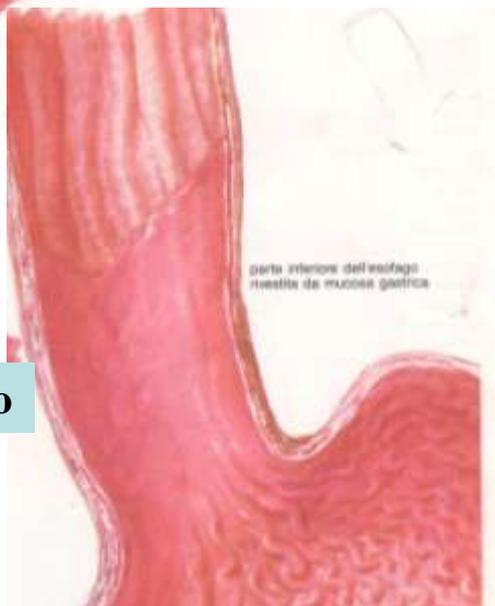
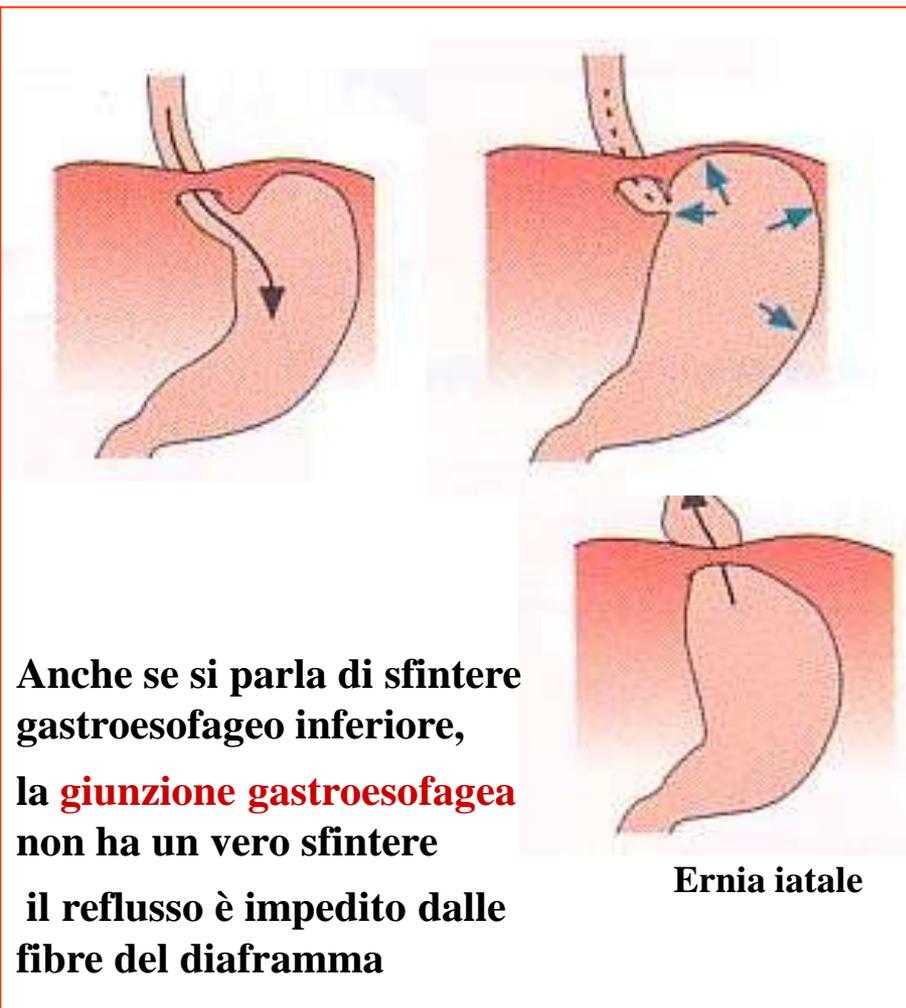


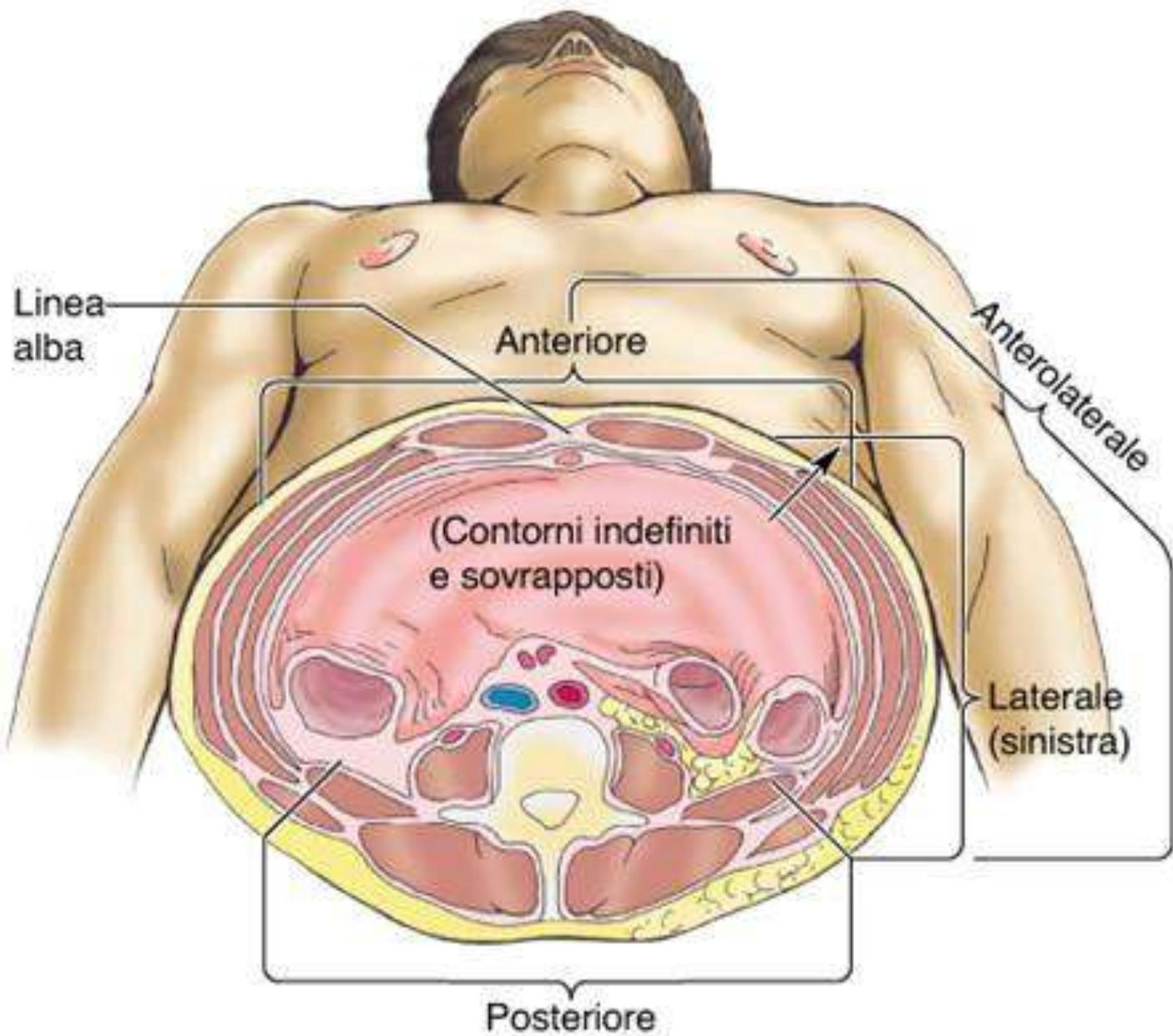


La giunzione gastroesofagea è segnata dal confine netto tra mucosa esofagea e gastrica



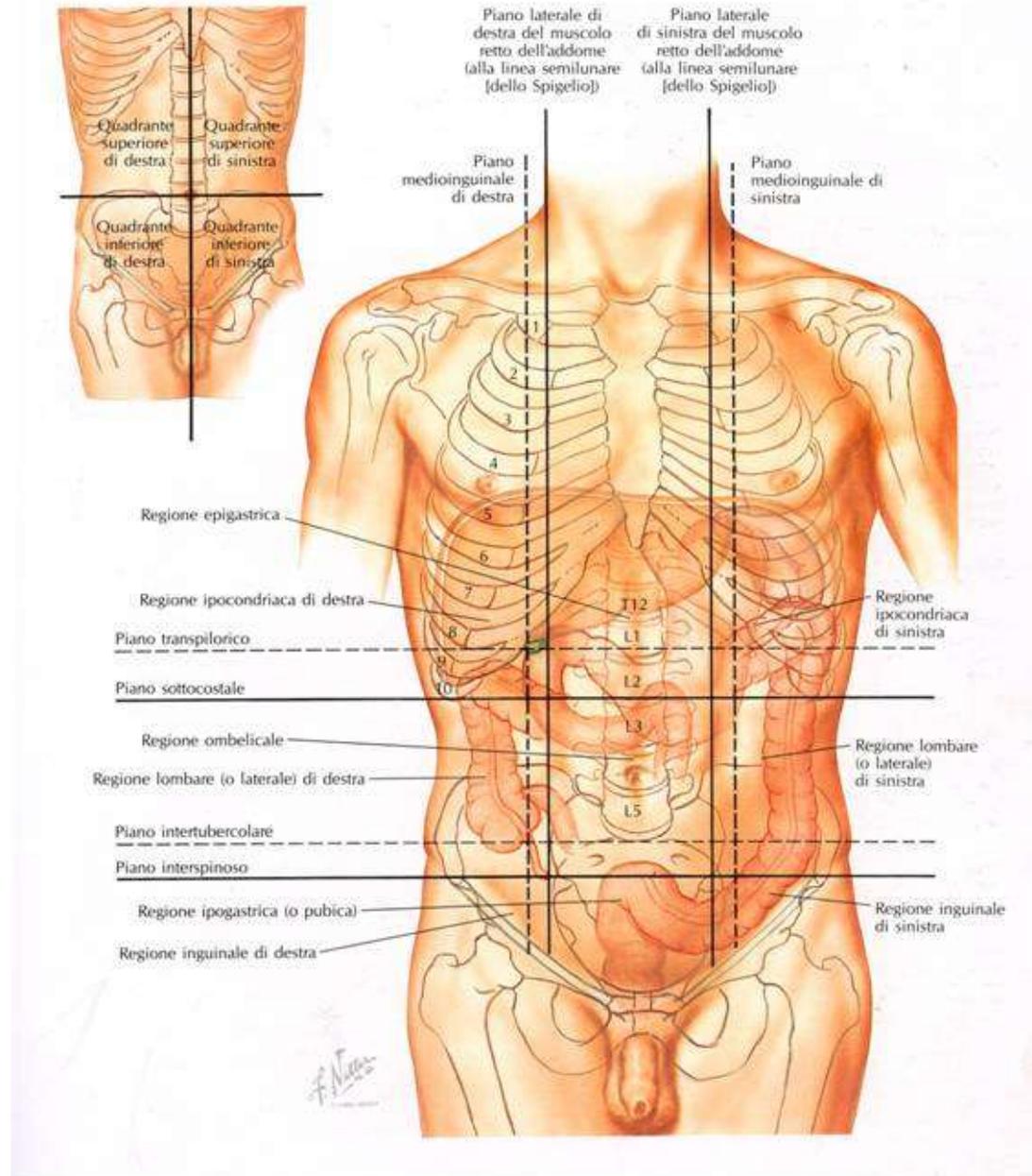
Malattia da reflusso





LE REGIONI ADDOMINALI

- IPOCONDRIO DX E SIN
- EPIGASTRIO
- LOMBARE DX E SIN
- OMBELICALE
- INGUINALE DX E SIN
- IPOGASTRICA O PUBICA

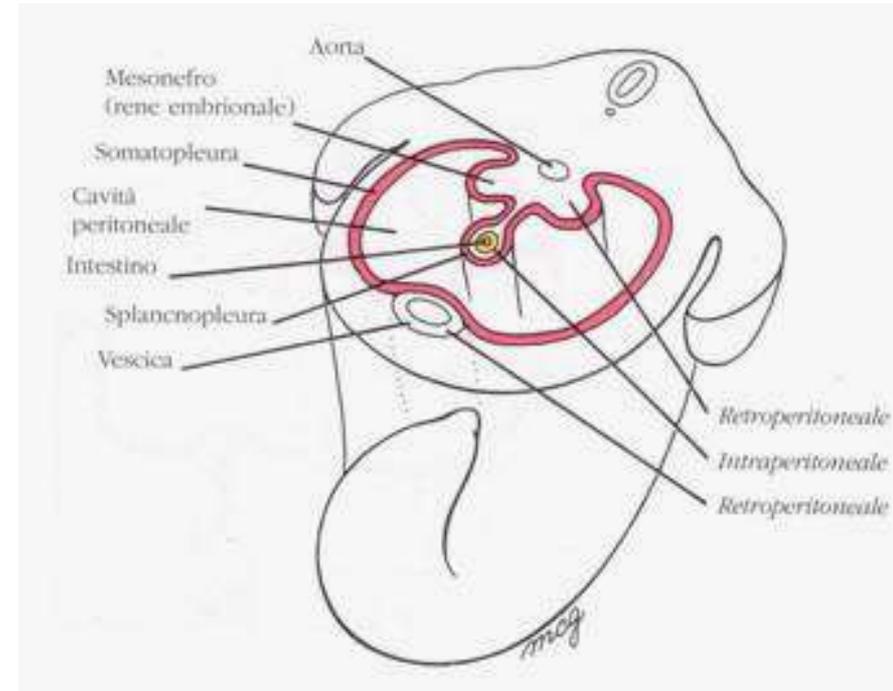
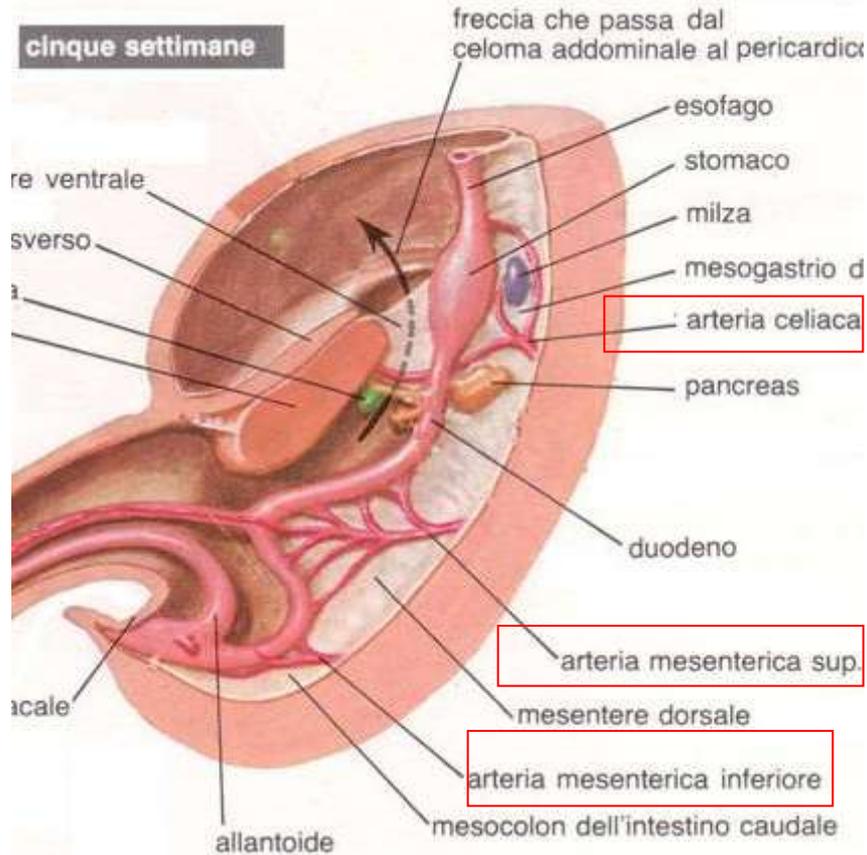


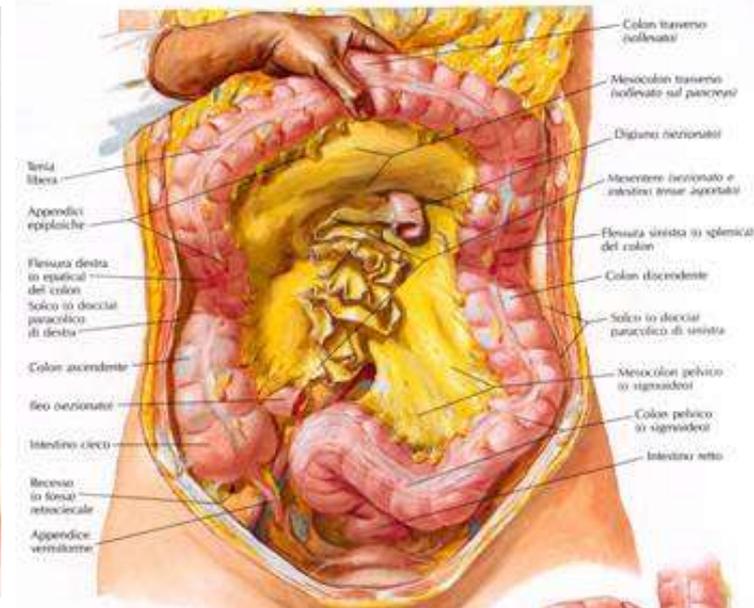
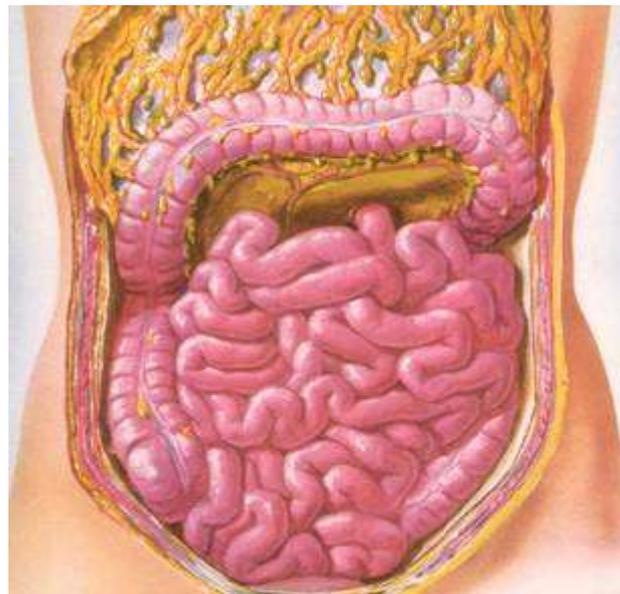
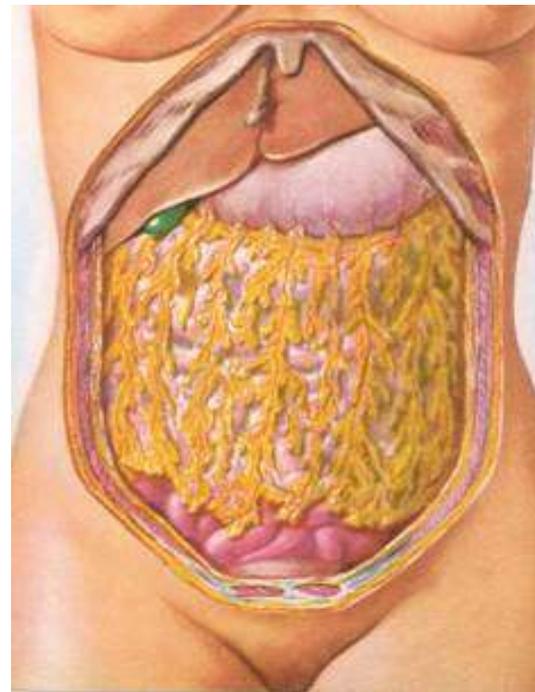
Derivano

Dall'intestino **anteriore**: faringe, esofago, stomaco, parte del duodeno, fegato, pancreas (**a.celiaca**)

Dall'intestino **medio**: duodeno, digiuno, ileo, parte destra del crasso (**a.mesenterica superiore**)

Dall'intestino **posteriore**: parte distale del crasso (**a.mesenterica inferiore**)





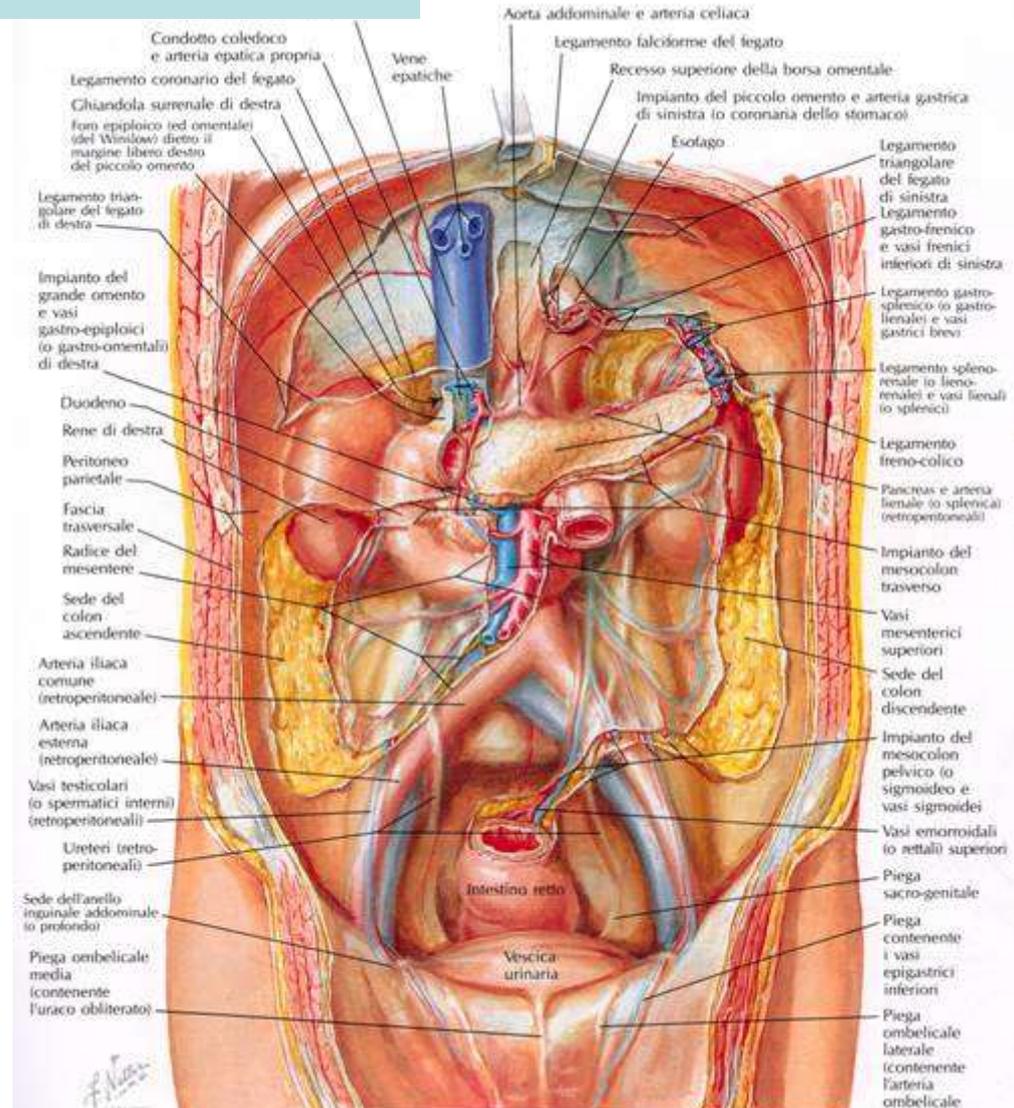
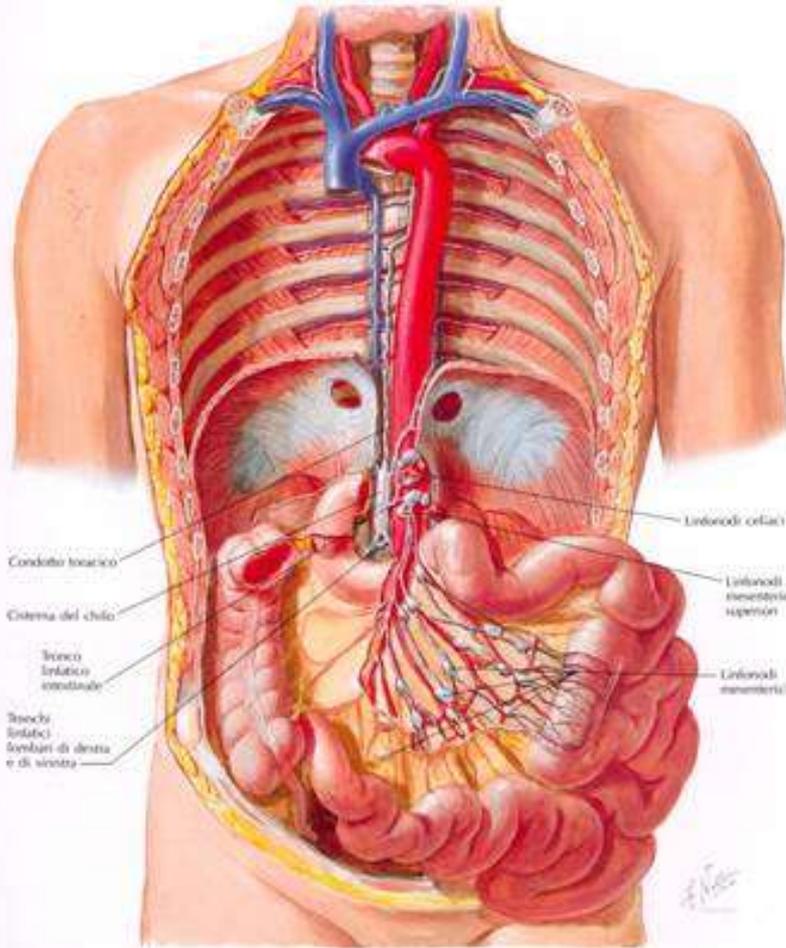
Il **mesocolon trasverso** divide la cavità peritoneale in due piani:
superiore

