



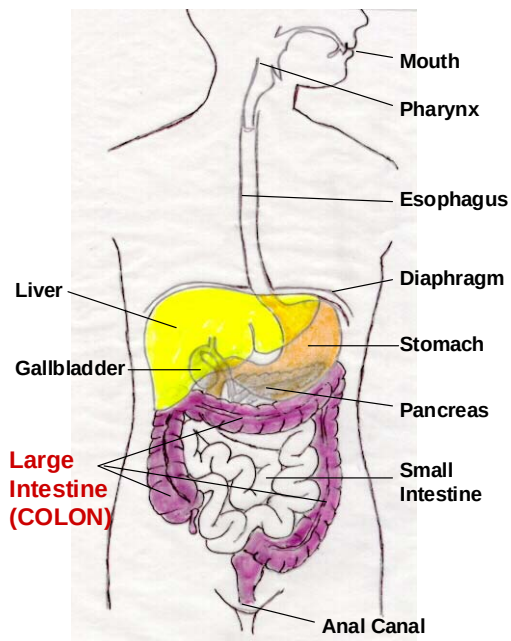
SHRI Video Training Series
2018 dx and forward
Recorded 1/2020

Colorectal Introduction & Anatomy

Presented by Lori Somers, RN
Iowa Cancer Registry
2020

[1]

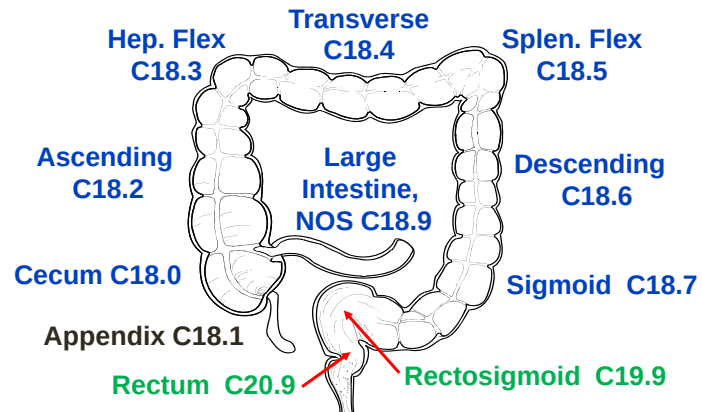
GI Tract Anatomy



[2]

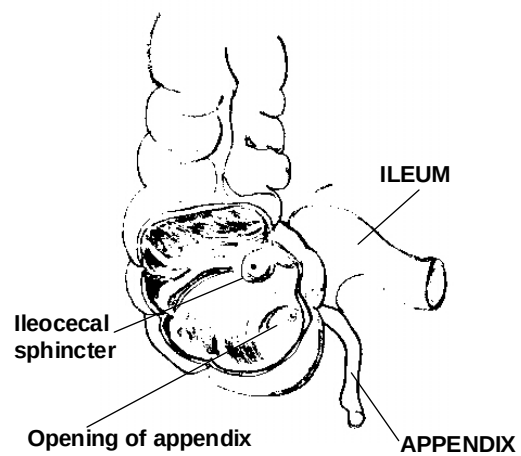
Colorectal Anatomy

Primary Site ICD-O Codes for Colon and Rectum



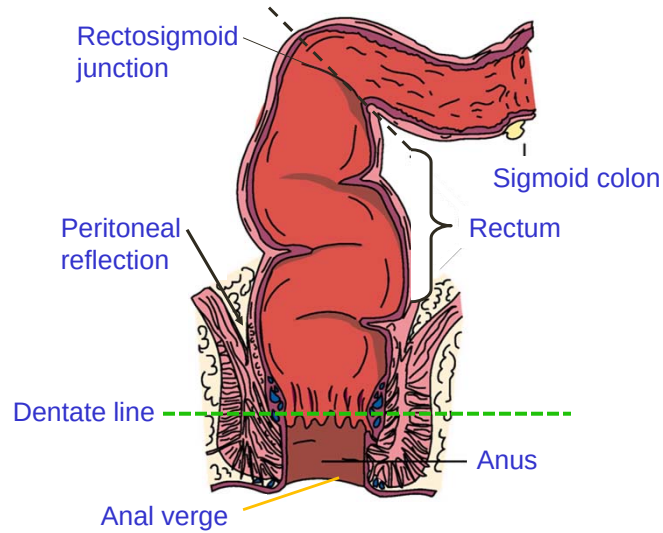
[3]

