

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- ❖ The digestive system contributes to homeostasis by breaking down food into forms that can be absorbed and used by body cells. It also absorbs water, vitamins, and minerals, and it eliminates wastes from the body.
- ❖ The food we eat consists of molecules that are too large to be used by body cells. Therefore, foods must be broken down into molecules that are small enough to enter body cells, a process known as digestion.
- ❖ It extends from the mouth to the anus, forms an extensive surface area in contact with the external environment, and is closely associated with the cardiovascular system. The gastrointestinal (GI) tract or alimentary canal is a continuous tube that extends from the mouth to the anus through the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.
- ❖ Organs of the gastrointestinal tract include the mouth, most of the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine.

● Main functions of digestive system:

1. Ingestion (بدخل الاكل)
2. Digestion (mainly by stomach 90%)
10% digestion organs بعملوا في كمان يعني
3. Absorption (mainly by small intestine 90%)
4. Defecation (mainly by large intestine)

● Major ,Main organs in digestive system:

- Mouth
- Most of the pharynx
- Esophagus المريء
- Stomach
- Small and large intestines

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- ❖ The accessory digestive organs include the teeth, tongue, salivary glands, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

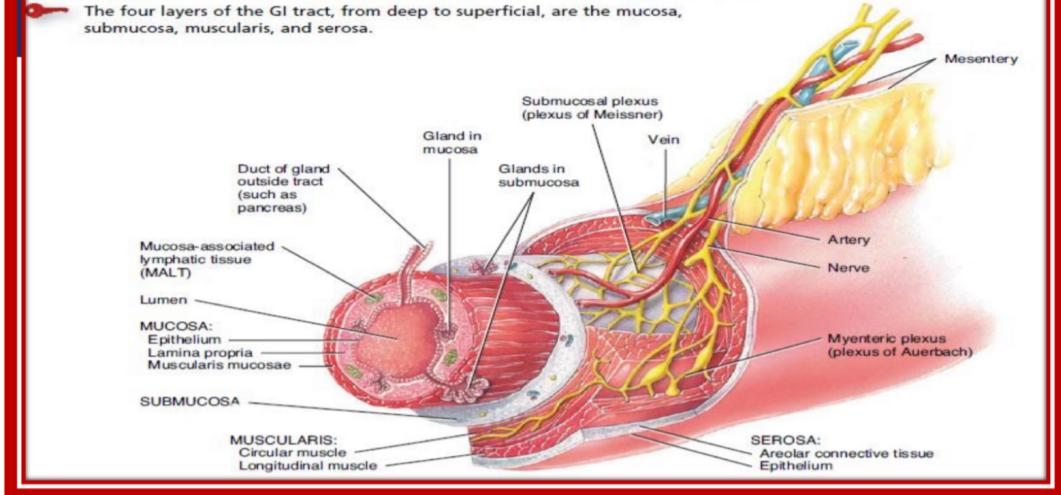
FUNCTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	
1. Ingestion: taking food into mouth.	4. Digestion: mechanical and chemical breakdown of food.
2. Secretion: release of water, acid, buffers, and enzymes into lumen of GI tract.	5. Absorption: passage of digested products from GI tract into blood and lymph.
3. Mixing and propulsion: churning and movement of food through GI tract.	6. Defecation: elimination of feces from GI tract.

● Accessory digestive organs → digestion بتساعد يكتمل عملية

- Teeth
- Tongue
- Salivary glands الغدد اللعابية
- Liver
- Gallbladder
- Pancreas

Figure 24.2 Layers of the gastrointestinal tract. Variations in this basic plan may be seen in the esophagus (Figure 24.9), stomach (Figure 24.12), small intestine (Figure 24.19), and large intestine (Figure 24.24).

The four layers of the GI tract, from deep to superficial, are the mucosa, submucosa, muscularis, and serosa.



شكل Gi system من اول لآخره عبارة عن 4 طبقات ، فإذا انتقلت من الداخل الى الخارج :

- في عندي طبقة mucosa طبقة
- submucosa طبقة
- muscularis طبقة
- اخر طبقة serosa

اهم طبقين (الى بهمنا) الى بالوسط :

Submucosa and muscularis

لیش ؟

لما اخذنا اقسام peripheral nervous system حكينا

في عنا autonomic, interic, somatic واللي بيأثر على gi همه انه smooth muscle هي autonomic effector تبع لانه عشان يصير عندي complete muscles

بحتاج شغلتين digestion

chemical digestion 1

mechanical digestion 2

انا بحاجة لـ Secretions افرازات

بحاجة لـ Contraction انباضات

NEURAL INNERVATION OF THE GI TRACT

The gastrointestinal tract is regulated by an intrinsic set of nerves known as the enteric nervous system and by an extrinsic set of nerves that are part of the autonomic nervous system.

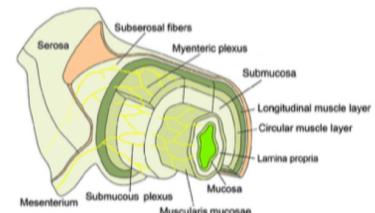
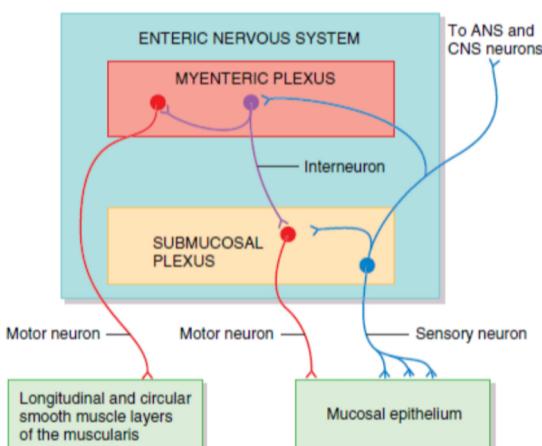


Figure 24.3 Organization of the enteric nervous system.

The enteric nervous system consists of neurons arranged into the myenteric and submucosal plexuses.



بالتالي هدول الطبقتين submucosa and muscularis بتمرق من خاللهم neurons اعصاب وهاي الاعصاب في منها تكون مسؤولة عن contraction وفي اعصاب تكون مسؤولة عن زيادة ال secretions

من مكونات peripheral nervous system اخذنا اشي اسمه interic plexus كنا نحكي انه هو مجموعة من neurons مجموعه من الخلايا العصبية ولانها interic فهي موجودة بالgi

هاي ال interic plexus تقسم الى نوعين حسب مكانها

اذا كانت موجودة بطبقة submucosa منسميها

وإذا كانت موجودة بمنطقة muscularis فبتكون عبارة عن myenteric plexus

الفرق بين plexuses

انه submucosal plexus هاي مجموعة من chemical digestion اللي بتساعد على neurons وبناللي هي بتزيد

لكن myenteric plexus اللي بتكون موجودة بmuscularis كونه بحكي انه smooth muscles معناته هاي بتساعد على mechanical digestion وبناللي بتزيد contraction

كيف بتصير هاي الاشياء ؟ عن طريق وجود sensory receptors ففي عندي sensory receptors مسؤولة عن chemical digestion منسميها chemoreceptors والي مسؤولة عن mechanical digestion منسميها mechanoreceptors (بتتحفز بتحفز على action mechanical digestion عن طريق myenteric plexus Potential من contractions) ونفس المبدأ بصير بالsubmucosal plexus عن طريق chemical

ENTERIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

- ❖ The neurons of the ENS are arranged into two plexuses: the myenteric plexus and submucosal plexus.
- ❖ The myenteric plexus is located between the longitudinal and circular smooth muscle layers of the muscularis.
- ❖ The submucosal plexus is found within the submucosa.
- ❖ The plexuses of the ENS consist of motor neurons, interneurons, and sensory neurons.

ENTERIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

- ❖ Because the motor neurons of the myenteric plexus supply the longitudinal and circular smooth muscle layers of the muscularis, this plexus mostly controls GI tract motility (movement), particularly the frequency and strength of contraction of the muscularis.
- ❖ The motor neurons of the submucosal plexus supply the secretory cells of the mucosal epithelium, controlling the secretions of the organs of the GI tract.
- ❖ The interneurons of the ENS interconnect the neurons of the myenteric and submucosal plexuses. The wall of the GI tract contains two major types of sensory receptors: (1) chemoreceptors, which respond to certain chemicals in the food present in the lumen, and (2) mechanoreceptors, such as stretch receptors, that are activated when food distends (stretches) the wall of a GI organ.

AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

- ✓ Although the neurons of the ENS can function independently, they are subject to regulation by the neurons of the autonomic nervous system.
- ✓ The vagus (X) nerves supply parasympathetic fibers to most parts of the GI tract, with the exception of the last half of the large intestine, which is supplied with parasympathetic fibers from the sacral spinal cord.
- ✓ The parasympathetic nerves that supply the GI tract form neural connections with the ENS.

AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

- ✓ In general, stimulation of the parasympathetic nerves that innervate the GI tract causes an increase in GI secretion and motility by increasing the activity of ENS neurons.
- ✓ In general, the sympathetic nerves that supply the GI tract cause a decrease in GI secretion and motility by inhibiting the neurons of the ENS. Emotions such as anger, fear, and anxiety may slow digestion because they stimulate the sympathetic nerves that supply the GI tract.

لو جابتي سؤال بالامتحان
كيف تأثيره على Sympathetic nervous system
و على myenteric plexus submucosal
بقلل

مدين اللي بساعد على digestion
ال parasympathetic
كيف؟ parasympathetic
بزيزيد من secretions و
بزيزيد contractions

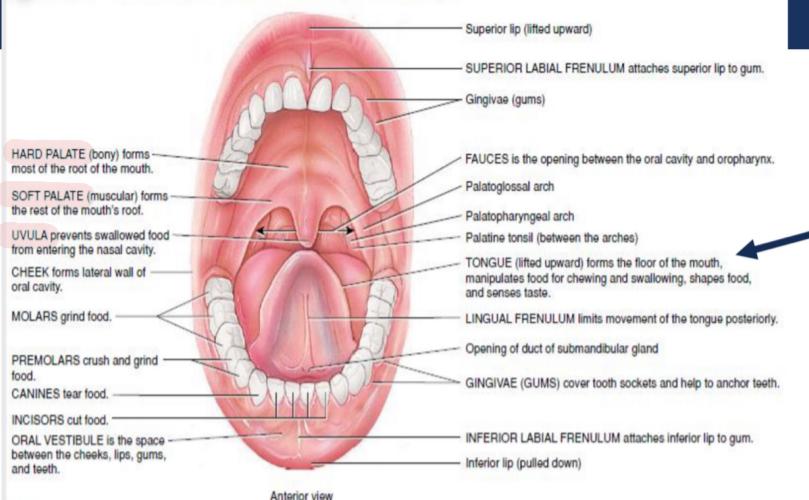
لكن sympathetic
contractions
بقلل من secretions و بقلل من

ال المسؤول عن زيادة digestion هو
sympathetic nervous system
مش parasympathetic system

MOUTH

Figure 24.5 Structures of the mouth (oral cavity).

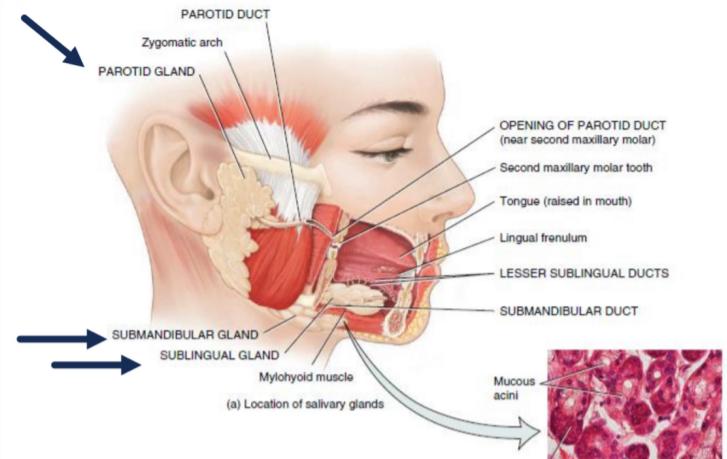
The mouth is formed by the cheeks, hard and soft palates, and tongue.



UVULA
مايقتها: يقتحم
الاكل - يرجع
رجوع - ياف - جهة
الاتجاه

Figure 24.6 The three major salivary glands—parotid, sublingual, and submandibular. The submandibular glands, shown in the light micrograph (b), consist mostly of serous acini (serous fluid-secreting portions of gland) and a few mucous acini (mucus-secreting portions of gland); the parotid glands consist of serous acini only; and the sublingual glands consist of mostly mucous acini and a few serous acini.

Saliva lubricates and dissolves foods and begins the chemical breakdown of carbohydrates and lipids.



صحيح 90% من digestion stomach بصير بال mouth هو ببلش بال

كيف بصير عنا digestion in mouth ؟

الاسنان بتساعد انها تبلش تكسر بالاكل 1. Teeth

parotid, sublingual, submandibular glands مثلا عنا 2. Salivary glands

هدول بعملو على افراز 2types of enzymes salivary amylase and lingual lipase

الي همه بال التالي salivary glands هي مش فقط مسؤولة عن water secretions ومش بس انها تدمج الاكل الي مناكله مع water او مع اللعاب .. هي بتعمل على افراز إنزيمات و هاي الانزيمات بتبلش تعمل digestion للاكل

TONGUE

- The tongue is an accessory digestive organ composed of skeletal muscle covered with mucous membrane.
- Together with its associated muscles, it forms the floor of the oral cavity.
- The extrinsic muscles of the tongue, which originate outside the tongue (attach to bones in the area) and insert into connective tissues in the tongue.
- The extrinsic muscles move the tongue from side to side and in and out to maneuver food for chewing, shape the food into a rounded mass, and force the food to the back of the mouth for swallowing. They also form the floor of the mouth and hold the tongue in position.
- The intrinsic muscles of the tongue originate in and insert into connective tissue within the tongue. They alter the shape and size of the tongue for speech and swallowing.

Tongue 3

تحتوي على extrinsic and intrinsic muscles اللسان عبارة عن muscles تكون محاطة فيها بغضائ

فعليا المسئول عن digestive muscles هو extrinsic muscles كيف؟

بتغير شكل الاكل مع saliva (ال saliva اللي طلعت ب enzymes مع water) بتغير شكلها بحيث يصير زي الكرة و بتساعد على انها تدفشه لجهة esophagus

intrinsic muscles هي بتغير ال size and shape

بحيث مثل تساعدك على speech انه احكي مهمتها الأساسية في عمليات الهضم بس بتساعد على الابتلاع

لكن الي فعليا بساعد على انه يغير شكل الاكل bolus كروي وتدفعه لجهة extrinsic muscles هي ال esophagus

MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL DIGESTION IN THE MOUTH

- Mechanical digestion in the mouth results from chewing, or mastication, in which food is manipulated by the tongue, ground by the teeth, and mixed with saliva.
- As a result, the food is reduced to a soft, flexible, easily swallowed mass called a bolus.
- Food molecules begin to dissolve in the water in saliva, an important activity because enzymes can react with food molecules in a liquid medium only.
- Two enzymes, salivary amylase and lingual lipase, contribute to chemical digestion in the mouth.
- Salivary amylase, which is secreted by the salivary glands, initiates the breakdown of starch. Dietary carbohydrates are either monosaccharide and disaccharide sugars or complex polysaccharides such as starches. Most of the carbohydrates we eat are starches, but only monosaccharides can be absorbed into the bloodstream. Thus, ingested disaccharides and starches must be broken down into monosaccharides.

Salivary amylase

مسؤول بشكل مباشر عن تكسير starch او carbohydrates فكسرهم الى
وبالتالي digestion of carbohydrates وين بيلش؟
بيلش من salivary glands عن طريق mouth التي افرازه من salivary amylase

MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL DIGESTION IN THE MOUTH

Saliva also contains lingual lipase, which is secreted by lingual glands in the tongue. This enzyme becomes activated in the acidic environment of the stomach and thus starts to work after food is swallowed. It breaks down dietary triglycerides (fats and oils) into fatty acids and diglycerides. A diglyceride consists of a glycerol molecule that is attached to two fatty acids.

الإنزيم الثاني lingual lipase

من اسمه lipase فهو بكسر الدهنيات lipids بكسرها الى small fatty acids

صحيح انه بتم افرازه من salivary glands active الا انه ما بصير الا في acidic environment يعني صحيح بيجي الاكل اللسان بعمله شكل bolus فيه salivary amylase و عن طريق lingual lipase digestion of carbohydrates لكن lipids تبع salivary amylase هذا جمع كله مع الاكل بمشي عن طريق stomach بوصول لل esophagus وهو بصير فيه lingual lipase active active pH يعني بده $+H$ لانه حتى يصير active pH يعني بده

ف بس يوصل المعدة (منطقة fundus) هو الجزء من المعدة اللي بتخزن فيه الاكل بعد ما يتخزن الاكل بطلع جميع اجزاء stomach ف بصير lingual lipase active بعد ما يطلع الاكل من منطقة fundus (فحضر حاله digestion لـ

معناته اللي بيلش digestion from mouth is carbohydrates و lipids بيلش من المعدة ما بيلش من الفم على الرغم من انه تم انتاج salivary glands من lingual lipase

PHARYNX

- When food is first swallowed, it passes from the mouth into the pharynx, a funnel-shaped tube that extends from the internal nares to the esophagus posteriorly and to the larynx anteriorly.

