Digestive system and Body Cavities

Objectives
Know the boundaries and contents of each of the divisions of the body cavities and the mediastinum
Be able to define the serosa of each of the divisions of the body cavities
Know the tissue layers of the digestive tract
Know the parts and functions of digestive organs and glands
Know where digestive organs and glands are located relative to one another and to surface landmarks or abdominal regions
Be able to identify the intraperitoneal organs and their mesenteries
Know influence of autonomic nervous system
Coelomic Body Cavities

celom forms within mesoderm during embryogeny
right and left sides separated by dorsal and ventral mesenteries
right and left sides join as most ventral mesenteries disappear

Thoracic Cavity – costal cage to respiratory diaphragm
Divisions

2 Pleural cavities for lungs

Mediastinum

Superior mediastinum
contains trachea, esophagus, great vessels of heart, thymus

Inferior mediastinum
separated from superior mediastinum at level of
sternal angle to 4th thoracic intervertebral disc

Anterior mediastinum

Middle mediastinum – pericardial cavity for heart

Posterior mediastinum
contains esophagus, descending aorta, inferior vena cava, thoracic duct
Abdominopelvic or Peritoneal Cavity

Abdominal Cavity – separated from thoracic cavity by respiratory diaphragm

Greater sac – formed by walls of abdominal cavity
Lesser sac – formed by organs and mesenteries

Pelvic Cavity – boundary with abdominal cavity at pelvic brim or inlet
Serosa

- **Parietal** – lines cavity wall
- **Visceral** – covers surface of organ

**Pleura** – serosa of lungs and pleural cavities
**Pericardium** – serosa of heart and pericardial cavity
**Peritoneum** – serosa of organs of the abdominopelvic or peritoneal cavity

**Mesentery** – bilayer of serosa extending from body wall to organ or from organ to organ
  - serves as a conduit for blood vessels and nerves and site of fat deposition
  - sometimes referred to as ligaments
  - dorsal mesenteries vs ventral mesenteries

**Intraperitoneal** – an organ covered with visceral peritoneum, freely suspended by mesentery or simply united to other organs

**Retroperitoneal** – an organ embedded in body wall
Tissue layers of the Digestive System
Listed from luminal to superficial:

1) Mucosa
   A) Epithelium
typically stratified squamous (e.g., oral cavity), simple columnar (e.g., intestines), or cuboidal (e.g., glands and ducts)
   B) Lamina propria
   connective tissue supporting blood vessels and lymphatics
   C) Muscularis mucosa
   smooth muscle

2) Submucosa
   connective tissue supporting glands, ganglia, blood vessels and lymphatics

3) Muscularis Externa
   A) Inner circular band of smooth muscle
   B) Outer longitudinal band of smooth muscle

4) Serosa or Adventia (loose areolar connective tissue)
Divisions or Organs of the Digestive System

Oral cavity
Pharynx
Esophagus
Stomach or gaster
Small intestine
  Duodenum
  Jejunum
  Ileum
Large intestine
  Cecum
  Vermiform appendix
Colon
  Ascending
  Transverse
  Descending
  Sigmoid

Rectum
Anus
Digestive glands
  Salivary
  Liver
  Pancreas
Oral Cavity

**Vestibule** – superficial to dental arcade (tooth row)
**Oral cavity proper** – internal to and including dental arcade

Margins and boundaries of Oral Cavity
- **Anterior** – *oral fissure*, *labia* (superior labium and inferior labium)
- **Lateral** – *buccae*
- **Floor** – muscular
- **Roof**
  - *hard palate* inferior to nasal cavity
  - *soft palate* inferior to nasopharynx
- **Posterior** – *uvula*, *palatoglossal folds* or *arches*, *sulcus terminalis* anterior to *oropharynx*

Anatomical Directions specific to oral cavity
- **Labial** (included in “facial” of dentistry)
- **Buccal** (included in “facial” of dentistry)
- **Lingual**

