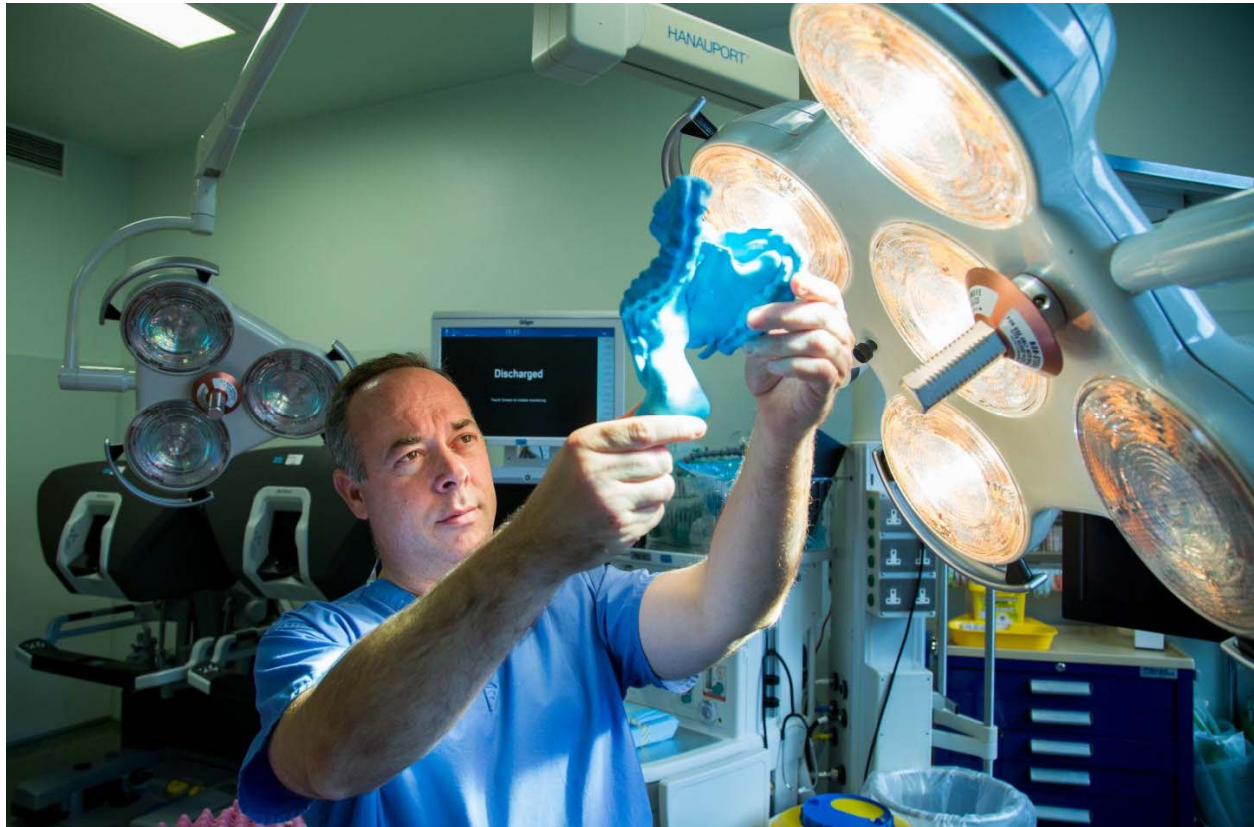


Gut Decision: Scientists Identify New Organ in Humans

By Sara G. Miller, Staff Writer | January 3, 2017 03:20pm ET



Dr. J. Calvin Coffey, a professor of surgery at the University of Limerick in Ireland, has concluded that the mesentery, which is a membrane found in the gut, is its own organ.

