



جامعة الدّفعتات

ANATOMY

MORPHINE ACADEMY

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

نقطة مهمة : هاي التفاريغ لكتشي مذكور بالسلайдات وكلام الدكتور

تم التدقيق من قبل تفاريغ تala الحياري الناري

بس ما بعنوا عن السلايدات، بنصح انه بنشوا فيهم بالدراسة بعدين روحوا عالسلайдات لأنكم حتكونوا عارفين كل اشي
وبدي احكي انه الصور مش مطالبين فيهم لكن شفت فيهم تحسين الفهم وبالتالي سهولة الحفظ

بالتوفيق يارب

The main function of GI sys. is : ① Digestion ② Ingestion ③ Absorption

Alimentary canal (extends from mouth to anus)

↓ includes:

- ① mouth
- ② parts of the pharynx
- ③ esophagus
- ④ stomach
- ⑤ small + large intestine



Accessory Glands (produce secretions)

↓ includes:

- ① Salivary Glands
- ② Liver
- ③ Pancreas

* Food does not pass through them

↓ helping breakdown food

* Abdominal cavity *

The Abdominal cavity is as borders, which is 4 Borders:

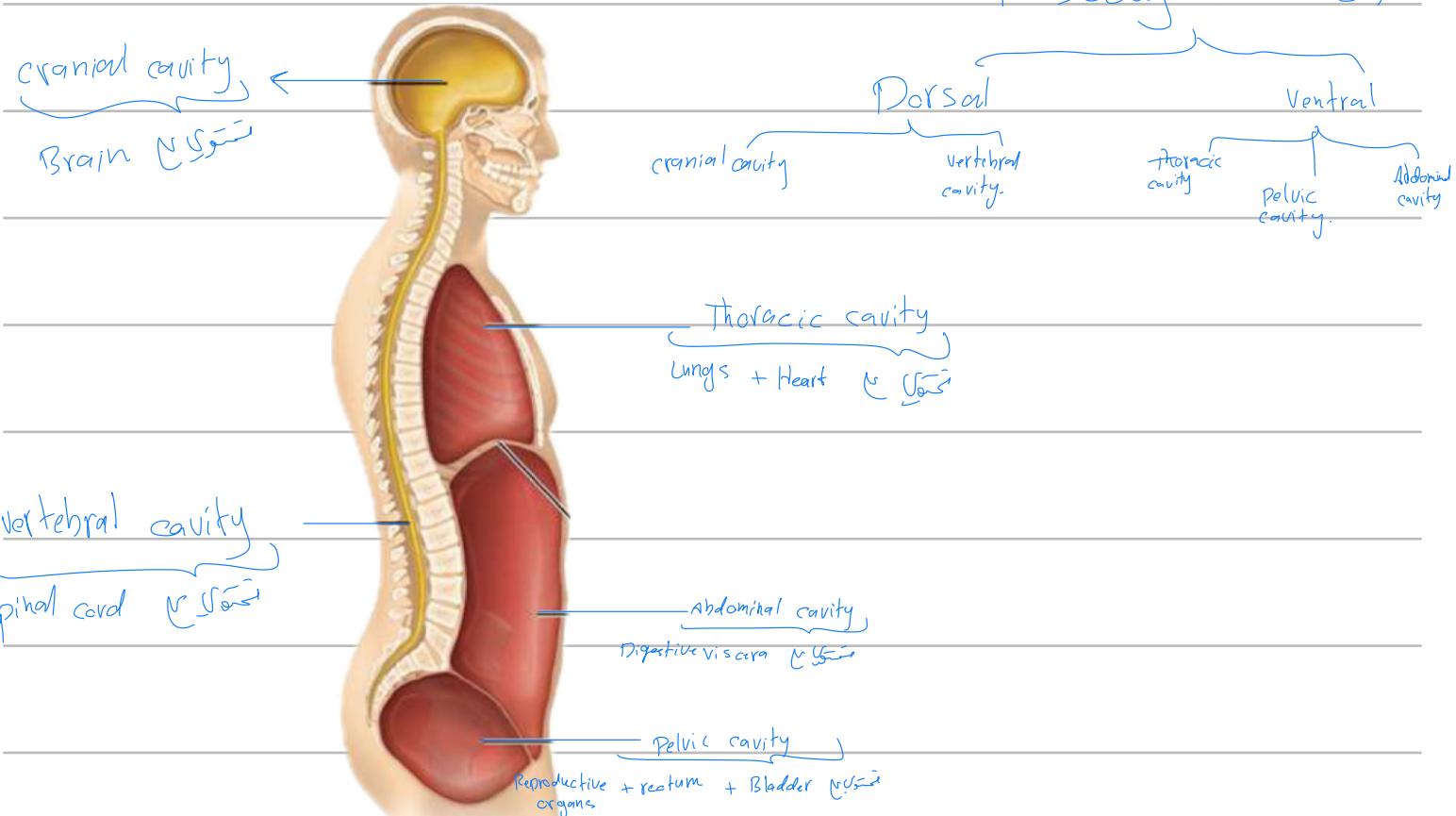
① Anterior: Anterior abdominal wall ② posterior: posterior abdominal wall

