

Small and large intestine

Small intestine

 For more information see *Small intestine*.

The small intestine, *intestinum tenue*, connects to the stomach as a tube with a length of 5-7 m and a width of 3-4 cm. The main functions of the small intestine include digestion and absorption.

Sections of the small intestine:

- duodenum
- jejunum
- ileum

Mucous membrane

pliae circulares, transverse eyelashes

- perpendicular to the longitudinal axis
- 6-8 mm high
- formed only in the duodenum and jejunum
- fixed (arising from adhesion of the submucosa)
- they decrease towards the ileum

villi (villi intestinales)

- mucous growths
- 0.3-1 mm
- towards the ileum, they decrease and their density decreases
- at the base of the villi the mouths of Lieberkühn's crypts (tubes running vertically through the mucosa Paneth cells line the bottom)

Epithelium

It covers both villi and Lieberkühn's crypts (except the bottom).

Enterocytes

Significantly participates in resorption. They are cylindrical, have an ovoid core in the lower third. At the apex is an annealed cuticle made of microvilli. The lifespan of enterocytes is about 1-3 days (part of faeces). They are renewed again by the mitotic activity of the enterocytes of the Lieberkühn crypts.

Goblet cells

Goblet cells are club-shaped and bright. It is found on the keys and in the crypts. In the extension of the apex of the mucin grain.

Paneth cells

They have a conical shape. Apex eosinophilic (secretion of peptidases, lysozyme enzyme - antimicrobial).

Endocrine cells

Endocrine cells are enterochromaffin, A-cells.

Lamina propria

It is made up of sparse collagen tissue. There are lymph nodes in it. Forms villi - in the axis of the villus a lymphatic capillary (chyle vessel) + 2 arterioles.

Lamina muscularis mucosae

Hairpins → contraction empties the chyle vessel.

Duodenum

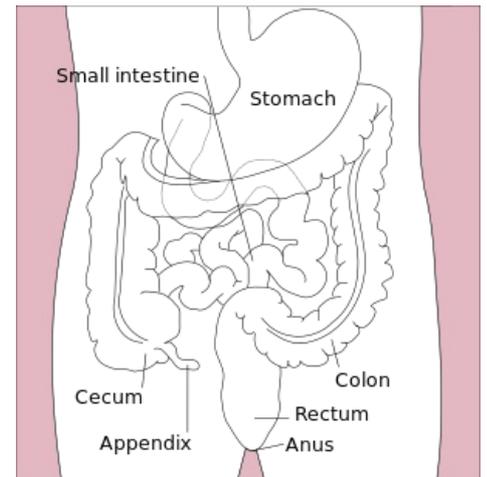
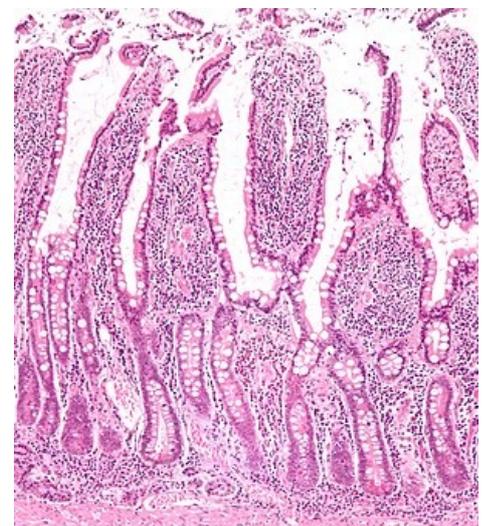


Diagram of the small and large intestine



Microscopic image of the mucosa of the small intestine (HE staining)

This is the initial and at the same time the shortest section of the small intestine. It is 20-28 cm long . There are no plicae circulares (transverse folds) in the duodenum, they start from the papilla duodeni major. It contains few goblet cells. Submucosa up to papilla duodeni major penetrated by *Brunner's glands*.

