

(View54)

### S-Stomach :

Is an expanded part of the digestive tube that lie under the diaphragm , is divided into :

*Cardiac* is the superior region , *fundic* is the body form , and the *pyloric* which is the inferior region of the stomach . (View 55-56) . The stomach wall exhibit four general layers :

- **Mucosa**

The gastric mucosa consists of a surface epithelium but invaginates to varying extents into the lamina propria forming gastric pits . Emptying into gastric pits are branched, tubular glands ( cardiac, gastric . and pyloric ) characteristic of each region of the stomach .

The *lamina propria* of the stomach is composed of loose connective tissue interspersed with smooth muscle and lymphoid cells. Separating the mucosa from the underlying submucosa is a layer of smooth muscle , the *muscularis mucosae* , this layer is composed of an outer group of longitudinal fibers and circular fibers closer to the lumen .

- **Submucosa**

Consists of connective tissue with numerous lymph vessels, capillaries, and other contents.

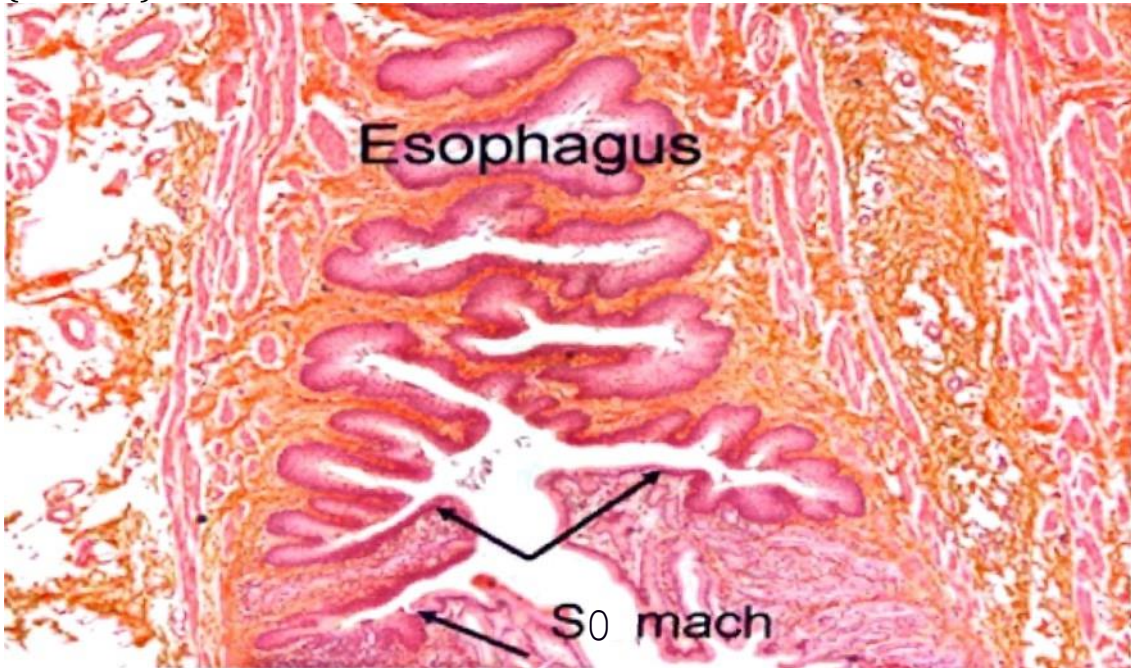
- **Muscularis externa**

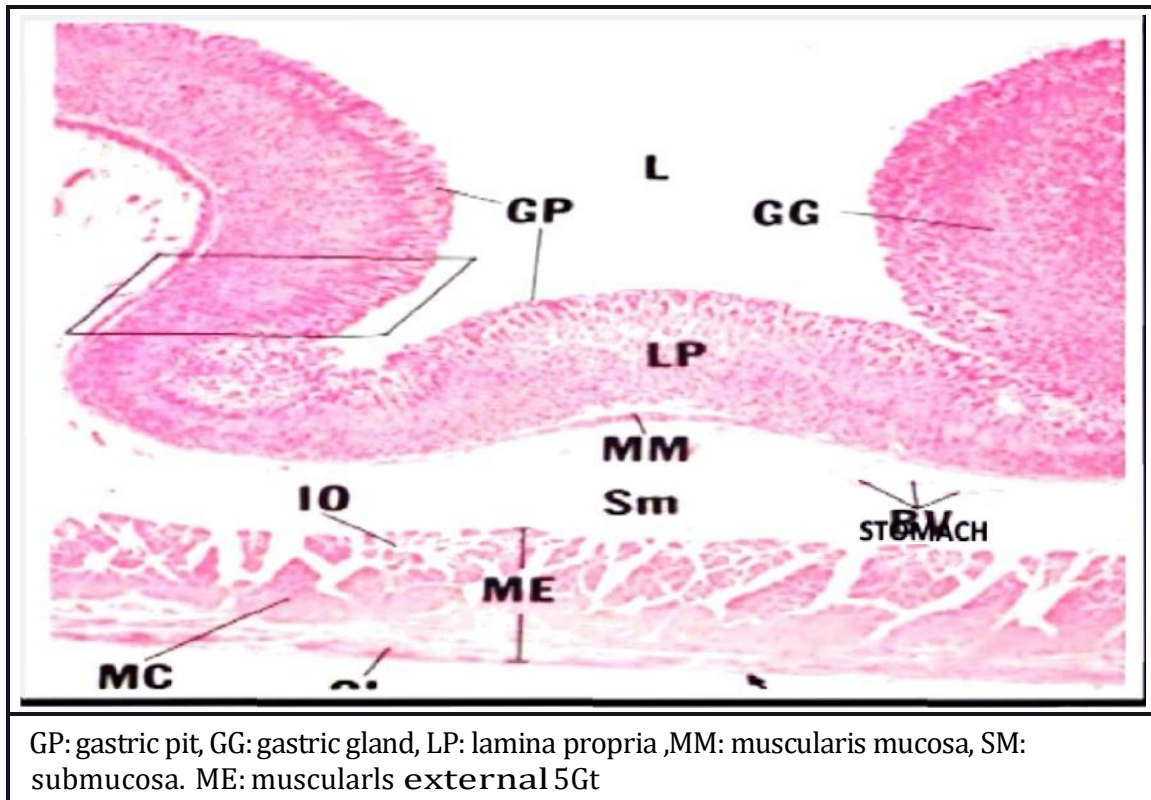
Consists of three layers of smooth muscle in different arrangements (directions), the internal is oblique, the middle is circular, and the external is longitudinal layer.

**Serosa**

Is thin and covered by *mesothelium*.

(View 55)