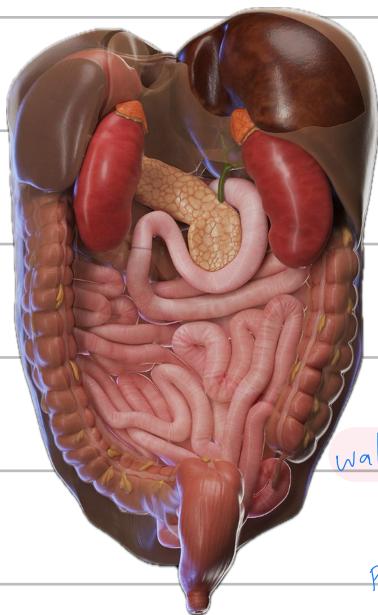
③ superior: Diaphragm

④ Inferior: Pelvic brim

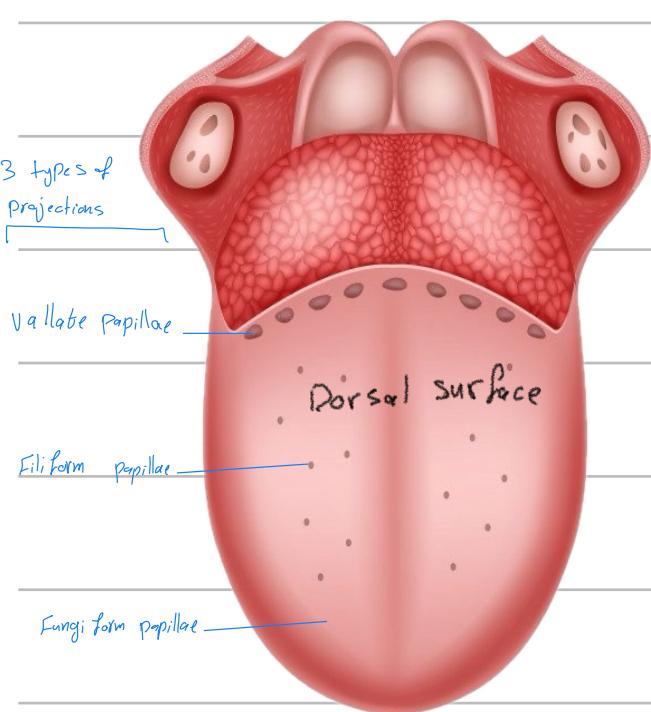
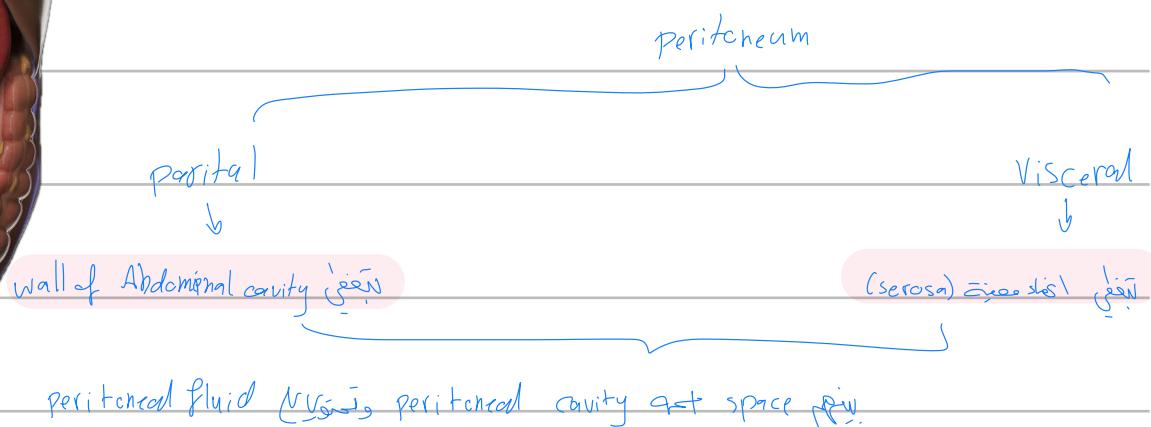


* to Body cavities *





* Peritoneum * Largest serous membrane of the body



* Tongue * skeletal muscle covered by mucous membrane.

contains

Lingual glands for secrete lipase.

