

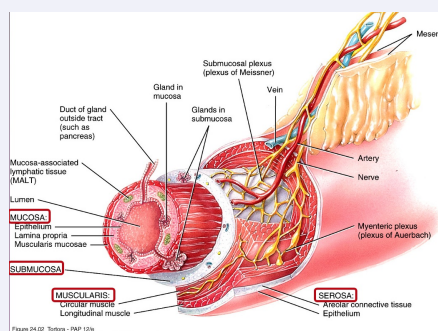
Digestive processes

1. ingestion
2. secretion
3. motility
4. digestion
5. absorption
6. defecation

visceral muscle contractions

oesophagus	peristaltic
stomach	peristaltic
small intestine	segmental, MMC
colon	segmentation, mass movement

layers of the GI tract



GI control

ENS	intrinsic set of nerves, neurons extending from esophagus to anus, 2 plexuses: myenteric (GI tract motility) & submucosal (controlling secretions)
ANS	extrinsic set of nerves; parasympathetic stimulation increases secretion & activity by stimulating ENS
	sympathetic stimulation decreases secretions & activity by inhibiting ENS

regulation of acid secretion

atropine	muscarinic antagonist
NSAID'S & PG'S	PGE2 acid, misoprostol = PGE2 analogue
Proglumide	gastrin receptor antagonist

H2 receptor antagonists	cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine
PPI'S - proton pump inhibitors	omeprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole, esomeprazole

accessory organs

salivary glands	three sets: parotid, sublingual & submandibular
pancreas	endocrine - insulin & glucagon, exocrine - digestive enzymes & bicarbonate
liver	excretion of bile pigments (bilirubin & biliverdin), bile salts e.g. deoxychoilic acid emulsification of fats

major structures

oesophagus
small intestine - duodenum, jejunum, ileum
large intestine - ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, sigmoid colon, rectum, anus

hormonal control

gastrin	promotes gastric juice secretion, increases gastric motility, promotes growth of gastric mucosa
secretin	stimulates secretion of pancreatic juice & bile that are rich in bicarbonate ions

hormonal control (cont)

cholecystokinin	stimulates secretion of pancreatic juice rich in digestive enzymes, causes bile ejection from gallbladder & opening of sphincter of hepatopancreatic ampulla (sphincter of Oddi), induces satiety
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saliva

mostly water (99.5%)
0.5% solutes - ions, dissolved gases, urea, nitric acid, mucus, immunoglobulin A, lysozyme & salivary amylase (acts on starch) & muramidase (anti-bacterial)
submandibular & sublingual glands produce mucin rich saliva
paratoid glands produce salivary amylase
salivated is controlled by ANS, parasympathetic stimulation promotes secretion of moderate amount of saliva, sympathetic stimulation decreases salivation

small intestine

circular fols called the plicae circulares are permanent ridges of mucosa & submucosa that encourage turbulent flow of chyme
two muscle layers, has serosa not adventitia
absorptive cell - digests & absorbs nutrients
goblet cell - secretes mucus
enteroendocrine cell - secretes hormones secretine, cholecystokinin or GIP
paneth cell - secretes lysozyme & is capable of phagocytosis



major valves - sphincters

oesophagus - upper oesophageal sphincter

| pharynx & oesophagus

oesophagus - lower oesophageal sphincter

| oesophagus & stomach

stomach - cardiac sphincter (LOS)

| oesophagus & stomach

stomach - pyloric sphincter

| stomach & duodenum

small intestine

| sphincter of Oddi

large intestine - ileocaecal sphincter

| ileum & caecum

large intestine - internal anal sphincter

| involuntary smooth muscle

large intestine - external anal sphincter

| voluntary skeletal muscle

large intestine

approx. 5 feet in length

starts with ileocecal valve & has four parts:
the cecum, colon (ascending, descending,
transverse, sigmoid), rectum & anal canal

no circular folds/villi

mucosa = mostly absorptive epithelium
mainly for water

microvilli are plentiful

interspersed goblet cells produce mucous
but no digestive enzymes secreted

gastric glands & cell types

surface mucous cell secretes mucus

mucous neck cell secretes mucus

parietal cell secretes HCl & intrinsic factor

gastric glands & cell types (cont)

chief cell secretes pepsinogen & gastric lipase

G cell secretes gastrin hormone

pancreas

lies posterior to greater curvature of stomach

pancreatic juice secreted into pancreatic duct & accessory duct & to small intestine

pancreatic duct joins common bile duct & enters duodenum at hepatopancreatic ampulla

pancreatic juice = 1200 -1500 ml daily, composed of mostly water, sodium bicarbonate (buffers acidic stomach chyme), enzymes (pancreatic amylase, proteolytic enzymes - trypsin secreted as trypsinogen, chymotrypsin, carboxypeptidase, elastase), pancreatic lipase, ribonuclease & deoxyribonuclease

histology: 99% of cells are acini, exocrine, secrete pancreatic juice (fluid + digestive enzymes)
1% of cells are pancreatic islets (islets of Langerhans), endocrine, secrete hormones glucagon, insulin, somatostatin, & pancreatic polypeptide

GI histology notes

oesophagus collapsible, muscular tube that lies posterior to the trachea & connects pharynx to stomach, has **adventitia**

stomach (internal anatomy) **rugae of mucosa**, oblique, circular & longitudinal layers of muscle

GI tract functions

mouth bite, chew, swallow

pharynx & oesophagus transport

stomach mechanical disruption; absorption of water & alcohol

small intestine chemical & mechanical digestion & absorption

large intestine absorb electrolytes & vit B, K

rectum & anus defecation

digestion phases

cephalic phase - stimulates gastric secretion & motility

gastric phase - neural & hormonal mechanisms

intestinal phase - neural & hormonal mechanisms



By [ilscssoa \(holscassidy\)](#)

cheatography.com/holscassidy/

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