ILEOCECAL JUNCTION



[4]

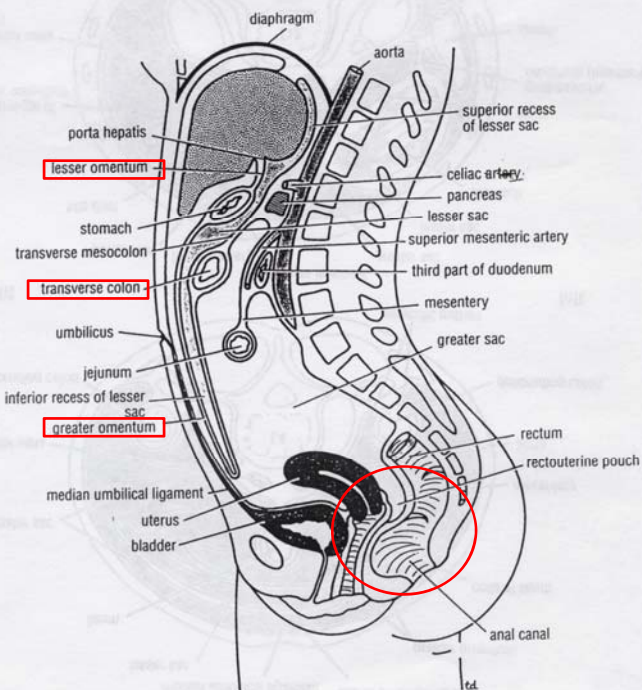
Rectum, Rectosigmoid and Anus



[5]

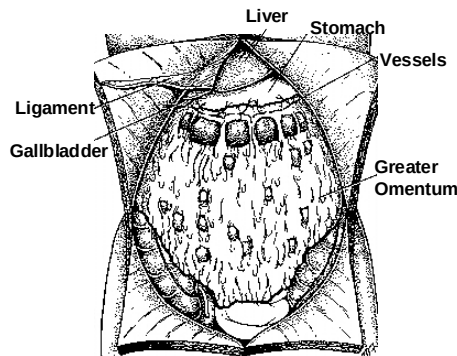
Peritoneum: serous membrane lining the interior of the abdominal cavity and covers the abdominal organs.

Rectum is
“**extraperitoneal**”
Rectum lies below the
peritoneal reflection and
outside of peritoneal cavity



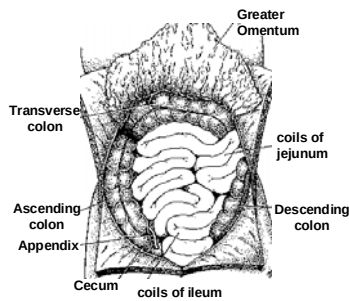
[6]

Greater Omentum



slide 9

Greater Omentum: (reflected upward)



slide 10

[7]

Mesentery

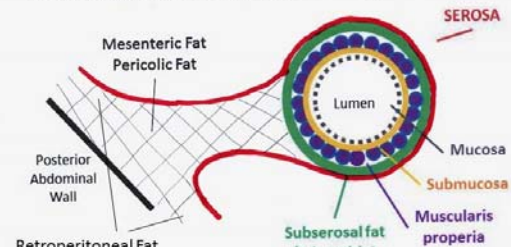
(Mesenteries): folds of peritoneum- these attach the colon to the posterior abdominal wall.