- The pharynx is composed of skeletal muscle and lined by mucous membrane, and is divided into three parts: the nasopharynx, the oropharynx, and the laryngopharynx.

→ Pharynx, nose in. بَطْرَنَةٌ

- The **nasopharynx** functions only in respiration, but both the oropharynx and laryngopharynx have digestive as well as respiratory functions.

Pharynx to mouth by ↙

upper respiratory tract by s.
lower respiratory tract by r.

- Swallowed food passes from the mouth into the **oropharynx** and **laryngopharynx**; the muscular contractions of these areas help propel food into the esophagus and then into the stomach.

nasopharynx, oropharynx, laryngopharynx يقسم الى ٣ اقسام Pharynx

الفكرة انه **nasopharynx** هذا الجزء الوحيد اللي فقط الـه علاقة بالـ **respiration** التنفس

بساعدوا فقط كممر زي ال esophagus اللي هو يعتبر كممر للأكل فهو بيعمل على إفراز المخاط (ما بيتحمل H^+) عشان هيكل بعض الناس اللي بصير عندهم قرحة بالمعدة وارتداد H^+ بحسوا بحرقة ولازم ي تعالجوا عشان ما يصير عندهم التهاب ب esophagus وبالتالي ممكن يعمل cancer

كونه organ مع organ تاني بالـ *gi* بينهم *sphincter* يعني صمام انه ما بفتح الا من جهة وحدة عنا بداية esophagus في upper esophageal sphincter وبنهاية esophagus عنا lower esophageal sphincter عنا بعديها عنا small and large stomach and small intestine there's a pyloric sphincter بين small intestine stomach بعديه small intestine there's a ileocecal sphincter لانه اخر جزء من intestines عنا ileum واول جزء من large intestine عنا ileocecal sphincter فالباقي اللي بربط بينهم اسمه cecum

فالناس الي بصير عندهم ارتداد بكون مشكلة بال sphincter esophagus and stomach الي هو lower esophageal sphincter فهدول بكون عندهم مرض مشكلة بال sphincter بكون ارتخاء فيه وبالتالي ما بسکر كامل فال H⁺ بصير يرجع رجوع ويطلع للأعلى

● بالتالي esophagus هو organ ما بساعد لا على absorption ولا digestion هو بس عبارة عن ممر

ESOPHAGUS

The esophagus secretes mucus and transports food into the stomach. It does not produce digestive enzymes, and it does not carry on absorption.

Figure 24.9 Histology of the esophagus. A higher-magnification view of nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium is shown in Table 4.1F.

 The esophagus secretes mucus and transports food to the stomach.

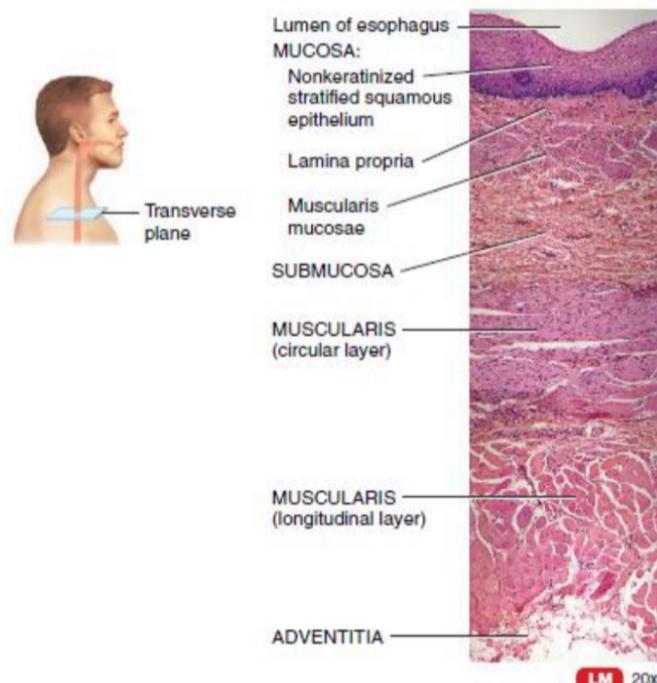
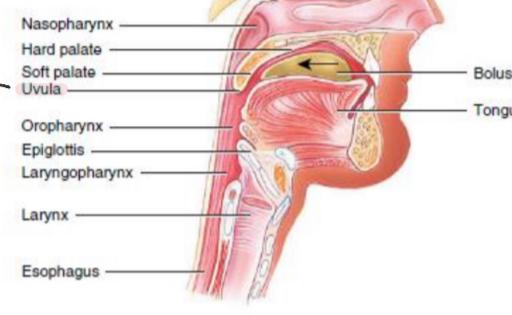


Figure 24.10 Deglutition (swallowing). During the pharyngeal stage (b) the tongue rises against the palate, the nasopharynx is closed off, the larynx rises, the epiglottis seals off the larynx, and the bolus is passed into the esophagus. During the esophageal stage (c), food moves through the esophagus into the stomach via peristalsis.

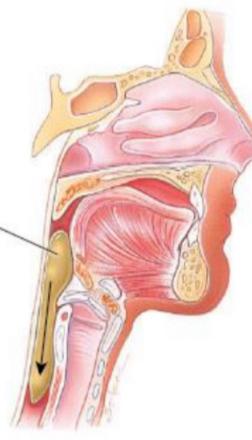
Deglutition is a mechanism that moves food from the mouth into the stomach.

The tongue shapes the chewed, lubricated food (bolus) and moves it to the back of the mouth cavity.

لما باكل اللسان بغير شكل الاكل حتى يصير
لما تقوت الuuvula polus
الاجزاء اللي هي laryngopharynx
تعتبر كمر esophagus مع oropharynx
حتى توصل الاكل لل stomach
upper esophageal sphincter then
esophagus then lower esophageal
stomach لحتى يوصل لل sphincter



(a) Position of structures during voluntary stage



(b) Pharyngeal stage of swallowing

Peristalsis, a progression of coordinated contractions and relaxations of the circular and longitudinal layers of the muscularis, pushes the bolus onward.

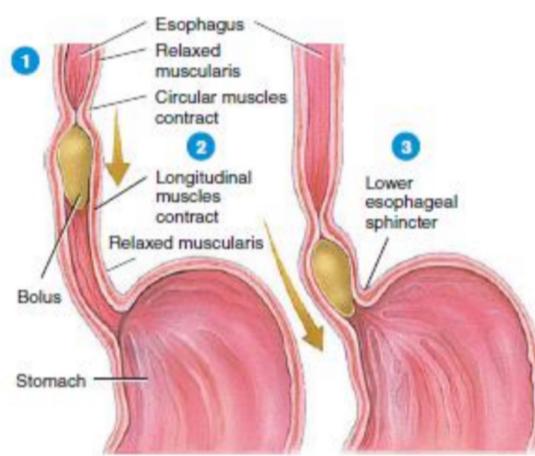
- The tongue rises against the palate and closes the nasopharynx.
- The uvula and palate seal off the nasal cavity.
- The epiglottis covers the larynx.
- Breathing is temporarily interrupted.

الحركة بشكل عام بالorgan منسيها
peristalsis يعني حركة الاكل
خلال اي organ بالsystem

ولكن رح نعطيها بعض الاسماء
لما نوصل عند stomach و عند
smalll and large intestines

STOMACH

The stomach is a J-shaped enlargement of the GI tract directly inferior to the diaphragm in the abdomen. The stomach connects the esophagus to the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine.



(c) Esophageal stage of swallowing

mixing chamber reservoir هو Stomach
ببلش بأول structure عنده اللي هو fundus اللي هو عبارة عن
مكان بخزن الاكل وتخزين الاكل بختلف حسب طبيعة الاكل فاللي
بضل مدة اقل هو carbohydrates بعديها proteins بعديها fats
طبعا كلهم بعد مرور ساعة
بعد ما يطلع من ال fundus عشان ببلش عملية digestion في عنا
منطقة اسمها cardia بطلع على بعديها بطلع على (بكون فيها خلايا)
وعنا اخر منطقة بال stomach اسمها Antrum اللي فيها G cell
small intestine عنا sphincter اللي رح يربط مع pyloric sphincter
اللي اسمه

STOMACH

- Because a meal can be eaten much more quickly than the intestines can digest and absorb it, one of the functions of the stomach is to serve as a mixing chamber and holding reservoir.
- At appropriate intervals after food is ingested, the stomach forces a small quantity of material into the first portion of the small intestine.
- The position and size of the stomach vary continually; the diaphragm pushes it inferiorly with each inhalation and pulls it superiorly with each exhalation. Empty, it is about the size of a large sausage, but it is the most distensible part of the GI tract and can accommodate a large quantity of food.
- In the stomach, digestion of starch and triglycerides continues, digestion of proteins begins, the semisolid bolus is converted to a liquid, and certain substances are absorbed.

