

Abdomen 2

1) Esophagus

→ hollow muscular tube

* why it begins at C6??

because it is the inferior end of pharynx

⇒ Esophagus passes 3 region:

- 1) cervical
- 2) thoracic
- 3) abdominal

* Muscular wall arranged into 2 Layer:

1) circular reason → to form sphincter

2) Longitudinal reason → to provide peristaltic movement
التعوية

↓ Note → serosa : serous membrane ≡ peritoneum

* about the muscle of Esophagus, we divided them into 3 thirds: (3 muscular Layer of Esophagus):

- 1) Upper 3rd → Voluntary → لما اللقمة، ممكن نرجعها
- 2) Lower 3rd → involuntary → اذا نزلت اللقمة ما بترجع
- 3) middle 3rd → Mixed → ممكن نرجع اللقمة وممكن لا

* why is the arterial supply is celiac artery?

→ because Esophagus is apart of foregut

supplied by portal vein → liver لما نرجعها نرجعها
(check point)

2

NO.

Stomach (Loves number 2)

→ it is exception of the tube → because it is upper dilated part of GI tube

→ located between epigastric region and umbilicus region

→ since it is dilated part, it has two ends

① Cardiac (فتحة الفؤاد) ② pyloric (البواب)

→ control the entry of food → control exit of food to Duodenum

* Anterior surface of stomach is parietal (جداري)

* Posterior " " " " " " visceral (جوفاء)

"Parts of the stomach"

* **Fundus** → the highest part of the stomach which is almost^{always} filled with gases. (زيتية البطن)

→ due to fermentation

→ Fundus compress on the left dome of diaphragm

→ then on left lung

* **Body** → largest part, and mixing of food take place - and secretion of acid.

* **pylorus** → the acids reach here at the end.

* why the mucosa has longitudinal folds ??

to increase the surface area for absorption

(3)

* Note about Gastric canal:

→ after fasting (الصيام) → the first thing that you eat or drink enters the gastric canal

→ this is the reason that Gastric canal is the common site of the ulcer (قرحة المعدة)
gastric

← زي ما شرب بسبي

- at the pyloric opening we have sphincter

→ at the pyloric sphincter, the emptiness of food happens from the stomach to duodenum by

ejection

Q: the common site of duodenal ulcer where??
between first part and second part of duodenum

→ stomach carrying its contents by ejection not by peristaltic movement

• since stomach is part of foregut, it supply by celiac A (branches)

Portal vein always carrying the blood to liver
(check point)

Note: Jejunum → small intestine

Duodenum

* Parts:

1. First part : Horizontal 2 inches
2. Second part : descending 3 "
3. Third part : Horizontal 3 "
4. Fourth part : ascending 2 "

total 10 inches

- duodenum is embracing the pancreas (surrounding the head of pancreas) and it receives common bile duct & common pancreatic duct → for digestion of 3 elements of foods

* when we eat carbohydrate, most of it will digested into mouth or stomach, then reach the duodenum, and the bile duct will secrete the bile, and the bile digest the fat, and pancreas will secrete pepsin that digest protein so all of this events happen in the second part of duodenum.

(5)

Small intestine

- Part of midgut → supplied by SMA

* Note: cecum → part of large intestine

⇒ Comparison:

- jejunum → is almost red in colour, why?

→ because it is a site of high absorption

- jejunum is thicker than ileum because of presence of microvilli.

recall: intraperitoneal → highly mobile

retroperitoneal → less mobile