

IN THE NAME OF GOD

General anatomy
For paramedicine student

Dr. Saeednia



A stylized, dark brown illustration of a plant with several large, pointed leaves and a cluster of small, round fruits or berries on a thin stem, positioned on the left side of the slide.

Digestive system

LIPS

ORAL CAVITY

TONGUE

SALIVARY GLANDS

PHARYNX

ESOPHAGUS

PERITONEUM

STOMACH

SMALL INTESTINE

LARGE INTESTINE

LIVER

GALL BLADDER

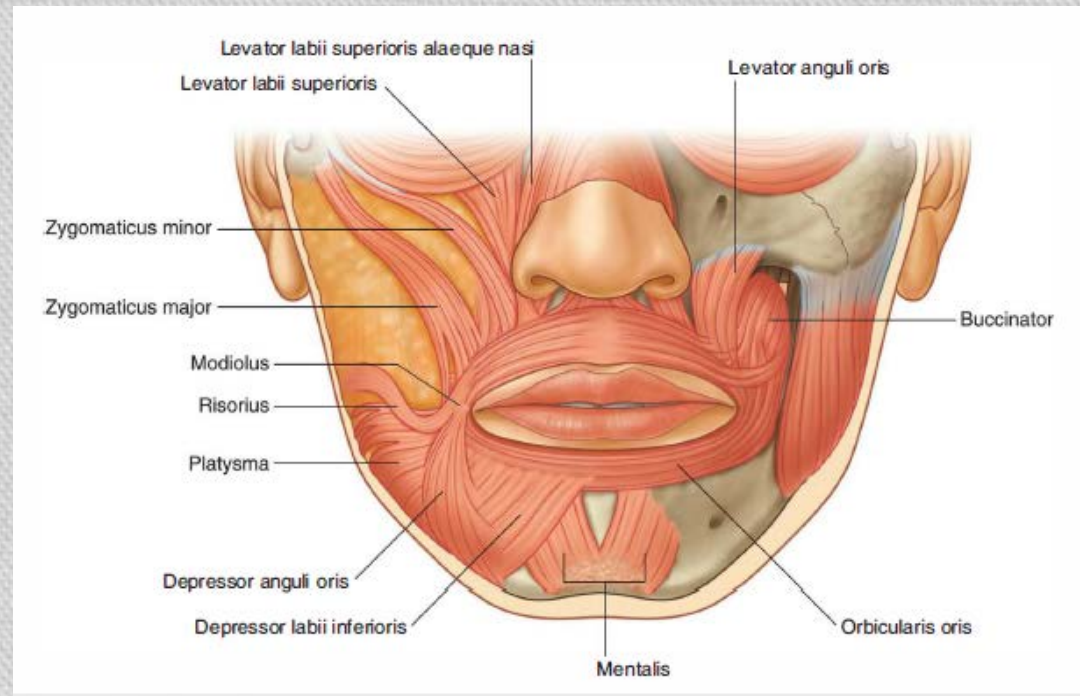
PANCREAS

Digestive system

Lips :

oral cavity
tongue
salivary glands
pharynx
esophagus
peritoneum
stomach
small intestine
large intestine
liver
gall bladder
pancreas

Skin
Mucosa
orbicularis oris
vessels
Nerve
frenulum lapi



Digestive system

Lips

oral cavity

tongue

salivary glands

pharynx

esophagus

peritoneum

stomach

small intestine

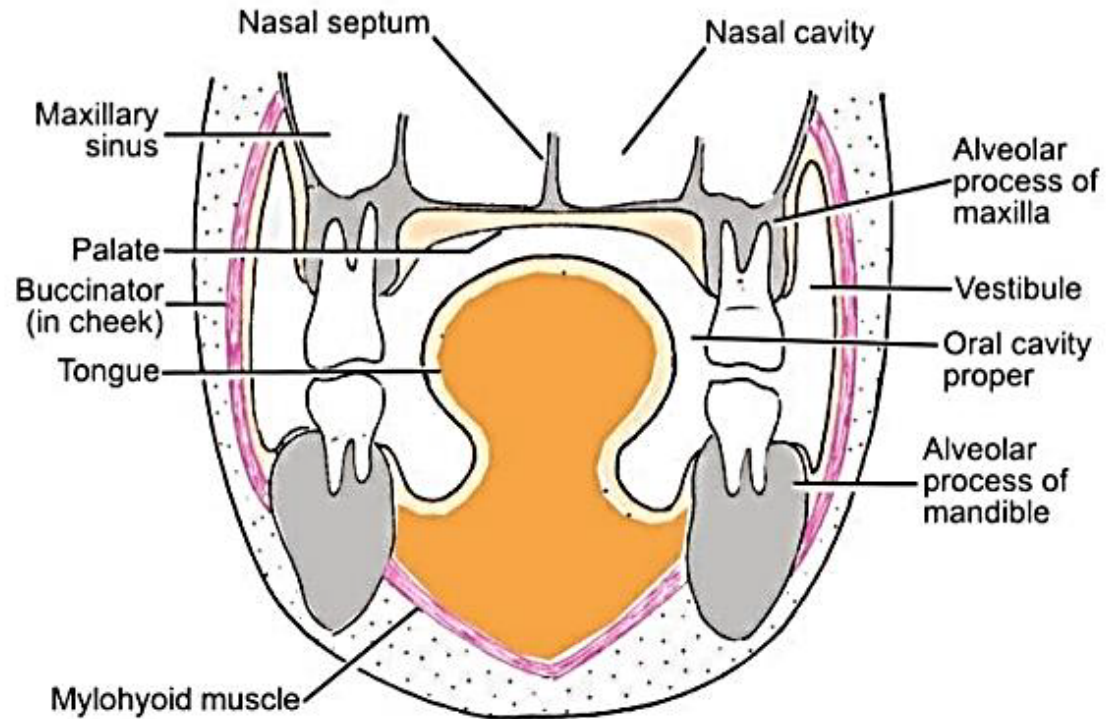
large intestine

liver

gall bladder

pancreas

Vestibule
Mouth proper



45.1: Schematic coronal section through the oral cavity

Oral cavity

Roof:

Hard palate

Soft palate

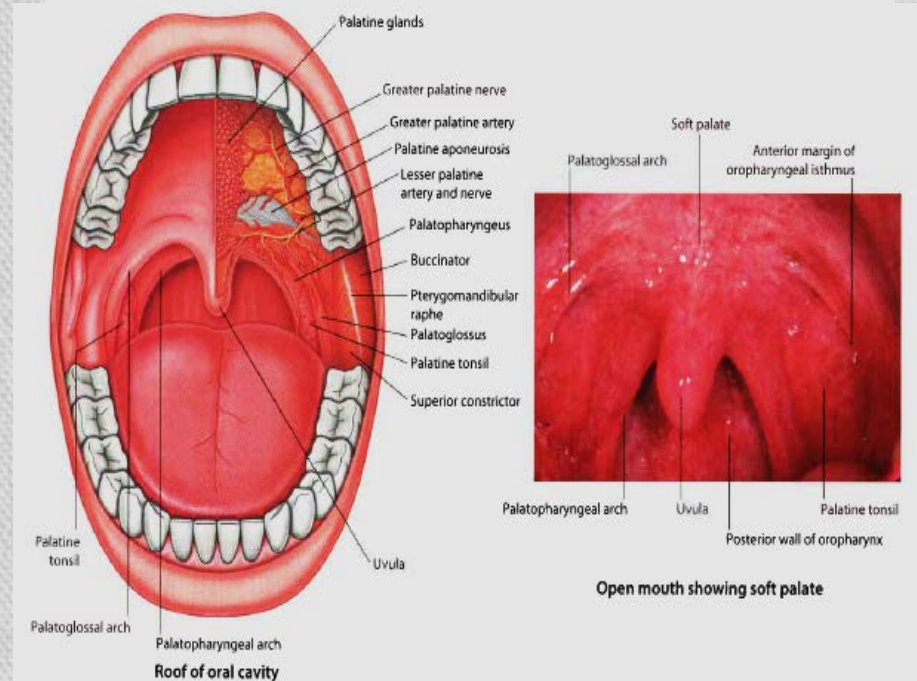
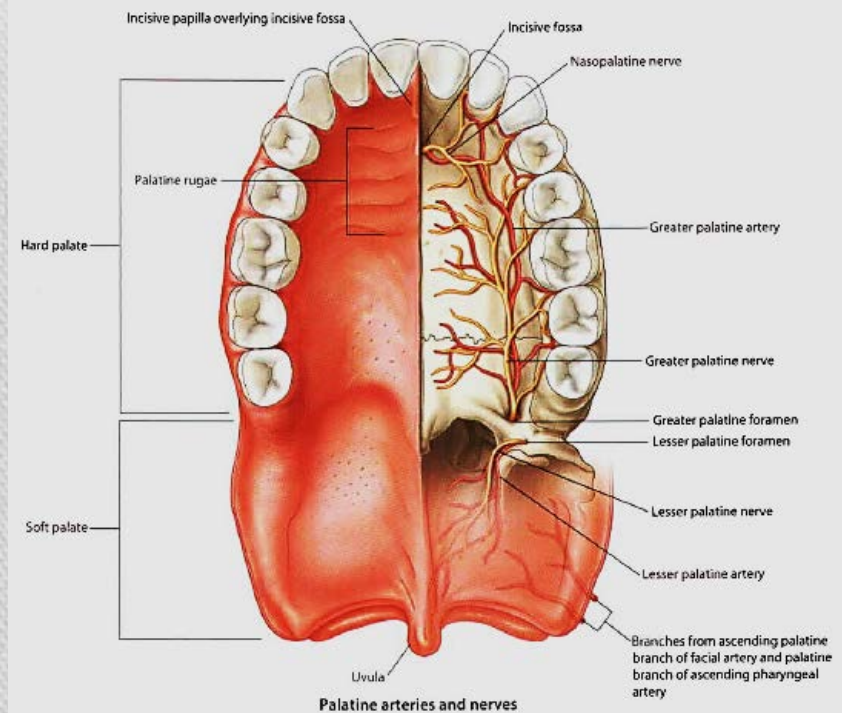
Palato glossus fold

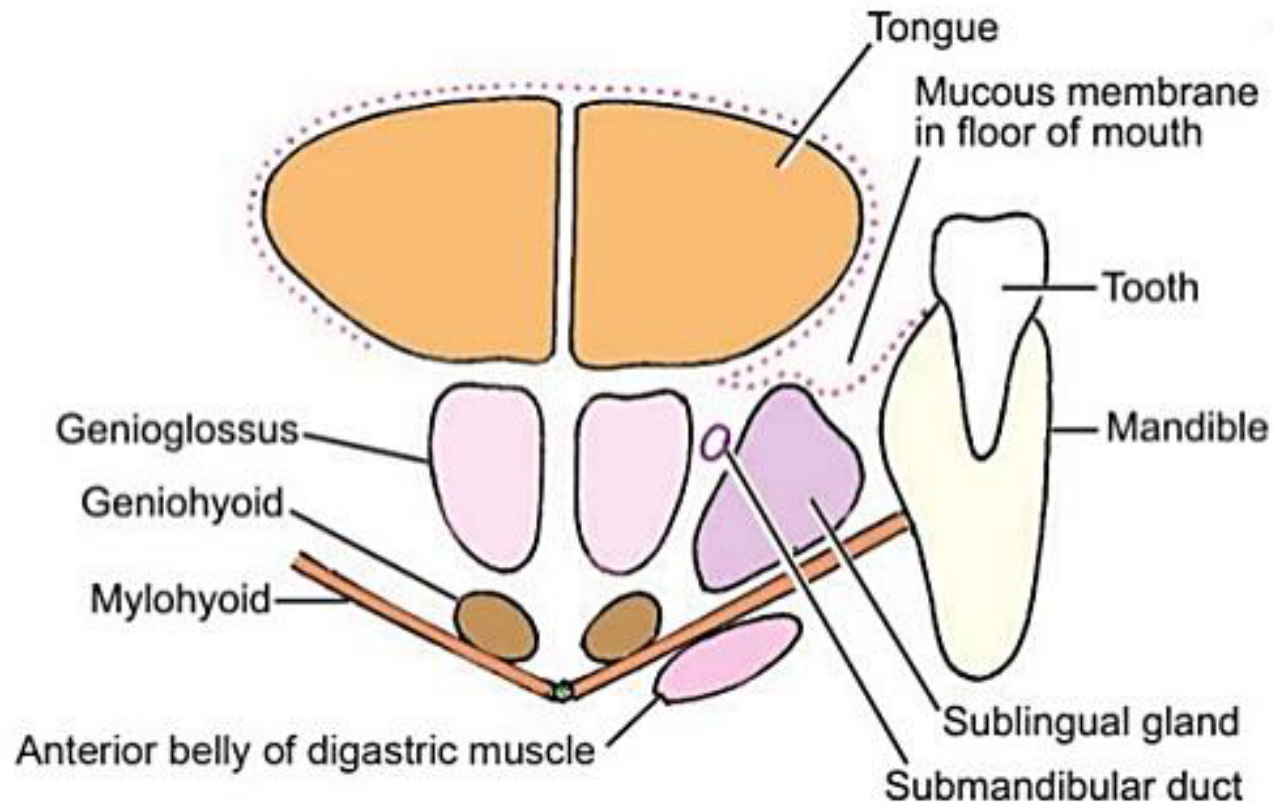
Palato pharyngeous fold

Tonsilar fossa

Floor:

Supra hyoid muscles





39.3: Schematic coronal section through anterior part of tongue and mouth to show relationships of the sublingual salivary gland, and the oral diaphragm

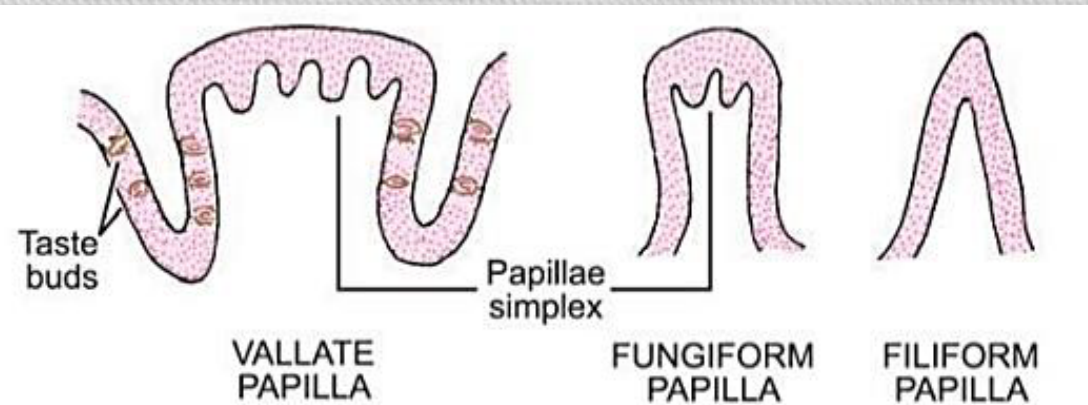
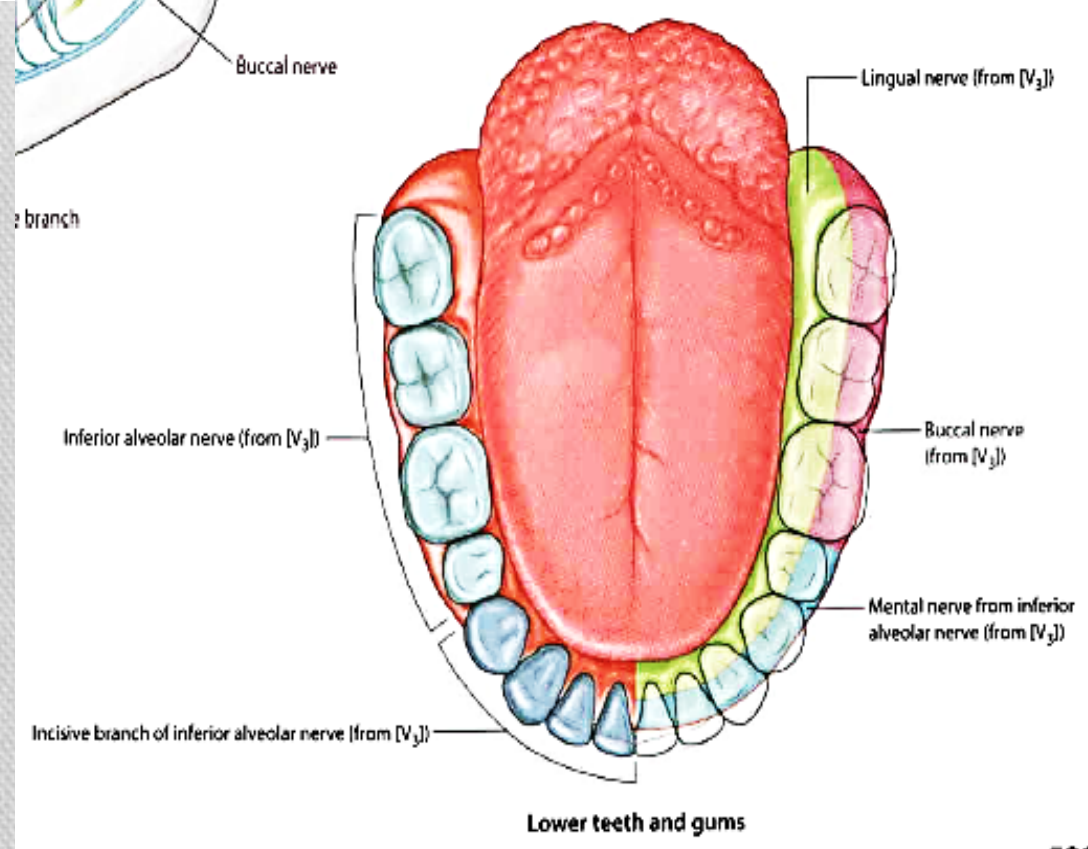
Digestive system

Lips
oral cavity
tongue
salivary glands
pharynx
esophagus
peritoneum
stomach
small intestine
large intestine
liver
gall bladder
pancreas

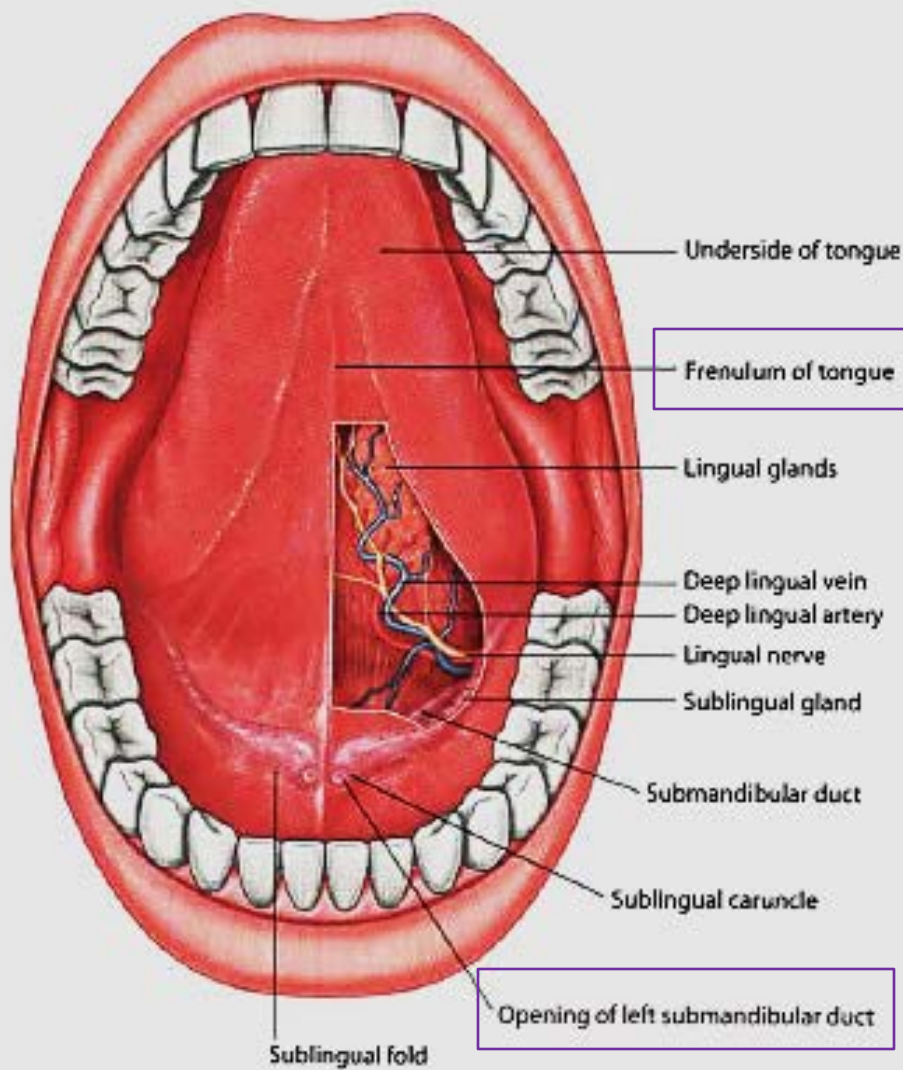
2/3 Ant.
1/3 Post.
Foramen cecum
Lingual frenulum
:Papilla

Filiform ➤
Vallate ➤
Fungiform ➤
Foliate ➤

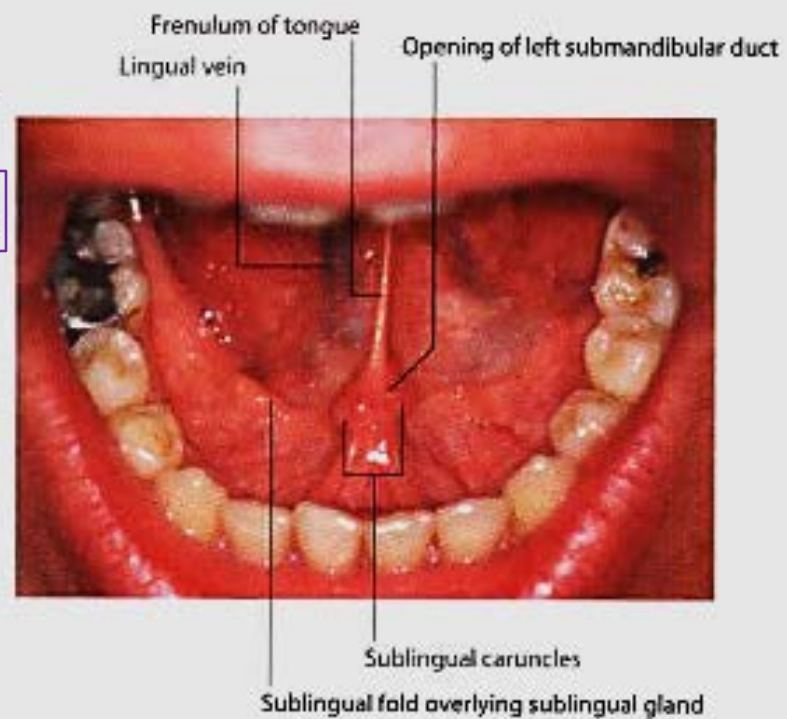
Lingual tonsil



39.12: Various kinds of papillae to be seen on the surface of the tongue



Inferior surface of tongue and floor of oral cavity



Sublingual glands (anterosuperior view)

Tongue:

Sup. Surface
Apex

Base: attach to
Hyoid / Mandible / Temporal

Ext. Muscles: attach to

Hyoid
Mandible
Temporal

Artery : ext. carotid + facial

Vein : int. jugular

Nerve:

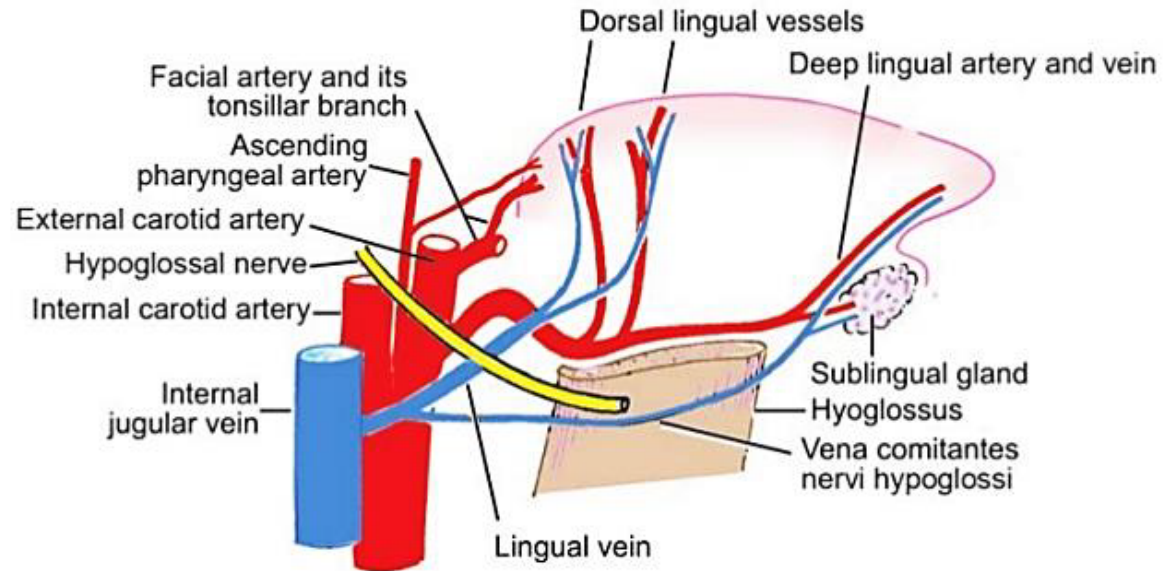
Sensory:

Ant. 2/3: 5-7

Post. 1/3: 9

Base : 10

Motor: 12 (palatoglossal / 11)



39.16: Scheme to show the arteries and veins that supply the tongue

Digestive system

Lips
oral cavity
tongue
salivary glands
pharynx
esophagus
peritoneum
stomach
small intestine
large intestine
liver
gall bladder
pancreas

:Parotid gland

gr / pyramid shape 25

Inf. Of ext. acoustic meatus

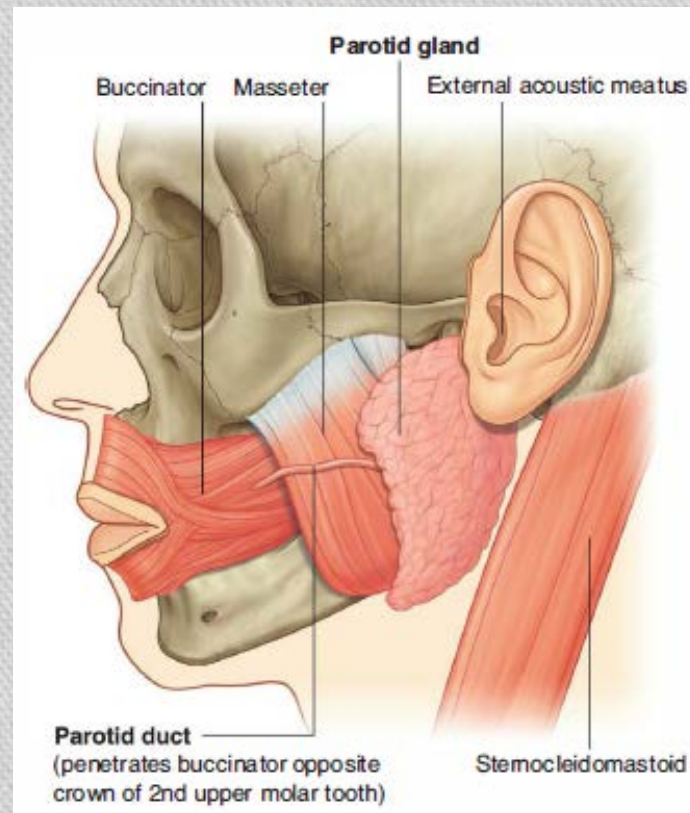
Between SCM & masseter

Apex= post. Belly of digastric

Base= superficial temporal A / auriculotemporal N

NVA (surface to deep)= facial / retromandibular / ext. carotid

Stenons duct

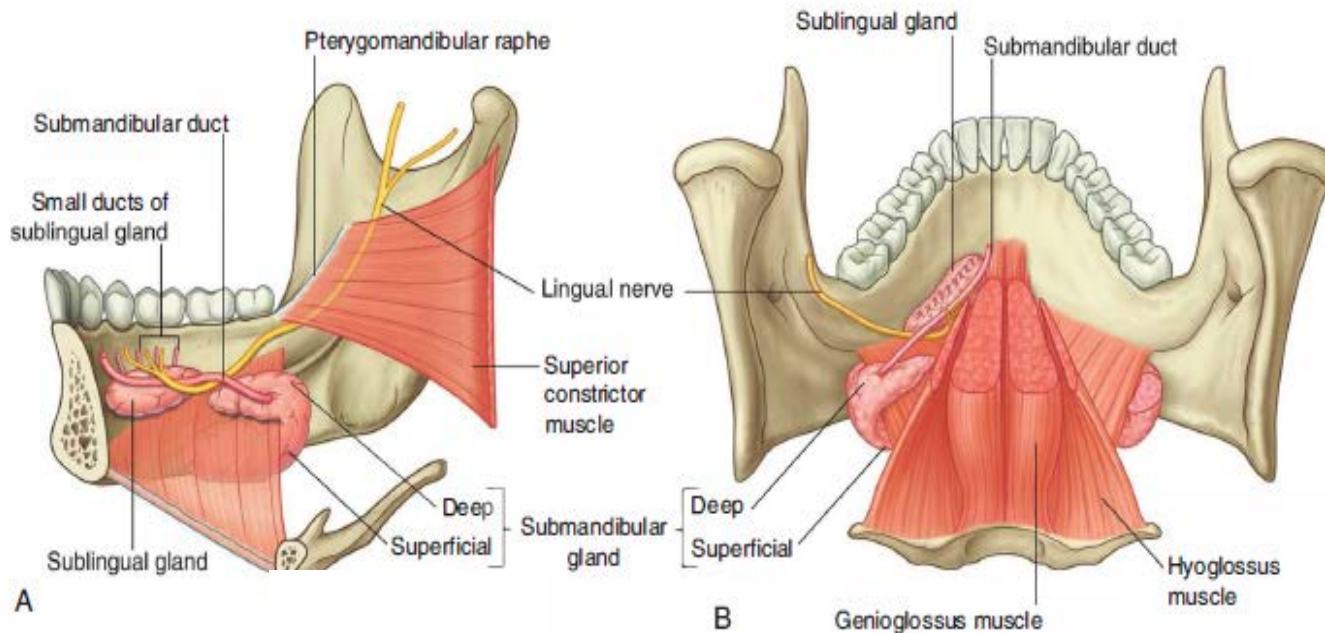
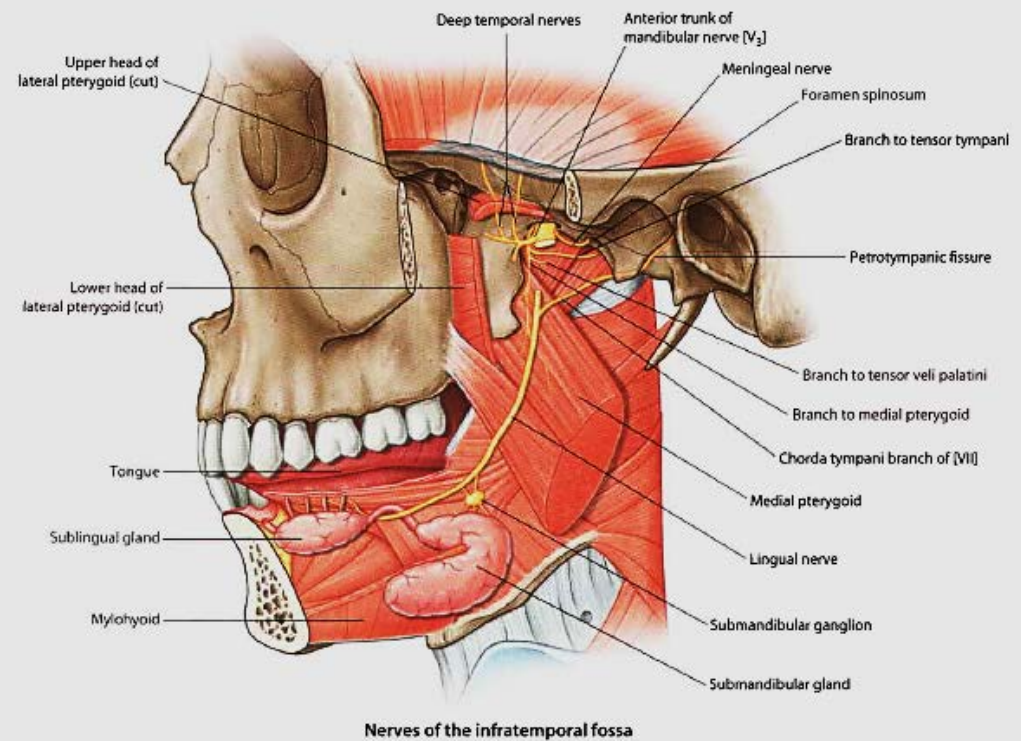