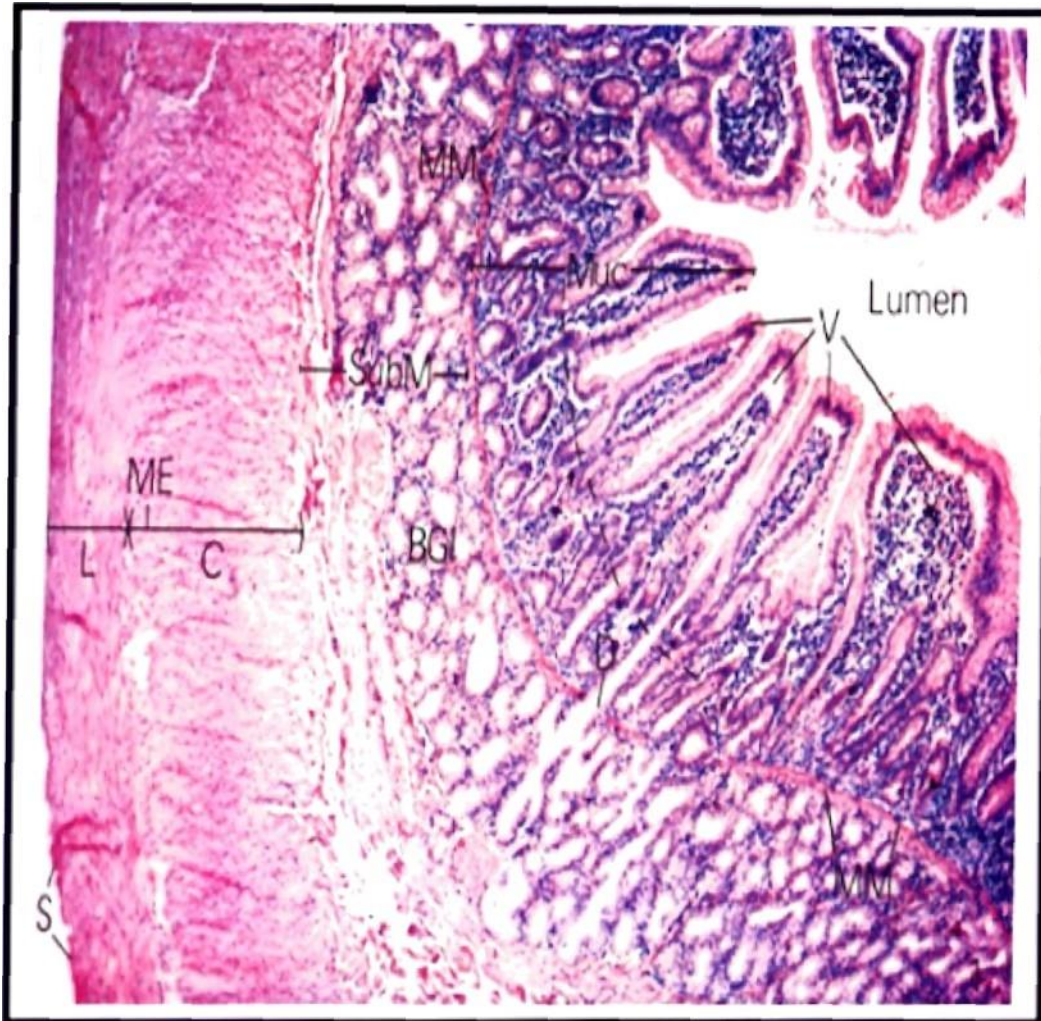
## 6-Small Intestine

Is relatively long permitting prolonged contact between food and digestive enzymes. It consists of 3 segments: duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.

- Mucosa :- The small intestine presents folds like finger, known as villi. They change their morphology and decrease in height from the duodenum to the ileum. *Whitmore's epithelially covered lamina propria*.
  - 1- Epithelium, the simple columnar epithelium consists of goblet cells
  - 2- Lamina propria, composed of loose connective tissue, houses glands, known as the crypts of Lieberkuhn, that extend to the muscularis mucosae
  - 3- Muscularis mucosae, consists of an inner circular and an outer longitudinal layer of smooth muscle.
- Submucosa:- display spiral fold, plicae circulares.
- Muscularis externa, is composed of the usual inner circular and outer longitudinal layers of smooth muscle, with *Auerbach's plexus*.
- Serosa:- composed of connective tissue covered with mesothelium

