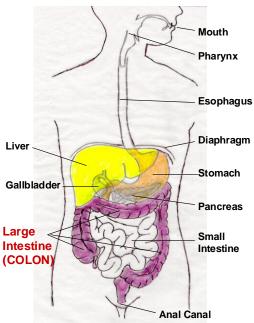


#### Colorectal Introduction & Anatomy Effective 2018 dx and forward

Presented by Melissa Riddle, ODS-C ICR Video Training Series | Iowa Cancer Registry March 2025

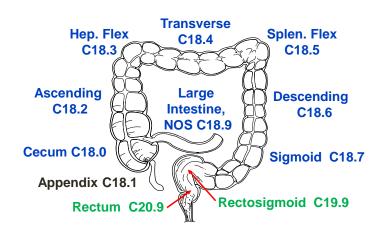


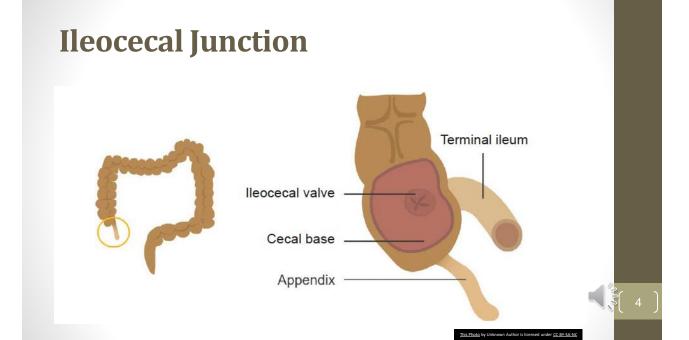
Gastrointestinal Tract Anatomy

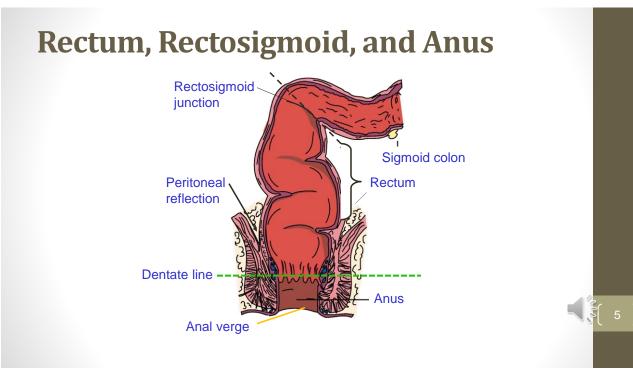




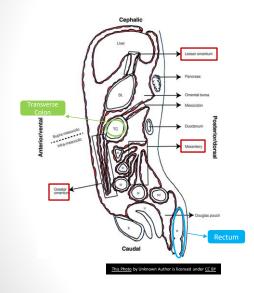




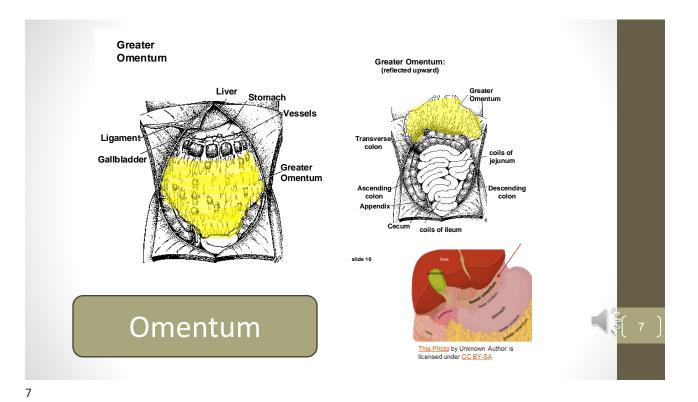




### Peritoneum

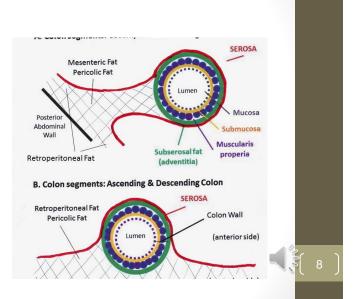


- Peritoneum: serous membrane lining the interior of the abdominal cavity and covers the abdominal organs.
- Rectum is "extraperitoneal"
  - Rectum lies below the peritoneal reflection and outside of peritoneal cavity

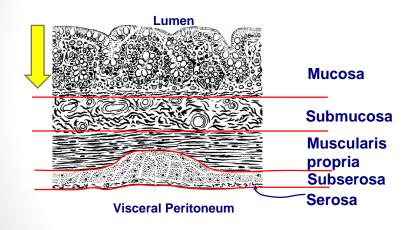


## Peritoneum

- 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)