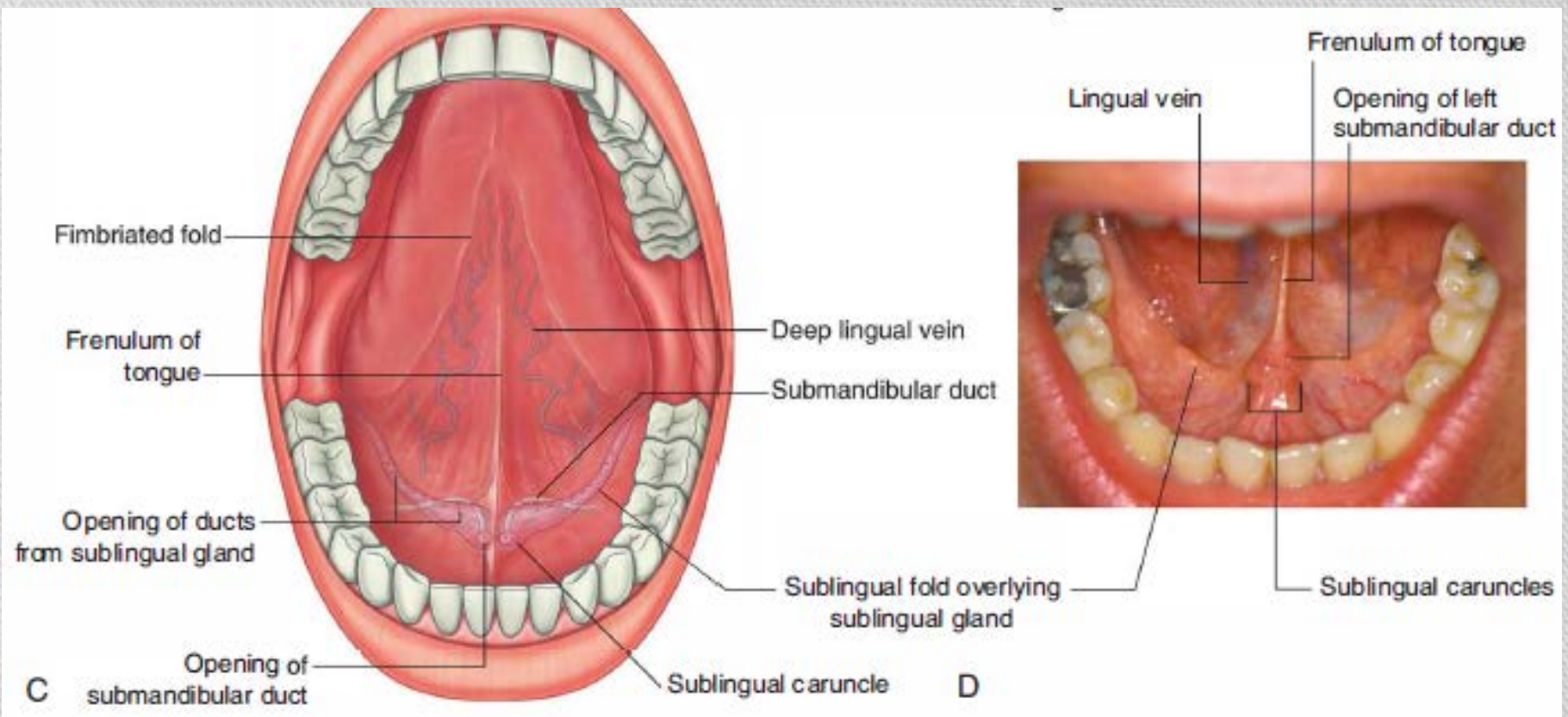
:Submandibular

gr / two parts / superficial & deep
Wharton duct / Lingual papilla

:Sublingual

gr 4-3
Sublingual duct / sublingual fold





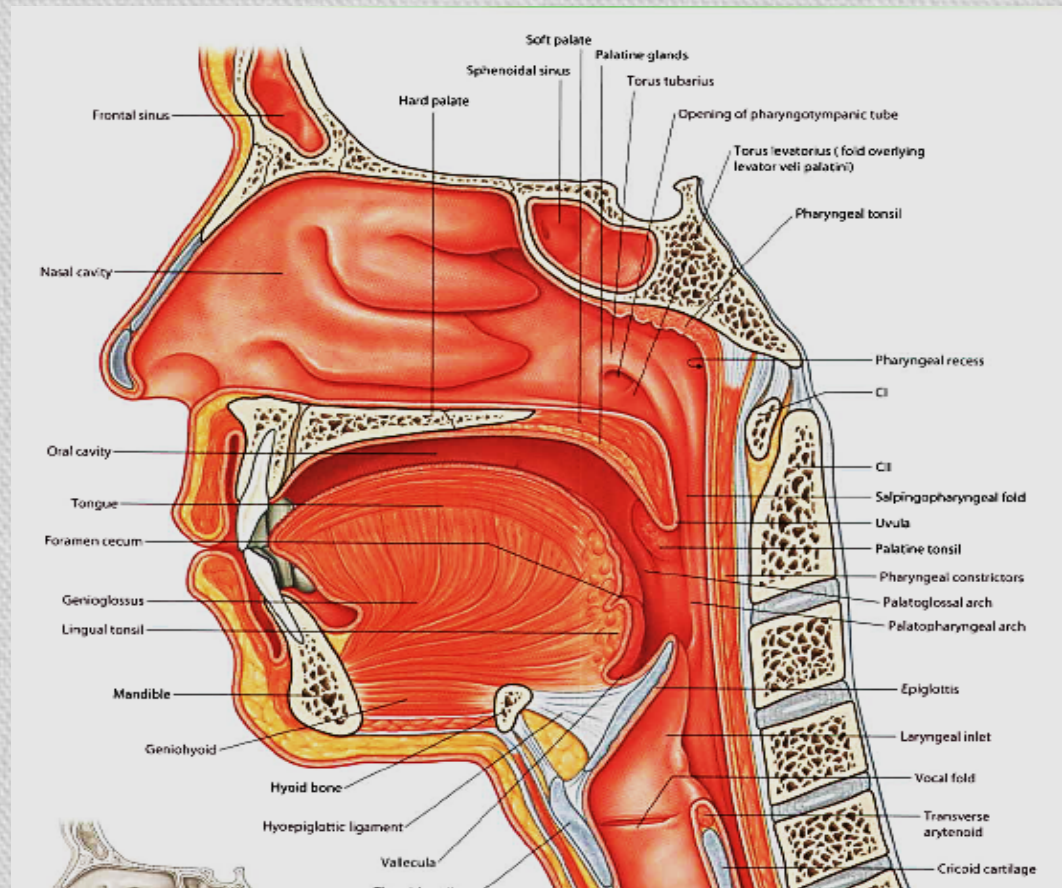
Digestive system

Lips
oral cavity
tongue
salivary glands
pharynx
esophagus
peritoneum
stomach
small intestine
large intestine
liver
gall bladder
pancreas

cm 14-12
6From base of skull to c
Nasopharynx
Oropharynx
Laryngopharynx

:Structure
Mucosa

(internal fibrous layer(pharyngobasilar fascia
Muscular layer: circular / longitudinal
(External fibrous layer (buccopharyngeal



:Nasopharynx

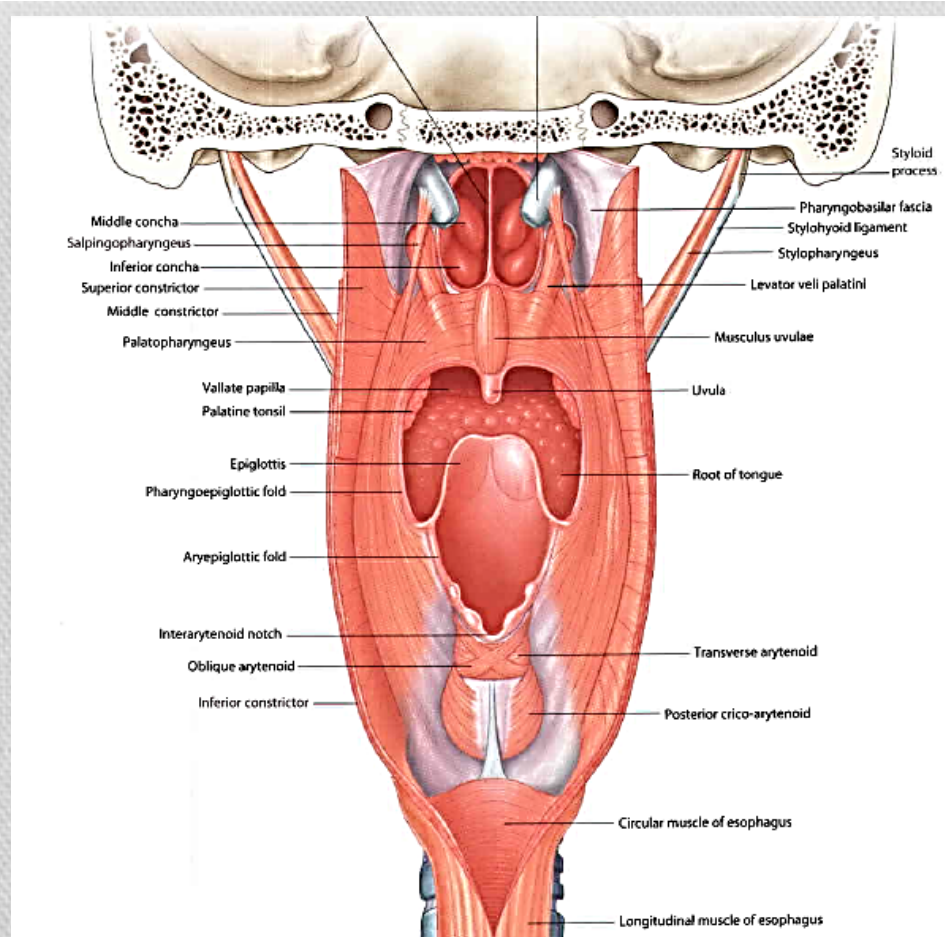
(Pharyngeal tonsil (adenoid)
Opening of pharyngotympanic tube
Pharyngeal isthmus

:Oropharynx

From soft palate to sup. Border of epiglottis
Oro pharyngeal isthmus = between palato
glossus folds

:Laryngiopharynx

From sup. Border of epiglottis to inf. Border
of cricoids
Priformis recess
Internal laryngeal nerve



:Pharyngeal vessels & nerve

:Artery

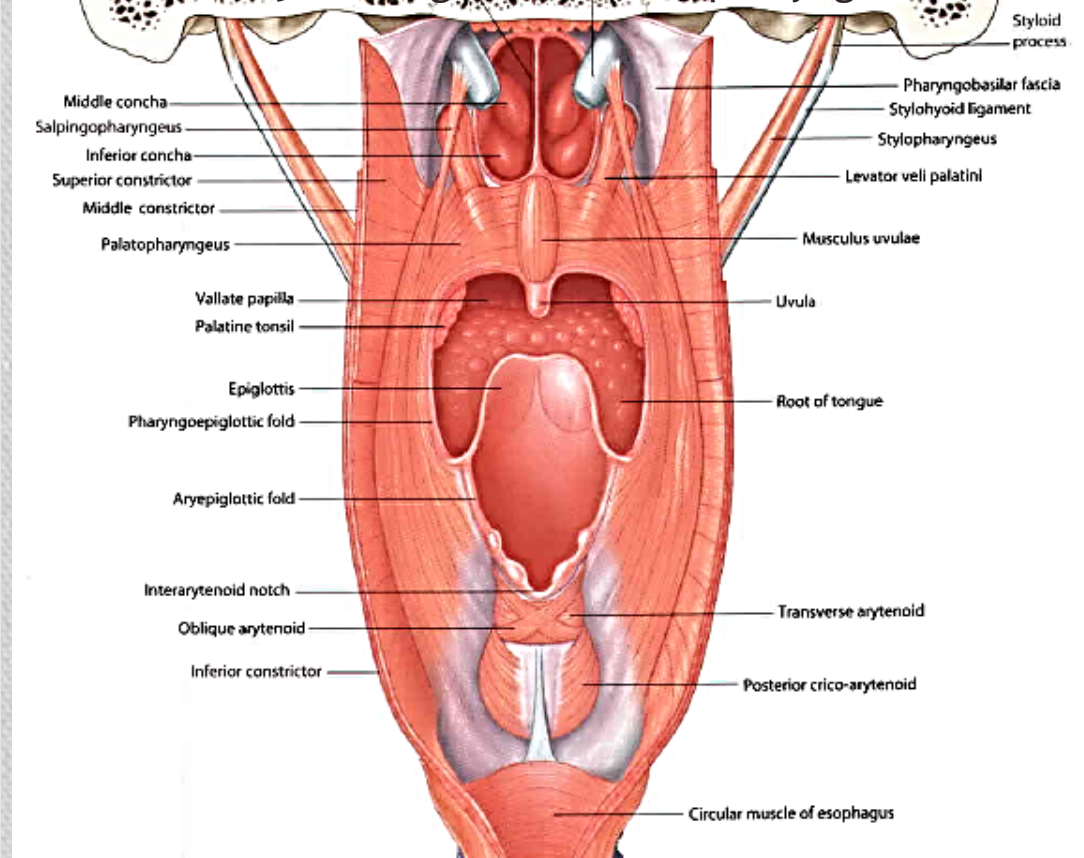
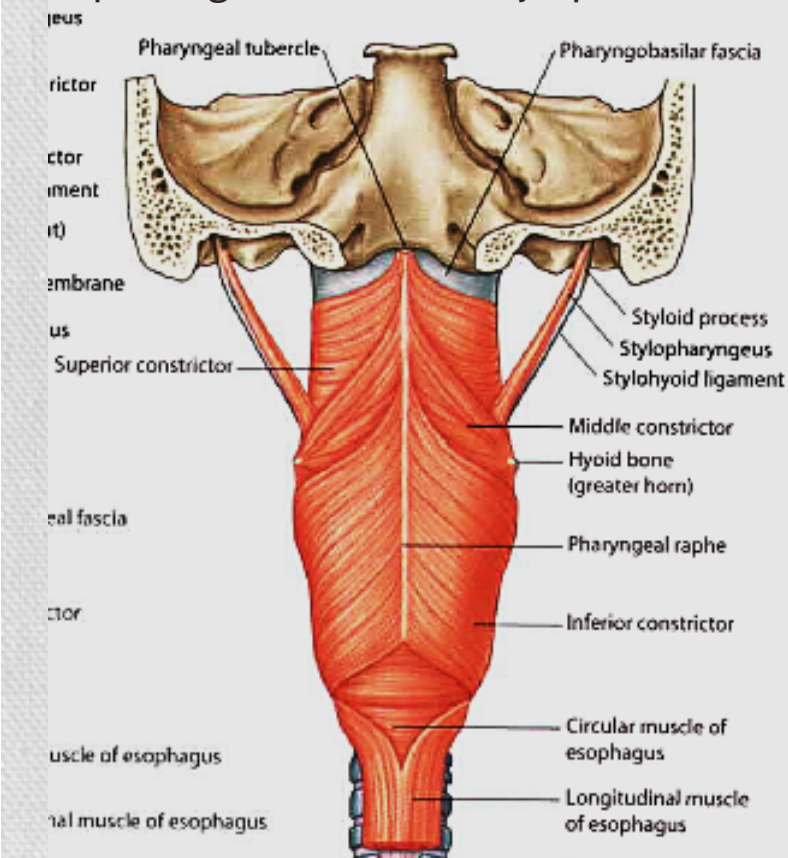
Ext. carotid / facial / maxillary

:Vein

Facial / int. jugular

:Nerve

+ sup. Ganglion of cervical sympathetic + cranial root of 10 + 9 Pharyngeal network = pharyngeal branch of



:Esophagus

cm 25

11-T6C

:Structure

Mucosa

Sub mucosa

Muscles : longitudinal / circular

= striated $\frac{1}{3}$ Sup.

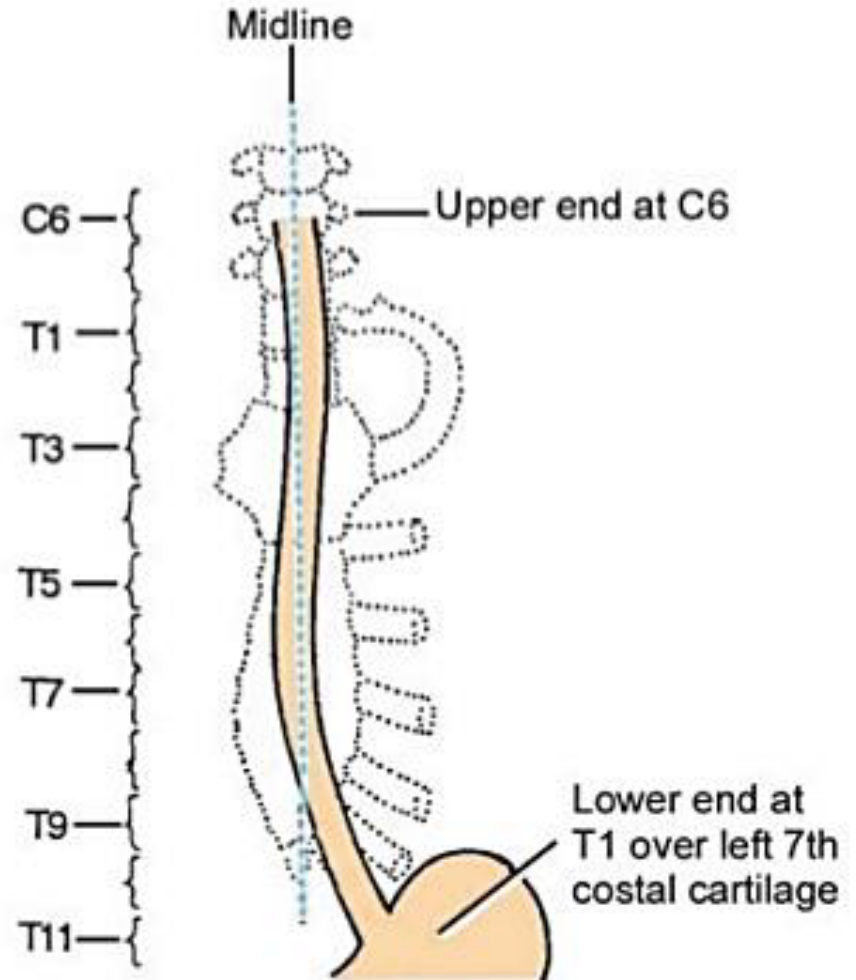
= striated + smooth $\frac{1}{3}$ Middle

= smooth $\frac{1}{3}$ Inf.

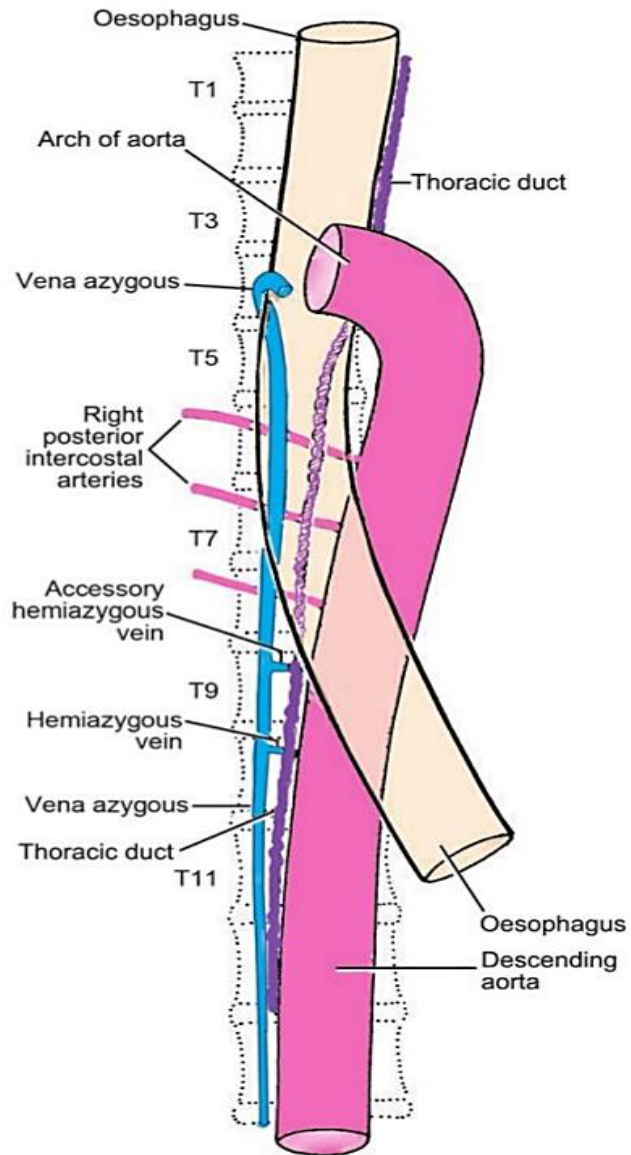
:Nerve

Parasympathetic: mucosal secretion

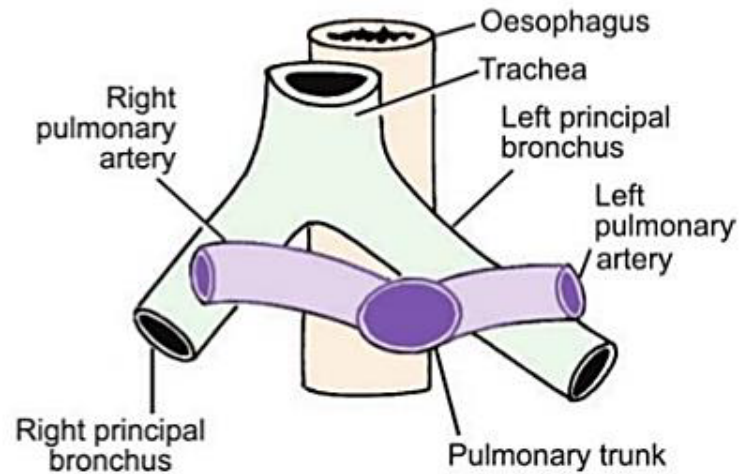
Sympathetic: vasomotor



22.1: Lateral curvatures of the oesophagus and the levels of its upper and lower ends



22.3: Scheme to show posterior relations of the oesophagus (which is drawn as if transparent)

