

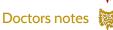
### **Esophagus & Stomach**

**Color index:** 

Slides



**Important** 



Extra



Editing file

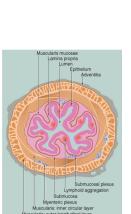
### **▶** Objectives:

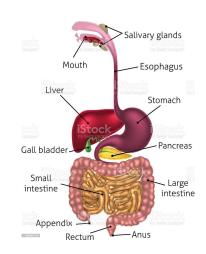
- By the end of this lecture, the student should be able to discuss the microscopic structure in correlation with the function of the following organs:
  - 1. Esophagus.
  - 2. Stomach.

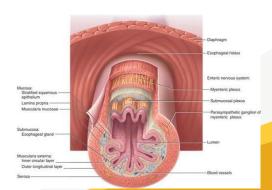
### **▶ Alimentary Canal**

- Is the tubular portion of digestive system. Muscular tube
- Is subdivided into: esophagus, stomach, small intestine (duodenum, jejunum and ileum), and large intestine (cecum, colon, rectum, anal canal, and appendix).

- General Architecture of L/M Structure of Alimentary Canal:
  - Mucosa
  - Submucosa
  - Muscularis externa (inner circular muscle appears in the section as long and outer longitudinal muscle appears in the section as circular
  - Adventitia/Serosa (covering, the adventitia is only connective tissue While the serosa is CV covered by peritoneum 'mesothelium')
  - 10% of neurons present in submucosa and muscularis externa







### Esophagus Majority of the esophagus is in the thoracic

Four concentric layers:

Is irregular to change the diameter for squeezing and conducting the food • Epithelial Lining: Non-Keratinized Stratified Squamous Epithelium. Mucosa • Lamina propria: Loose areolar C.T. with mucosal esophageal glands (secretion of mucus)

for lubrication found in the upper and lower ends little or no in the mid.

• Muscularis mucosae: Few layers of smooth muscle fibers

(secretion of mucus) and Meissner's plexus of nerve fibers and nerve cells

1- Two muscle layers : Inner circular layer and Outer longitudinal layer.

Upper  $\frac{1}{3}$ : both layers are skeletal M. (Upper  $\frac{1}{3}$  near the oral cavity which is skeletal muscle)

Middle  $\frac{1}{3}$ : inner is smooth muscle & outer is skeletal muscle.

Lower 1/3: both layers are smooth M. (Lower 1/3 near the stomach which is smooth muscle)

Loose areolar C.T. containing blood vessels, nerves, submucosal esophageal glands

Submucosa

Muscularis Externa

Serosa/Adventitia

2- Auerbach's (myenteric) plexus in between two layers.

• Adventitia is loose areolar C.T. not covered by mesothelium. (cervical and thoracic parts)

abdominal part of the esophagus. (abdominal part)

• Serosa is loose areolar C.T. covered by mesothelium (simple squamous epithelium) in the

### Stomach

- It has 4 regions: cardia, fundus, body and pylorus.
- Mucosa has folds known as rugge (to the surface area to transcity) that disappear in the distended stomach

•	rideosa has folds, known as rugae (to the surface area to capacity) that disappear in the distended stornach			
		Fundus (and Pady) of Stampah	Dylarus of Stomoch	
		Fundus (and Body) of Stomach	Pylorus of Stomach	

The surface epithelium of the mucosa is simple columnar mucus-secreting cells. (the stomach rich in mucus despite there's no goblet cells due to the presence of simple columnar cells and mucous neck cells)

Mucosa Invaded by fundic glands. And composed of: Is thick due to the presence of glands invaded by them epithelium: secretes mucus. for chemical digestion for secretion enzymes

1. Surface Columnar Epithelium: Simple columnar

it secretes mucus which coats and protect stomach 2. Lamina propria: C.T. invaded by numerous fundic glands with lymphoid elements.

3. Muscularis mucosae: 2 layers of smooth muscle fibers.

Connective tissue containing blood vessels, nerves, and Meissner's plexus.

NO glands.

Submucosa

Muscularis

Externa

Serosa

1-Three smooth muscle layers:

• Inner oblique

Middle circular

Outer longitudinal

2-Auerbach's (myenteric) plexus.

C.T. covered by mesothelium.

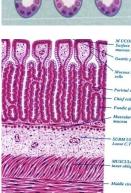
 Outer longitudinal 2-Auerbach's (myenteric) plexus.