(fegato stomaco, duodeno, pancreas, milza)

inferiore

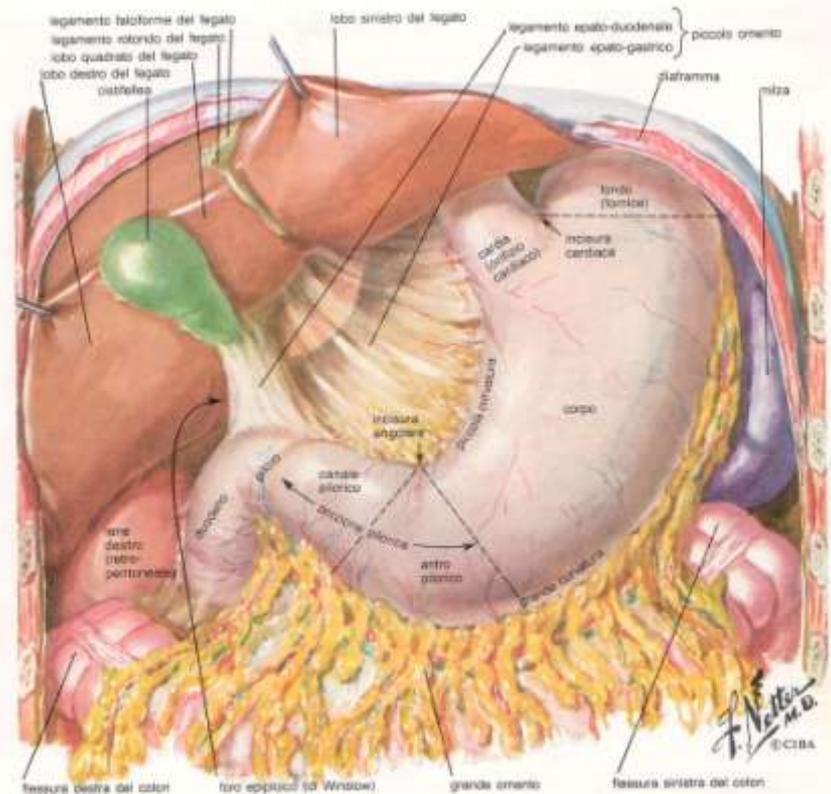
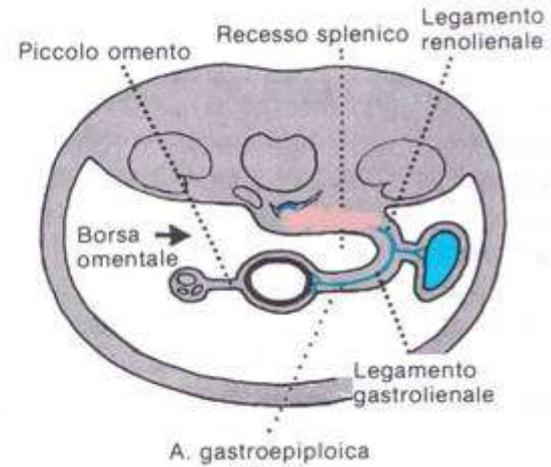
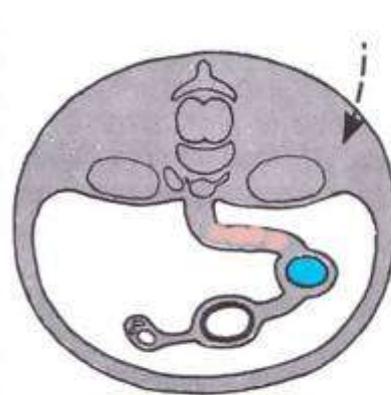
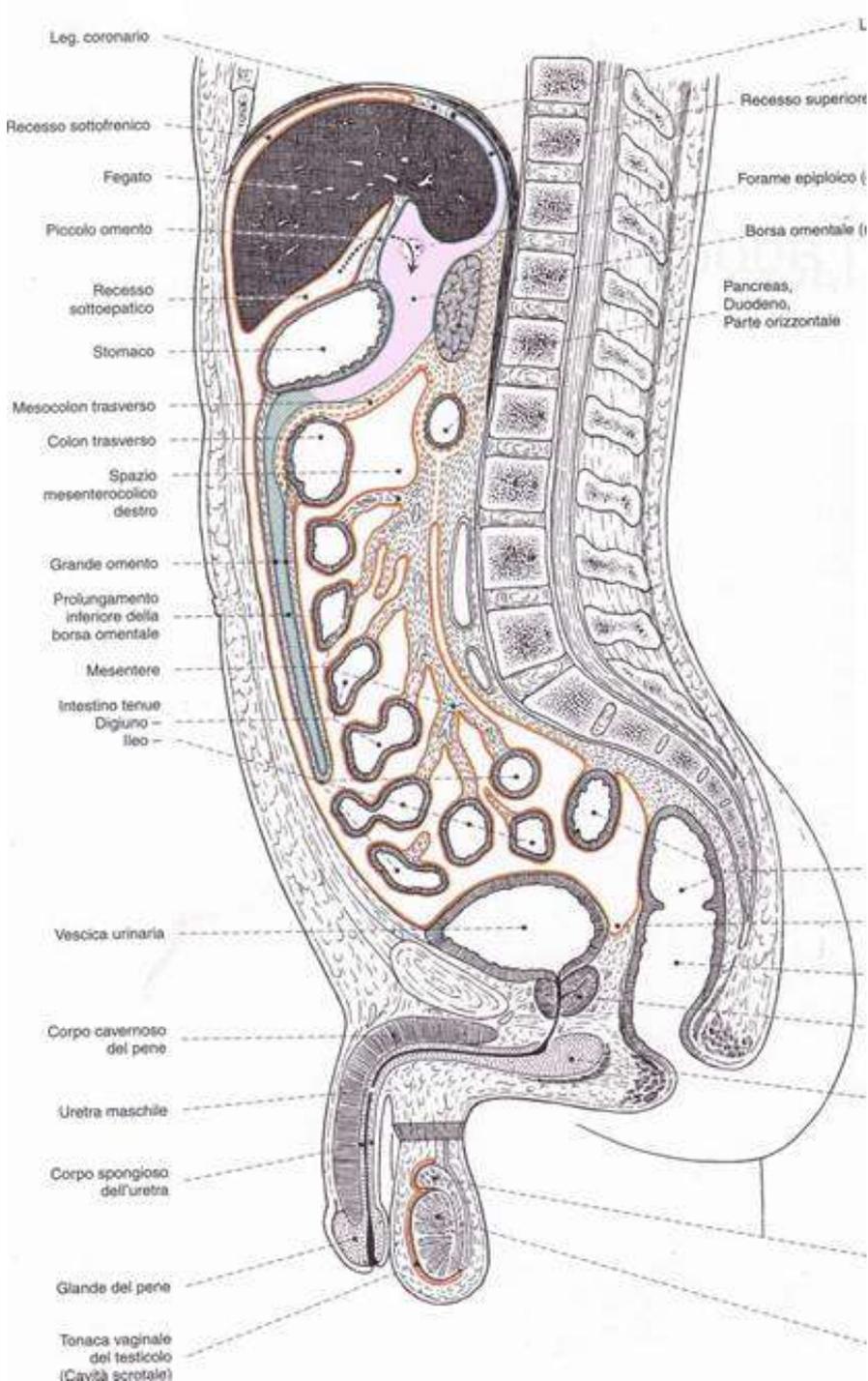
(intestino tenue e crasso)

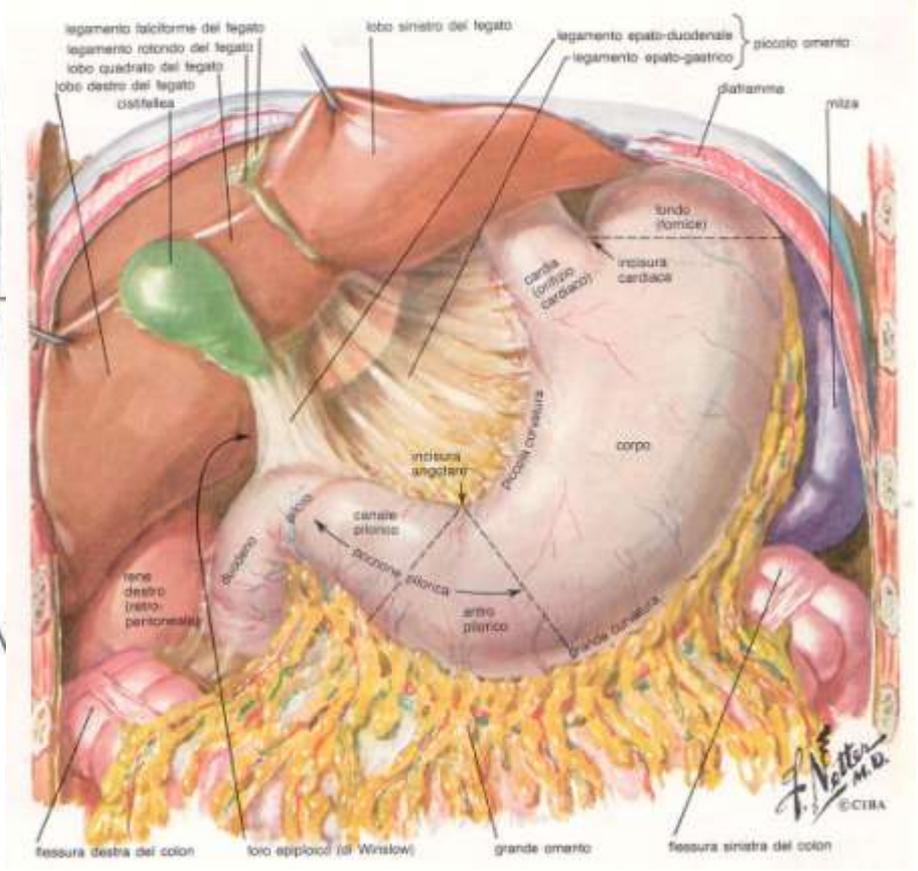
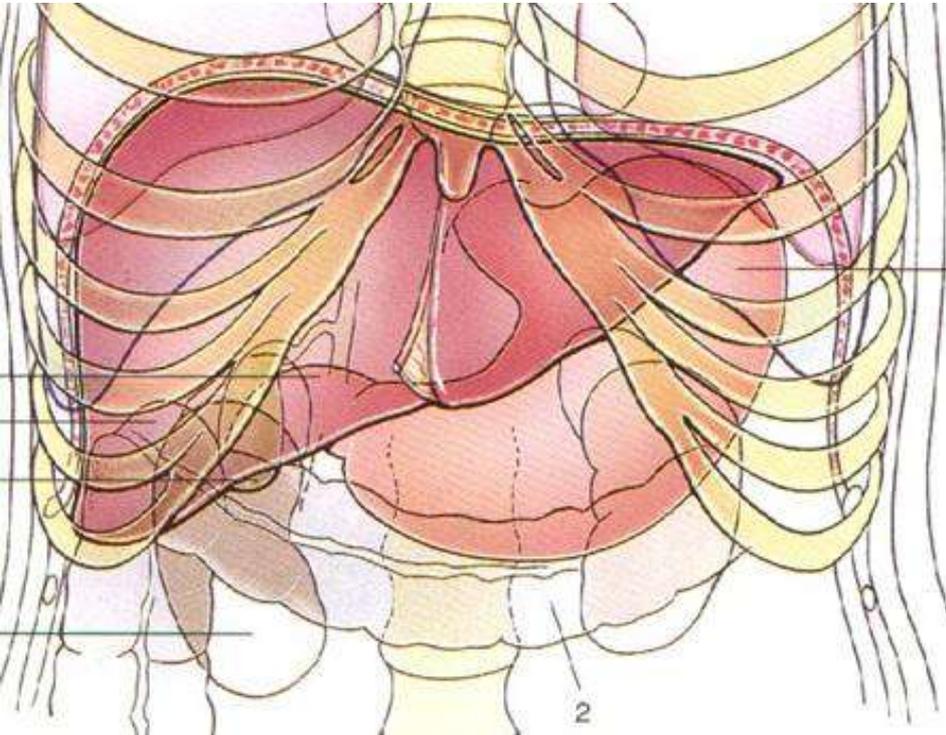
Il peritoneo parietale e viscerale

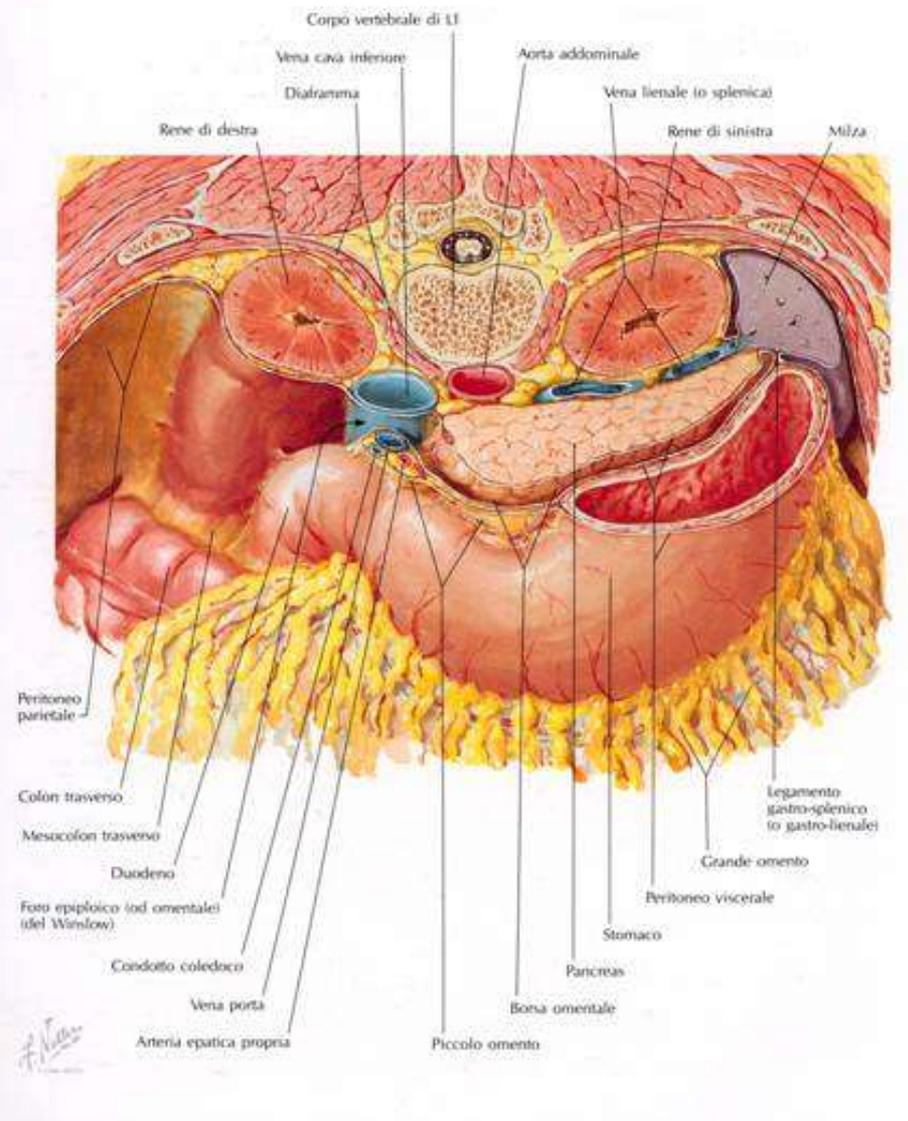
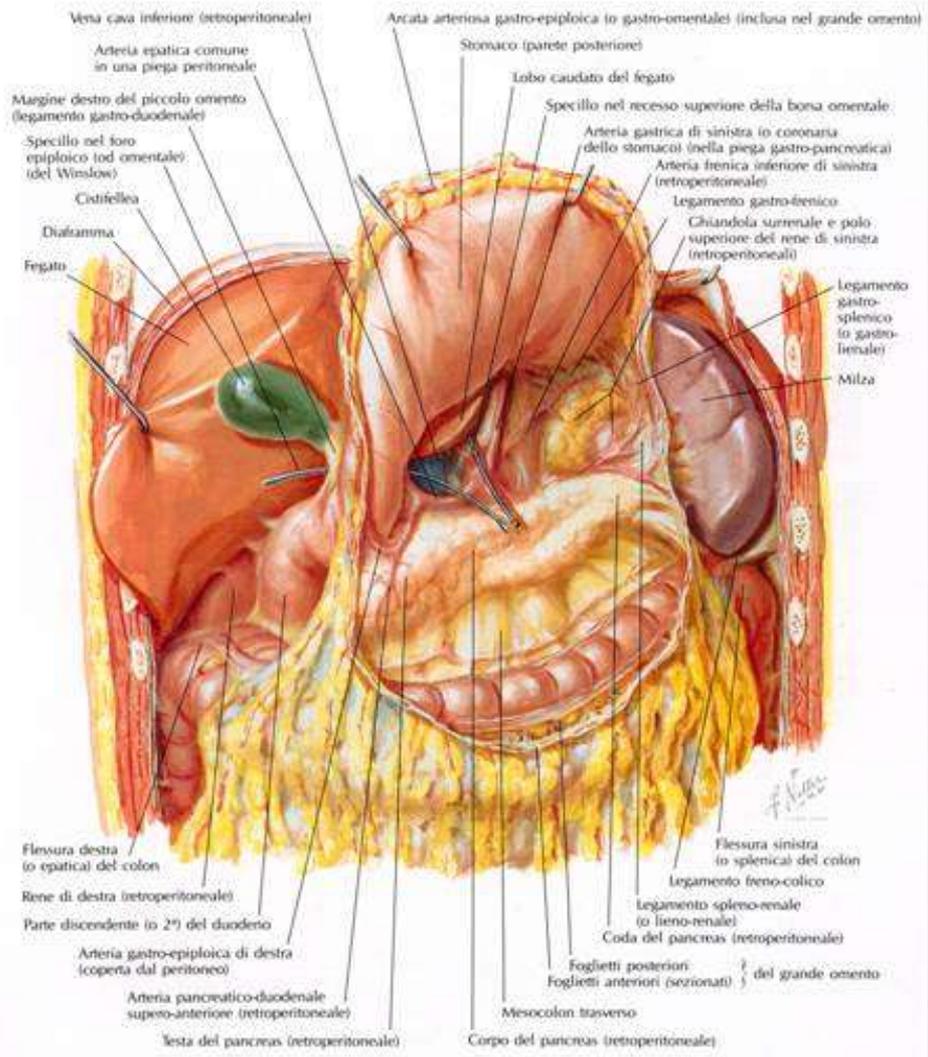


