



كلية الرشيد الجامعة /قسم كلية التمريض

مادة التشريح للمرحلة الاولى

المحاضرة الثانية

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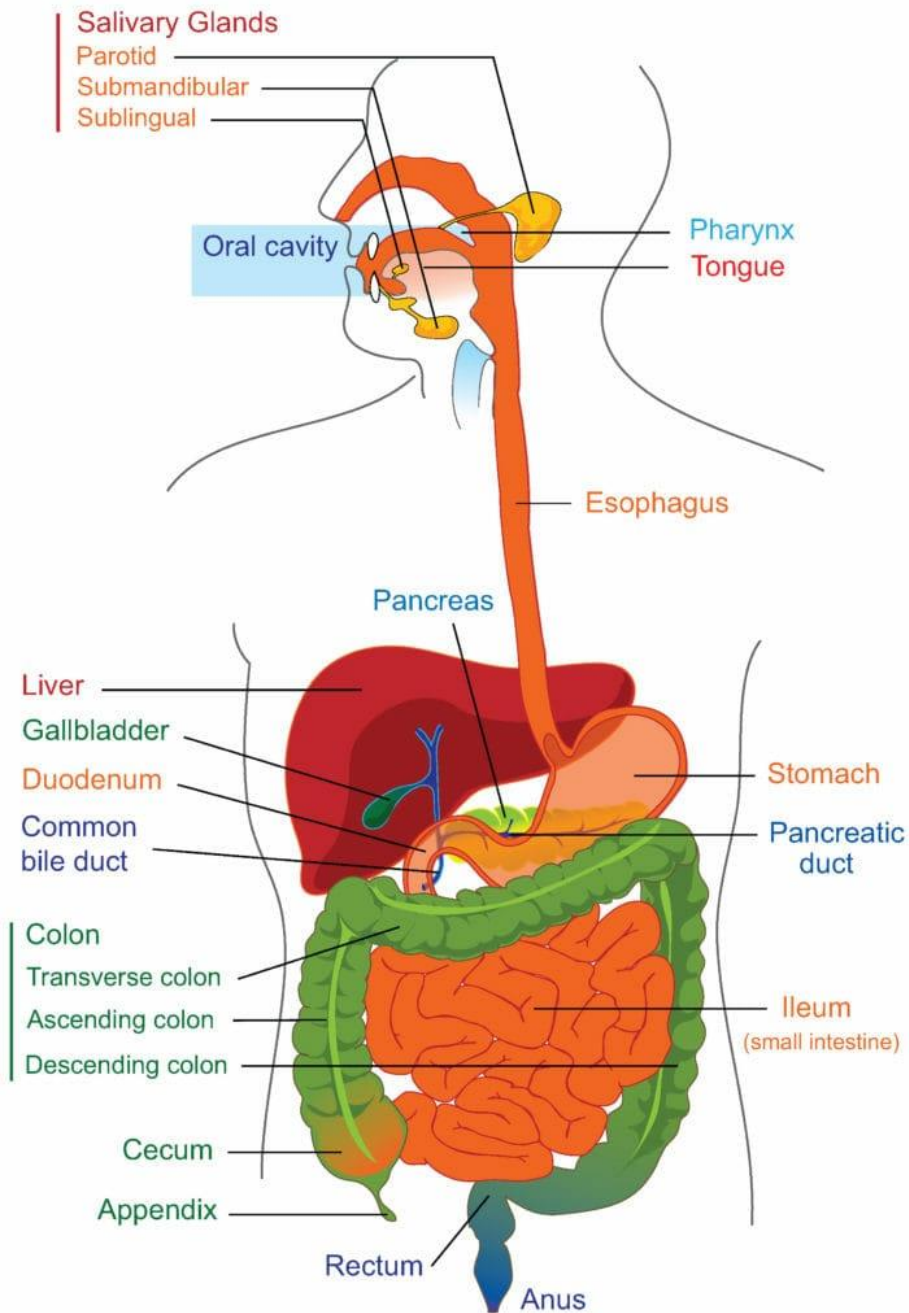
Human anatomy

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2021/2022

## Gastrointestinal tract (GIT)

It is the passageway of the digestive system that leads from the mouth to the anus plus the accessory organs (e.g liver, gallbladder, and pancreas)