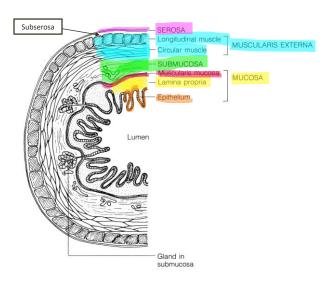


### **Colon & Rectum Wall Anatomy**



9

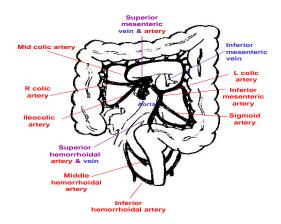
## Colon & Rectal Wall Anatomy





# **Blood Supply**

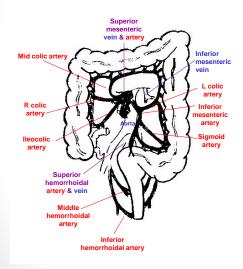
Colon: Arterial & Venous Blood Supply

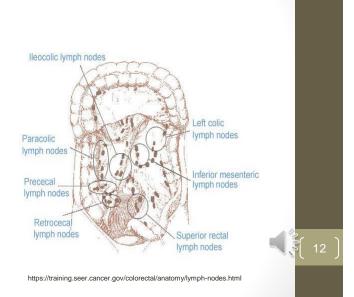




11

## Lymph Nodes





# COLORECTAL CANCER INFORMATION

# **Development of CRC**

- Develop in a multistep process
  - Series of histological, morphological, and genetic changes
- Allows for screening and early-stage detection
  - Begins from changes in a benign polyp
  - Find precancerous polyps and remove them
  - Slowly grows (7-10 years)
  - Once symptomatic is often already cancerous

# **Development of CRC**

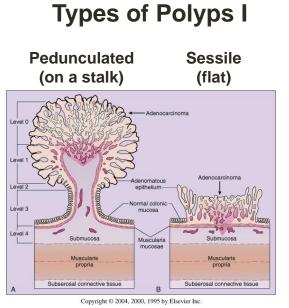
#### DNA mutations inherited

- MLH1
- MSH2
- PMS2
- APC (rare)



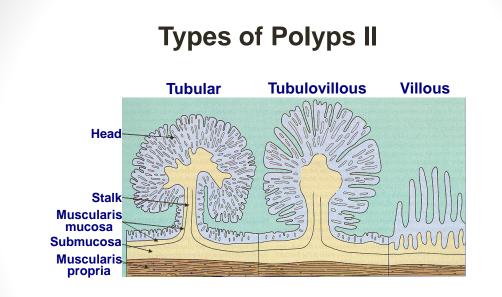
#### • DNA mutations acquired (sporadic) (somatic)

- DNA mismatch repair mutations
  - 2 main genetic pathways
    - Development of traditional adenoma (65-70% sporadic CRC)
      - First mutation within APC gene and then develop KRAS oncogene thus causing a loss of function of p53 gene
    - Development of sessile serrated polyps
      - Begin with BRAF mutation or aberrant gene promoter region hypermethylation



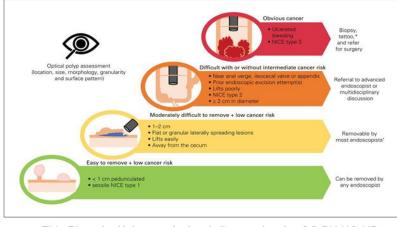


Source: Abeloff et al: Clinical Oncology, third edition, Elsevier Churchill Livingstone, 2004



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

## **CRC Screening**



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND



آ ]

**ANATOMY QUIZ** 

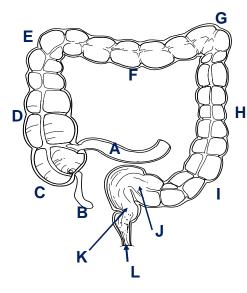


Match Terms below to Letters, (a letter maybe used more than once)

Appendix \_\_\_\_ Anus Ascending Colon Cecum \_\_\_\_ Descending Colon \_\_\_\_ Hepatic Flexure \_\_\_\_ lleum Left colon Rectum \_\_\_\_ Rectosigmoid \_ Right colon \_\_\_\_\_ Sigmoid Splenic Flexure \_ Transverse colon \_\_\_\_

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

#### Colorectal Anatomy Which is the Distal end of



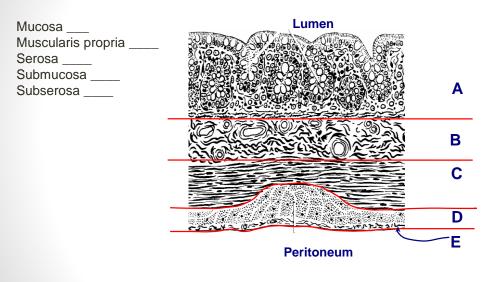
the large bowel?

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**



WHAT is "outside" the Serosa layer?

22

# **Questions?**

Contact Info Melissa Riddle, ODS-C Training & Education Iowa Cancer Registry <u>melissa-riddle@uiowa.edu</u>