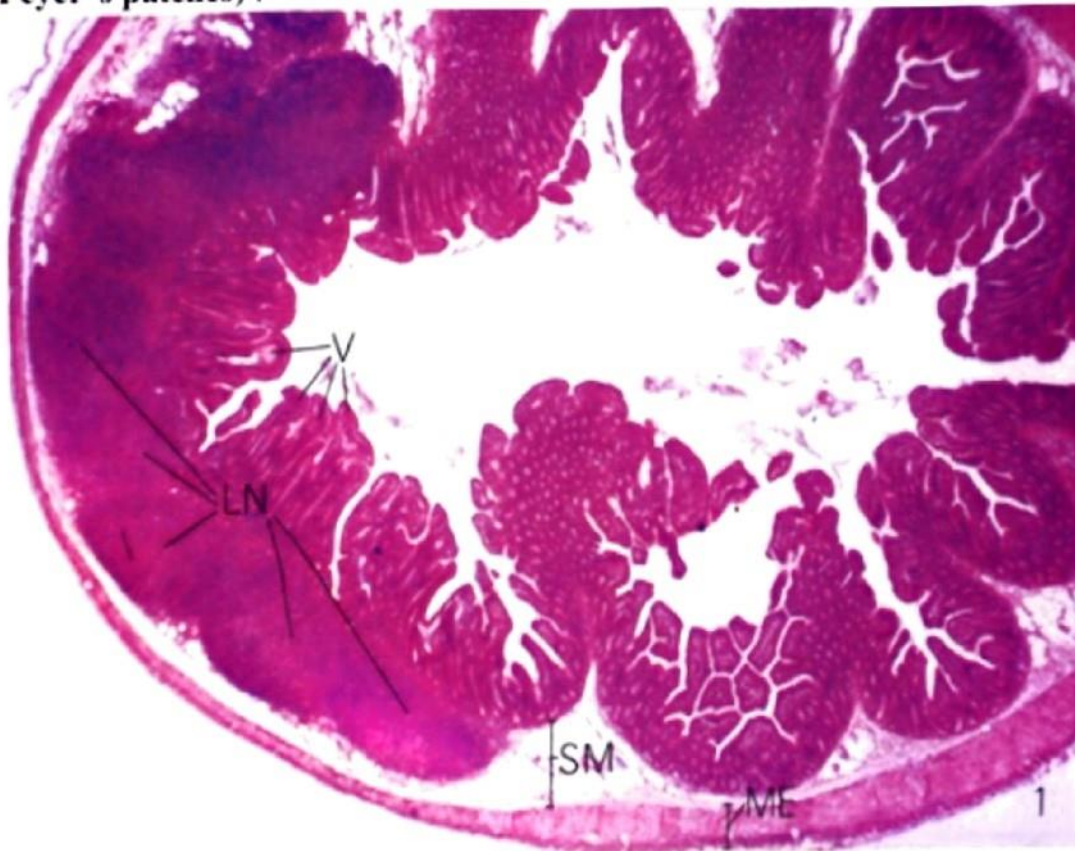
1- Duodenum:

- Has the same layers above but it has a characteristic features .-
- It is characterized with the mucous duodenal (Bruner's) glands.
- Covered with *serosa* and *adventitia*.



V: villi, MUC: mucosa, MM: muscularis mucosa, O: duct of Bruner's gland, BGI: Bruner gland, SubM: submucosa, ME: muscularis externa. S: serosa (View S7)

Has a lamina propria, with abundant lymphatic nodules, also known as »  
**(Peyer's patches)**.



V: villi. SM: submucosa, ME: muscularis externa, LN: lymphatic nodule  
**(View 58)**