Visceral peritoneum: = Serosa covering of colon (organs)

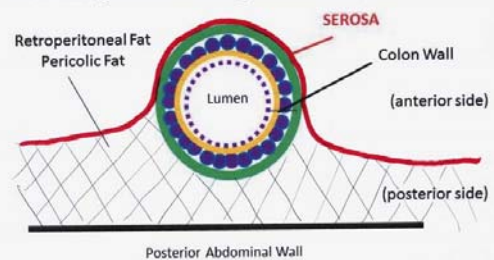
Parietal peritoneum: = Serosa covering of ABD cavity (body cavities)

Figure C-3: Peritoneum

A. Colon segments: Cecum, Transverse & Sigmoid Colon

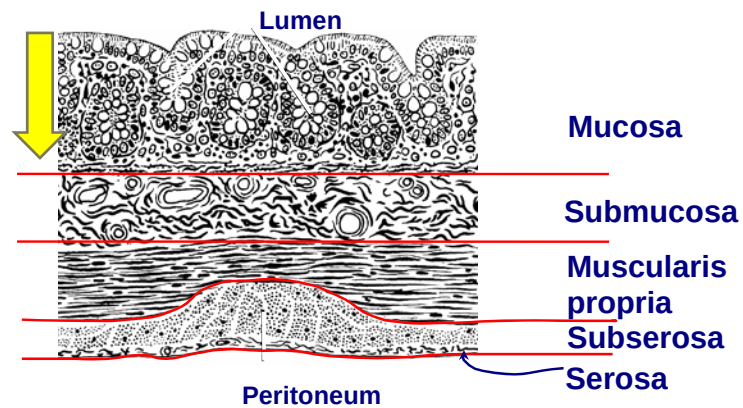


B. Colon segments: Ascending & Descending Colon



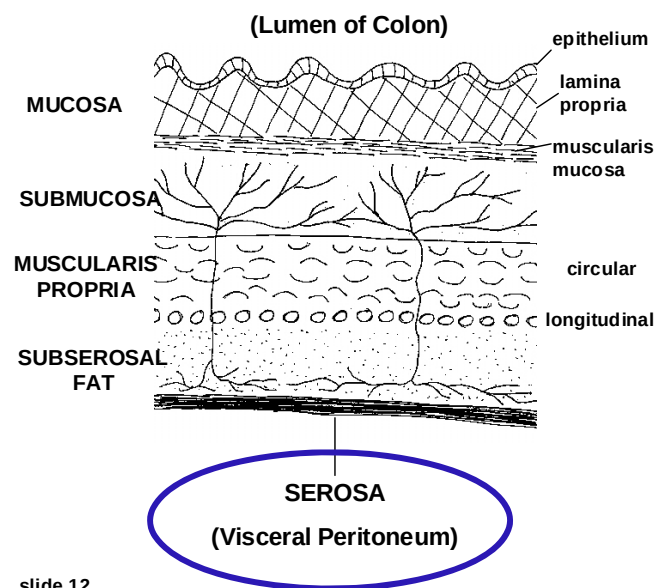
[8]

Colon & Rectum Wall Anatomy



[9]

Layers of Colon Wall



[10]

slide 12

EOD Tumor

Code 300

- Invasion thru muscularis propria
- Subserosal tissue/subserosal fat invaded
- **Non-peritonealized** pericolic/perirectal tissues invaded:
 - POSTERIOR SURFACE of:
 - Ascending colon
 - Descending colon
 - Hepatic flexure
 - Splenic flexure
 - MIDDLE 1/3 of Rectum
 - Anterior surface
 - LOWER 1/3 of Rectum

Code 400

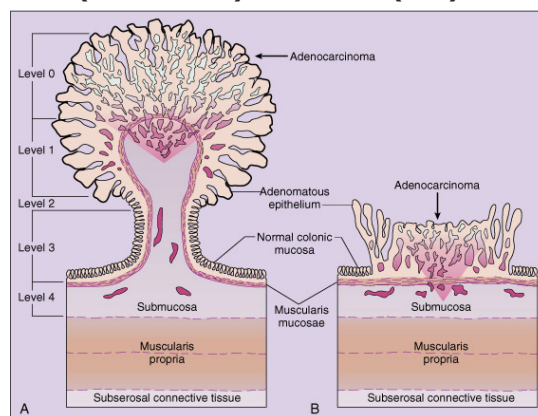
- Mesentery
- Pericolic/perirectal fat
- **Peritonealized** pericolic/perirectal tissues invaded:
 - ANTERIOR/Lateral surfaces of:
 - Ascending colon
 - Descending colon
 - Hepatic flexure
 - Splenic flexure
 - Cecum
 - Sigmoid Colon
 - Transverse Colon
 - Rectosigmoid
 - Rectum middle 1/3
 - Anterior surface

(11)

Types of Polyps I

Pedunculated (on a stalk)

Sessile (flat)

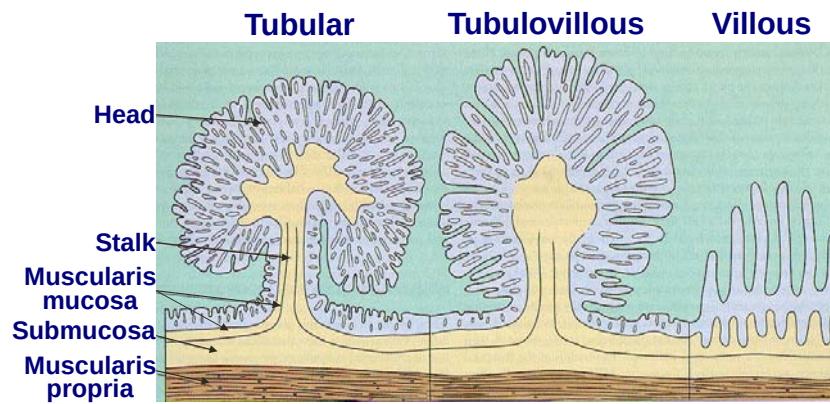


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Source: Abelloff et al: Clinical Oncology, third edition, Elsevier Churchill Livingstone, 2004

(12)

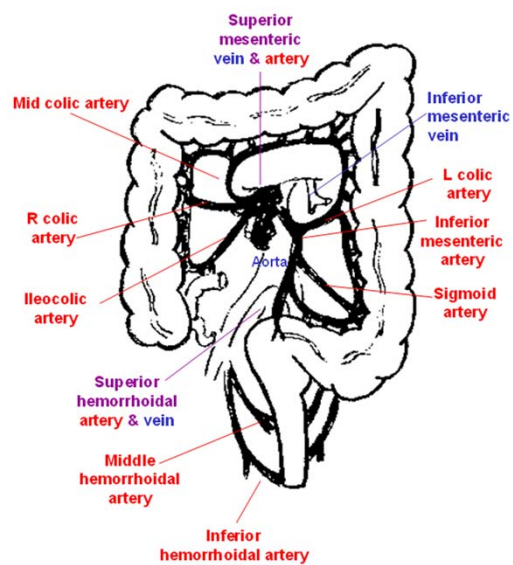
Types of Polyps II



Source: A.T. Skarin, Atlas of Diagnostic Oncology, 2nd ed., Mosby Wolfe, 1996

(13)

Colon: Arterial & Venous Blood Supply

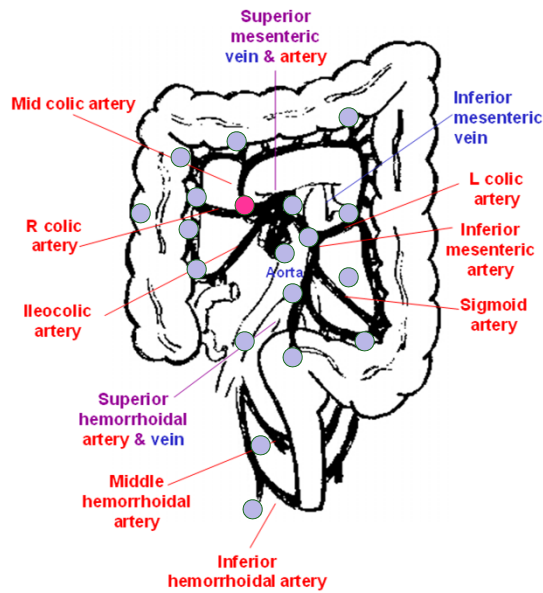


(14)