Additional terms for teeth only:
- *occlusal*
- *apical*
- *mesial*
- *distal*
Contents of Oral Cavity

Vestibule
- Superior labial frenulum
- Inferior labial frenulum
- Opening of parotid duct – midbuccal

Oral cavity proper
- Gingiva
- Dentes or teeth
- Anterior 2/3’s of tongue

Salivary glands (associated with, not really contained within oral cavity)
- Parotid – superficial to masseter muscle, anterior to auricular region
- Sublingual – medial floor of oral cavity
- Submandibular or submaxillary – lateral floor of oral cavity
Dentes
Parts
  **Crown** – above gingiva
  **Root** – in alveolus
  **Cervix** – neck
**Pulp cavity**
  **Apical foramen** – entrance to pulp cavity for alveolar arteries and nerves
Layers
  **Enamel** – covers crown only
  **Dentine** – forms root and crown deep to enamel, appositional growth within pulp cavity
  **Cementum** – cellular
**Periodontal ligament**
Dentes

Directions

*mesial, distal, buccal or labial, lingual, occlusal*

Heterodont dentition

**Incisors** – one cusp and root, blade-like, uppers in premaxilla

**Canines** – one cusp and root, conical, uppers at pre-/maxillary suture

**Premolars** – two cusps and roots

**Molars** – four cusps and roots

**Adult dental formula**  2.1.2.3

**Deciduous dental formula** 2.1.0.2 (morphologically, not developmentally)
“Universal Tooth Numbering”

maxillary

mesial

distal

left

corrected

right

occlusal

lingual

buccal or facial

labial or facial

1
2
3
4
5
6
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31
32
Tongue

Anterior 2/3’s – located in Oral cavity
  Taste buds
    Filiform papillae
    Fungiform papillae
    Gustatory sensory modalities: salt, sweet, sour, umami

Innervation
  1) Lingual nerve
     A) somatosensory – branch of nV₃ mandibular branch of trigeminal
     B) special sensory gustation – chorda tympani branch of nVII facial
  2) nXII hypoglossal – somatomotor
Tongue
Posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ – *located in Oropharynx*

Separated from anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ by *sulcus terminalis*

Taste buds

**Circumvallate papillae**

Gustatory sensory modality: bitter

Innervation

nIX glossopharyngeal – SS gustation, somatosensory, somatomotor
to stylopharyngeus muscle – gag reflex
Boundaries of Divisions of the Pharynx

**Nasopharynx**
- separated anteriorly from nasal cavity at internal nares
- separated inferiorly from oral cavity by soft palate
- roof formed by sphenoid bone

**Oropharynx**
- separated superiorly from nasopharynx at level of uvula
- separated anteriorly from oral cavity by the uvula, palatoglossal arches, and sulcus terminalis

**Laryngeopharynx**
- separated superior from oropharynx at superior margin of epiglottis
- separated anteriorly from larynx by glottis
- separated inferiorly from esophagus at inferior level of glottis
Features of Divisions of the Pharynx

Nasopharynx
openings of the pharyngotympanic or auditory tubes or Eustachian canals
Pharyngeal tonsils or adenoids

Oropharynx
posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ tongue
   Lingual tonsils
Palatopharyngeal arch or fold
Tonsilar fossa
   formed between palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal arches, contains:
      Palatine tonsils
Vallecula – depression between posterior $\frac{1}{3}$ tongue and epiglottis