الاكل بس يطلع من cell body fundus لـ cell body fundus هوون بصير عنا activation لل enzyme اللي ما بشتغل بالفم اللي هو

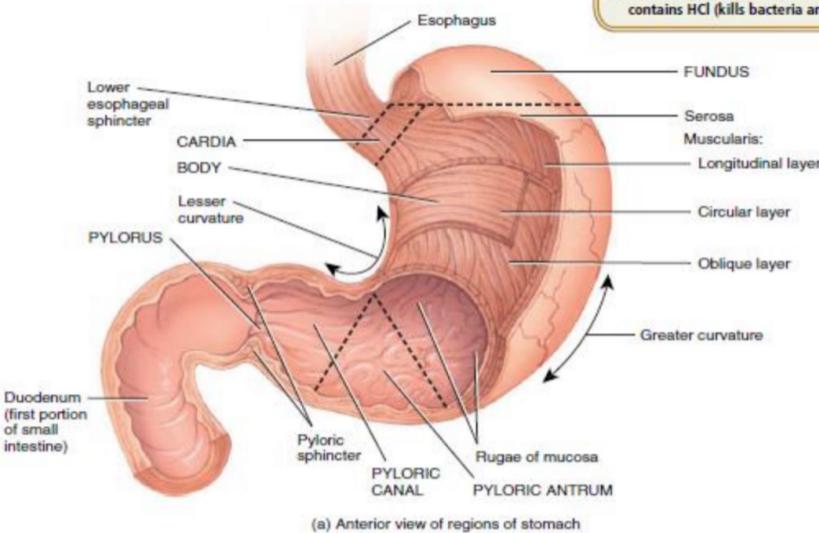
بالنسبة للخلايا الموجودة بال... cell body

متلا lipase responsible عن تكسير lipids وفي عنا اكثـر من lipase , اللي تم إنتاجـه من salivary glands هو pancreatic lipase pancreas والـي رح يتم افرازـه من stomach هو gastric lipase

لانـه lipids تعتبرـ مركـبات جدا معـقدـة وبـالتـالي بـتحـاجـ اعـدـادـ كـبـيرـةـ منـ الانـزـيمـاتـ مـسـؤـولـةـ عنـ تـكـسـيرـ هـا

Figure 24.11 External and internal anatomy of the stomach.

The four regions of the stomach are the cardia, fundus, body, and pyloric part.



FUNCTIONS OF THE STOMACH

1. Mixes saliva, food, and gastric juice to form chyme.
2. Serves as reservoir for food before release into small intestine.
3. Secretes gastric juice, which contains HCl (kills bacteria and denatures proteins), pepsin (begins the digestion of proteins), intrinsic factor (aids absorption of vitamin B₁₂), and gastric lipase (aids digestion of triglycerides).
4. Secretes gastrin into blood.

The pylorus communicates with the duodenum of the small intestine via a smooth muscle sphincter called the pyloric sphincter.

The concave medial border of the stomach is called the **lesser curvature**; the convex lateral border is called the **greater curvature**.

TABLE 24.3

STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	RESULT
Mucosa		
Surface mucous cells and mucous neck cells	Secrete mucus.	Forms protective barrier that prevents digestion of stomach wall.
	Absorption.	Small quantity of water, ions, short-chain fatty acids, and some drugs enter bloodstream.
Parietal cells	Secrete intrinsic factor.	Needed for absorption of vitamin B ₁₂ (used in red blood cell formation, or erythropoiesis).
Chief cells	Secrete hydrochloric acid. Secrete pepsinogen.	Kills microbes in food; denatures proteins; converts pepsinogen into pepsin.
G cells	Secrete gastric lipase. Secrete gastrin.	Pepsin (activated form) breaks down proteins into peptides. Splits triglycerides into fatty acids and monoglycerides. Stimulates parietal cells to secrete HCl and chief cells to secrete pepsinogen; contracts lower esophageal sphincter, increases motility of stomach, and relaxes pyloric sphincter.
Muscularis	Mixing waves (gentle peristaltic movements).	Churns and physically breaks down food and mixes it with gastric juice, forming chyme. Forces chyme through pyloric sphincter.
Pyloric sphincter	Opens to permit passage of chyme into duodenum.	Regulates passage of chyme from stomach to duodenum; prevents backflow of chyme from duodenum to stomach.

الخلايا الي هلا رح نحكيهم مهم جدا لازم نركز عليهم لامتحان !

عن 5 انواع من الخلايا موجودين بالمعدة:

protective barrier Surface mucous cell بتعمل على افراز المخاط والمخاط هو عشان يعادل ال pH acidic يعني منعتبره للحماية

الخلايا الي بتعمل على افراز H⁺ هي Parietal cells (هون الادوية بتشتغل)
فهای الخلايا بتفرز H⁺ اللي هو hydrochloric acid و بتفرز intrinsic factor vitamin B12 absorption وال

احنا حكينا انه منه بصير بال absorption 90% small intestine ولكن ضل 10% absorption other organs مثلاً بعملوا وحدة من الاشياء الي بعملها vitamin B12 هي absorption

Chief cells بتعمل على افراز gastric lipase و pepsinogen (حكينا هاد مسؤول عن تكسير Lipids)

الـ pepsinogen زي الـ lingual lipase ما بصير active الا اذا تعرض لـ H⁺ يعني active pepsinogen بتتحول الى pepsin و بصير active pepsin فبعديها digestion of stomach من الـ digestion of proteins and lipids, معناته بش عندي proteins mouth بش من الـ carbohydrates

STOMACH

- ❖ The stomach wall is composed of the same basic layers as the rest of the GI tract, with certain modifications. The surface of the mucosa is a layer of simple columnar epithelial cells called surface mucous cells.
- ❖ Parietal cells produce intrinsic factor (needed for absorption of vitamin B12) and hydrochloric acid.
- ❖ The chief cells secrete pepsinogen and gastric lipase..
- ❖ The secretions of the mucous, parietal, and chief cells form gastric juice, which totals 2000–3000 mL per day.

حكينا في منطقة بنهاية المعدة اسمها

G cell اللي موجودة فيها هي

Gastrin بتعمل على افراز هرمون اسمه G cell

Gastrin بعمل شغلتين

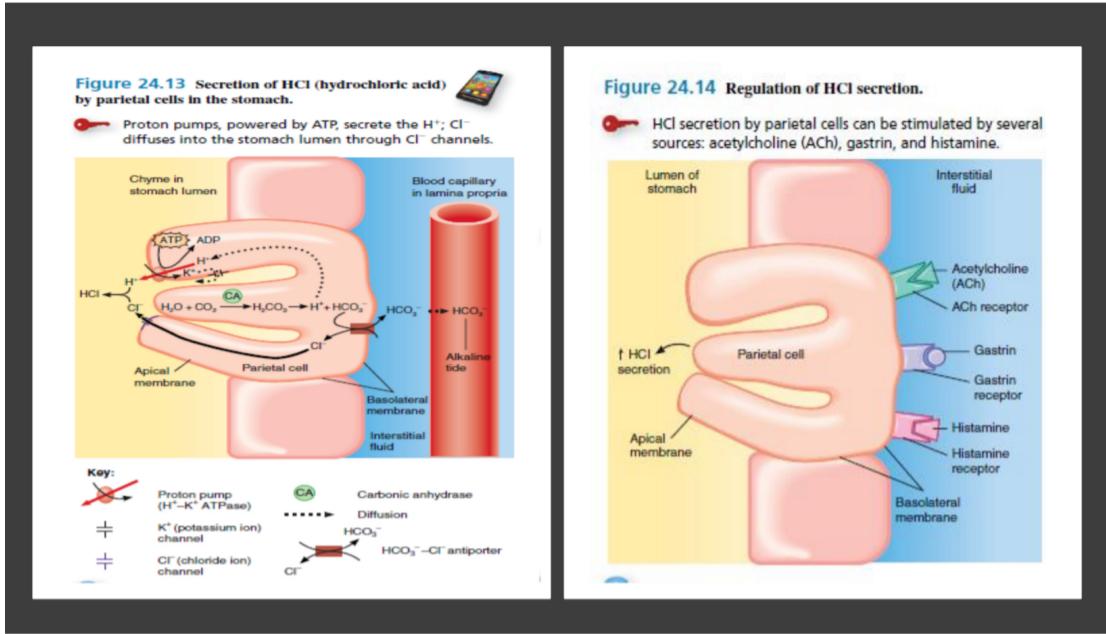
اول اشي بزيد من افراز H^+ عن طريق parietal cell

الشغله الثانيه حكينا في sphincter تكون موجود بين

small و large intestines اللي سميناه هاد بساعد هاد

Ileocecal sphincter بساعده يفتح ويصير في small pushing للأكل من

gastrin هو large intestine



هلا علاج الحموسة .. عنا 3 مركبات بتساعد على زيادة افراز H^+ من الـ parietal cell اللي همه acetylcholine, gastrin, histamine طبعاً راح ناخد انه الـ histamine في 1 histamine و 2 histamine اللي منحكي عنه هلا هو 2 gastrin يجي 2 histamine يرتبط مع الـ histamine او الـ gastrin اللي تم افرازه من G cell يرتبط مع acetylcholine receptor في parietal cell (يعني على acetylcholine receptor يرتبط مع acetylcholine receptor) أي ارتباط لهدول الـ 3 يحفز 3 مركبات اللي همه gastrin, histamine على انتاج H^+ الـ H+ بيطلع من الجهة الثانية عن طريق proton pump على parietal cell

REGULATION OF HCL SECRETION

HCl secretion by parietal cells can be stimulated by several sources:

1. Acetylcholine (ACh) is released by parasympathetic neurons.
2. Gastrin secreted by G cells.
3. Histamine, which is a paracrine substance released by mast cells in the nearby lamina propria.