1-Two smooth muscle layers:

Invaded by Pyloric glands.

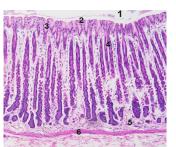
• Inner circular very thick which makes this

layer thicker than the others to form sphincter.



#### **Mucosa of Fundus of Stomach**

- Lumen.
- Surface columnar epithelium.
- Pits of fundic glands.
- Fundic glands.
- Lamina propria.
- Muscularis mucosae.



#### Mucosa of Pylorus of Stomach

- Lumen.
- Surface epithelium.
- Pits of pyloric glands.
- Lamina propria.
- Muscularis mucosae.
- Submucosa (not in the mucosa)
- Muscularis externa (not in the mucosa)

### **Fundic glands**

- Short pits: ¼ the length of mucosa.
- Simple branched tubular glands.
- Are rich in parietal & chief cells.

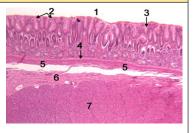
They form invagenation called gastric pits



#### Pyloric glands

It's function is neutralizing the acidity before reaching the small intestine by secreting mucus.

- •Deep pits most of it (فُراغ) due to the mucus secretion: ½ the length of mucosa.
- They are branched and convoluted, many cross sections.



# Stomach Clands Call Types

**Shape:** pyramidal or polygonal. (Narrow apex with wide base protruding into lumen)

Secrete: HCl (for activation of pepsinogen ) and gastric intrinsic factor that helps

Enterochromaffin (EC) cells: secrete hormones (e.g. serotonin, endorphin).

the surface area which help in increasing the HCl Secretion for acidic medium.

Cytoplasm: deeply acidophilic, rich in SER and mitochondria (due to its need for

energy) (40% of the cell volume) and C-shaped intracellular canaliculus to increase

Secrete mucus

Regenerative cells (renew the other cell types)

Pyloric glands

No Peptic cells

Few Parietal cells

Or no because no need for acidic

secretion

The predominant cell

secrete mucus

EC cells. G cells.

D cells, A cells.

	Stomach diamus cen Types	
Cell type	Fundic glands	
	The predominant cell type.	

**Cytoplasm**: basophilic with apical secretory granules.

**Secrete:** pepsinogen. (inactive form of pepsin).

Enteroendocrine = entero from the intestine

**Shape**: Columnar cells.

Nucleus: basal, round.

Nucleus: central. round.

absorption of vitamin B12.

Peptic (chief) cells

Also known as zymogenic cells

Parietal (oxyntic) cells

Oxy=acidophilic, partial due part of it not sharing to lumen.

Mucous neck cells

**Epithelial cells** 

**Enteroendocrine (EE.** 

**DNES**) cells

Stem cells



# Q1) Which of the following cells are not found in the pyloric glands?

- A- Mucous neck cells
- **B-** Stem cells
- C- Peptic (chief) cells
- D- Parietal (oxyntic) cells

## Q2) Which of the following cells secrete HCl and gastric intrinsic factor?

- A- Mucous neck cells
- **B- Stem cells**
- C- Peptic (chief) cells
- D- Parietal (oxyntic) cells

## Q3) Which one of the following epithelium lines the stomach?

- A- Non-Keratinized Stratified Squamous
- **B- Keratinized Stratified Squamous**
- C- Simple columnar
- D- Pseudostratified columnar

# Q4) Which of the following is found in Fundus and Body of Stomach?

- A- Two smooth muscle layers
- B- Glands in Submucosa
- C- Pyloric glands
- D- Three smooth muscle layers

### Q5) Which type lines the epithelium of esophageal mucosa?

- A- Stratified squamous epithelium
- B- Simple squamous epithelium
- C- Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- D- Non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

# Q6) The Meissner's plexus of esophagus is found in which layer?

- A- Mucosa
- **B- Submucosa**
- C- Muscularis externa
- D- Adventitia

#### Team leaders

Mariam Alruhaimi

Mohamed Albabtain

#### Team members

- ❷Abdullah Alburikan
- Fayez AlTabbaa Mohammed Alhejji
- Nawaf Alshahrani Nawaf Alghamdi Yazeed Alomar

Afnan AlMohsen

- ✓ Joud Alarifi Maha Alqahtani Nourah Alklaib
- Rania Almutairi
  Shahad Alrasheed
- Sumo Abdulrahman

M Histology439team@gmail.com