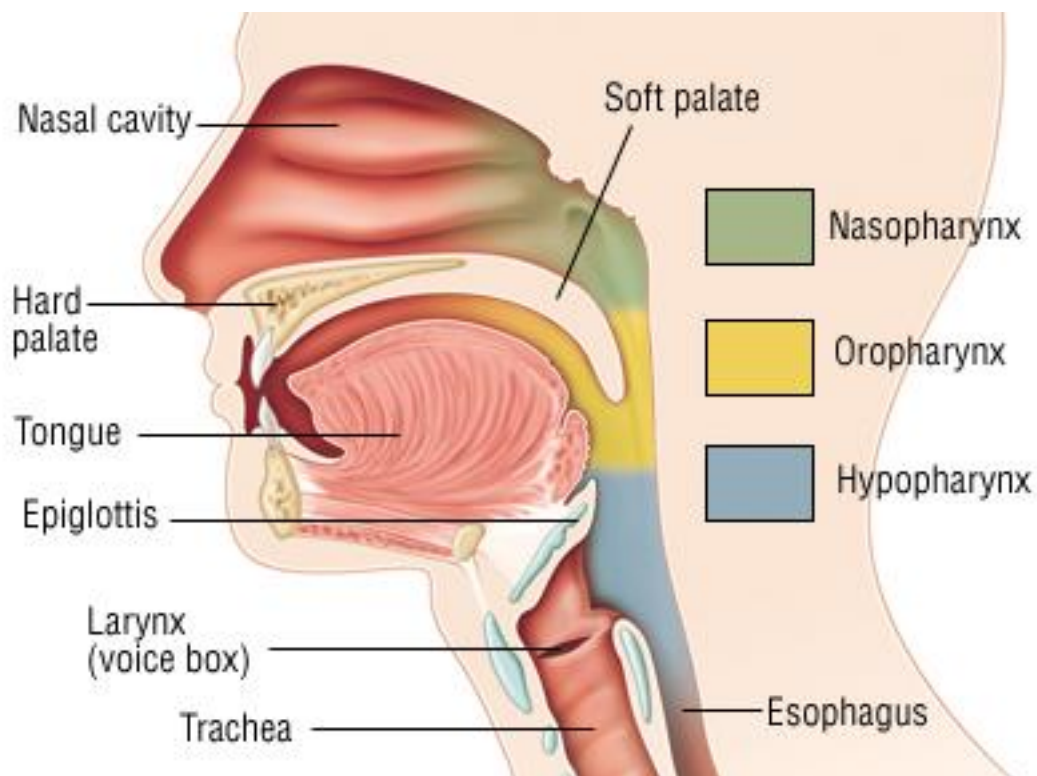


**the mouth:** it is the opening and cavity in the face which food taken and focal sounds are emitted. It contents (lips, teeth, tongue, palate and uvula)

The mouth contains the salivary glands which produce saliva

There are three salivary glands in mouth (sublingual, submandibular, parotid)

**The pharynx:** is that part of the digestive tube which placed behind the nasal cavities, mouth and larynx.



**The esophagus**: Is a muscular tube connecting the pharynx with the stomach, it enters the abdomen through the diaphragm.

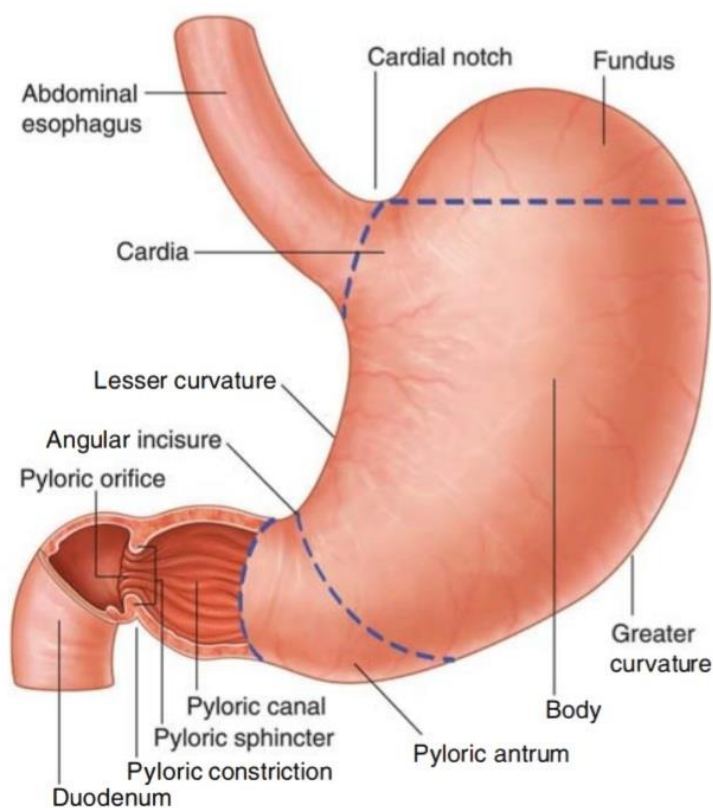
**The stomach**: is the most dilated part of the GIT system positioned between the esophagus and the small intestine divided into 4 parts:

\*cardia

\*fundus

\*body

\*pylorus  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{pyloric antrum} \\ \rightarrow \text{Pyloric canal} \end{cases}$



**Fig. 4.61** Stomach.

**Small intestine**: is the longest part of the GIT extends from the pyloric orifice of the stomach to the ileocecal fold

It consists of:

\*The duodenum

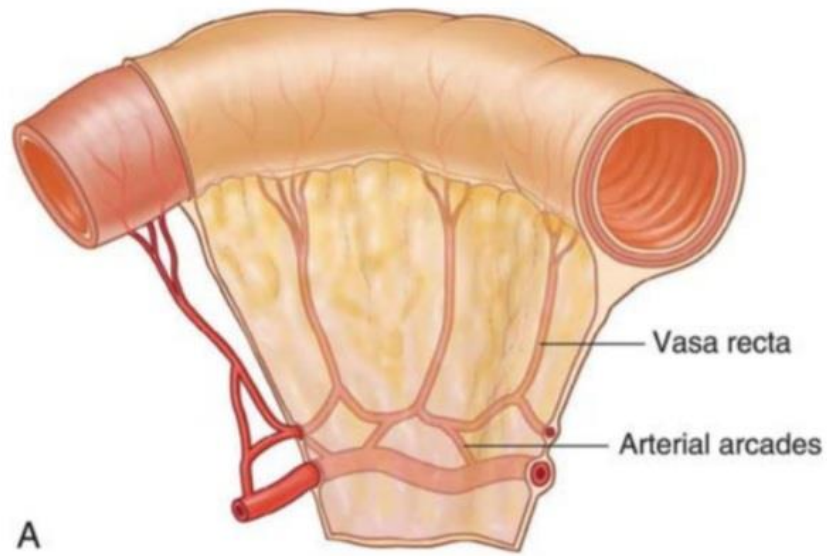
\*The jejunum

\*The ileum

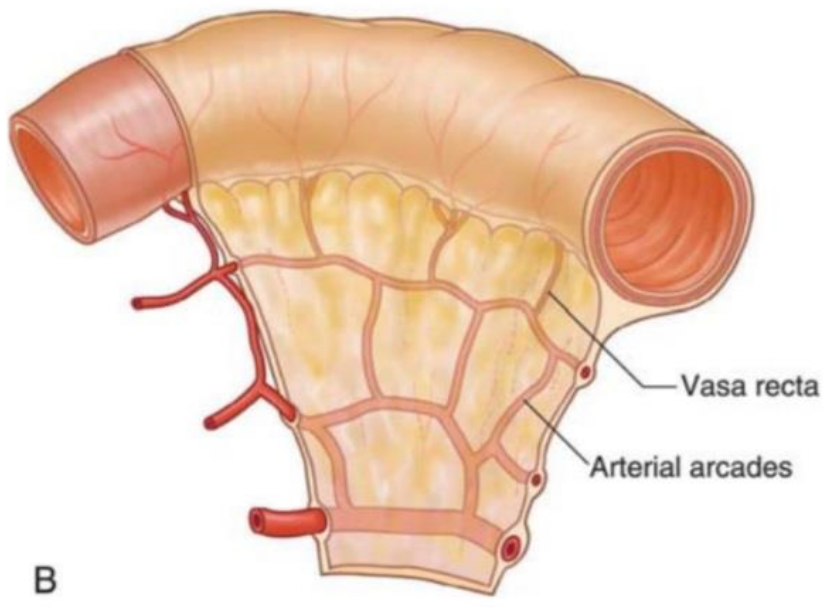
**The duodenum**: the first part of the small intestine, it is a C-shaped structure adjacent to the pancreas, is 20-25 cm long and is above the level of umbilicus.

