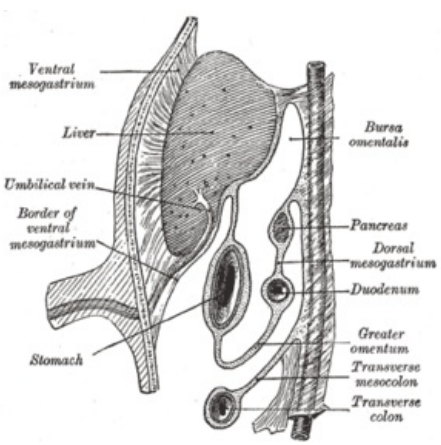
Development of mesogastrium

- The stomach is connected to the body walls by the ventral and dorsal mesogastrium → thanks to the rotation of the stomach, these hinges also rotate,
  - **the dorsal mesogastrium** is originally located in the middle line of the body; it is pulled to the left → behind the stomach the bursa omentalis (cavum peritonei minus) is formed,
  - the ventral mesogastrium is pulled to the right → in the 5th week the base of the spleen from the mesoderm is formed here, which proliferates between the leaves of the dorsal mesogastrium,
- as the stomach rotates, the posterior mesogastrium lengthens and the portion between the spleen and the posterior midline is finally applied to the posterior body wall; there is a connection with the parietal peritoneum,
  - the posterior leaf of the mesogastria and peritoneum parietale disappear at the point of contact,
  - the spleen remains in the peritoneal cavity.
    - **spleen ligaments:**
      - ***ligamentum lienorenale*** - connects the spleen to the posterior wall of the body in the area of the left kidney,
      - ***ligamentum gastrolienale*** - connects the spleen to the stomach,
- by attaching the posterior mesogastrium to the posterior wall of the body, the final position of the pancreas is given → it is placed retroperitoneally, the cauda pancreatis extends into the dorsal mesogastrium,
  - the pancreas is covered by the peritoneum only on its anterior side and becomes a secondary retroperitoneal organ,
- the posterior mesogastrium (stored caudally after rotation) gives rise to a sac-shaped duplication of its bilayer - omentum majus,
  - intervenes in front of the colon transversum and the loops of the small intestine,
    - later the inner layers of the duplicate merge → a simple double leaf emerges, receding from the curvator major,
      - the posterior surface of this double leaf is placed on the hinge of the colon transversum and merges with it and the visceral peritoneum → **the gastrocolicum ligament** is formed,
- the ventral mesogastrium is a derivative of the mesoderm septum transversum.
  - The septum transversum thins with the growth of the liver - it forms the peritoneum of the liver, the ligamentum falciforme hepatis and the omentum minus.
    - The margin of the falciform ligament contains the umbilical vein, obliterates after birth to form ligaments. teres hepatis
  - The hepatoduodenal ligament (free margin of the omentum minus) contains the portal triad - the choledochus duct, the portal vein and the hepatica propria artery
    - It also contains the ventral border of the foramen epiploicum (foramen Winslowi), which connects the bursa omentalis with the rest of the peritoneal cavity.



Schematic figure of the bursa omentalis, etc. Human embryo of eight weeks

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