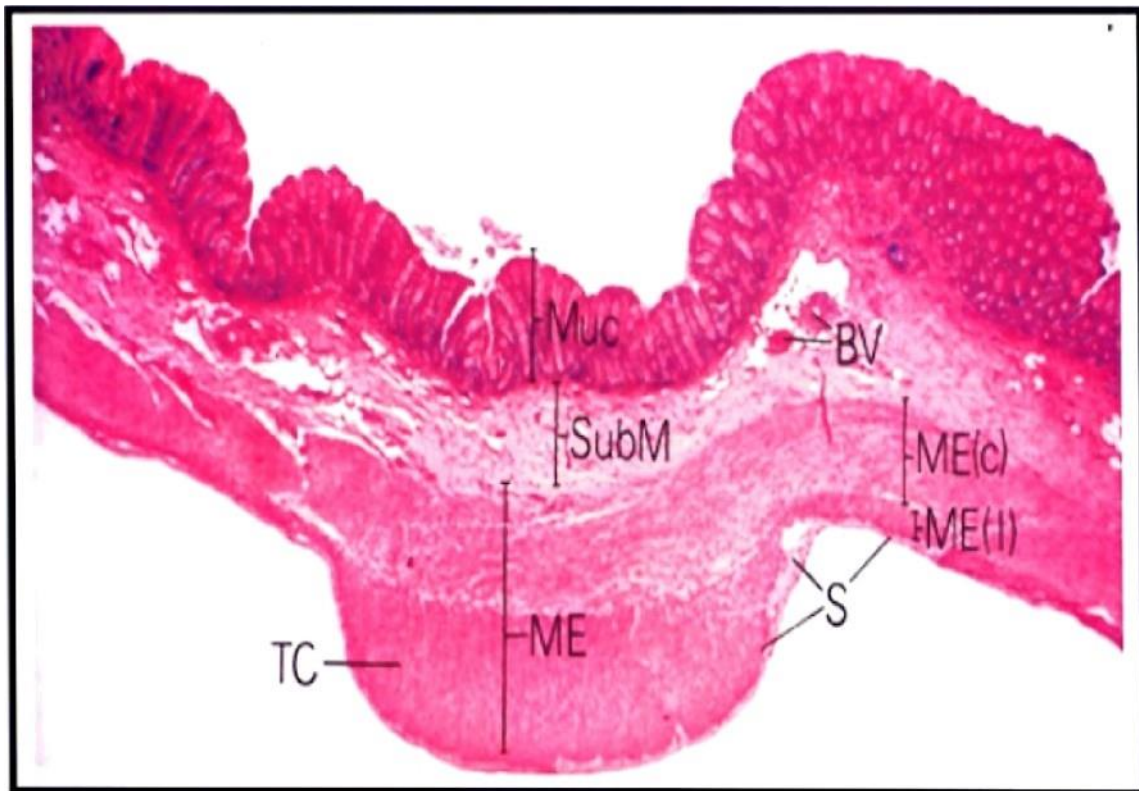
## VII Large intestine

is composed of the cecum, appendix, and sigmoid. **rectum, appendix**

### **Colon**

- Ileocecal junction, presents no specialized folds. It is thicker than that of the small intestine. (View 59)  
*Epithelium*, simple columnar ep. has goblet cells and columnar cells.  
*Lamina propria*, the crypts of Lieberkuhn are longer than that of the **small** intestine.  
*Muscularis externa* is composed of the inner circular and outer longitudinal layers of smooth muscle.  