Laryngeopharynx
Esophagus

Muscular tube to transport food from pharynx to stomach, cervical to abdominal
Diameter ~ 10 mm, collapses when empty
Location
  Inferior to laryngeopharynx
  Posterior to trachea in cervical region and superior mediastinum
  Right of aorta, applied to right lung in superior and posterior mediastina
  Passes through respiratory diaphragm via esophageal hiatus
Superior $^{2/3}$ skeletal striated muscle – voluntary
Inferior $^{1/3}$ smooth muscle – involuntary
Inferior few inches intraperitoneal
Gastroesophageal sphinctor
Stomach or Gaster

acidic, enzymatic, and mechanical degradation of food

**Chyme** – product of gastric digestion

**Gastric Pits** of mucosa
  - Secretory
    - **Gastrin**
    - Proton pump (H⁺ ion or HCl pH 2.0)
  - Chemoreceptor

Muscular – three well defined layers of muscularis externa

Intraperitoneal
Stomach or Gaster

Parts
   Fundus
   Body
   Pyloris
   Cardia
   Cardiac notch
   Greater curvature
   Lesser curvature
   Pyloric sphinctor
Stomach or Gaster

Location
left superior epigastric abdominal region
inferior to respiratory diaphragm on left side (fundus)
inferior to liver on right side (pyloris)
anterior to pancreas and left kidney
right of spleen
left of duodenum
superior to transverse colon
Small intestine

located in abdominal cavity
22 feet in length on average, but highly variable
nutrient absorption
Simple columnar epithelium
Intestinal villi of mucosa
   Lacteals
Circumscribed by colon right, superiorly, left, and in part inferiorly
Divisions
   Duodenum
   Jejunum
   Ileum
Duodenum

5% of length of small intestine
retroperitoneal on posterior abdominal wall
left of right kidney
G-shaped, circumscribes head and neck of pancreas
Divisions
  Part 1 horizontal, begins at pyloric sphincter
  Part 2 vertical – site of hepatopancreatic papilla
  Part 3 – horizontal
  Part 4 – oblique, ends at jejunum
Jejunum
35% of length of small intestine
Intraperitoneal, mostly in upper left abdominal quadrant
wider diameter, thicker walled than ileum

Ileum
60% of length of small intestine
Intraperitoneal, mostly in lower right abdominal quadrant
narrower diameter, thinner walled than jejunum
~60 Peyer’s patches – lymph organs in submucosa
Large intestine

Large diameter
Thin walled
Divisions

**Cecum or Caecum**
- Intraperitoneal
- Blind thin walled sac for bacterial fermentation
- Ileocecal orifice on left side superiorly
- Opening to vermiform appendix on left side inferiorly

**Vermiform Appendix**
- Lymph organ
- Intraperitoneal
- McBurney’s point - located \( \frac{2}{3} \) distance from umbilicus to right anterior superior iliac spine
Colon

Divisions

Ascending colon – retroperitoneal on right abdominal wall
Right colic or hepatic flexure
Transverse colon – inferior epigastric to superior umbilical regions inferior to liver and stomach
Left colic or splenic flexure
Descending colon – retroperitoneal on left abdominal wall
Sigmoid colon – intraperitoneal
Left half – separate blood supply and innervation

Features

Hastrum (pl. haustra)
Epiploic appendages
Taenia coli

Diverticula and diverticulitis
Fistula – a connection (i.e., tube, canal, or hole) uniting two epithelial structures
Rectum

Location – pelvic cavity
superior – intraperitoneal
inferior – non-peritoneal
anterior to sacrum
in males posterior to urinary bladder superiorly and prostate gland inferiorly
in females posterior to uterus superiorly and vagina inferiorly
surrounded by adipose and pararectal lymph nodes

Functions
storage organ – puborectal sling and anal sphinctors responsible for continence
water resorption

highly vascularized – Superior, Middle, and Inferior Rectal or Hemorrhoidal Arteries and Veins
Anus

most distal division of digestive system
traverses pelvic diaphragm

**Internal anal sphincter** – smooth muscle, involuntary
**External anal sphincter** – skeletal striated muscle, voluntary
Pancreas
Retroperitoneal on posterior abdominal wall
Divisions – head, neck, body, tail
Relationships
  - Retroperitoneal on posterior abdominal wall
  - Head and neck circumscribed by duodenum on right
  - Body and tail posterior to stomach
  - Tail crosses hilum of left kidney and ends at spleen