**The jejunum**: it represents the proximal two-fifth, it is mostly in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen and is the larger in diameter and has a thicker wall than the ileum.

**The ileum**: makes up the distal three-fifth of the small intestine and mostly in the right lower quadrant. It has thinner walls, fewer and less prominent mucosal fold, shorter vasa recta, more mesenteric fat and arteries.



A



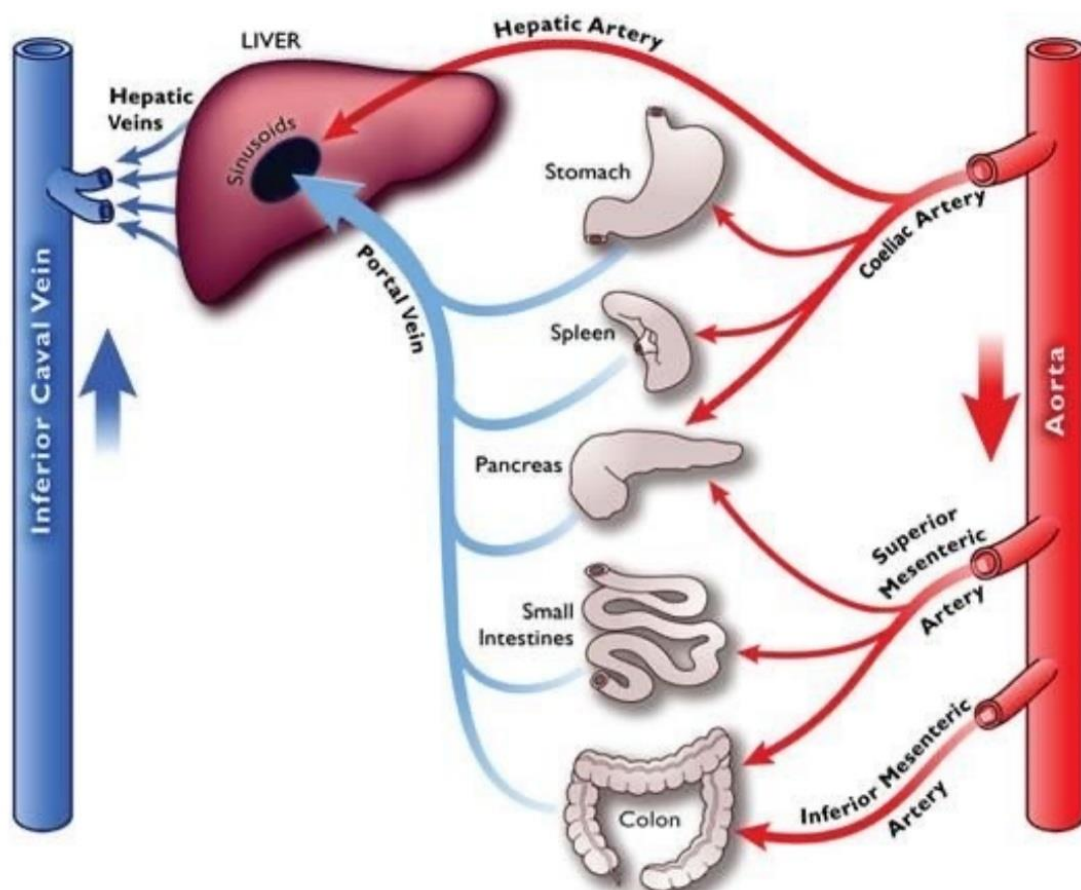
B

**Fig. 4.66** Differences in the arterial supply to the small intestine. **A.** Jejunum. **B.** Ileum.

## Blood supply to the digestive system

Multiple arteries supplies the GIT system the most important ones is:

- \*Celiac trunk
- \*superior mesenteric artery
- \*inferior mesenteric artery



**Portal vein:** is a vessel that moves blood from the spleen and gastrointestinal tract to the liver, this blood contains nutrients and toxins extracted from the digestive contents.

It is formed by the superior mesenteric vein, inferior mesenteric vein and splenic vein.