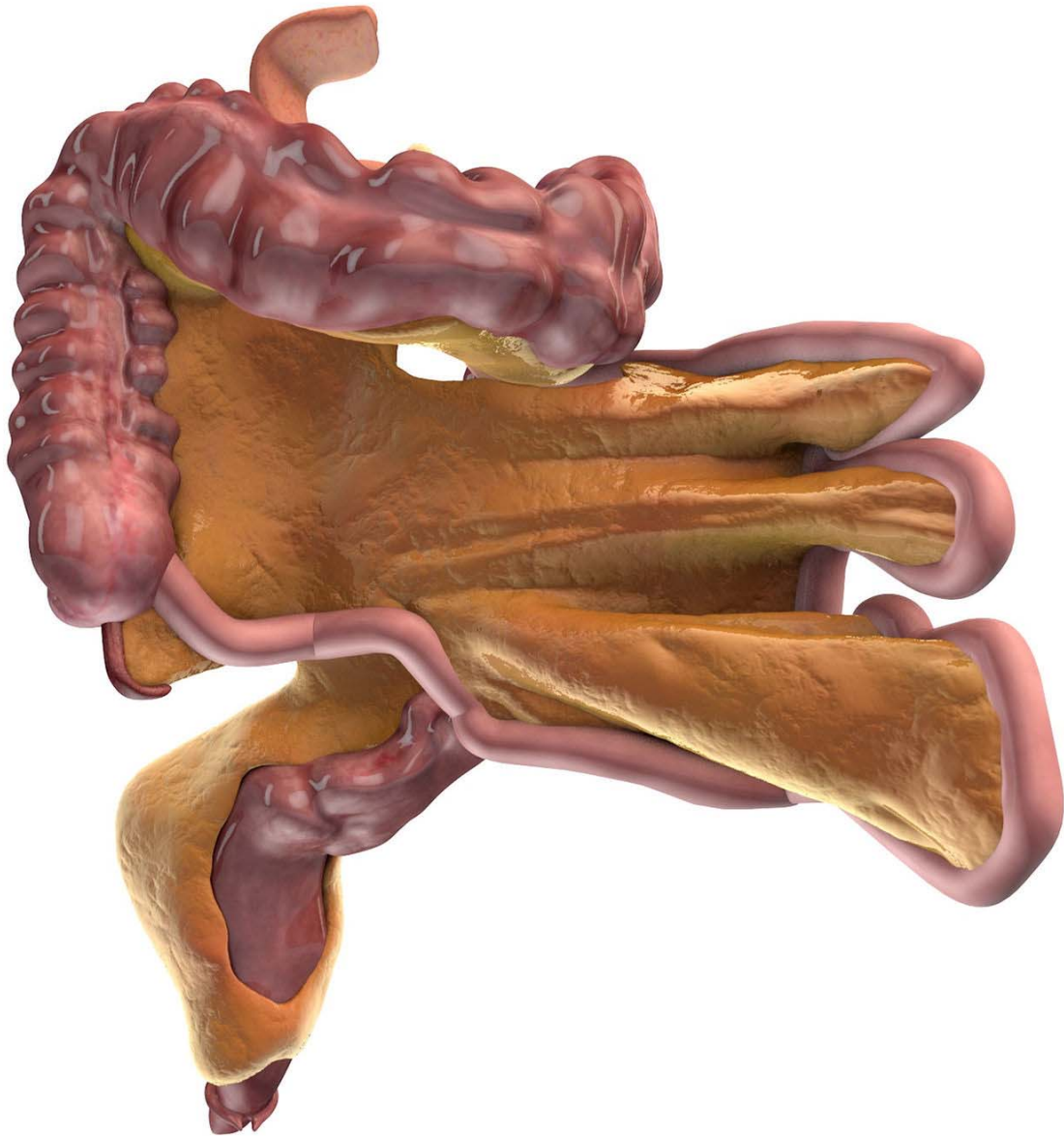
Credit: Alan Place

A mighty membrane that twists and turns through the gut is starting the new year with a new classification: the structure, called the mesentery, has been upgraded to an organ.

Scientists have known about the structure, which connects a person's [small and large intestines](#) to the abdominal wall and anchors them in place, according to the Mayo Clinic. However, until now, it was thought of as a number of distinct membranes by most scientists. Interestingly, in one of its earliest descriptions, none other than [Leonardo da Vinci](#) identified the membranes as a single structure, according to a recent review.

In the review, lead author Dr. Calvin Coffey, a professor of surgery at the University of Limerick's Graduate Entry Medical School in Ireland, and colleagues looked at past studies and literature on the mesentery. Coffey noted that throughout the 20th

century, [anatomy](#) books have described the mesentery as a series of fragmented membranes; in other words, different mesenteries were associated with different parts of the intestines. [[6 Strange Things the Government Knows About Your Body](#)]
More recent studies looking at the mesentery in patients undergoing colorectal surgery and in cadavers led Coffey's team to conclude that the membrane is its own, continuous organ, according to the review, which was published in November in the journal [The Lancet Gastroenterology and Hepatology](#).



The mesentery (yellow) connects the small and large intestines (pink). Credit: Dara Walsh, Medical Illustrator, University of Limerick, Ireland and Dr. Calvin Coffey.

What's in a name?

The reclassification of the mesentery as an organ "is relevant universally as it affects all of us," Coffey [said in a statement](#).

By recognizing the anatomy and the structure of the mesentery, scientists can now focus on learning more about how the organ functions, Coffey said. In addition, they can also learn about diseases associated with the mesentery, he added.

"If you understand the function, you can identify abnormal function, and then you have disease," Coffey said.

The continuous nature of the mesentery, for example, may serve as a means for disease to spread from one part of the abdomen to another, according to the review.

In addition to studying disease, researchers may also look to the mesentery for new approaches to surgery, the authors said in the review.

More questions need answers

The authors noted in the review that many anatomical and other features of the mesentery still need to be described.

For instance, what body system should the mesentery be classified in? "Whether the mesentery should be viewed as part of the intestinal, vascular, endocrine, cardiovascular or [immunological systems](#) is so far unclear, as it has important roles in all of them," the authors wrote.

While many organs have distinct functions in the body, the mesentery's distinct function is still unknown, according to the review.

Originally published on [Live Science](#).

<http://www.livescience.com/57370-mesentery-new-organ-identified.html>