* Vallate: taste (largest) اللسان

taste buds in
vallate papillae

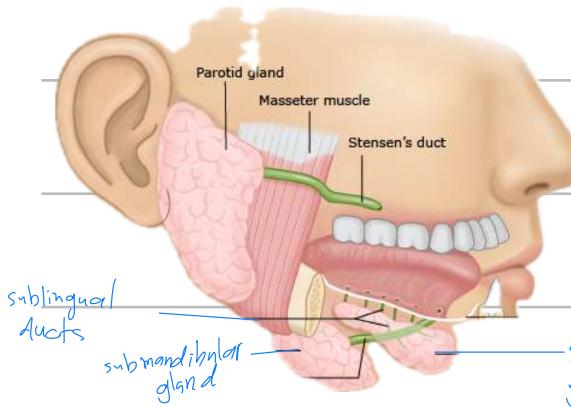
* Fungiform: sens of taste

* Filiform: has no taste buds + اللسان

in 11 Functions

① Maneuvers food for chewing.

② Forces food back for swallowing.



↳ Salivary Glands

saliva (لُعْبَة)

Wet → pharynx, mouth

moist + clean

→ secretions increase to fit to what

① Lubricate mouth

② Dissolve food

③ Begin chemical digestion → Ingestion digestion (ج)

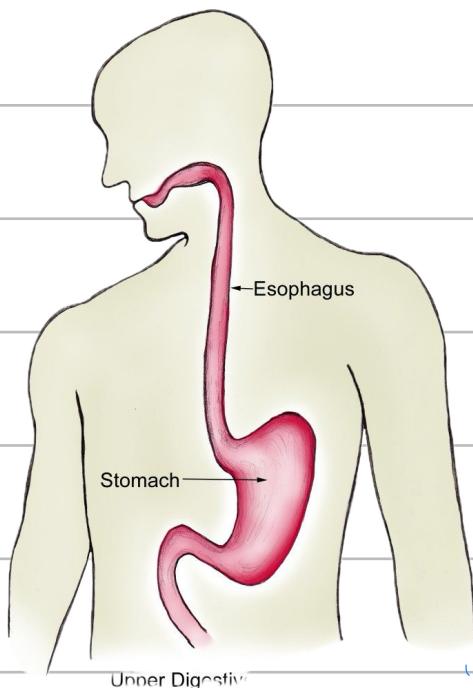
3 types of salivary glands

① Parotid : Located anterior + inferior to the ear

② Submandibular : Located near the angle of the mandible

③ Sublingual : Located under the tongue.

the parotis is the largest.



* *Esophagus* → long muscular tube

: course 114

• (trachea) ساقی خلفی (posterior) پری (Pendown) Jají Jíjí, جای نیز (2)

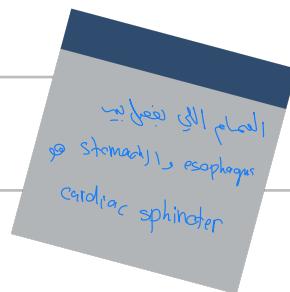
٣) الجانب العلوي (superior + posterior) ينبع عنه: نصفيان والخلفيان

↓ (Anterior) ↓ (Posterior) ↓ (Posterior mediastinum) ↓ (Superior mediastinum) ↓ (Anterior mediastinum)

الظهر (posterior) cells, vertebral column

- Abdomen SI for N. (T10 is (w/)) diaphragm → esophageal hiatus SI has many choices (4)

cardiac II JVs no stomach II JVs wet +? ⑤



* Stomach *

J-shaped 

epigastric \rightarrow left hypochondric region diaaphragm \rightarrow inferior region (2)

food N Breaks down + churns \rightarrow ① : Wine , ④

chyme (part of semisolid) \rightarrow abd. secretions & food \downarrow mix (2)

- foodN reservoir \leq Jé (3)

الجبار المعدة المزدوجة (غير متفرعة) هي مثيلان (5) \hookrightarrow Rugae pect (several folds)

