

فسلجة الامراض النظري  
المرحلة الثالثة  
الفصل الاول



كلية الرشيد الجامعة  
قسم الصيدلة  
٢٠١٩ - ٢٠١٨

# Disorders of Gastrointestinal System & Hepato-biliary System

Lec (9 + 10)

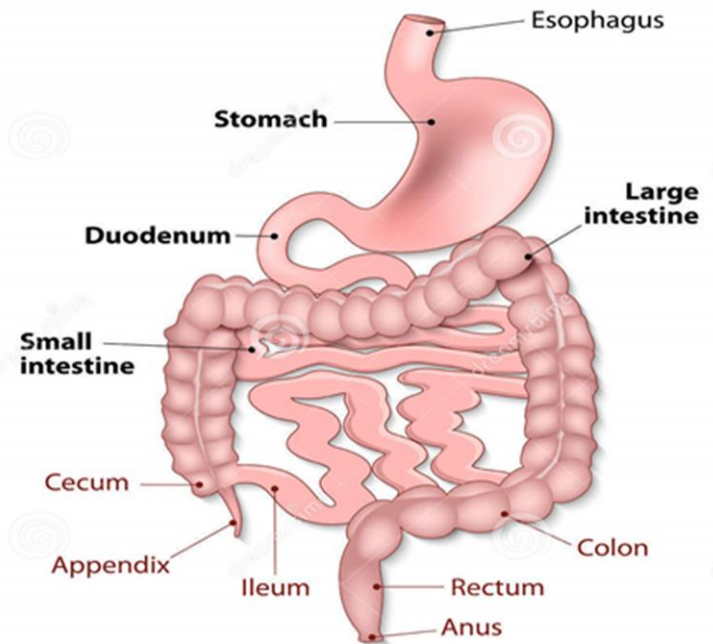
Assis. Prof. Dr. Muna Salih Daoud

# Anatomy of The GIT:

- ▶ The gastrointestinal tract (GIT) is a hollow tube extending from the oral cavity to the anus that consists of anatomically distinct segments, including:

- ▶ Esophagus
- ▶ Stomach
- ▶ Small intestine
- ▶ Large intestine, colon
- ▶ Rectum
- ▶ Anus

## HUMAN GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT



# Disorders of the GIT:

---

## 1. Esophagus:

- ▶ Esophageal obstruction
- ▶ Achalasia
- ▶ Mallory-weiss tears
- ▶ Esophagitis
- ▶ Gastroesophageal varices
- ▶ Barrette esophagus
- ▶ Esophageal adenocarcinoma
- ▶ Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

## 2. Stomach:

- ▶ Acute gastritis
  - ▶ Chronic gastritis (peptic ulcer)
  - ▶ Zollinger – Ellison syndrome
  - ▶ Gastric polyps and tumors
  - ▶ Gastric adenocarcinoma
- 



---

### **3. Small and large intestine and rectum:**

- ▶ Hernia
- ▶ Malabsorption and diarrhea
- ▶ Gastroenteritis
- ▶ Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
- ▶ Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
- ▶ Intestinal polyps (benign and malignant)
- ▶ Appendicitis (acute and chronic)
- ▶ Hemorrhoids



# 1- acute gastric ulcer (stress ulcer):

---

- ▶ Development of focal, acutely developing mucosal defects; they are deeper than erosion and may extend to muscularis mucosa.
- ▶ Etiology:
- ▶ Pathogenesis:
- ▶ Morphological changes:
- ▶ Clinical features:



## 2- chronic peptic ulcer:

---

- ▶ An ulcer occurs in the areas of the GIT that are exposed to the acid-pepsin secretion. Peptic ulcer is of 2 types:
  - ▶ Gastric ulcer (stomach)
  - ▶ Duodenal ulcer (duodenum)
- ▶ Epidemiology:
- ▶ Etiology and pathogenesis:
- ▶ Clinical features:
- ▶ Complications:



## 3- inflammatory bowel disease (IBD):

---

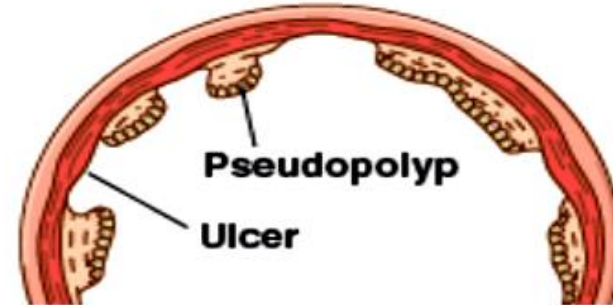
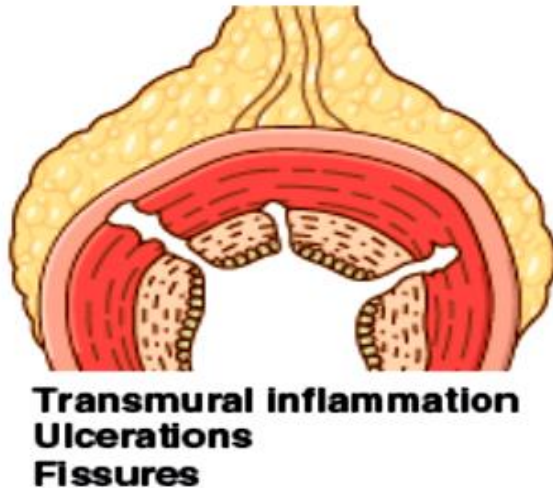
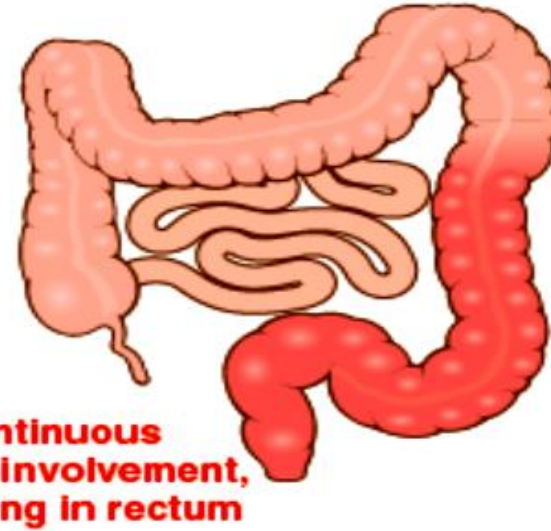
- ▶ It is a chronic condition resulting from inappropriate mucosal immune activation. It comprises two types of disorders:
  1. **Ulcerative colitis:** limited to the colon and rectum and extends only into the mucosa and submucosa.
  2. **Crohn disease:** may involve any area of the GI tract and is typically transmural.
- ▶ Etiology:
- ▶ Pathogenesis:
- ▶ Morphological changes:
- ▶ Clinical features:



## CROHN DISEASE



## ULCERATIVE COLITIS



# Difference between Crohn disease and Ulcerative colitis in morphology



## 4- diarrhea:

---

- ▶ An increase in the volume of stool or frequency of defecation. Its types:
  - ▶ Osmotic diarrhea:
  - ▶ Secretory diarrhea
  - ▶ Inflammatory and infectious diarrhea
  - ▶ Diarrhea associated with deranged motility



## 5- liver cirrhosis:

---

- ▶ Is a general term for a condition that destroys the normal architecture of the liver lobules. Classification of cirrhosis:
  - ▶ Biliary cirrhosis
  - ▶ Post necrotic cirrhosis
  - ▶ Alcoholic cirrhosis
- ▶ **Etiology:**
  - ▶ One of the main causes of liver cirrhosis is viral hepatitis (type A, B, C, D, E, F and G)
- ▶ **Pathogenesis:**
- ▶ **Structural changes:**
- ▶ **Clinical features:**



## 6- cholelithiasis:

---

- ▶ Is the presence of one or more calculi (gallstone) in the gallbladder. Types of gallstones:
  - ▶ Cholesterol stones
  - ▶ Black pigment stones
  - ▶ Brown pigment stones
- ▶ Etiology:
- ▶ Pathogenesis:
- ▶ Morphological changes:
- ▶ Clinical features:

