

Stomach.

most widest & distensible part of ~~oesophagus~~ ^{digestive canal.}

✓ location: epigastric, umbilical, left hypochondriac.

✓ shape: mostly J shaped.

but other shapes:

◦ inverted L shape.

◦ semilunar.

◦ star horn.

✓ size and capacity.

length - 10 inches.

capacity -

birth: 30 ml.

puberty: 1 L.

adults: 2 L.

✓ External features.

- Two ends: cardiac & pyloric.
- Two curvatures: greater & lesser.
- 2 Surfaces: anterosup. & posteroinferior.

◦ Cardiac end → joins lower end of oesophagus.

- has cardiac orifice.

2.5 cm left of midline ^{lesser curvature} _{T11}

◦ pyloric end → joins proximal end of duodenum → has pyloric orifice.

◦ relatively fixed at upper & lower ends.

1.5 cm right to midline @ lower border of L1

[differences between cardiac orifice & pyloric orifice]

Curvatures.

◦ lesser curvature shorter right border, concave.

@ the angular notch → jct of body & pylorus.

◦ provide attachment to lesser omentum.

greater curvature

◦ Convex, longer left border.

◦ @ upper end → cardiac notch.

◦ attachments → greater omentum, gastrosplenic & gastrophrenic ligament.

Surfaces

- Anterosuperior Surface.
- Posteroinferior Surface.

Parts (4)

- Cardiac fundus.
- Body • pyloric part.

Cardia part

- It is the part around Cardia orifice.

fundus

- dome shaped part.
- above horizontal plane at level of Cardiac notch.

Body

- major part between fundus & pyloric antrum.

pyloric part

- funnel shaped outflow region.
- line drawn downward & left from angular notch separates body from pylorus.

• 3 parts → pyloric antrum.

pyloric canal.

pylorus.

P.A → proximal wide part. (7.5cm).

P.C → distal, narrow tubular part. (2.5cm).

pylorus → distalmost anal. sphincteric region of pyloric canal.

position of pylorus

(a) angular sulcus.

(b) prepyloric vein of Mayo.

Diagram

Relations (i) peritoneal relations ✓

(ii) visceral relations.

peritoneal relations. ✓

- covered by peritoneum except blood vessels & bare area of stomach.
- lesser omentum: lesser curvature to liver.
- greater omentum: lower 2/3rd of greater curvature to.
- Transverse colon
- upper 1/3rd to spleen → gastro-splenic ligament.
- uppermost part of fundus to diaphragm.
→ Gastro-hepatic ligament.

posterior. ✓

Stomach bed.

- Dr SA killed. Patients moribundly.
- diaphragm.
- splenic flexure of colon.
- Spleen
- suprarenal gland (left).
- splenic artery.
- Kidney (left).
- Pancreas
- mesocolon-transverse.

Diagram ★

Visceral relations ✓

→ Anterior

- right side → gastric impression of liver. → left lobe.

• behind pylorus → quadrata lobe.

• lower part → ant. abdom. wall.

Interior stomach.

- gastric rugae → mucosa is thrown into folds called gastric rugae.
- longitudinal along lesser curvature.
- irregular in remaining.
- gastric pits.
 - small depressions of mucosal surface → into which gastric glands open.
- gastric canal or Magenstrasse
 - longitudinal furrow that forms temporarily during swallowing. between longitudinal folds of mucosa along lesser curvature.
 - due to absence of oblique layer.
 - allow rapid passage of liquids before spreading to other parts.
 - vulnerable to gastric ulceration.

Arterial supply

- left gastric artery.
- right gastric artery.
- left gastroepiploic.
- right gastroepiploic.
- short gastric arteries.

venous drainage

- left gastric vein.
- right gastric vein.
- left ga-ep-ven.
- right g-ep-ven.
- short gastric veins.