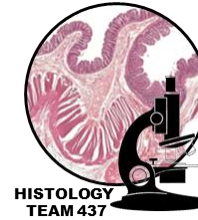




Alimentary Canal (I) Esophagus & Stomach



Red: important.

Black: in male | female slides.

Gray: notes | extra.

[Editing file](#)

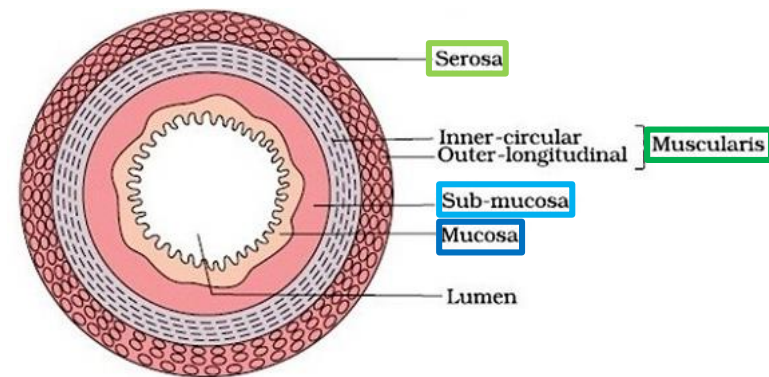
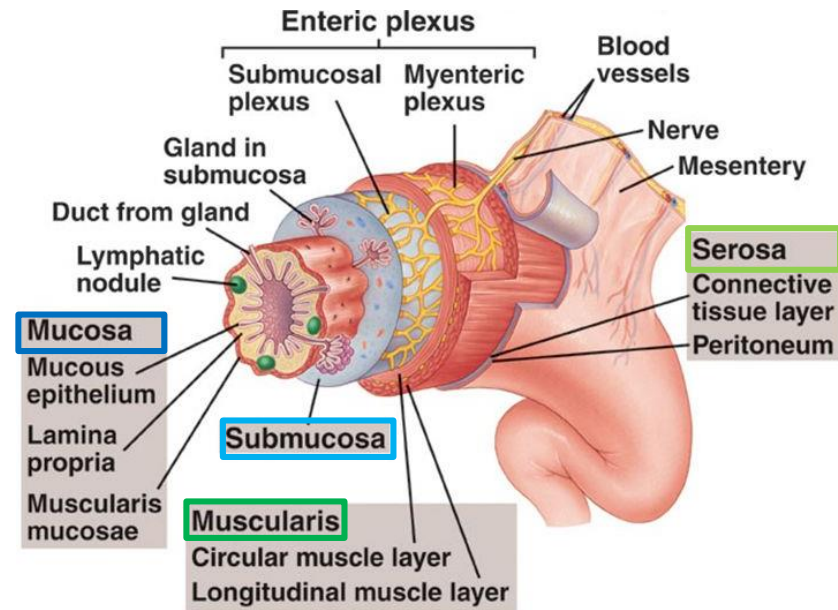
➤ **OBJECTIVES**

- **Describe the microscopic structure & correlation with the function of the following organs:**
- **Neurons:**
 - **Esophagus**
 - **Stomach**



➤ Alimentary Canal

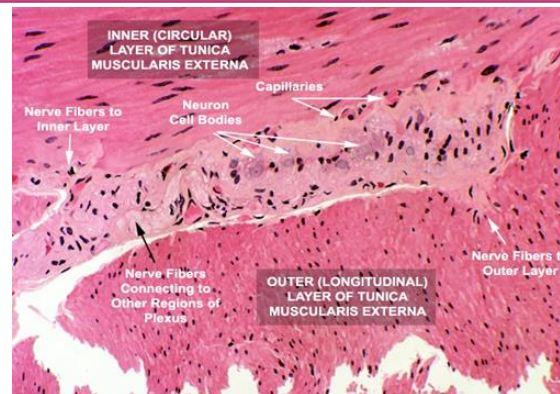
- Is the tubular portion of digestive system.
- Is subdivided into: **esophagus, stomach, small intestine** (duodenum, jejunum & ileum), and **large intestine** (cecum, colon, rectum, canal & appendix).
- General Architecture of L/M Structure of Alimentary Canal:
 - **Mucosa.**
 - **Submucosa.**
 - **Muscularis externa.**
 - **Adventitia OR Serosa.**



➤ Esophagus

Mucosa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epithelial Lining: Non-Keratinized Stratified Squamous Epithelium. • Lamina propria: Loose areolar C.T. with mucosal esophageal glands (secretion of mucus) in the upper and lower ends. • Muscularis mucosae: Few layers of smooth muscle fibers
Submucosa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose areolar C.T. containing blood vessels, nerves & submucosal esophageal glands (secretion of mucus) • Meissner's plexus of nerve fibers and nerve cells
Muscularis Externa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two muscle layers: Inner circular layer & Outer longitudinal layer • Upper 1/3: both layers are skeletal muscle • Middle 1/3: inner layer is smooth muscle & Outer layer is skeletal muscle • Lower 1/3: both layers are smooth muscle • Auerbach's (myenteric) plexus in between the 2 layers
Serosa or Adventitia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adventitia: is loose areolar C.T. not covered by mesothelium • Serosa: is loose areolar C.T. covered by mesothelium (simple squamous epithelium) in the abdominal part of the esophagus

- *Any organ cover by peritoneum it has serosa
- *Adventitia + mesothelium = serosa
- *Any question of esophagus without determine which part, that means thoracic esophagus

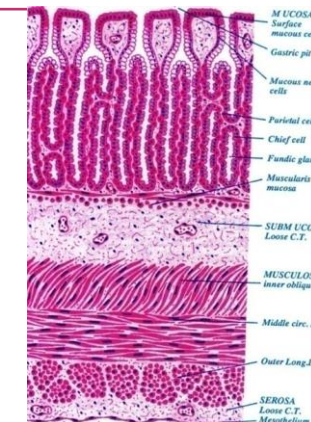
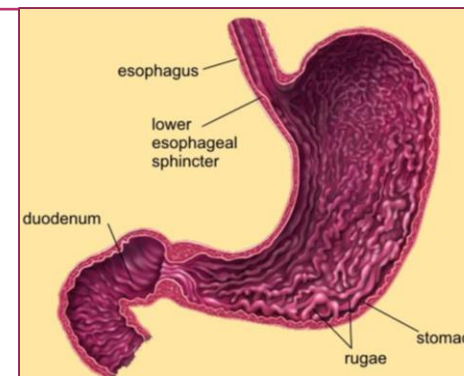


➤ Stomach

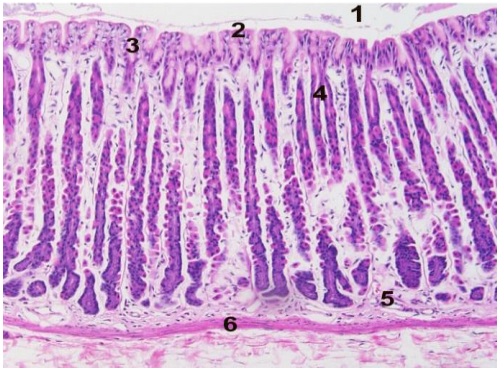
- It has 4 regions: **cardia, fundus, body & pylorus**
- Mucosa has folds, known as rugae* that disappear in the distended stomach
- Not has goblet cells *Stomach folds (rugae) are longitudinal & irregular

Mucosa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is invaded by fundic glands (in fundus & body) pyloric glands (in pylorus) • The surface epithelium of the mucosa is simple columnar mucus-secreting cell • Lamina propria: C.T. invaded by numerous fundic glands with lymphoid elements • Muscularis mucosae: 2 layers of smooth muscle fibers
Submucosa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connective tissue containing blood vessels, nerves, and Meissner's plexus • NO glands
Muscularis Externa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 smooth muscle layers: Inner oblique, middle circular & Outer longitudinal (in fundus & body) • 2 muscle layers: Inner circular & Outer longitudinal (in pylorus) • Auerbach's (myenteric) plexus
Serosa or Adventitia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C.T. covered by mesothelium

- Purple ONLY in Fundus

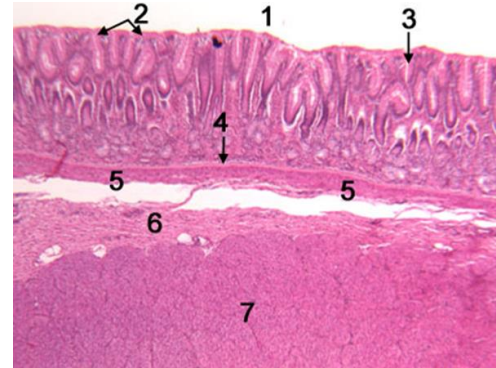


Fundus of Stomach



1. Lumen
2. Surface columnar epithelium
3. Pits of fundic glands
4. Fundic glands
5. Lamina propria
6. Muscularis mucosae

Pylorus of Stomach

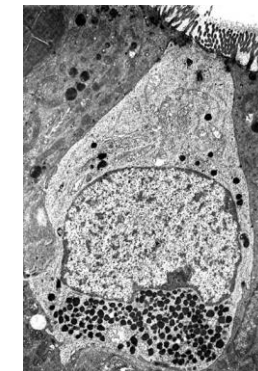
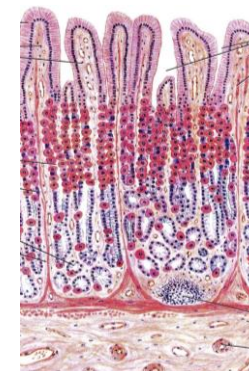
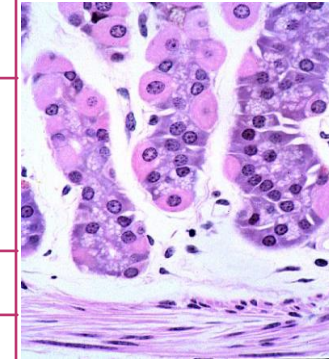


1. Lumen
2. Surface epithelium
3. Pits of pyloric glands
4. Lamina propria
5. Muscularis mucosae
6. Submucosa
7. Muscularis externa



➤ Fundic Glands

Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short pits: one fourth of mucosa • Simple branched tubular glands • Are rich in parietal & chief cells
Parietal (oxyntic) cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Shape</u>: pyramidal or polygonal • <u>Nucleus</u>: central, round • <u>Cytoplasm</u>: deeply acidophilic, rich in SER, mitochondria (40% of the cell volume) & C-shaped intracellular canaliculus • <u>Secrete</u>: HCl & gastric intrinsic factor that helps absorption of vitamin B12
Peptic (chief) cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The predominant cell type</u> • <u>Columnar cells</u> • <u>Nucleus</u>: basal, round • <u>Cytoplasm</u>: basophilic with apical secretory granules & secrete pepsinogen
Mucous neck cells*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secrete mucus *(mucus secreting cells)
EE (Enteroendocrine) cells & (DNES) cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterochromaffin (EC) cells: secrete hormones (e.g serotonin, endorphin)
Stem cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regenerative Cells (regeneration occur every 4 days)



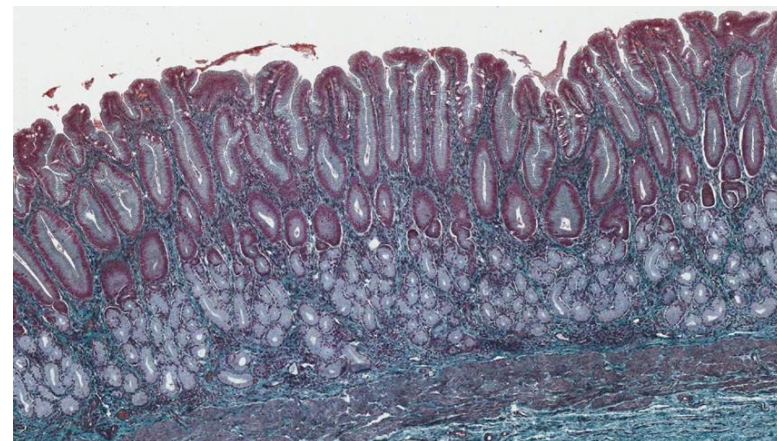
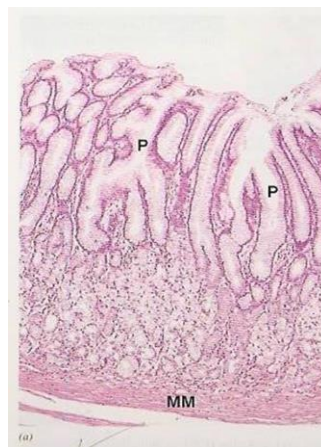
➤ Pyloric Glands

Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their pits are deep about half the length of mucosa • They are branched and convoluted many cross sections
Parietal (oxyntic) cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few
Peptic (chief) cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOT have
Mucous neck cells (mucus secreting cells)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The predominant cells • Secrete mucus
Enteroendocrine (EE) cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC cells • G cells • D cells • A cells
Stem cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOT have

***REMEMBER!**

Pits of Fundic Glands → $\frac{1}{4}$ of mucosa

Pits of Pyloric Glands → $\frac{1}{2}$ of mucosa



➤ **QUESTIONS:**

Q1: Which type of esophageal mucosa (epithelial lining)?

- a) Stratified squamous epithelium b) Simple squamous epithelium
c) keratinized stratified squamous epithelium d) Non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

Q2: Which of the following cells may have cilia?

- a) Astrocytes b) Ependyma c) Microglia d) Oligodendrocytes

Q3: How many Muscularis externa layers in fundus of stomach?

- a) Three b) Four c) Two d) One

Q4: How many Muscularis externa layers in pylorus of stomach?

- a) Four b) Three c) Two d) One

Q5: Which of the following cells have acidophilic cytoplasm?

- a) Oxyntic cells b) Peptic cells c) Enteroendocrine(EE)(DNES) cells d) Mucous neck cells

5-A
4-C
3-A
2-B
1-D



Q6: Which of the following cells can secrete pepsinogen?

- a) Oxyntic cells b) Peptic cells c) Enteroendocrine(EE)(DNES) cells d) Mucous neck cells

Q7: Which of the following cells have basophilic cytoplasm?

- a) Oxyntic cells b) Peptic cells c) Enteroendocrine(EE)(DNES) cells d) Mucous neck cells

Q8: The submucosa of the pylorus contains all of the following EXCEPT?

- a) Blood vessels b) Nerves c) Glands d) Meissner's plexus

D -10

B -6

C -8

A -7

B -9

Q9: The predominant cells of the pyloric glands are?

- a) EE cells b) Mucous neck cells c) Stem cells d) Peptic cells

Q10: All of the following are cells of the pyloric glands EXCEPT?

- a) EE cells b) Mucous neck cells c) Stem cells d) Peptic cells



Team members :

Hussain Alkharboush
Rinad Alghoraiby
Ebtesam Almutairi

Tareq Allhaidan
Marwah Alkhalil
Shahad Alzahrani

Team leaders :

Khalid Fayez Alshehri
Rawan Mohammad Alharbi



[Twitter.com/Histology437](https://twitter.com/Histology437)



HistologyTeam437@gmail.com