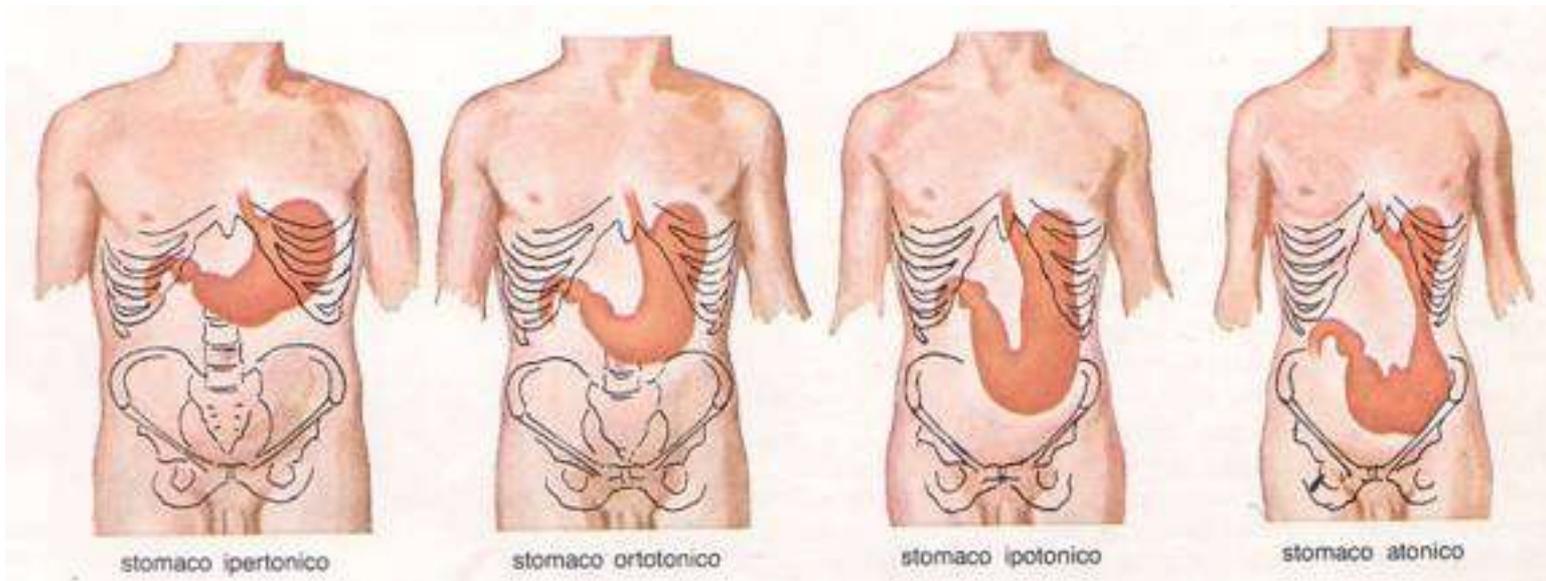
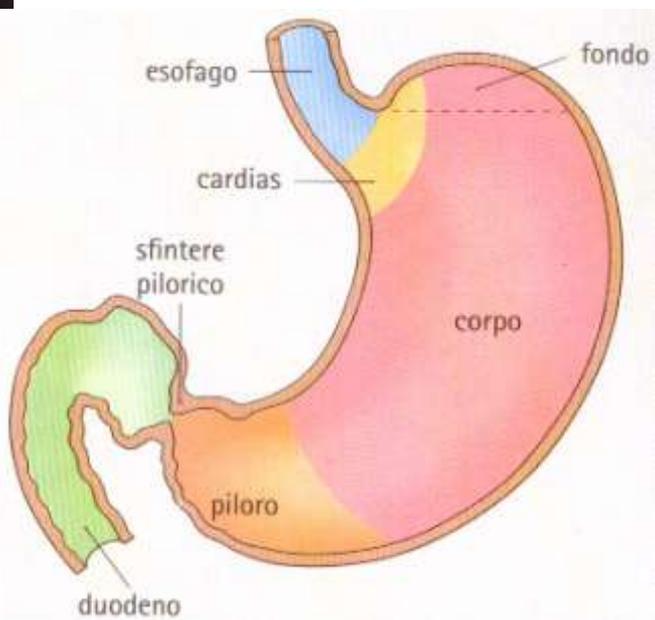
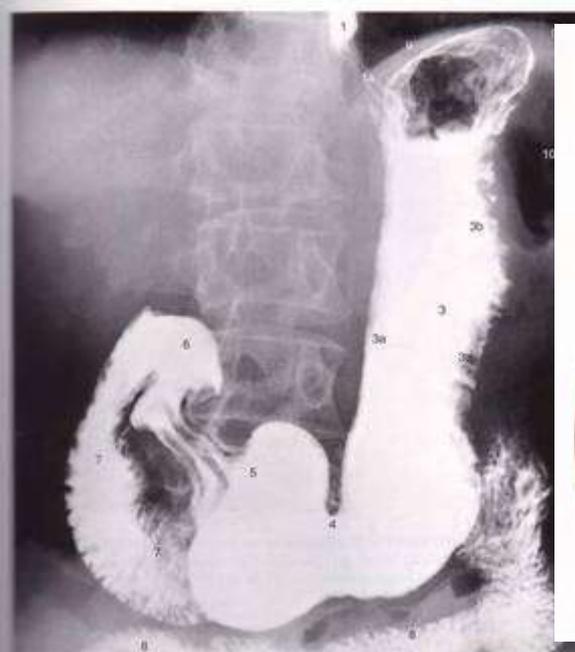
ORGANI INTRA PERITONEALI

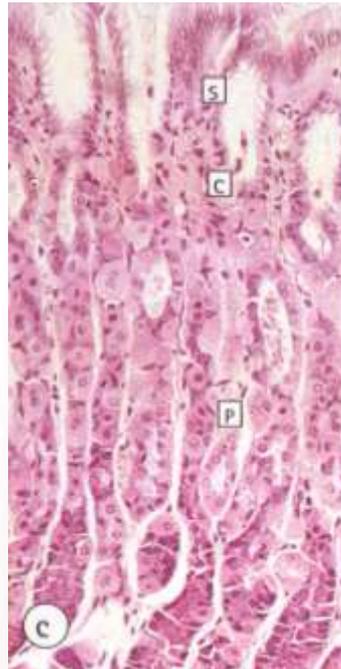
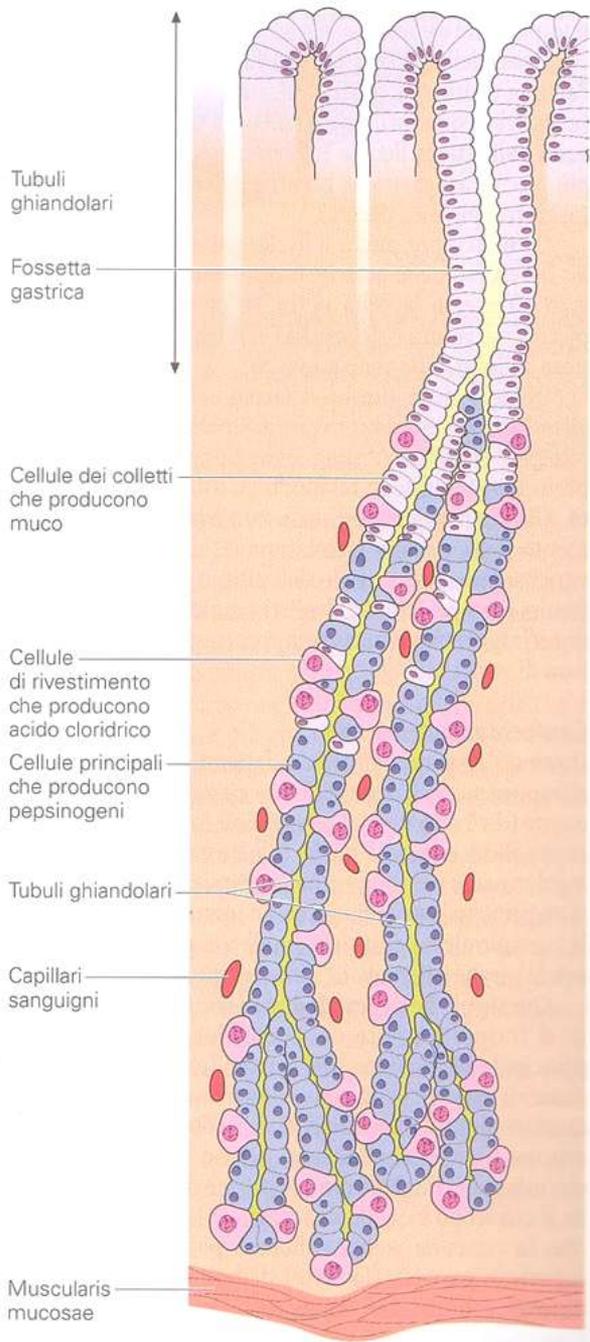
ORGANI RETRO PERITONEALI











Cellule mucose > muco
principali (enzimi >pepsinogeno)
parietali (HCl)
endocrine >gastrina

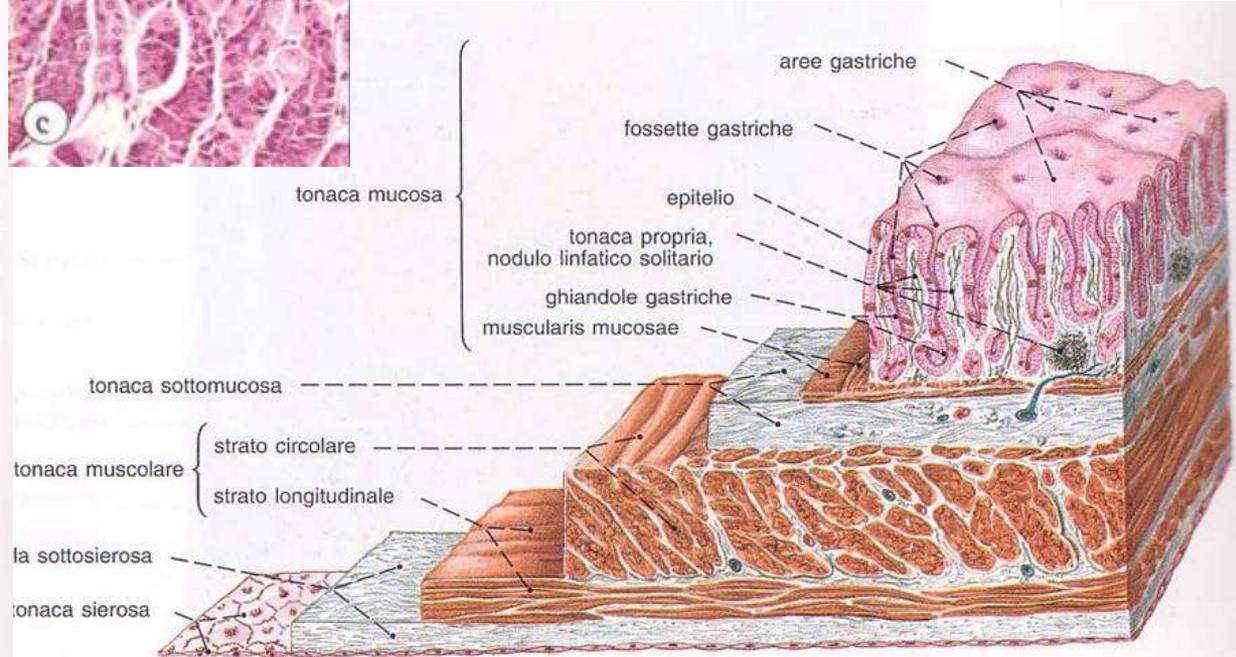
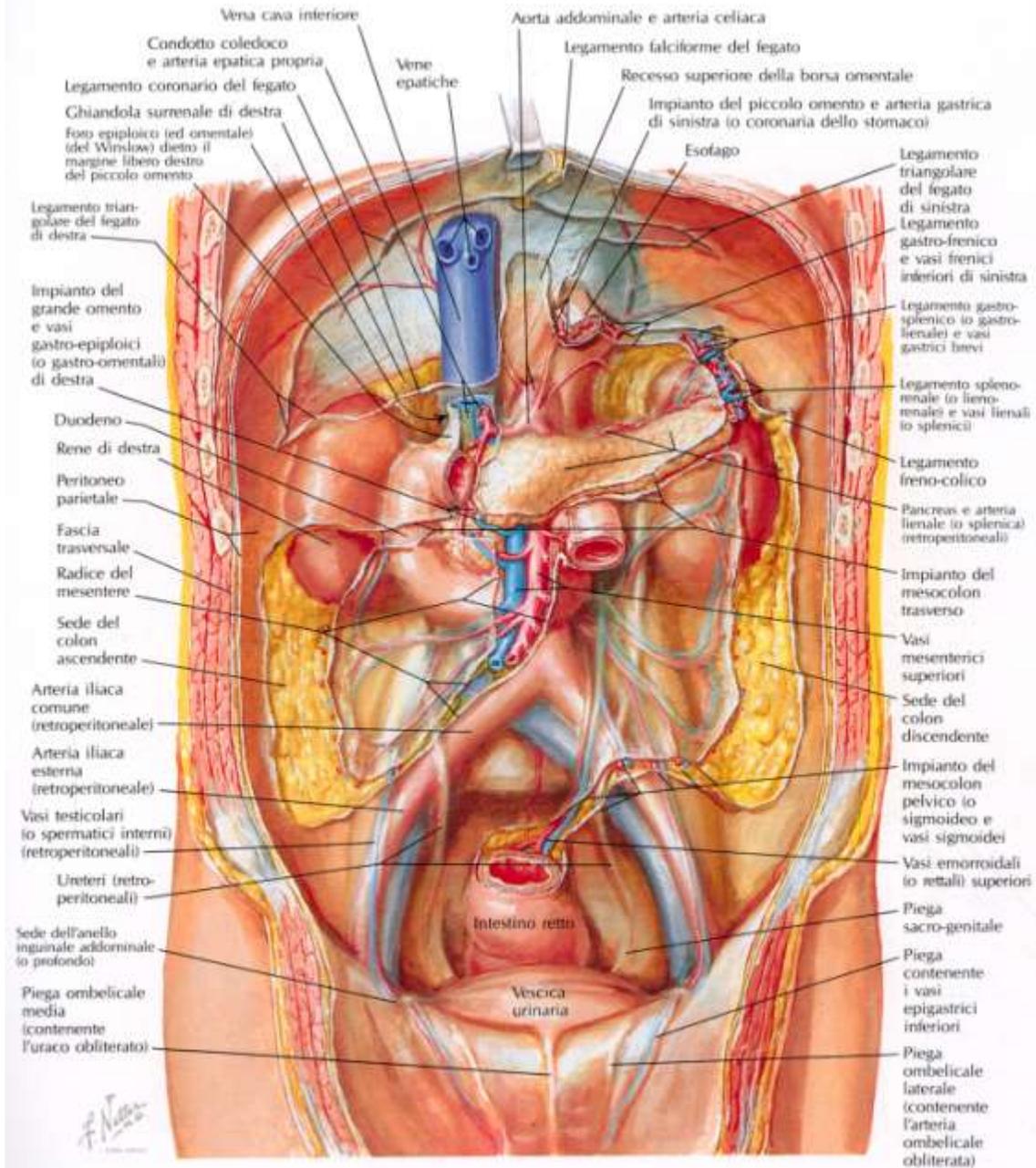
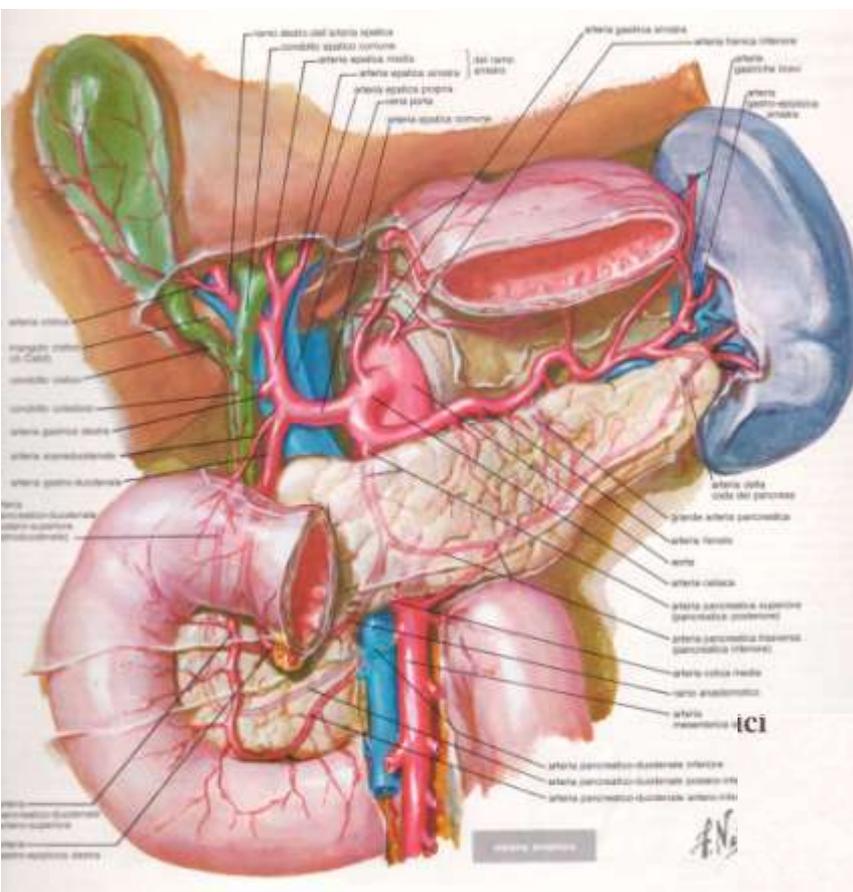


