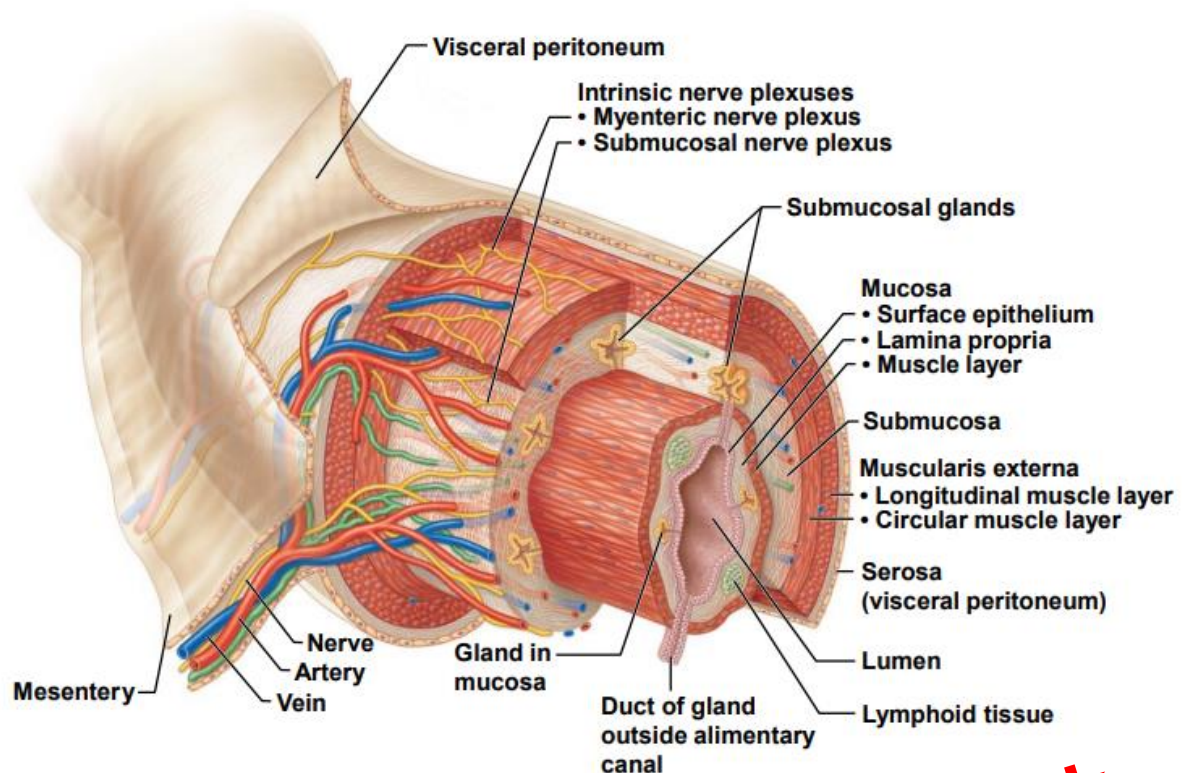




## MESENTERY

- double layer of peritoneum,
- a sheet of two serous membranes fused back to back that extends from the digestive organs from the body wall; connecting organs to the dorsal and ventral part of the body wall

## PERITONEUM

Functions:

- Hold organs in place,
- sites of fat storages
- provide a route by which circulatory vessels and nerves reach organs in peritoneal cavity

Types:

- visceral peritoneum-covers an organ or viscera
- Parietal peritoneum – lines the body cavities

### Peritoneal cavity-

- slit like potential space
- containing lubrication serous fluid that is secreted by peritoneum
- allows the organs to glide easily along another and along the body walls as they move during digestion

## SPECIALIZED MESENTERIES

✓ Ligaments:

- ligamentum venosum which is found on the superior part fissure liver and is a cordlike remnant of ductus venosus of foetus
- The falciform ligament attaches the anterior part of the liver to the anterior abdominal wall and diaphragm



- Vertical, ventral mesentery – falciform ligament binds liver to anterior abdominal wall.
- Cordlike ligament: ligamentum teres/round ligament in inferior half of fissure

## PERITONEUM IN RELATION TO THE STOMACH

**Peritoneum in relation to the stomach is known as omentum**

- Lesser omentum – from the inferior surface of the liver to lesser curvature of the stomach and beginning of duodenum.
- Greater omentum – from the greater curvature of the stomach anterior, reflexes backwards and consists of 4 layers. Fat deposits on these areas. It continues to run upwards to the transvers colon