Exocrine functions
digestive enzymes, neutralization of stomach pH

Endocrine functions
blood sugar balance
Islands of Langerhans or Islets
  - Glucagon – elevates blood sugar
  - Insulin – lowers blood sugar
    - Diabetes melitus
    - Diabetes insipidus – not related
Liver or Hepar
“the most versatile organ in the body”
stores – minerals, metal ions, sugars, fats
metabolizes – amino acids, cholesterol
detoxifies – dietary poisons
synthesizes – glycogen, blood proteins, glyco- and lipo-proteins

Endocrine functions
Secretory – all that it synthesizes above
Excretory – urea, some bilirubin

Exocrine functions
Bile
Secretory – bile salts, i.e., digestive enzymes
Excretory – bile pigments, i.e., bilirubin, degraded cholesterol
Liver or Hepar
an essential integration of digestive and circulatory systems

Two pathways into the liver

Hepatic Artery – delivers oxygenated blood from systemic circulation

Hepatic Portal Vein – drains blood from spleen and intestines

digression on Spleen
located in Left Hypochondriac abdominal region, left of Gaster intraperitoneal
Lymph organ
filters blood – traps and removes dead blood cells from circulation
degrades hemoglobin → bilirubin

Capsule
Hilum
Cords of Billroth - reticular fibers
populated by leucocytes

Two pathways out of the liver

Hepatic Vein – returns blood to systemic circulation

Bile Duct – exocrine duct to digestive system
Location of Liver
right hypochondriac and upper right epigastric region
inferior to respiratory diaphragm
superior to transverse colon, gall bladder, and right side of gaster
anterior and superior to right kidney and duodenum
Lobes of the Liver
   Right
   Left
   Quadrate
   Caudate

Surfaces of the Liver
   **Diaphragmatic surface** – superior, anterior, right, smooth intraperitoneal surface in contact with respiratory diaphragm
   **Visceral surface** – inferior, intraperitoneal surface in contact with peritoneal organs
   **Bare area** – posterior, retroperitoneal
Relationships of the Liver to other organs

Visceral surface

- **Gastric region**
- **Colic region**
- **Renal region**
- **Duodenal region**
- **Gall Bladder**
- **Hepatic artery, hepatic portal vein, common bile duct**
- **Inferior Vena Cava**
- **Falciform Ligament** – a rare ventral mesentery
- **Ligamentum Teres** (vestige of umbilical vein)
Histology of the Liver
Lobule
Hepatocytes
Muralium
Sinusoids
Bile canaliculi

Gall bladder
“cystic” refers to gall bladder
located in right hypochondriac region, superior to pyloric sphinctor
a storage organ – stores and releases bile produced by liver
Ducts of Liver and Pancreas

from Liver

- **Right and Left Hepatic Ducts**
- **Common Hepatic Duct**
- **Cystic Duct** – bidirectional to and from **gall bladder**
  
  the gall bladder stores bile for controlled release

- **Bile Duct** or **Common Bile Duct**

from Pancreas

- **Main Pancreatic Duct**
- **Accessory Pancreatic Duct** (variable)

combined

- **Hepatopancreatic Duct**
- **Hepatopancreatic Ampulla**
- **Hepatopancreatic Papilla**
Lesser abdominal sac
formed by
  Liver
  Lesser Omentum
  Stomach
  Spleen to left
  Greater Omentum
  Transverse Colon
  Transverse Mesocolon
  Pancreas

Epiploic foramen
perforates Lesser Omentum – communicates greater and lesser sacs
located left of gall bladder
left margin – location of hepatic artery, hepatic portal vein, and bile duct
Respiratory System

Objectives
Know the parts and functions of respiratory organs
Know where respiratory organs are located relative to other organs
Recall muscles of respiratory ventilation and their innervation
Divisions or Organs of the Respiratory system