Colon: Arterial & Venous Blood Supply

Lymph Nodes
named after
artery and veins

Lymph Nodes



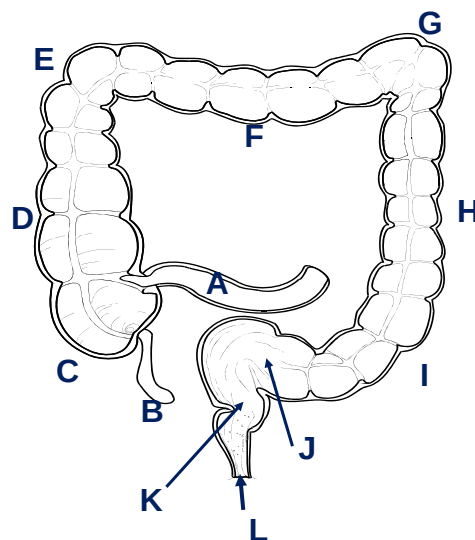
(15)

Colorectal Anatomy

Match Terms below to Letters,
(a letter maybe used more than once)

- Appendix ____
- Anus ____
- Ascending Colon ____
- Cecum ____
- Descending Colon ____
- Hepatic Flexure ____
- Ileum ____
- Left colon ____
- Rectum ____
- Rectosigmoid ____
- Right colon ____
- Sigmoid ____
- Splenic Flexure ____
- Transverse colon ____

Place an **X** on the spot to
represent the Ileocecal
valve/junction.

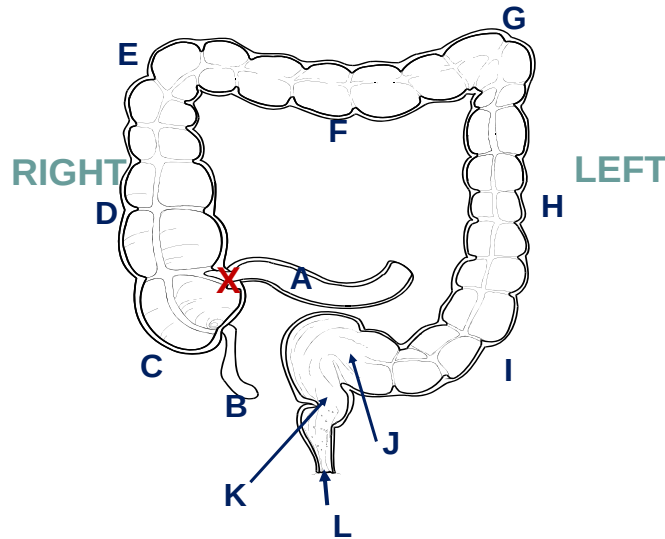


Colorectal Anatomy

Match Terms below to Letters,
(a letter maybe used more than once)

Appendix ___**B**___
Anus ___**L**___
Ascending Colon ___**D**___
Cecum ___**C**___
Descending Colon ___**H**___
Hepatic Flexure ___**E**___
Ileum ___**A**___
Left colon ___**H**___
Rectum ___**K**___
Rectosigmoid ___**J**___
Right colon ___**D**___
Sigmoid ___**I**___
Splenic Flexure ___**G**___
Transverse colon ___**F**___

Place an **X** on the spot to represent the ileocecal valve/junction.