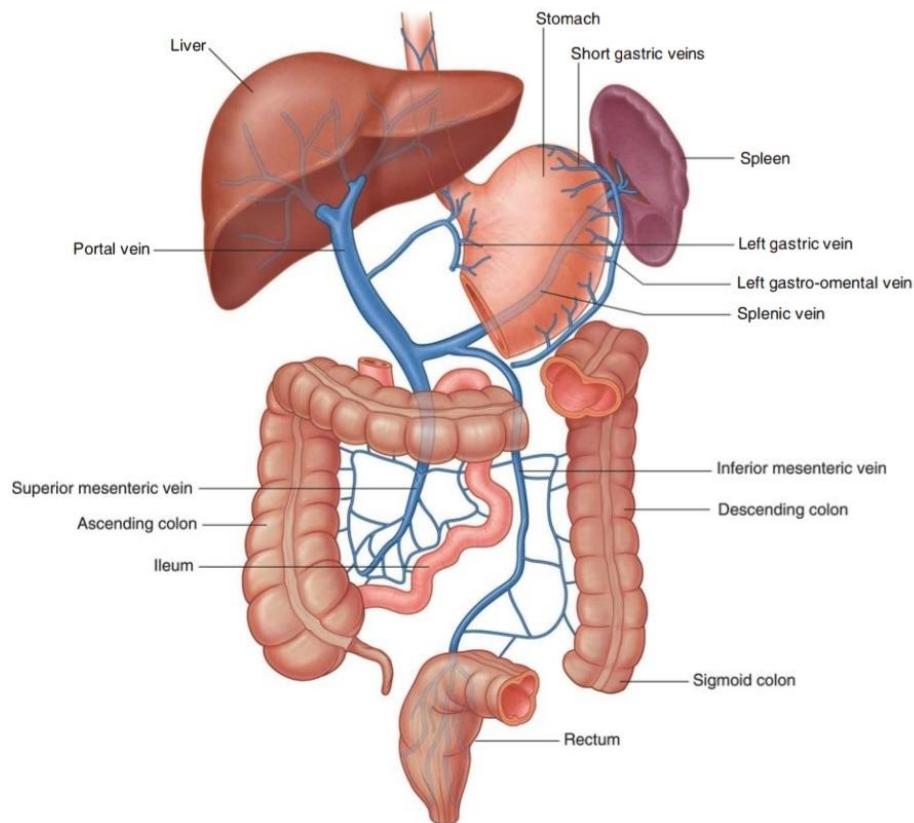


Fig. 4.121 Venous drainage of the abdominal portion of the gastrointestinal tract.



**The large intestine:** extends from the distal end of the ileum to the anus.

It absorbs fluids and salts from the the gut contents thus forming feces and consist of;

- 1- Cecum
- 2- Appendix
- 3- Colon; which is divided in to
  - \*Ascending colon
  - \*Transverse colon
  - \*Descending colon
  - \*Sigmoid colon
- 4-rectum
- 5-anal canal

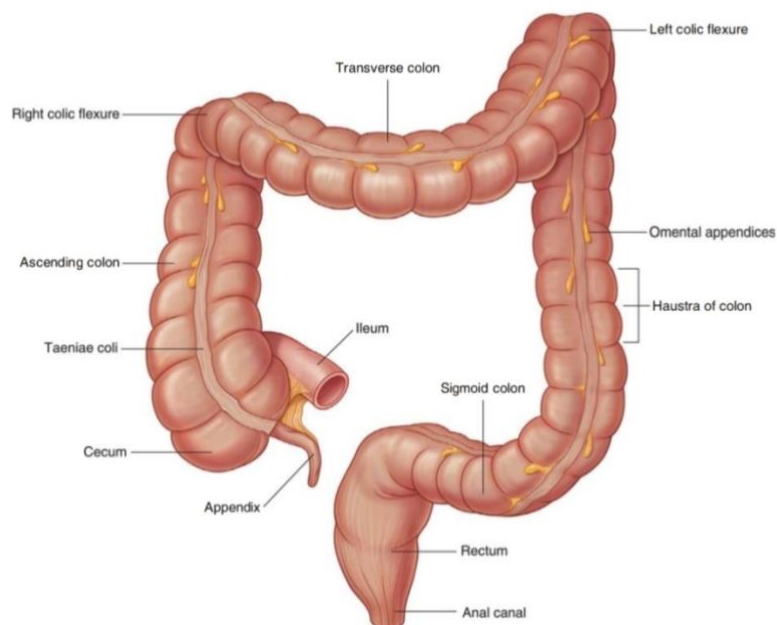


Fig. 4.74 Large intestine.