❖ Acetylcholine and gastrin stimulate parietal cells to secrete more HCl in the presence of histamine. In other words, histamine acts synergistically, enhancing the effects of acetylcholine and gastrin. Receptors for all three substances are present in the plasma membrane of parietal cells.

وحدة من الأدوية اللي هلا يتم استخدامها بالسوق هو دواء famotidine يعني H_2 receptor blocker هو عبارة عن H^+ receptor antagonist يمنع ارتباط الـ histamine receptor مع histamine receptor وبالتالي بقلل من افراز H^+ عن طريق parietal cell بس هذا يعتبروه كـ effectiveness مش احسن من الأدوية الـ proton pump inhibitors هاي بتعمل inhibition للمضخة فبتكون more effective لانه هي فعلياً حتى لو اجا histamine ارتبط او acetylcholine او gastrin ارتبط راح تمنع اي H^+ بيطلع من الجهة الثانية وبالتالي بتعملها inhibition والـ proton pump inhibitors بتكون قليلة side effects لـ

في ناس بصير عندهم ورم بمنطقة antrum اللي فيها G cell المسؤولة عن افراز gastrin فهدول الناس تكون عندهم H^+ عالي جداً لانه gastrin بزيد فيزيد ارتباط gastrin receptor مع gastrin receptor فيزيد H^+ عشان هيك دايماً منحكي للناس اذا عندهم قرحة معدة لازم يفحصو بلاش تكون عندهم هاد الورم

REGULATION OF HCL SECRETION

- The strongly acidic fluid of the stomach kills many microbes in food.
- HCl partially denatures (unfolds) proteins in food and stimulates the secretion of hormones that promote the flow of bile and pancreatic juice.
- Enzymatic digestion of proteins also begins in the stomach.
- **The only proteolytic (protein-digesting) enzyme in the stomach is pepsin**, which is secreted by chief cells.
- Pepsin severs certain peptide bonds between amino acids, **breaking down a protein chain of many amino acids into smaller peptide fragments**.
- **Pepsin is most effective in the very acidic environment of the stomach (pH 2); it becomes inactive at a higher pH.**



WHAT KEEPS PEPSIN FROM DIGESTING THE PROTEIN IN STOMACH CELLS ALONG WITH THE FOOD?

- ❖ **First, pepsin is secreted in an inactive form called pepsinogen**; in this form, it cannot digest the proteins in the chief cells that produce it.
- ❖ **Pepsinogen is not converted into active pepsin until it comes in contact with hydrochloric acid** secreted by parietal cells or active pepsin molecules.
- ❖ **Second, the stomach epithelial cells are protected from gastric juices by a layer 1–3 mm thick of alkaline mucus** secreted by surface mucous cells and mucous neck cells.

REGULATION OF HCL SECRETION

- **Another enzyme of the stomach is gastric lipase**, which splits triglycerides (fats and oils) in fat molecules (such as those found in milk) into fatty acids and monoglycerides.
- **This enzyme, which has a limited role in the adult stomach, operates best at a pH of 5–6. More important than either lingual lipase or gastric lipase is pancreatic lipase**, an enzyme secreted by the pancreas into the small intestine.
- **Within 2 to 4 hours after eating a meal, the stomach has emptied its contents into the duodenum. Foods rich in carbohydrates spend the least time in the stomach; high-protein foods remain somewhat longer, and emptying is slowest after a fat-laden meal containing large amounts of triglycerides.**

MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL DIGESTION IN THE STOMACH

- ✓ Several minutes after food enters the stomach, waves of peristalsis pass over the stomach every 15 to 25 seconds.
- ✓ Few peristaltic waves are observed in the fundus, which primarily has a storage function.
- ✓ Instead, most waves begin at the body of the stomach and intensify as they reach the antrum.
- ✓ Each peristaltic wave moves gastric contents from the body of the stomach down into the antrum, a process known as propulsion.
- ✓ The pyloric sphincter normally remains almost, but not completely, closed. Because most food particles in the stomach initially are too large to fit through the narrow pyloric sphincter, they are forced back into the body of the stomach, a process referred to as retropulsion.

حيث انه الحركة اللي بتصرير بالكامل بال stomach او gi اسمها peristalsis ولكن حكينا رح نعطيها اسماء بال organs هلا لما يطلع الاكل من fundus وصل cardia بعديها لل stomach body cells منسميها propulsion body cells لحتى يوصل لآخر ال sphincter اللي بين stomach و small intestine هاد الصمام اسمه pyloric sphincter واله diameter معين مش كل digestion اللي بده يصير بصير من اول مرا يعني لما يوصل الاكل لل pyloric sphincter بحركة propulsion مرات تكون حجم الاكل اكبر من حجم sphincter فما بقدر يطلع فهوون لازم يرجع لل cell body ويرجع يعمله كمان مرة digestion ، حركته لما رجع منسميها retropulsion

MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL DIGESTION IN THE STOMACH

- ✓ Another round of propulsion then occurs, moving the food particles back down into the antrum. If the food particles are still too large to pass through the pyloric sphincter, retropulsion occurs again as the particles are squeezed back into the body of the stomach. Then yet another round of propulsion occurs, and the cycle continues to repeat.
- ✓ The net result of these movements is that gastric contents are mixed with gastric juice, eventually becoming reduced to a soupy liquid called chyme. Once the food particles in chyme are small enough, they can pass through the pyloric sphincter, a phenomenon known as gastric emptying. Gastric emptying is a slow process: only about 3 mL of chyme moves through the pyloric sphincter at a time.

اللي بطلع من pyloric sphincter منسميه
rate تكون الها gastric emptying
gastric emptying rate منسميه

اذا في عندي الحركة الاولى عن طريق الـ propulsion منسميها stomach اذا وصل لـ pyloric sphincter وما صار والـ digestion والـ retropulsion بيرجع والـ pyloric sphincter لانه يطلع من diameter بكون مناسب انه يطلع هاي الحركة منسميها gastric emptying

MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL DIGESTION IN THE STOMACH

Foods may remain in the fundus for about an hour without becoming mixed with gastric juice. During this time, digestion by salivary amylase from the salivary glands continues. Soon, however, the churning action mixes chyme with acidic gastric juice, inactivating salivary amylase and activating lingual lipase.

اذا بتذكري بالبداية حكينا main organs اللي بساعدوا على digestion :
Mouth , part of pharynx, esophagus, stomach , small intestine, large intestine

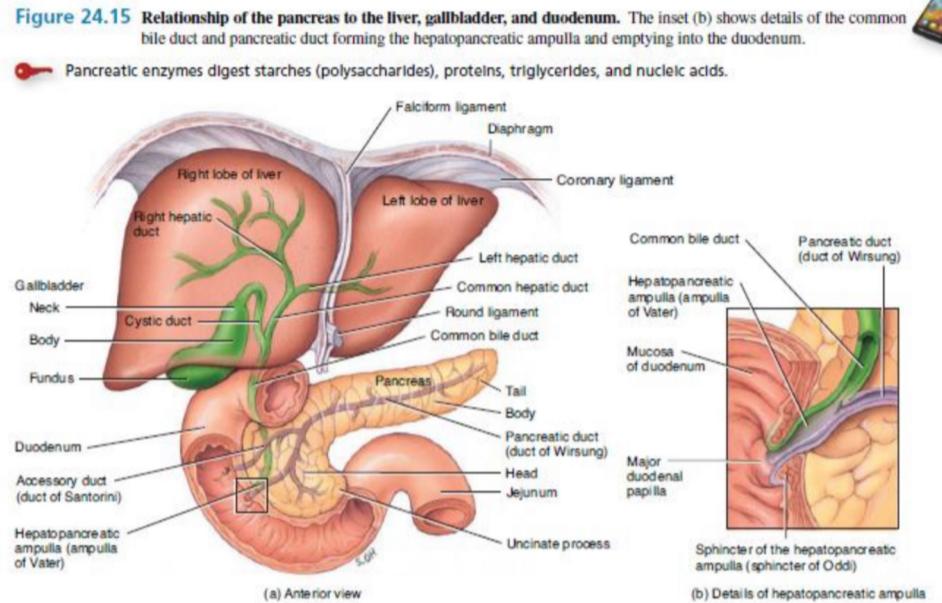
From the stomach, chyme passes into the small intestine. Because chemical digestion in the small intestine depends on activities of the pancreas, liver, and gallbladder, we first consider the activities of these accessory digestive organs and their contributions to digestion in the small intestine.

ولكن حكينا في organs برضو بتساعد على digestion : accessory organs
Pancreas, liver, gallbladder
ساعدوا على عمل digestion لـ small intestine

يعني لما صار digestion بال stomach بدأ يطلع حتى يصل small intestine حتى يصل يمرق بـ 3 محطات مهم small intestine liver, gallbladder, pancreas

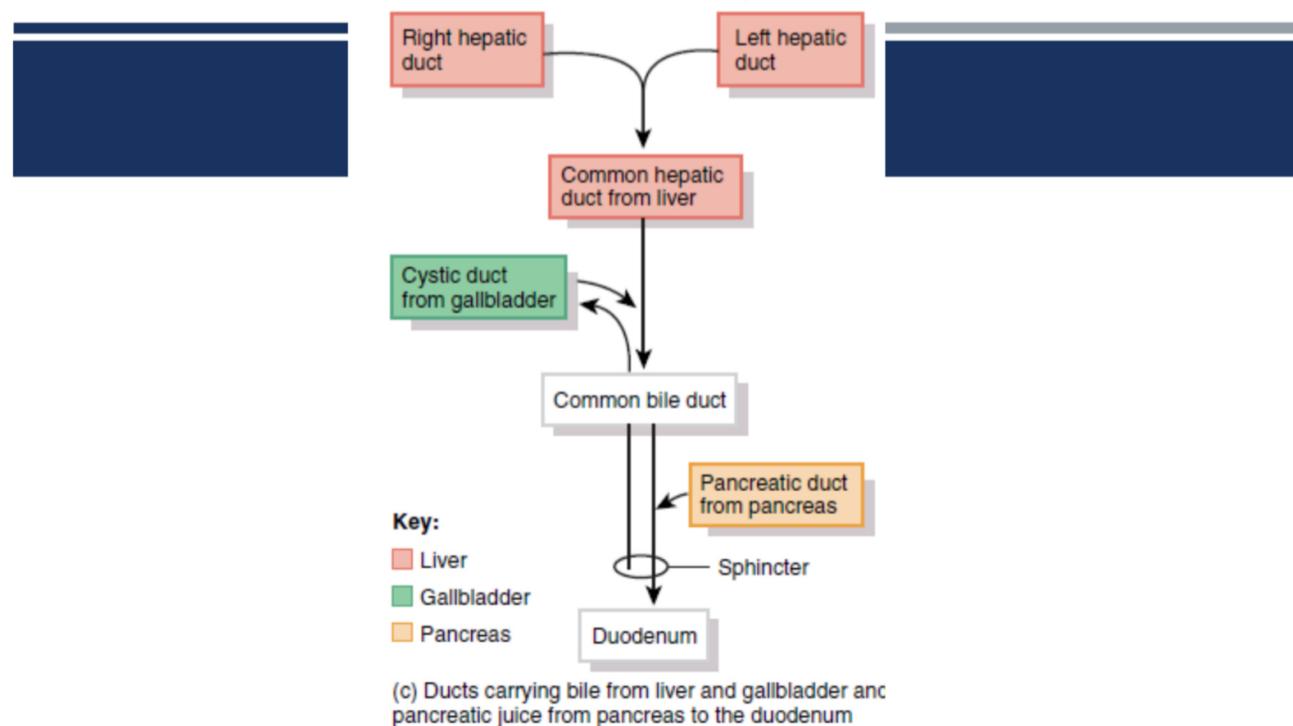
بال التالي اللي يصل small intestine هو كل secretions اللي طالعة من stomach اسمه gastric juice ، الاكل لما دخل عن طريق الفم سميناه polus عشان صار شكله كرة المهم هاد الاكل لما صار له اختلاط مع juice اسمه chyme

هاد الـ secretions مع chyme تبع stomach و secretions of liver و secretions of gallbladder كله بالآخر رح يصب بال small intestine



هلا عنا في liver right lobe of liver and left lobe of liver ومن common hepatic duct بطلع من كل وحدة right lobe of liver and left lobe of liver بطلع من كل وحدة right lobe of liver and left lobe of liver هدول ال ducts التتنين بتلتقوا مع بعض بـ common hepatic duct اسمها left hepatic duct

هلا من gallbladder common hepatic duct بطلع عنا common hepatic duct وهي بتلتقي مع ال duct common bile duct بتكون من البنكرياس اسمها pancreatic duct فلتلتقوا مع بعض وبروحوا لجهة small intestinejejenum part of small intestine عشان يصبوا بأول hepatopancreatic ampulla اسمها sphincter بنهايتهم بيلتلتقوا بمكان اسمه



PANCREAS

- The pancreas, a retroperitoneal gland that is about 12–15 cm (5–6 in.) long and 2.5 cm (1 in.) thick, lies posterior to the greater curvature of the stomach.
- The pancreas consists of a head, a body, and a tail and is usually connected to the duodenum by two ducts.
- The head is the expanded portion of the organ near the curve of the duodenum; superior to and to the left of the head are the central body and the tapering tail.

نپلش بالوظائف

البنكرياس بعمل على إنتاج إنزيم اسمه pancreatic lipase وهو عبارة عن إنزيم يتم إفرازه من البنكرياس مسؤول عن digestion of lipids triglycerides وب يعمل على إفراز هرمون تاني هو trypsinogen ، لكن الـ trypsinogen الموجود بالمعدة ما يحول إلى active pepsinogen حكيناعكس الـ basic ph active pepsinogen الذي يحول إلى acidic environment

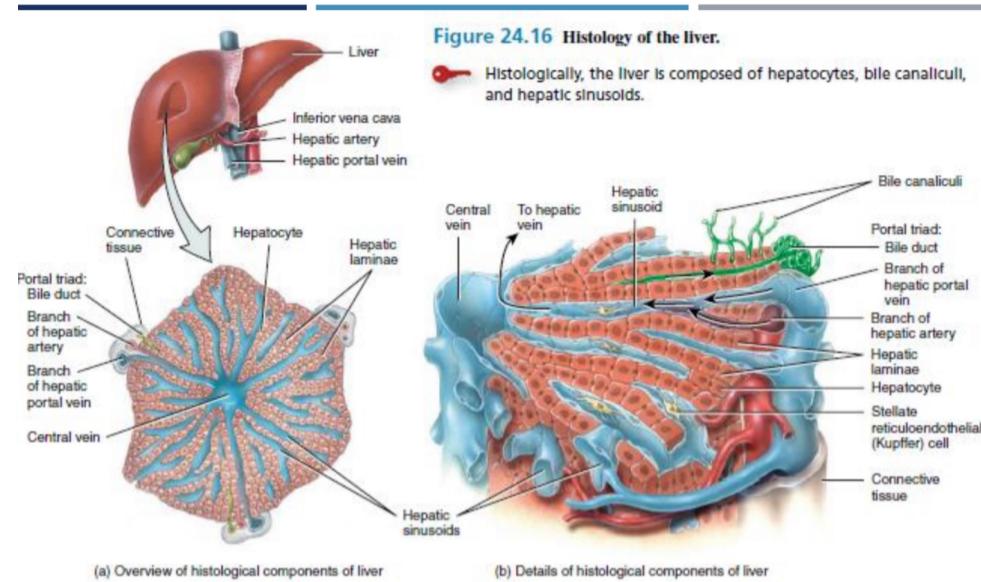
Trypsinogen الذي يتم افرازه من Pancreas يُحول إلى Trypsin활ما يوصل إلى Small intestine

