. Artery

Arterial supply - br of ileocolic artery
vein drain - sup. mesenteric vein → PV

NERVE: Symp: T11-L1

Parasymp: Vagus Nerve.

INFERIOR OR CAECUM

2 orifices

1) Ileocecal Valve: lower end of ileum

↓ opens

Peristaltic - caecocolic junction.

Ileocecal opening guarded by ileocecal valve
the orifice measures 2.5 cm horizontally

Structure: valve has

2 lips
→ 2 fenestrae

- upper lip is horizontal & small
- lower lip is longer & concave

2 fenestrae - formed by fusion of lips at the end of

therefore → left or Ant } fenestrae
→ right or post }

apertures.

valve is actively closed by sympathetic nerve

→ causes force contraction

Function:

- Prevent Reflux from caecum to ileum
- Regulate passage of ileal contents into caecum.

2) APPENDICULAR ORIFICE:

Situated 2 cm below behind the ileocecal orifice.

→ The orifice is guarded by - valve of Griesbach.

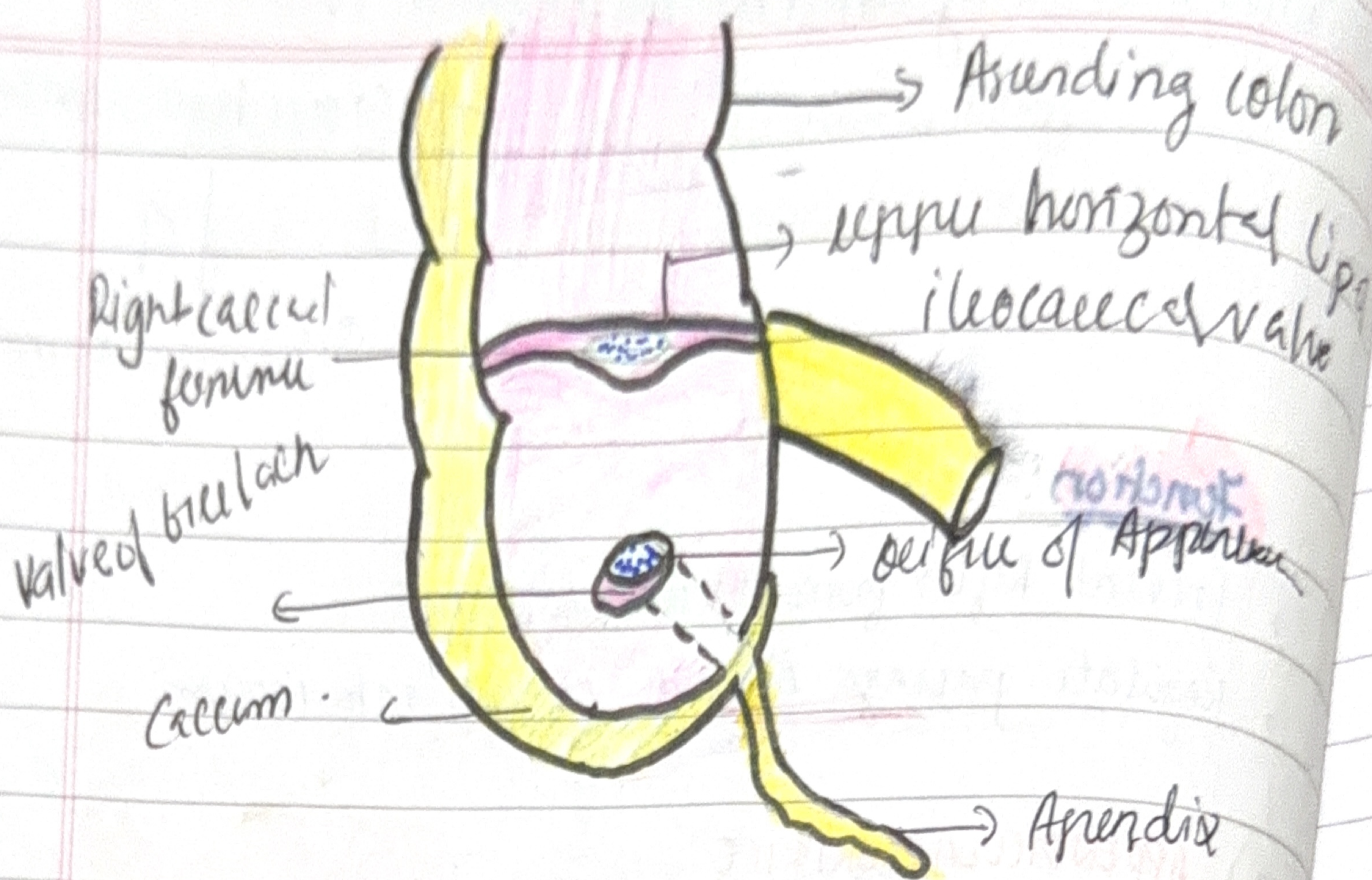
CLINICAL:

→ A barium enema - fills the colon completely. Always enters in the terminal part of ileum

→ If the appendix is distended the OR structure → large Dots

If it is empty

Obstruction of small Intest



PERITONEAL:

① sup ileocecal fold

— b/w ileum & ascending colon

② Inf ileocecal fold — extends from Anterior Appendix
med of the terminal part of ileum to caecum
to Appendix

③ caecal fold