» Submucosa resembles that of ileum.

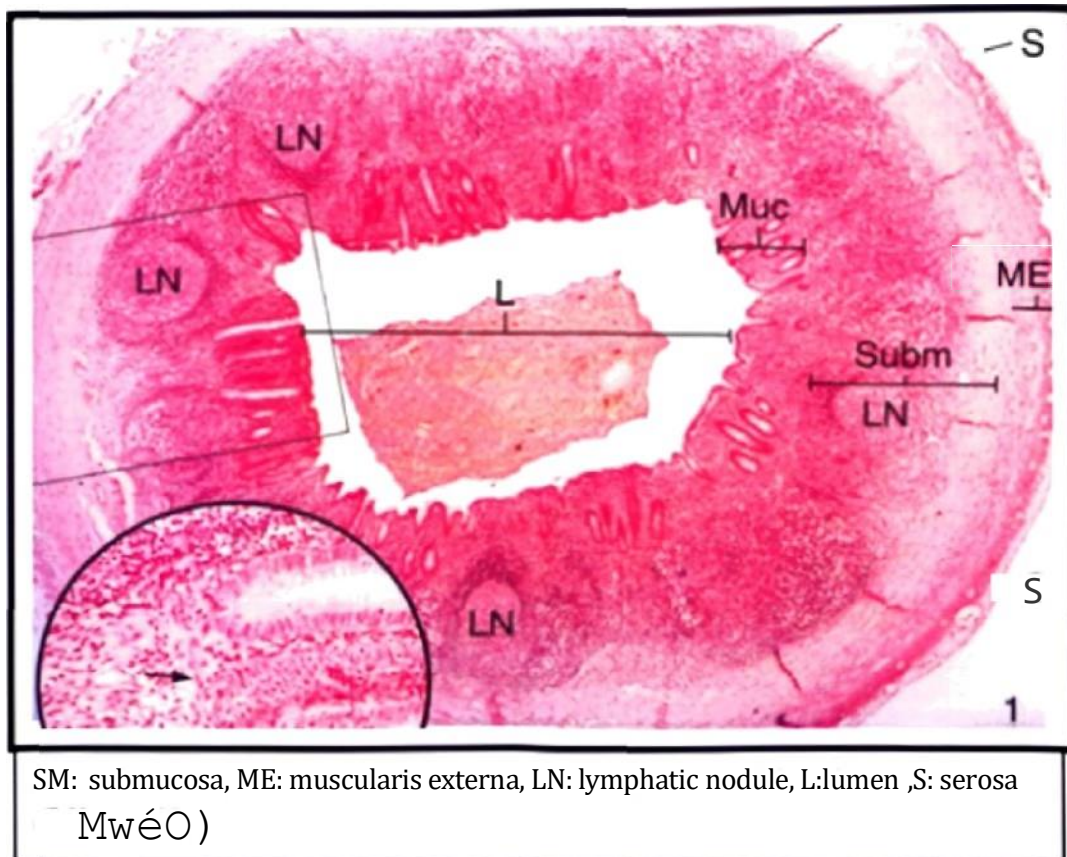
- Muscularis externa, is composed of the inner circular and outer longitudinal layers of smooth muscle. Outer longitudinal smooth muscle is modified into *teniae coli*, three flat ribbons of longitudinally arranged smooth muscle, Auerbach's plexus occupies its position between the two layers.
- Serosa, is composed of both serosa and adventitia. Serosa presents small, finger-like projections, the *appendices epiploicae*.