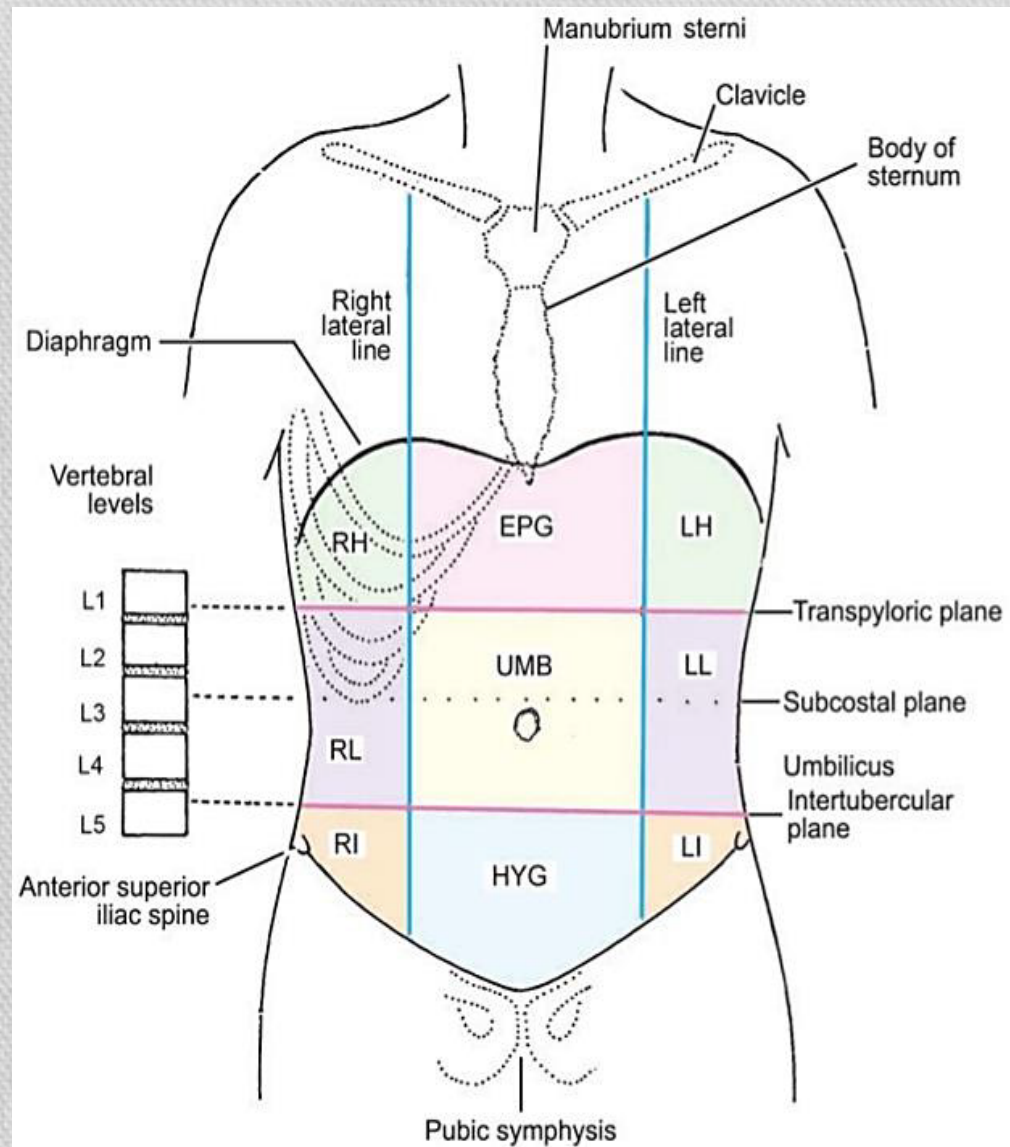
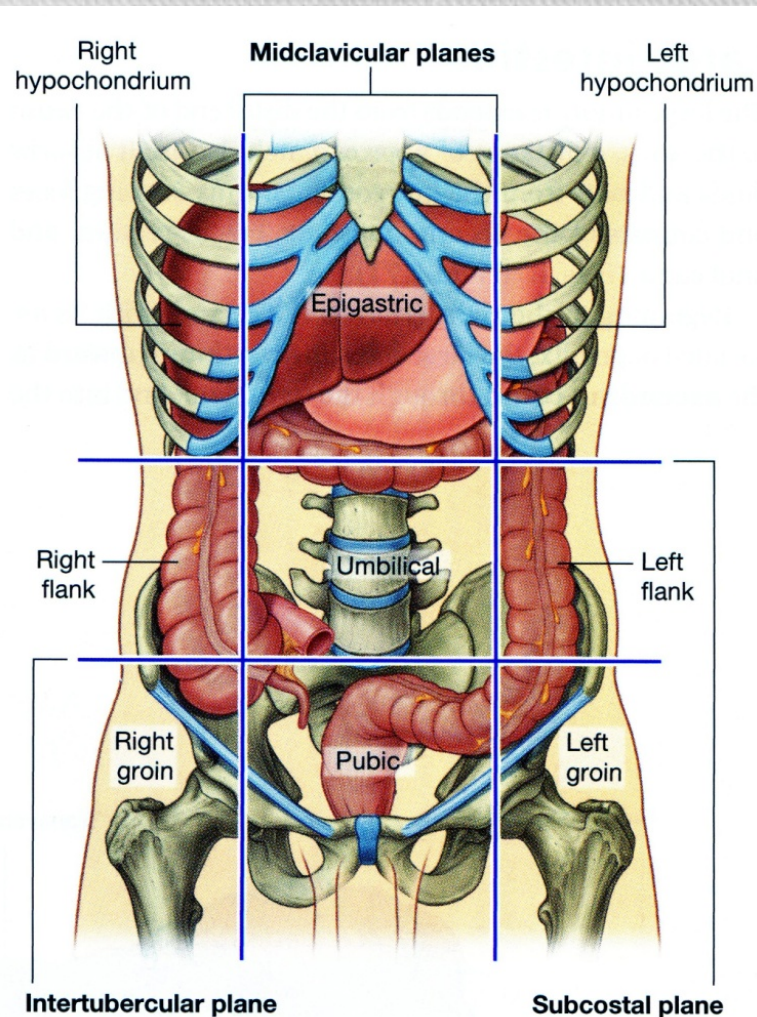


22.2: Scheme to show that the oesophagus is crossed by the left principal bronchus and the right pulmonary artery

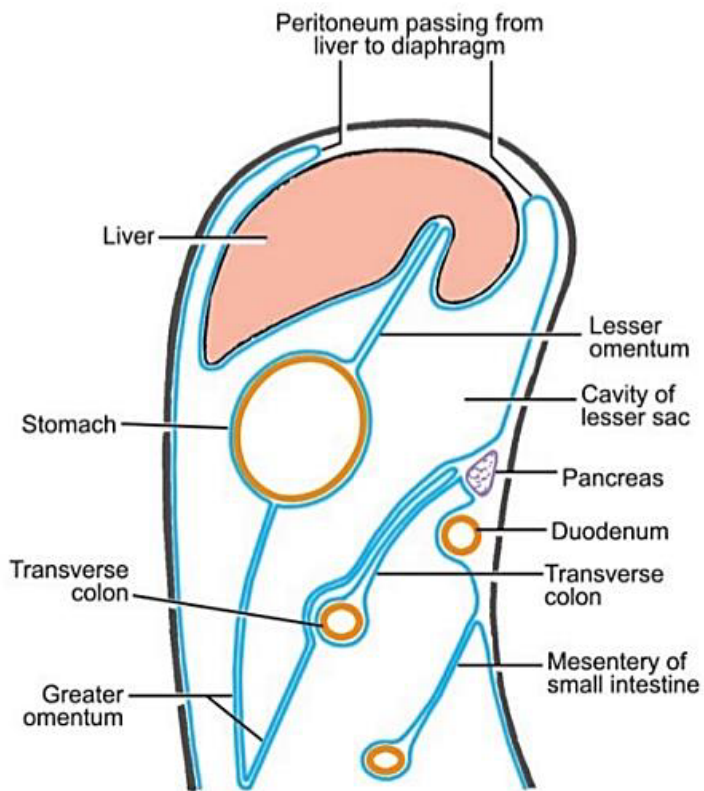
:Esophagus stenosis

Attach to pharynx .B
 Arch of aorta + lf. Bronchus .Г
 Diaphragm .Д

Umbilical
 Epigastria
 Hypo gastric
 Rt. Lf. Hypochondriac
 Rt. Lf. Lumbar
 Rt. Lf. Iliac

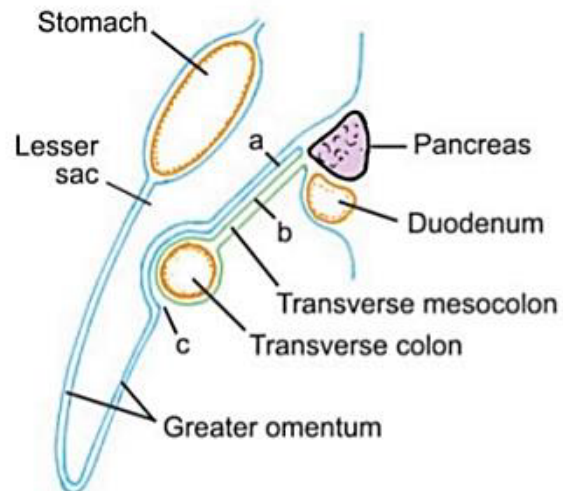
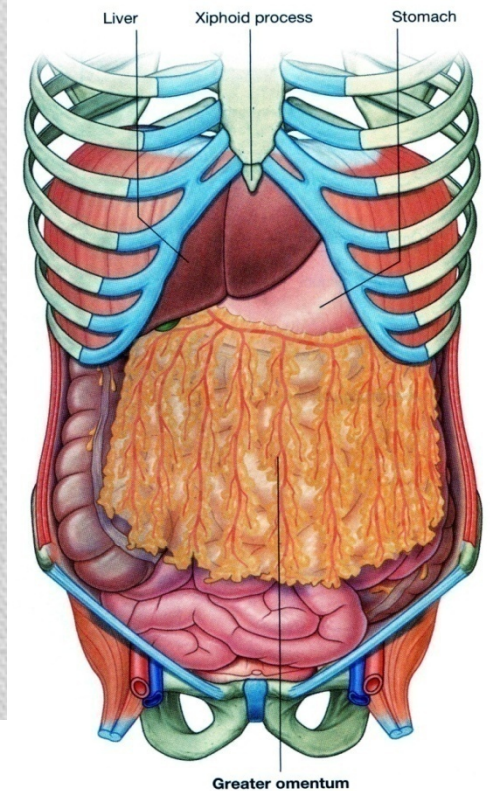


25.5: Regions of the abdomen and the lines demarcating them

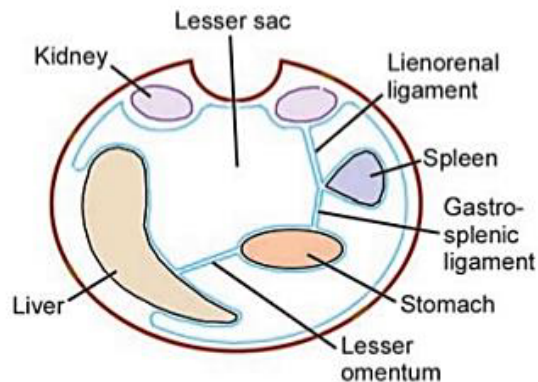


33.31: Schematic sagittal section through the abdomen to show some features of peritoneum

Greater sac
Lesser sac
Winslo foramen



27.16: Scheme to show the relationship of the transverse mesocolon to the greater omentum