Ch 3 no \downarrow stomach 31 cyles (6)

↳ the stomach has gastric glands in mucosa at bottom *

3 types of exocrine cells:

Endocrine cells

① mucous cells (mucus)

① chief cells (G cells)

⑦ parietal cells (HCl + intrinsic factor)

③ Chief cells (pepsinogen + gastric lipase)

حيثما هي بقز (الـChief cells) هو pepsinogen ، هنا HCl هو Active form pepsin ، لذم يتغول الى parital cells ، من الى HCl هو active form pepsin ، فالحال ما زالت HCl الى pepsin ، pepsin يزيد قتيل الهايم

gas گاز نسبتی : Fundus ②

stomach شَهْرَةُ الْجَنْدُولِيَّةِ : Body ③

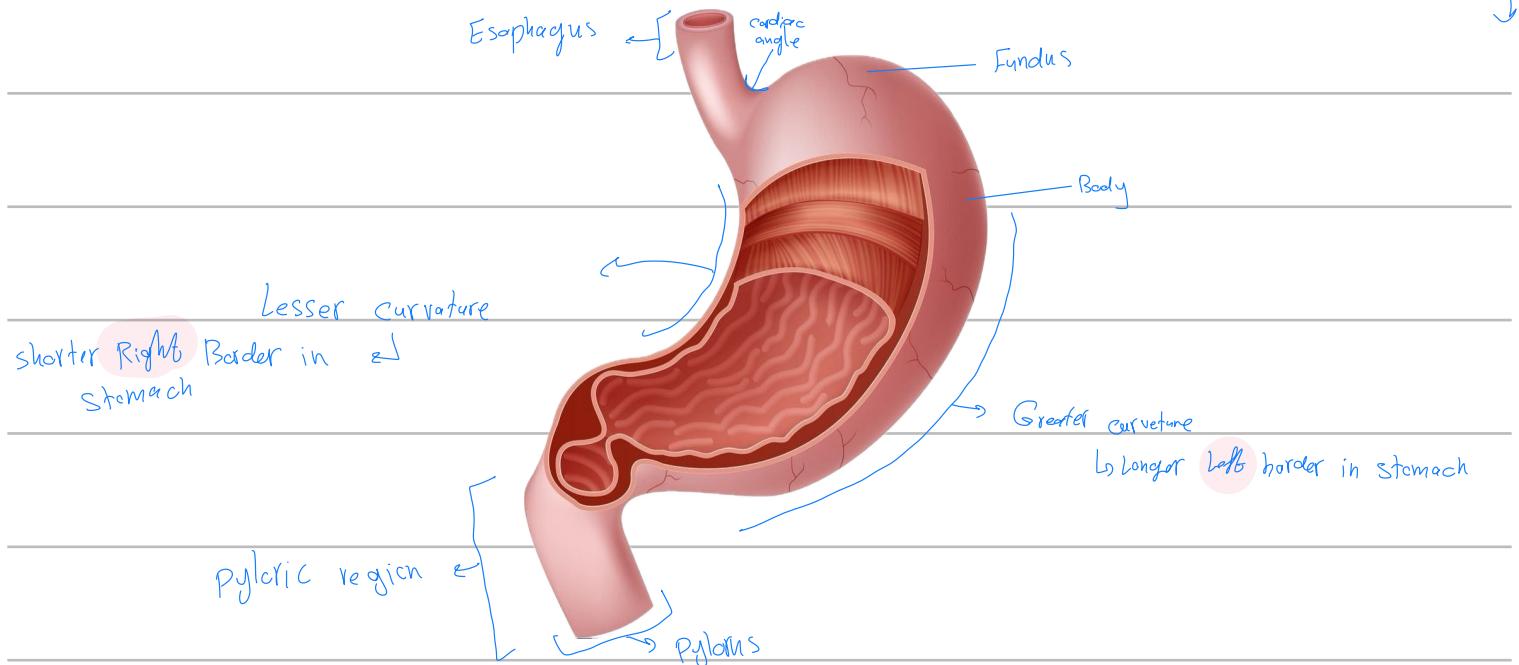
stomach lumen : pyloric region (4)

Whee in

ما لائحة المدة المفروضة في كل من البابين دخول الباب خروج:

المنطقة البواسطية \leftarrow pyloric region \leftarrow في جزء من المعدة (الجزء القيحي ملحوظ)

thickening in the muscularis layer \rightarrow pubic sphincter at the junction of duodenum \rightarrow pylorus