الـ brush border enzymes فيها small intestine enzymes من سميتها basic pH لـ انه
ـ الـ brush border enzymes اسمهم villi هـ ايـ الشـعـيرـاتـ بـكـونـ عـلـيـهـاـ enzymesـ فـمـنـ سـمـيـتهاـ كلـ وـحدـةـ مـنـ هـاـيـ الـ enzymesـ اـسـمـهـاـ enterokinaseـ وـهـوـ الـ لـيـ بـحـولـ trypsinـ trypsinogenـ لـ
ـ الـ trypsinـ زـيـ الـ pepsinـ مـسـؤـولـ عـنـ digestionـ ofـ proteiـnsـ ،ـبـسـ وـيـنـ بـصـيرـ هـادـ الحـكـيـ ؟ـ فـيـ
ـ لـانـهـ trypsinogenـ صـحـيـحـ تـمـ اـفـرـازـهـ مـنـ الـ بـنـكـرـيـاـسـ الاـ اـنـهـ مـاـ بـصـيرـ activeـ الاـ اـذـاـ وـصـلـ small intestineـ
ـ وـبـنـفـسـ الـ وـقـتـ اـذـاـ كـمـيـةـ الـ اـكـلـ الـ لـيـ عـمـ نـاـكـلـهـ الـ بـرـوـتـيـنـاتـ مـشـ كـتـيرـةـ وـالـ pepsinـ اـدـىـ الـ وـظـيـفـةـ الـ لـيـ بـدـنـاـ يـاـهـاـ يـعـنـيـ اـحـنـاـ مـوـ بـحـاجـةـ لـافـرـازـ
ـ الـ trypsinogenـ فـالـ بـنـكـرـيـاـسـ بـتـعـمـلـ عـلـىـ اـفـرـازـ كـمـانـ الـ trypsin inhibitorـ الـ لـيـ هوـ بـثـبـطـ trypsinـ بـوـقـفـ عـلـمـ trypsinـ ،ـيـعـنـيـ فـيـ
ـ حـالـ اـنـاـ مـوـ بـحـاجـةـ اـنـيـ اـكـمـلـ الـ بـرـوـتـيـنـ الـ بـنـكـرـيـاـسـ بـتـفـرـزـ trypsin inhibitorـ وـبـتـوـقـفـ عـلـمـ trypsinـ

PANCREAS

- The protein-digesting enzymes of the pancreas are produced in an inactive form just as pepsin is produced in the stomach as pepsinogen. Because they are inactive, the enzymes do not digest cells of the pancreas itself.
- Trypsin is secreted in an inactive form called trypsinogen.
- Pancreatic acinar cells also secrete a protein called trypsin inhibitor that combines with any trypsin formed accidentally in the pancreas or in pancreatic juice and blocks its enzymatic activity.
- When trypsinogen reaches the lumen of the small intestine, it encounters an activating brush-border enzyme called enterokinase, which splits off part of the trypsinogen molecule to form trypsin.

- **The liver** is the heaviest gland of the body, weighing about 1.4 kg (about 3 lb) in an average adult. Of all of the organs of the body, it is second only to the skin in size.
- The liver is inferior to the diaphragm and occupies most of the right hypochondriac and part of the epigastric regions of the abdominopelvic cavity.
- **The gallbladder** is a pear-shaped sac that is located in a depression of the posterior surface of the liver. It is 7–10 cm (3–4 in.) long and typically hangs from the anterior inferior margin of the liver.

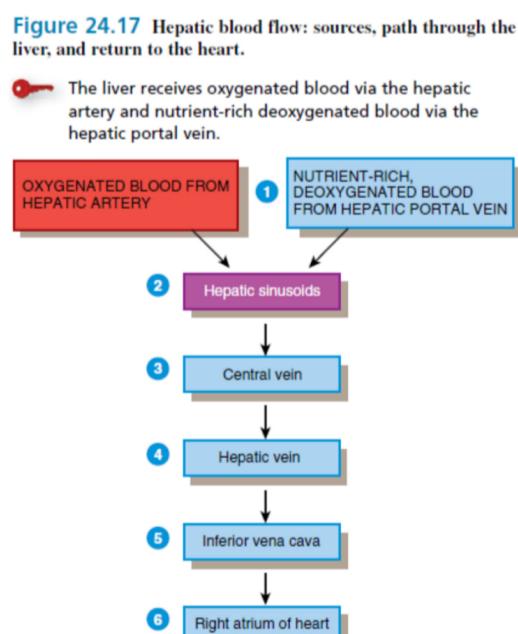


ال liver هو detoxification organ يعني بزيل السمّية وبالتالي من المتوقع يوصله دم مؤكسد وغير مؤكسد ليش بده دم مؤكسد ؟ لانه فيه خلايا و هاي الخلايا بدها تعيش وبرضو بدها تفرز افرازات وبنفس الوقت لأنها detoxification رح يوصلها كلشي من المعدة ، لما صار عنا digestion من المعدة هذا الدم صار غير مؤكسد لكن بنفس الوقت محمل بال nutrients وبالتالي اللي بيوصل لل liver لانه hepatic artery يوصل oxygenated blood دم مؤكسد عن طريق detoxification organ لانه بده أكسجين لانه فيه خلايا و بيوصله deoxygenated blood دم غير مؤكسد اللي وصل من gi لكن هذا الدم الغير مؤكسد بكون hepatocytes rich ، يوصل لل hepatic sinusoid ، يوصله من hepatic portal vein ، هي تعرجات بتكون في liver فيها خلايا liver و خلايا liver اسمها hepatocytes

ال liver فيها نوعين من الخلايا الرئيسية هو hepatocytes والنوع الثاني من الخلايا هي kupffer cells وبالتالي sinusoid بتحتوي على خلايا موجودة بال liver بتوصل ل central vein (فهو detoxification central vein) يعني اي شي toxic بطلعه برا الجسم والي مش toxic برجعه ل general circulation عن طريق right atrium of the heart لحتى يرجع لل vein, hepatic vein , inferior vena cava

LIVER AND GALLBLADDER

- From the **hepatic artery** it obtains oxygenated blood, and from the **hepatic portal vein** it receives deoxygenated blood containing newly absorbed nutrients, drugs, and possibly microbes and toxins from the gastrointestinal tract.
- Branches of both the **hepatic artery** and the **hepatic portal vein** carry blood into **hepatic sinusoids**, where **oxygen, most of the nutrients, and certain toxic substances are taken up by the hepatocytes**.
- Products manufactured by the hepatocytes and nutrients needed by other cells are secreted back into the blood, which then drains into the central vein and eventually passes into a hepatic vein.
- Because blood from the gastrointestinal tract passes through the liver as part of the hepatic portal circulation, the liver is often a site for metastasis of cancer that originates in the GI tract.



FUNCTIONS OF THE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER

- Each day, hepatocytes secrete 800–1000 mL (about 1 qt) of bile, a yellow, brownish, or olive-green liquid. It has a pH of 7.6–8.6 and consists mostly of water, bile salts, cholesterol, a phospholipid called lecithin, bile pigments, and several ions.
- The principal bile pigment is bilirubin.
- The phagocytosis of aged red blood cells liberates iron, globin, and bilirubin (derived from heme).
- The iron and globin are recycled; the bilirubin is secreted into the bile and is eventually broken down in the intestine. One of its breakdown products—stercobilin—gives feces their normal brown color.
- Bile is partially an excretory product and partially a digestive secretion.
- Bile salts, which are sodium salts and potassium salts of bile acids play a role in emulsification, the breakdown of large lipid globules into a suspension of small lipid globules.
- The small lipid globules present a very large surface area that allows pancreatic lipase to more rapidly accomplish digestion of triglycerides. Bile salts also aid in the absorption of lipids following their digestion.

• حكينا في عنا نوعين من الخلايا بالliver اللي همه hepatocytes and kupffer cells وكل واحد منهم الظيفه معينه بس ال main cells فهي مسؤولة عن افراز المادة الصفراوية (bile) يتم تخزينها بالgallbladder hepatocytes

الـ **bile** بتحتوى على

Water

Cholesterol الذي يتم تصنيعه في liver (معلومة مهم نعرفها لانه بس ناخد عن تصلب الشرايين اللي بصير نتيجة تجمع الكوليسترول لانه خلايا الجسم تكون عندها مشكلة بالمستقبل اللي يستقبل الكوليسترول فببطل ياخد الكوليسترول فبضل بالدم وبتفضل الـ liver تصنع كوليسترول وبالتالي المشكلة الاسيوية اللي بتصير بالجسم هي تصنيع الكوليسترول بالـ liver عشان هيك في ناس بودوا أدوية ضد ارتفاع الدهنيات بتوقف صناعة الكوليسترول من الـ liver مثل دواء statin

الكوليسترول ايضا يساعد على انتاج bile acid or bile salts اللي هي بتعمل شغلتين ، بتساعد على emulsification of lipid يعني بتحول مكونات lipid الكبيرة الى مكونات lipid صغيرة ، وكمان بتساعد على absorption of lipids

FUNCTIONS OF THE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER

- Digestion and absorption continue in the small intestine, **bile release increases.**
- Between meals, after most absorption has occurred, **bile flows into the gallbladder for storage** because the sphincter of the hepatopancreatic ampulla closes off the entrance to the duodenum. The sphincter surrounds the hepatopancreatic ampulla.

FUNCTIONS OF THE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER

➤ In addition to secreting bile, which is needed for absorption of dietary fats, the liver performs many other vital functions.

1. **Carbohydrate metabolism:** The liver is especially important in maintaining a normal blood glucose level. When blood glucose is low, the liver can break down glycogen to glucose and release the glucose into the bloodstream. When blood glucose is high, as occurs just after eating a meal, the liver converts glucose to glycogen and triglycerides for storage.
2. **Lipid metabolism:** Hepatocytes store some triglycerides, synthesize cholesterol; and use cholesterol to make bile salts.
3. **Protein metabolism:** Hepatocytes deaminate (remove the amino group, NH₂, from) amino acids, the resulting toxic ammonia (NH₃) is then converted into the much less toxic urea, which is excreted in urine. Hepatocytes also synthesize most plasma proteins, such as alpha and beta globulins, albumin, prothrombin, and fibrinogen.

