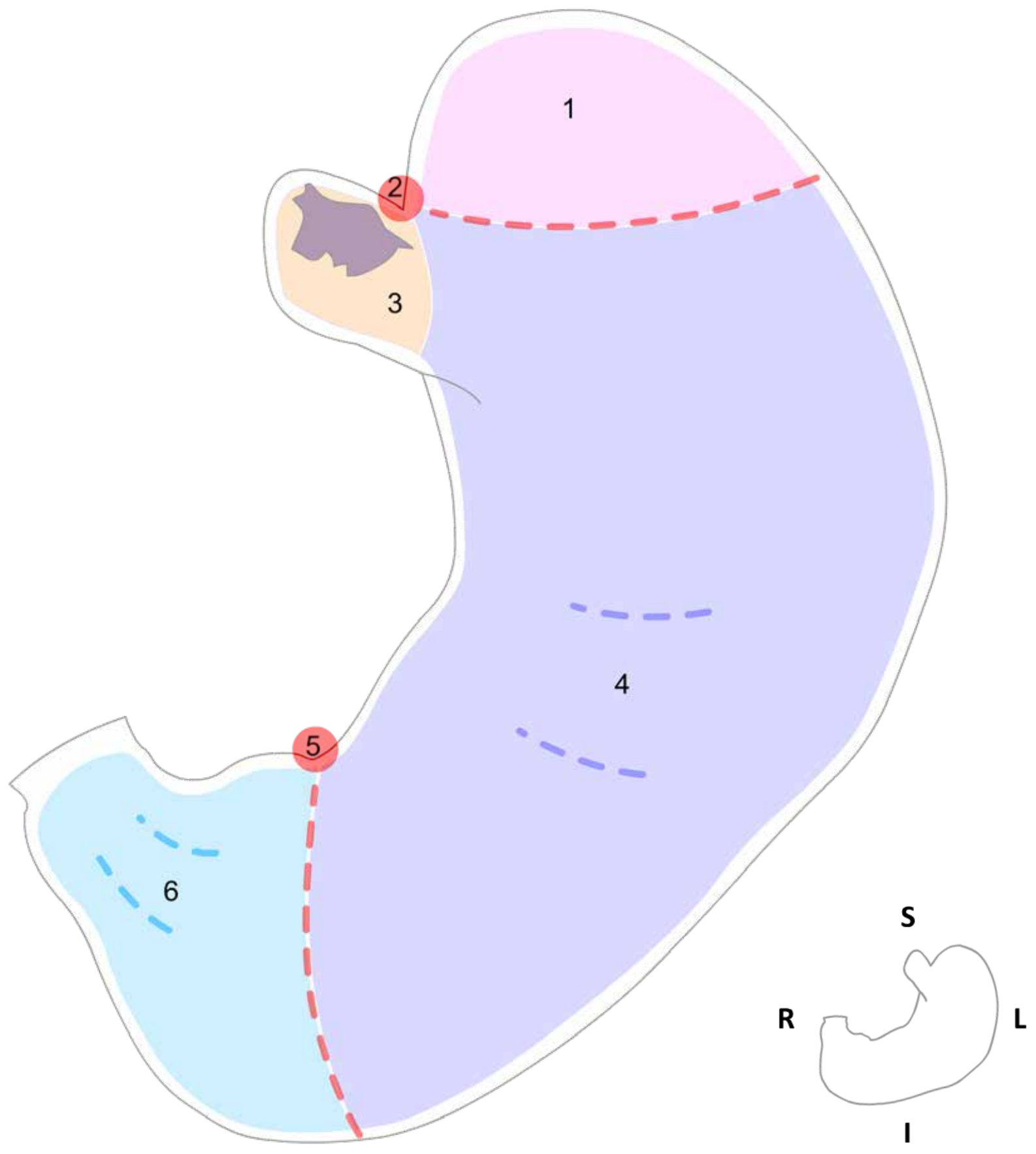


ANATOMY OF THE STOMACH



Ventral aspect of the stomach

1. Fundus of stomach
2. Cardiac notch
3. Cardiac orifice
4. Body of stomach
5. Angular notch
6. Pyloric part of stomach

1. The fundus lies above an imaginary horizontal plane passing through the cardiac orifice.
2. The cardia is the region of the stomach adjacent to the oesophageal opening
3. The body of the stomach extends from the fundus to the angular notch
4. The lesser omentum that is attached to the lesser curvature contains the right and left gastric vessels
5. The greater curvature gives attachment to greater omentum, gastrosplenic ligament. The greater omentum contain the gastroepiploic vessels.
6. The pyloric sphincter is formed by circumferential thickening of circular muscle and some longitudinal muscles. A prepyloric vein runs on the anterior surface of the sphincter.

Clinical Considerations –

Pyloric stenosis : Hypertrophy of the circular muscles in the pyloric region can lead to gastric outlet obstruction.

Barrett's oesophagus: It is a pathological condition wherein the squamous epithelium lining the lower oesophagus is replaced by metaplastic columnar epithelium.

Q: What are the different type of cells in the stomach mucosa?

Q: What are the four major layers of the gastric wall?

Q: What are the three types of muscle fibres in the stomach?