Nasal Cavity
Paranasal Sinuses
Pharynx
Larynx
Trachea
Primary Bronchi
Lungs
Muscles of respiratory ventilation
Nasal cavity
Nostrils
Vestibule
Antrum
Olfactory Epithelium
Sphenoethmoid Recess – communicates sphenoid sinus
Nasal Conchae
Nasal Meatuses
  Superior – communicates ethmoid air cells
  Middle – semilunar hiatus, communicates ethmoid air cells, maxillary and frontal sinuses
  Inferior – communicates nasolacrimal duct
Pharynx
begins at Internal Nares
Divisions

Nasopharynx
opening of Pharyngotympanic Tube
Pharyngeal Tonsils

Oropharynx
Lingual Tonsils
Palatine Tonsils

Laryngeopharynx
Larynx

located in thyroid region of anterior cervical triangle
begins at Aditis Laryngis or Glottis
anterior to Laryngeopharynx
superior and medial to Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands
posterior and medial to sternohyoid muscle
superior to Trachea
Consists of cartilagenous skeleton, muscles, membranes and mucosa
Innervated by Right and Left Recurrent Laryngeal Nerves – branches of nX vagus
Parts of the Larynx
(suspended from or affixed to Hyoid bone)
**Epiglottis** cartilage – elastic cartilage (all others hyaline)
**Thyrohyoid membrane**
**Thyroid** cartilage
  - Laryngeal Eminence
  - Superior and Inferior Cornua
**Cricoid** cartilage
  - paired **Corniculate** cartilages
  - paired **Arytenoid** cartilages
**Arytenoideus** muscle
**Aryepiglottic fold**
**Vestibule**
**Aditis laryngis**
**Glottis**
**Infraglottic cavity**
**Vestibular** or **false vocal fold**
**Ventricle**
**Vocal fold**
Trachea

location
Cervical region
  anterior to esophagus
  posterior to sternothyroid muscle
Superior mediastinum
  anterior to esophagus
  posterior to thymus (a lymph organ)
  branches at sternal angle to form paired primary bronchi

Tracheal rings or cartilages
Trachealis muscle
Mucosa lined with ciliated pseudostratified epithelium
Lungs

located in **pleural cavities**
suspended medially by **root of lung**, which includes:

- **Primary Bronchus**
- **Pulmonary Arteries**
- **Pulmonary Veins**

enters lungs via **Hilum**

Divisions of lungs

- **Lobes**
  - served by **Secondary Bronchi**
- **Bronchopulmonary Segments**
  - served by **Tertiary Bronchi**
- **Bronchioles**
- **Alveoli**
- **surfactant**
General Features of lungs

Cupola or Apex
Costal Surface
Diaphragmatic Surface
Mediastinal Surface
Hilum
Features of right lung

Upper Right Lobe
Middle Right Lobe
Lower Right Lobe
Horizontal Fissure
Right Oblique Fissure

Mediastinal relationships

Esophagus
Azygos vein – drains Intercostal Veins
Right Brachiocephalic Vein – drains upper right ¼ of body
Superior Vena Cava – drains upper ½ of body
Cardiac Impression
Right Phrenic Nerve
Thoracic Vertebrae
Features of left lung

Upper Left Lobe
Lower Left Lobe
Left Oblique Fissure
Cardiac Notch
Lingula

Mediastinal relationships

Aorta – ascending, arch, descending
Left Subclavian Artery – serves left head, neck, and upper limb
Cardiac Impression
Left Phrenic Nerve
Thoracic Vertebrae
Extent of the pleura

Superiorly – first rib

Inferiorly

Crosses 8\textsuperscript{th} rib anteriorly
Crosses 10\textsuperscript{th} rib laterally
Crosses 12\textsuperscript{th} rib posteriorly

Pleural recesses
Pathologies

Collapsed lung
Pneumothorax
Hemothorax
Adhesions