Brunner's glands

- branched, mucinous (alkaline secretion)
- only septa form ligaments
- they also extend into the lamina propria mucosae
- opening at the bottom of the Lieberkühn crypts

Jejunum

The jejunum has long finger-like villi, which are usually cut transversely on the specimen. Many goblet cells and lymphatic follicles are also found here. In the mucosa of the jejunum, we find only noduli (folliculi) lymphatici solitarii. At the same time, the jejunum is very well penetrated by a rich vascular supply.

Ileum

It has low plicae circulares and is completely absent in the final section. Low villi are also found in the ileum. In the lamina propria mucosae (tunica mucosa) we find many lymphatic follicles that cluster and form **Peyer's patches** .

Colon

 For more information see *Colon*.

The large intestine is connected to the small intestine. The length of the large intestine is 1.2-1.5 m , the width is about **4-7.5 cm** . Major functions include resorption of water and electrolytes. Furthermore, the large intestine removes unabsorbed waste as faeces.

Sections of the large intestine:

- caecum with appendix vermiformis
- colon ascends
- transversus
- descending
- sigmoid
- rectum

Structure

- there are no plicae circulares and villi
- slender and deep Lieberkühn crypts
 - from enterocytes and goblet cells (they predominate!)
 - they are not Paneth cells

Vermiform Appendix

The length of the appendix is **5-10 cm** , diameter **0.8 cm** . Here we find shallow Lieberkühn crypts, where goblet cells predominate. In the lamina propria mucosae there are many confluent lymph nodes with germinal centers. The lamina muscularis mucosae is sometimes absent. The appendix has a thin continuous tunica muscularis externa and a tunica serosa.

Caecum and colon

The outer layer of the tunica muscularis consists of only 3 stripes (taeniae coli). Serosal outgrowths - appendices epiploicae. The back wall of the colon is covered with adventitia.

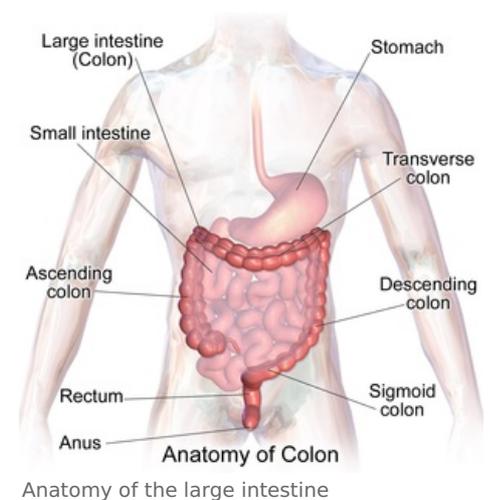
Rectum

Pars ampullaris

- structure like colon, but there are many lymphocytes in the mucosa and submucosa and the outer muscle is continuous

Canalis analis 3 sections

- **hemorrhoidal zone**



Anatomy of the large intestine

- region of columnae, sinus and recessus anales - sharp transition from cylindrical to squamous epithelium - lamina muscularis mucosae is missing - venous plexus in the submucosa

- **intermediate zone**

- above the smooth muscle of the sphincter ani internus (reinforced tunica muscularis) - squamous epithelium - in the lamina propria of Vater-Pacini bodies and sebaceous glands.

- **zona cutanea**

- structure like skin (hair, glands) - around the anal opening the sphincter ani externus muscle (transverse striated)

Links

Related Articles

- Small intestine
- Colon
- Duodenum
- Small intestine (preparation)
- Colon (preparation)
- Duodenum (preparation)

Practicing histological preparations

- Exercise: Digestive system

Source

- JARKOVSKÁ, Daniela. *Trávicí systém* [lecture for subject Histologie a embryologie, specialization Zubní lékařství, Všeobecné lékařství, 1. lékařská fakulta Univerzita Karlova]. Praha. 26.10.2011.

References

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- ČIHÁK, Radomír – GRIM, Miloš. *Anatomie*. 2. 2. edition. Praha : Grada Publishing, 2002. ISBN 80-247-0143-X.