MUC: mucosa, MM: muscularis mucosa, SubM: submucosa, ME: muscularis externa  
S: serosa (View 59)

### *Appendix (verru form)*

The lumen of the appendix is usually stellate shaped, the simple columnar epithelium covers a lamina propria rich in lymphatic nodules and some of crypts of Lieberkuhn. The muscularis mucosae, submucosa, and muscularis externa conform to the general plan of the digestive tract. It is covered by a serosa. (View 59)



### ***Anal canal***

Presents longitudinal folds . anal valves . the epithelium changes from the simple columnar of the rectum , to simple cuboidal at the anal valves , to stratified squamous at the anus .

The submucosa is rich in vascular supply , while the muscularis externa forms the internal anal sphincter muscle . an adenoma connects the anus to the surrounding structures .

### ***Digestive glands***

The major glands are located outside the wall of the alimentary canal but are connected to the lumen of the digestive tract via ducts . These glands include the major salivary glands (parotid, submandibular and sublingual) , the liver , pancreas and gallbladder .

#### ***1- Major salivary glands***

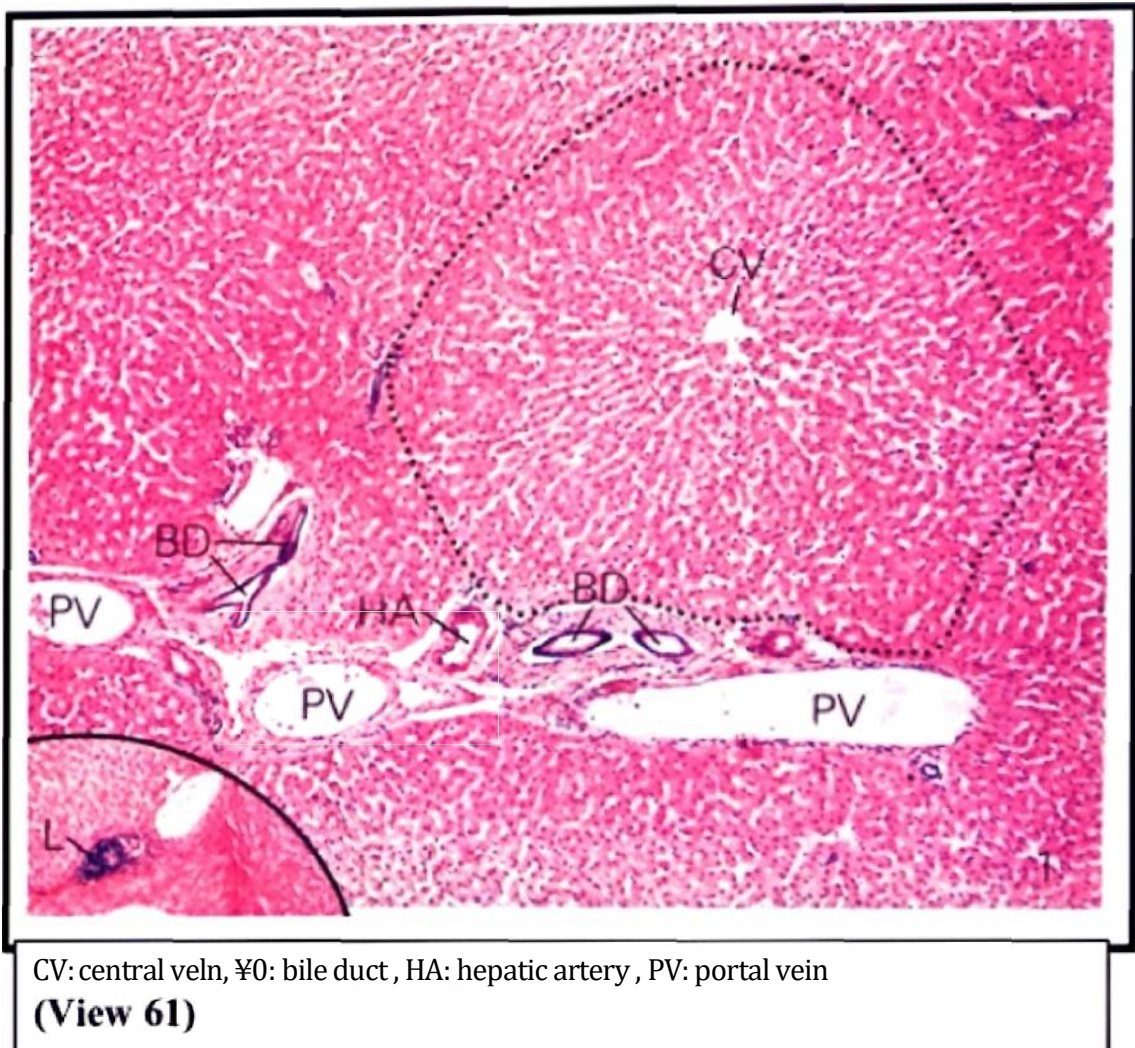
The three major salivary glands , parotid , submandibular , and sublingual . deliver their secretion *saliva* , into the Oral cavity

## 2- Liver

Is the largest mass of glandular tissue in the body and also is the largest internal organ consists of lobules the parenchymal cells of the liver, known as *hepatocytes* which organized as plates separated by **sinusoids**. A liver lobule **schematically diagramed** as a six sided polyhedral prism with  $R^* *! * !*$  containing inside interlobular branches of:- (hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile duct) at each of the corners, and in the center of each lobule a **central vein**. The hepatic sinusoids are lined with two types of cells.

1- *Endothelial cells*, they are small in size and only the nucleus is visible.

2- *Kupfer cells*, that are derived from monocytes can be seen just in section that stains with India ink. (View b1)