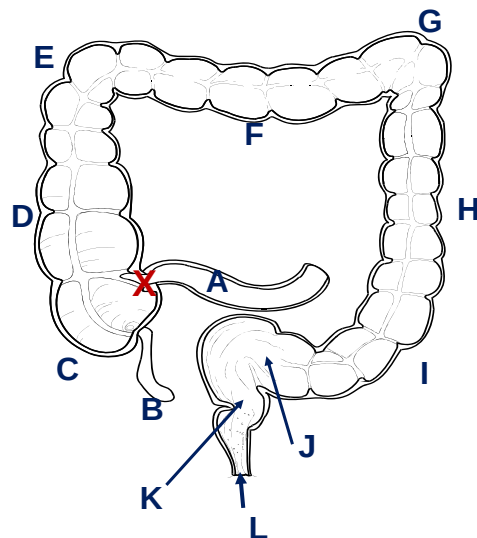


Colorectal Anatomy

Match Terms below to Letters,
(a letter maybe used more than once)

Appendix ___**B**___
Anus ___**L**___
Ascending Colon ___**D**___
Cecum ___**C**___
Descending Colon ___**H**___
Hepatic Flexure ___**E**___
Ileum ___**A**___
Left colon ___**H**___
Rectum ___**K**___
Rectosigmoid ___**J**___
Right colon ___**D**___
Sigmoid ___**I**___
Splenic Flexure ___**G**___
Transverse colon ___**F**___

Place an **X** on the spot to represent the ileocecal valve/junction.



Which is the Distal end of the large bowel?

Which is the Proximal end?

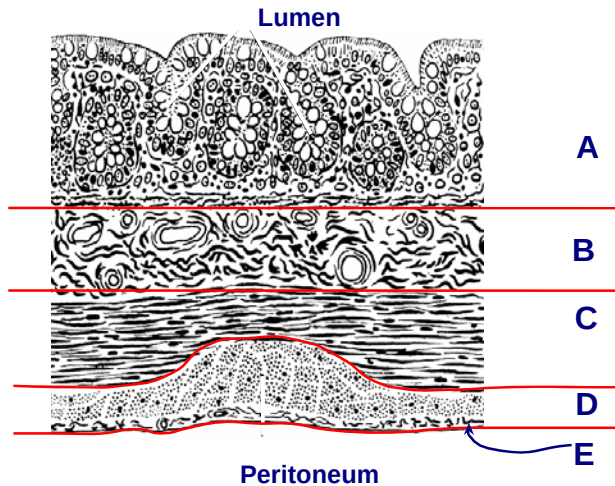
If surgery removed a segment of colon, from the ascending colon to mid-transverse colon; which end of the surgical specimen is the **distal** end? D or F ?

This relates to surgical margins:
D is the _____ margin
F is the _____ margin

Colon surgery: segment H to J is removed. What is the Distal and Proximal margins?

Colon & Rectum Wall Anatomy

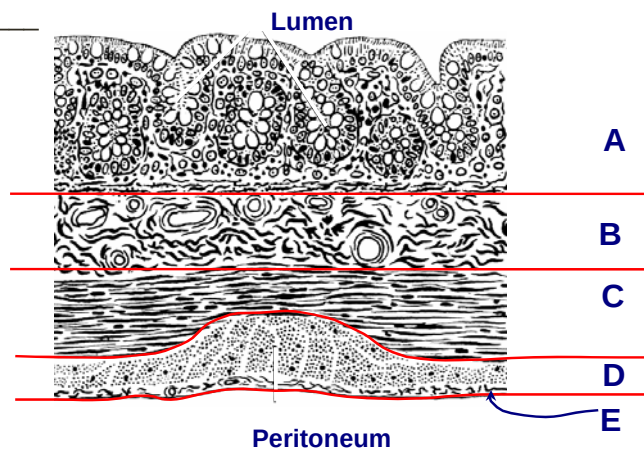
Mucosa ____
Muscularis propria ____
Serosa ____
Submucosa ____
Subserosa ____



WHAT is “outside” the Serosa layer?

Colon & Rectum Wall Anatomy

Mucosa **A**____
Muscularis propria **C**____
Serosa **E**____
Submucosa **B**____
Subserosa **D**____



Staging of colon cancer is based on spread of cancer from lumen through the bowel wall

Questions?

Contact Info

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Training & Quality Improvement

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[21]