→ small instances

Jejunum (B) . Duodenum (A) : اجزءان من المعدة (coiled) معهم مدخل الماء *

ileum (c)

main function is to Absorption of H_2O . stomach is not involved in H_2O via digestion. H_2O is absorbed in

Surface area of the plicae circulares best calculated \rightarrow (مساحت) (area of stomach) \rightarrow $\text{Surface area} = \pi r^2$

	Duodenum	ileum
Submucosa	has numerous of mucous glands.	has numerous large lymphatic nodules called Peyer's patches

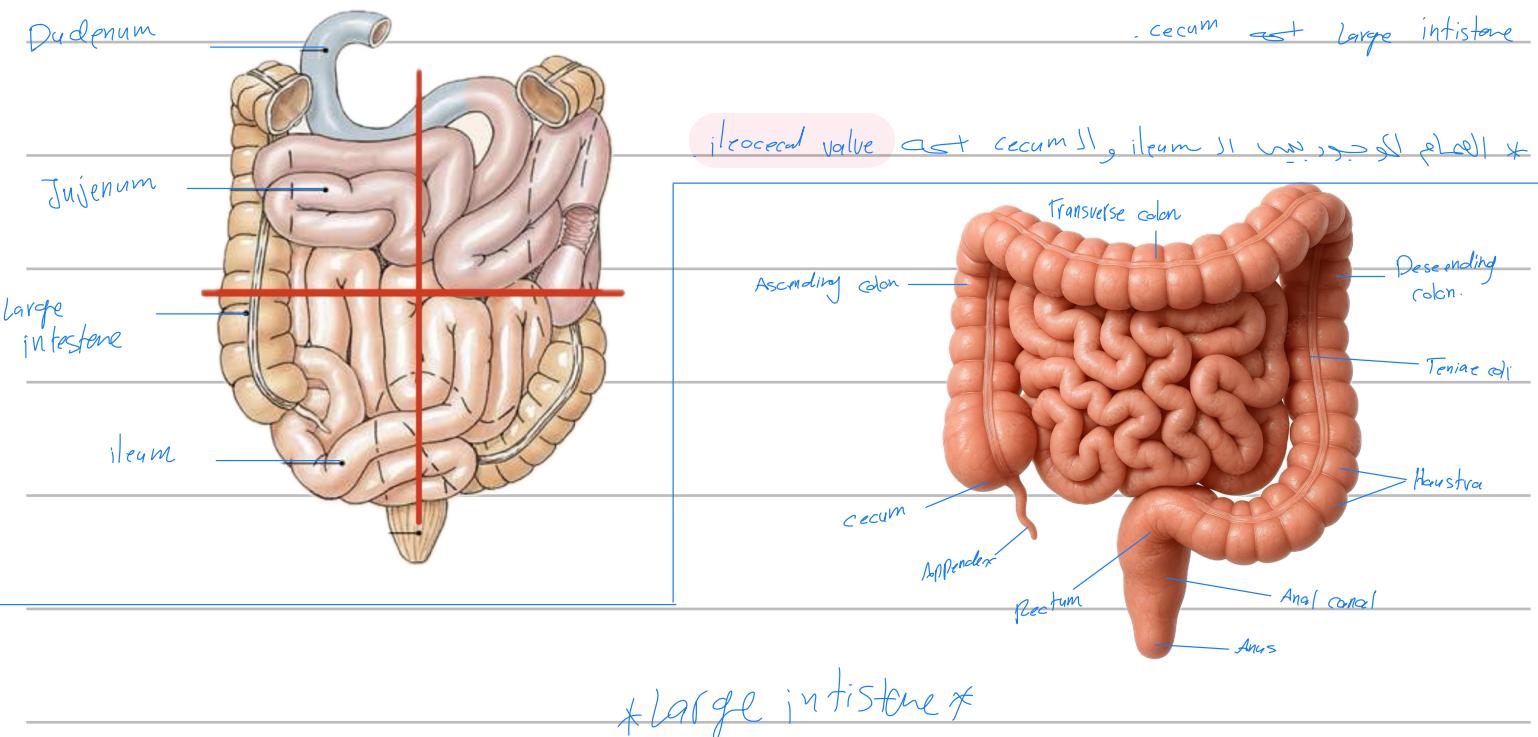
تجينوم إلى Stomach بـ H_2O و CO_2 لـ CH_3OH و H_2O في Duodenum إلى H_2O +

common bile duct 110 (2) pancreas 110 (1) : ~~pancreas 110 (1)~~ 110 (1) Duodenum 11*