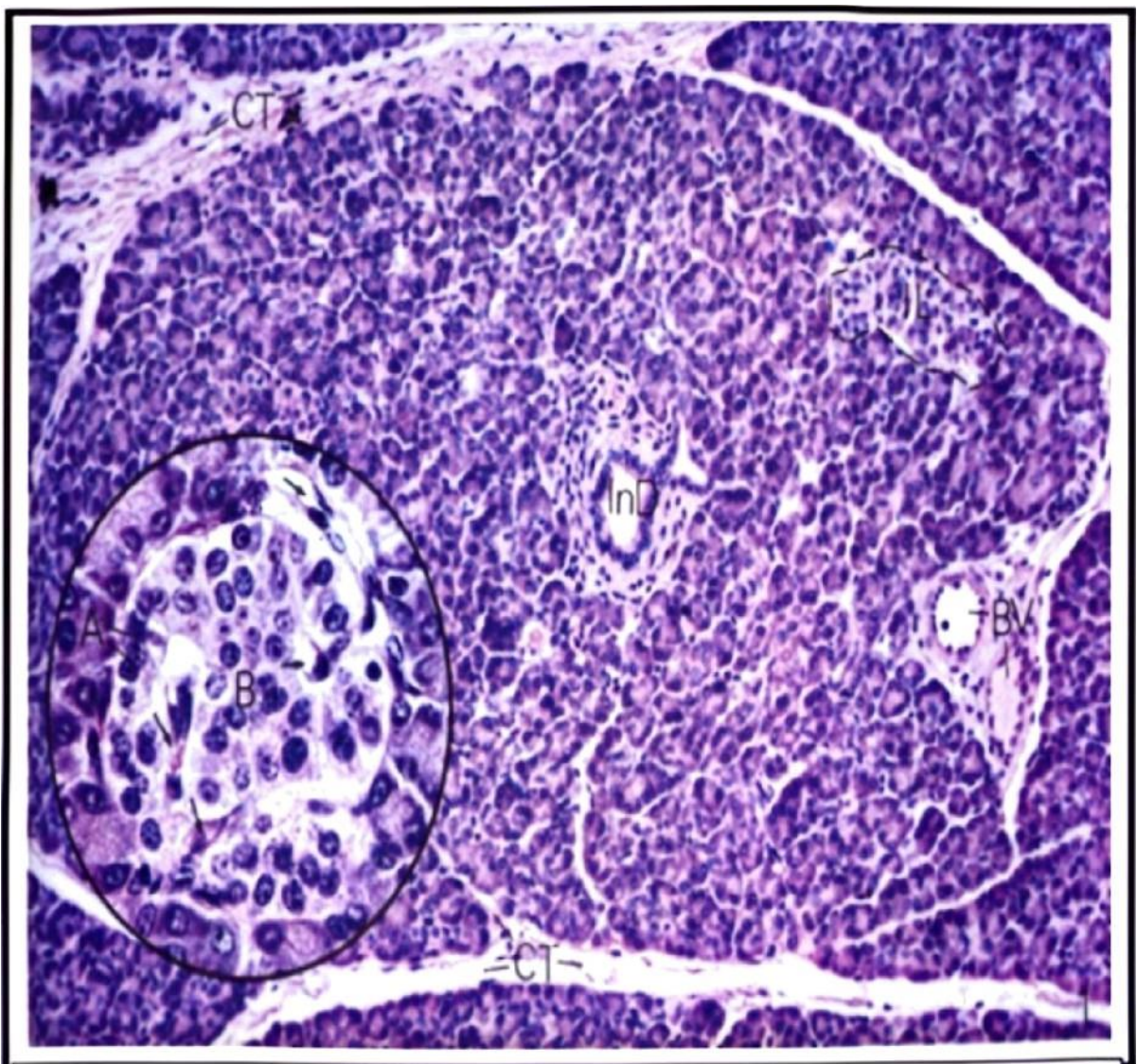


CV: central vein, BD: bile duct, HA: hepatic artery, PV: portal vein  
(View 61)

### 3- Pancreas

It is a mixed gland, in that it has exocrine and endocrine functions. The endocrine part is composed of scattered spherical aggregates of richly vascularized cords of endocrine cells, known as **islets of Langerhans**, five cell types are present in the islets: (A) cells, producing glucagon; (B) cells, manufacturing insulin; G cells, producing gastrin; D cells, manufacturing somatostatin; and PP cells secreting pancreatic polypeptide.

The exocrine pancreatic portion is an acinar gland, composed of several pyramidal serous cells surrounding a lumen. They have a spherical nucleus, at the apex of the cell stains with acidic dyes while the base stains with basic dyes. (View 62)



CT: connective tissue, IL: islets of Langerhans, InD: intralobular duct, B: region of islet B cell, BV: blood vessel (View 62)