:Stomach

1-L11T

cm 25

J shape

:Surfaces

Ant. Superior

Post. Superior

:Orifice

Cardiac = physiologic sphincter

Pyloric = anatomic sphincter

Lesser curvature / angular incisure

Greater curvature / cardiac notch

Fundus

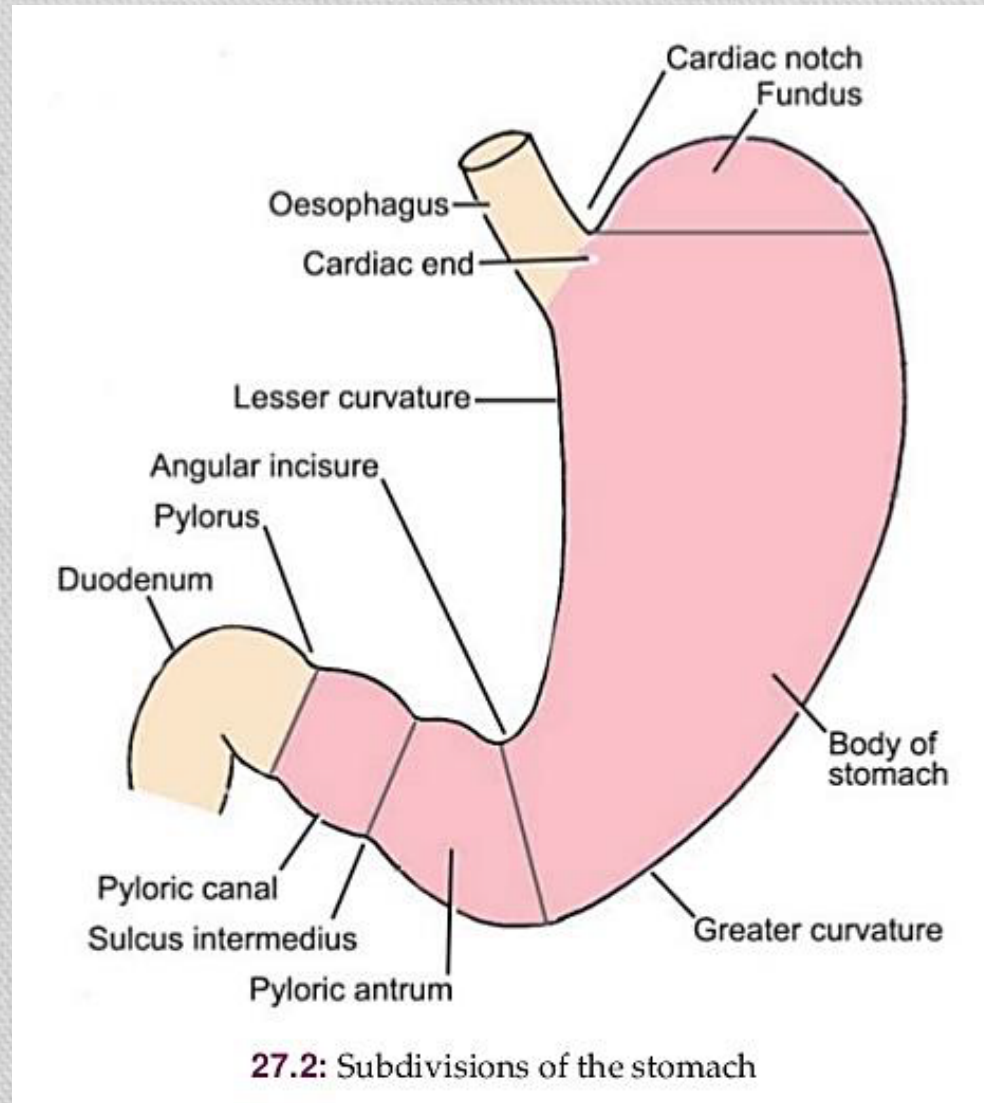
Body

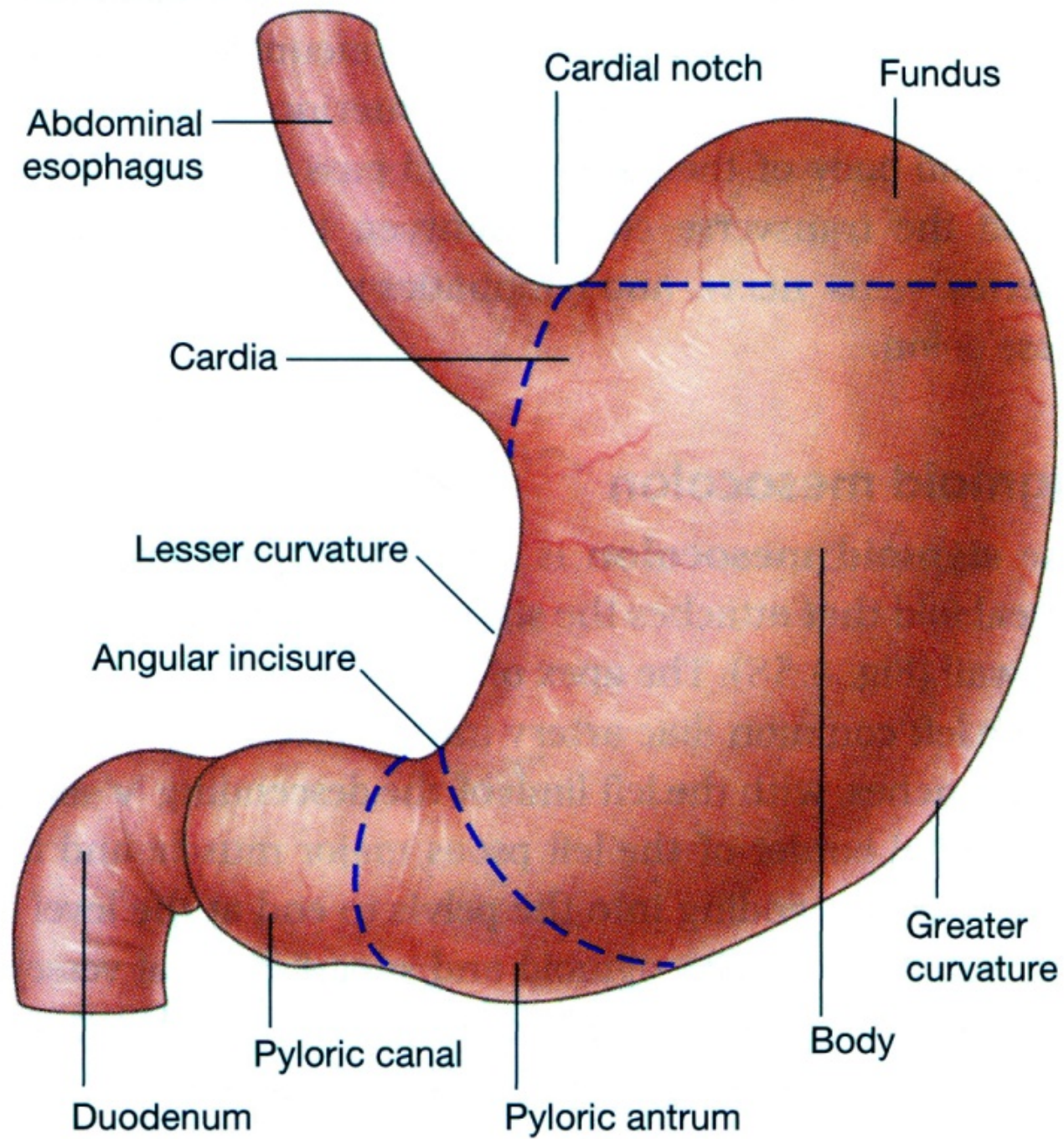
:Pylore

Pyloric antrum

Pyloric canal

Pyloric sphincter



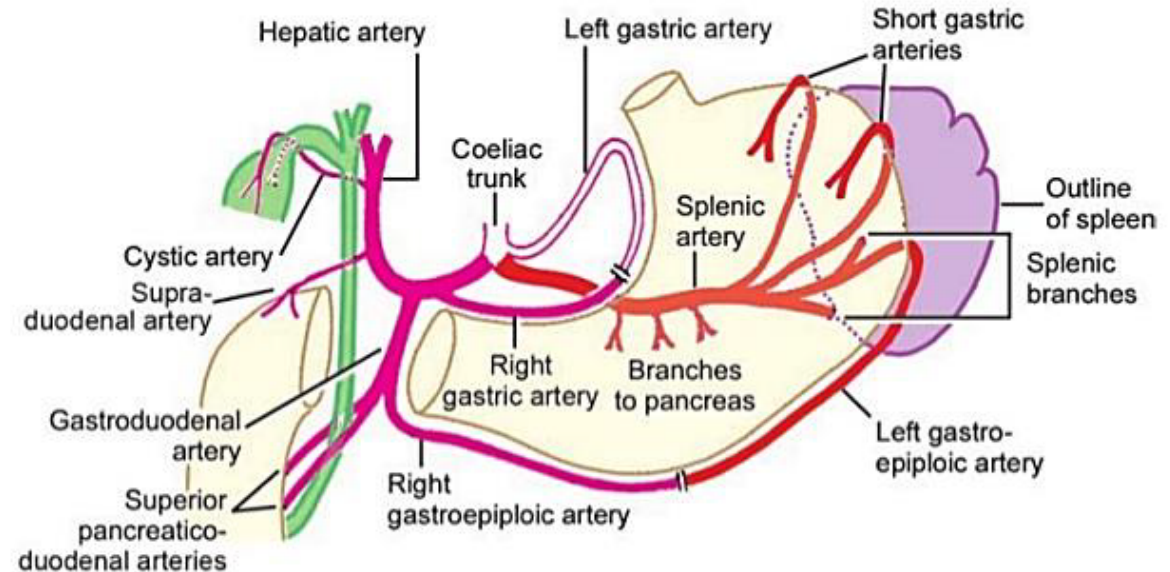


Artery:

Coeliac trunk

Vein:

Portal vein



29.3: Scheme to show the distribution of the hepatic and splenic arteries

Nerve:

Sympathetic: T6-T10 / vasomotor / constriction of pyloric sphincter / pain
Parasympathetic: vagus : muscle constriction / secretion of HCL / pepsin