* التَّعْقِيرُ الْجَافُ بِعُونٍ يَجُورُ دَاهِدٌ سَادٌ

Absorption in ileum, Abdomen in left upper quadrant, Ileum in cecum *

Ileum in right lower quadrant, Abdomen in right lower quadrant, Ileum in cecum *



Alimentary canal in terminal portion sigmoid *

Taeniae coli (Bundles) in longitudinal muscle layer of the muscularis *

Hastrata (Bundles) in longitudinal muscle layer of the muscularis *

Anal canal ⑤ Rectum ③ Colon ② Cecum ① : 4 regions of cecum, sigmoid, rectum, and anal canal *

Blind pouch → cecum

Appendix (immature lymphatic nodules) → cecum

Colon → liver, gallbladder, and pancreas

Sigmoid colon ④ Descending colon ③ Transverse colon ② Ascending colon ① : Sigmoid colon at

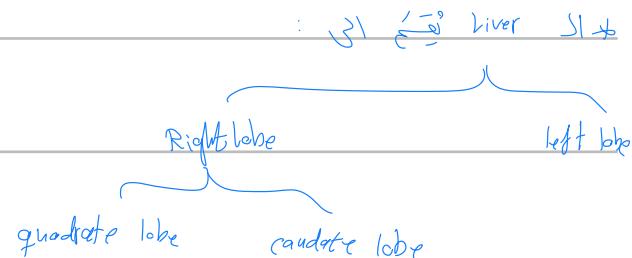
Absorption in ileum ① : Main function of large intestine is to absorb water and salt. Intestinal bacteria produce Vitamin-K ②

Undigested food (feces) Expelling ③

* Liver *

body \ the heaviest gland + largest internal organ *

epigastric region \ right hypochondriac region \ diaphragm \ (Beneath) \ Liver *



* Functions *

1. metabolism + detoxification + excretion metabolism ①

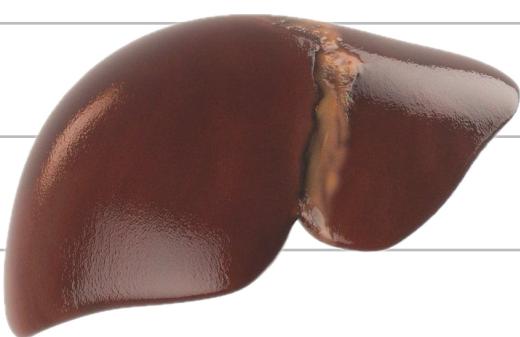
(Detoxification) بروتين المسموم ②

2. Bile (Bile) دهون الدهون ③

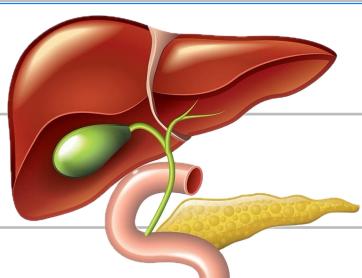
3. fat metabolism + gallbladder and bile ④

vitamin-D Activation ⑤

4. RBC \ phagocytosis ⑥



* Gallbladder *



(الثدي) anterior margin of the Liver \ (protrudes) بروز \ (فتحة) Fundus \ ①

size 3 cm in length * ايجاد 3 cm في الطول *

(فتحة) anterior margin of the Liver \ (protrudes) بروز \ (فتحة) Fundus \ ②

- narrow neck \ ضيق العنق \ narrow neck \ ③ Body \ ②

(cystic duct) اَعْجُلُكَ اَنْتَلَكَ بَعْدَ اَنْ تَرْكِمَ +

Common Bile duct = ~~two~~ common hepatic duct + ~~also~~ cystic duct

Pancreas

posterior of the stomach are (elongated gland) called as \otimes *

Glucagon, insulin \downarrow Endocrine ② Exocrine ①: ~~digestion, all +~~

duodenum (lý concavity), the right side is the head of the pancreas: Head of ①: no \sqrt{W} *

· cf. the head \rightarrow (constricted) \rightarrow up \rightarrow : neck \rightarrow ②

الجسم body ج1 ③

(JL) spleen no cysts (left tapering end) اینجا کم سبک؛ Tail S₁ ④

→ Eccrine Acini are often **99% benign**: Histology

Glucagon + insulin) \downarrow blood glucose in pancreatic islets (islets of Langerhans) about 1%