كنا نحكي انه الجلوكوز يتم تخزينه بالkidneys على شكل glycogen ، ايضا يتم تخزينه بالliver على شكل glycogen الى حين حاجة الجسم الى الجلوكوز فيتم تكسير هذا الجلايكوجين

معلومات تانية زي kidneys حكينا انه kidneys بتعمل على انتاج active form of vitamin D زي hermons برضو liver بتعمل على انتاج active form of vitamin D ورح يساعد للكالسيوم absorption



FUNCTIONS OF THE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER

➤ In addition to secreting bile, which is needed for absorption of dietary fats, the liver performs many other vital functions.

4. **Processing of drugs and hormones:** The liver can detoxify substances such as alcohol and excrete drugs such as penicillin, erythromycin, and sulfonamides into bile. It can also chemically alter or excrete thyroid hormones and steroid hormones such as estrogens and aldosterone.
5. **Excretion of bilirubin:** As previously noted, bilirubin, derived from the heme of aged red blood cells, is absorbed by the liver. Most of the bilirubin in bile is metabolized in the small intestine by bacteria and eliminated in feces.
6. **Synthesis of bile salts:** Bile salts are used in the small intestine for the emulsification and absorption of lipids.

بال التالي : main functions of liver
يعمل تخزين للجلوكوز على شكل جلايكوجين
يعمل تصنيع للكوليسترول وتصنيع لـ bile acid وكمان يتم تصنيع زي تصنيع plasma protein in liver
بيعمل تصنيع عشان هيك بعض الناس بصير عندهم deficiency بال vitamins and minerals
يبيعملوا clot فممكن bleeding ما يكون لهم قدرة يعملوا clot liver disease
الناس اللي عندهم مشكلة بال liver function test
فترة طويلة لانه يتم انتاج clotting factors من liver
هو مسؤول عن انتاج bile salts وايضا هو primary storage of vitamins and minerals
بعملولهم عشان هيك بعض الناس بصير عندهم deficiency بال vitamins and minerals
لأنه لو في liver disease يمنع من تخزين vitamins and minerals
فبتم انتاج bilirubin واخر شي الـ activation of vitamin D

FUNCTIONS OF THE LIVER AND GALLBLADDER

➤ In addition to secreting bile, which is needed for absorption of dietary fats, the liver performs many other vital functions.

7. **Storage:** In addition to glycogen, the liver is a prime storage site for certain vitamins (A, B12, D, E, and K) and minerals (iron and copper), which are released from the liver when needed elsewhere in the body.
8. **Phagocytosis:** The stellate reticuloendothelial (Kupffer) cells of the liver phagocytize aged red blood cells, white blood cells, and some bacteria.
9. **Activation of vitamin D:** The skin, liver, and kidneys participate in synthesizing the active form of vitamin D.

قبل الجدول الدكتورة حكت هاي المعلومات عن small intestine

90% absorption Mainly

filtration in kidney ليس؟ لما كنا نحكى عن

لانه big surface area و في ثقوب و membrane is then

نفس الاشي هون large surface absorption على small intestine لانها عندها cells و اسمهم absorptive cells بكون على سطحهم شعيرات اسمهم brush border enzymes واللي همه عليهم enzymes اسمهم villi يعني

اذا في digestion لدهنيات ما اكتمل بكمel بال small intestine

carbohydrates digesting brush border enzymes فهای قسم عدة اقسام مثلا عنا

enzymes digestion بتكمل الكاربوهيدرات اللي ما تكسرت

ومثلا و lactase protein digesting enzymes و sucrase بتكسر البروتين اللي ضل

ومثلا dipeptidase و aminopeptidase

الاشي المميز ب nucleic digestion انه هناك ببلش عنا brush border enzymes

brush border زى small intestine يتم تكسيرها بال DNA, RNA acids عن طريق

nucleocydase and nucleotide digesting enzymes اسمهم

nucleic acids digestion هدول بعملولي phosphatase

Small intestine

1. Secretions

عنا absorptive cells الخلايا اللي بتعمل على انتاج mucus مخاط ، small intestine تكون basic لانه فيه bicarbonate ions HCO_3^- و بالتالي تكون بالمعدة من سميتها secretion الموجدة في large intestine الماء فيها intestinal juice وفيها mucus وفيها bicarbonate ions water وفيها enzymes (اللي حكيناهم فوق) زي carbohydrates digesting enzymes, protein digesting enzymes, nucleotide digesting enzymes

Large intestine

ما في عنا ولا نوع من الانزيمات يتم افرازها من large intestine اللي بكمel digestion فيها هو بكتيريا

های البكتيريا بتكمel digestion للبروتينات وكربوهيدرات والكربوهيدرات كل ما زادت كميتها وصار له digestion عن طريق البكتيريا large intestine رح يعطيني غازات $\text{hydrogen, carbon dioxide, methane gasses}$ فعملوا نفخة

های البكتيريا مش بتعمل digestion ل protein, carbohydrates, lipids ب Russo بتعمل على انتاج بعض vitamins عشان هيک وظيفة large intestine بكمel absorption absorptive cells في عنا عشان هيک كل بمتصلوا Na^+, Cl^- , water عشان large intestine لاما توصل feces بتأصل ١٠-٣ ساعات ولأنه absorptive cells water بطلع الفضلات semisolid و bilirubin الذي يتم انتاجه من hepatocytes يتم تحويله عن طريق هالبكتيريا الي sterobilin اللي بتعطي لون البنبي للبراز

2. اسماء Movement

عنا حركتين contraction هي مش Segmentation . ١ polus ، يعني هلا الاكل الي باكله اسمه mixing بس صارله اختلاط مع gastric juice صار اسمه secretions وهاد ال chyme بتتحد مع كل ال chyme من بفركياس من liver من gallbladder وبصب small intestine mucus و small intestine بال mucus و brush border enzymes و bicarbonate ions و water اللي سميناه mixing وهذا هو اللي هذا كله صارله segmentation بعد ما يصير أنا من سميه mixing, small intestine ، الحركة بدبي ياه يتحرك على كل ال contraction of mechanical ال اللي بتصير من smooth muscles in small intestine Migrating modility complex . ٢

معلومة: حركة الاكل شو ما كان نوعه بال small intestine rate تبعه ثابت وبالتالي حركة الاكل وبقائها بال large intestine ما رح تعتمد على سرعة الاكل اتجاهه بال small intestine, رح تعتمد على سرعة الاكل اللي طالعة من gastric emptying rate stomach يعني رح تعتمد على

بصير عنا حركتين ١. Haustra churning في بـشكل الامعاء الغليظة haustra فهـدول بـصير لهم contraction عـشان تـدفع الاـكل للـثاني ، حـكينا small and large sphincter اسمـها ileocecal sphincter بـتوصل الـاـكل للـ transverse colon ascending colon بـعـدين descending colon بـعـدين sigmoid colon

الـحرـكة الـاـولـى حـكـينا هي haustra churning لـحد ما توـصل transverse colon بـتـبـلـش حـرـكـة تـانـية ٢. Mass peristalsis هـاي اللي بتـكمـل عملـية contraction لـحتـى اـخـر شـي اـعـمل خـرـوج لـجمـيع الفـضـلات مـن فـتـحة rectum بـعـديـها فـتـحة anus

آخر معلومة :

عن defecation reflex عادة الواحد بخرج كل فترة معينة يعني في ناس طبيعين بخرجوا
باليوم مرتين او ٣ ، في ناس بالاسبوع كله ٣ مرات ، في ناس جسمهم متعود كل يومين او ٣
بيجي مرات بشكل مؤقت بختلف عنده موعد الاخراج يعني مثلا بدل ما كان يخرج كل يومين
بصير كل ٣ ايام ، طول ما هو الموضوع temporary مؤقت مش مشكلة

لكن لما يزيد عن الطبيعي ، فالناس مثلا اللي كانت تخرج كل يومين مرة وصارت تخرج بالاليوم
٣ مرات هدول بصير عندهم diarrhea اسهال يعني زيادة small intestine motility بال
(صار عندي اكتر contraction فصار يطلع اكتر feces وبكون watery)

او ممكن بعض الناس كانت تخرج كل يومين مرا صارت بالاسبوع مرة فهدول عندهم امساك
يعني constipation

الناس اللي بصير عندهم هاد التغير لمدة اشهر وبحس انه الاكل ما بطلع بشكل كامل ما عم
يخرج من القولون بحاله لازم يصور القولون لانه colon cancer signs and symptoms
الله ما بظروا بالشكل المباشر في stage3 ممكن يصير عندهم نزيف