Fig. 910 - Rappresentazione schematica delle tonache della parete del fondo dello stomaco.

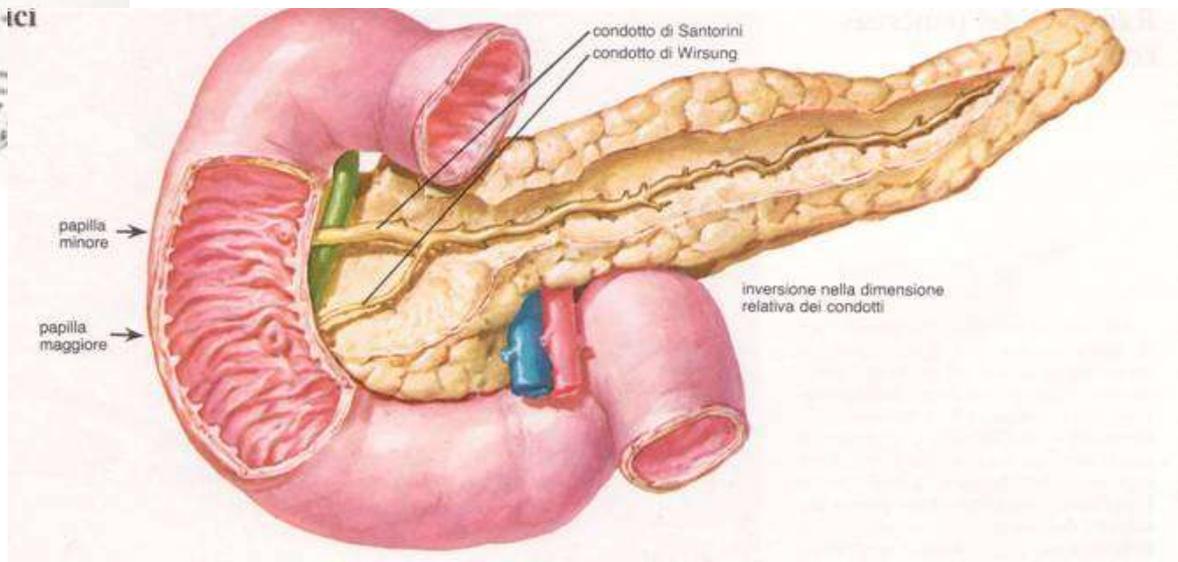


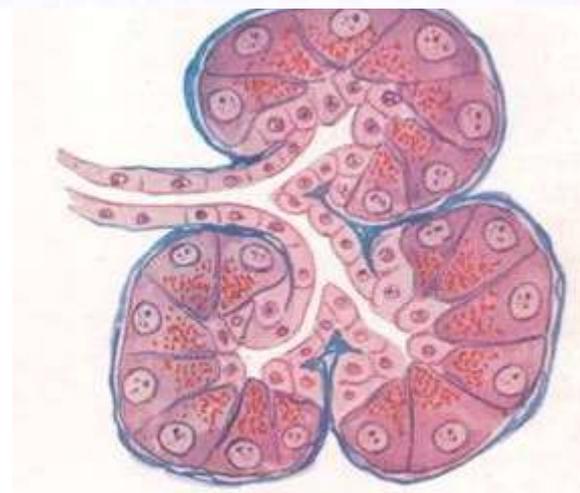
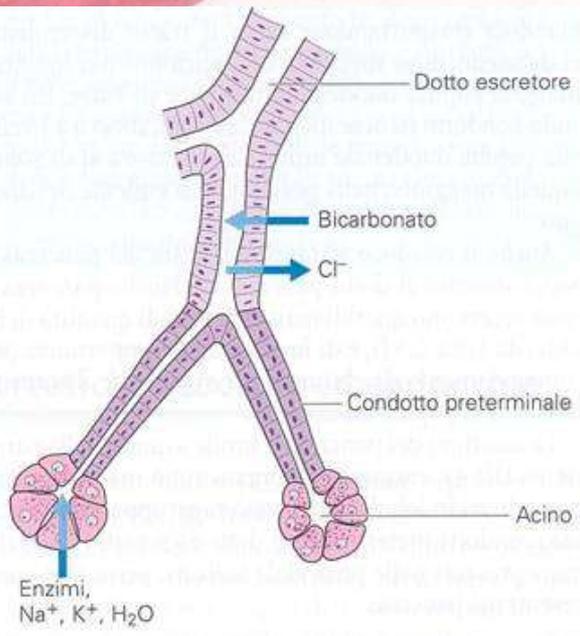
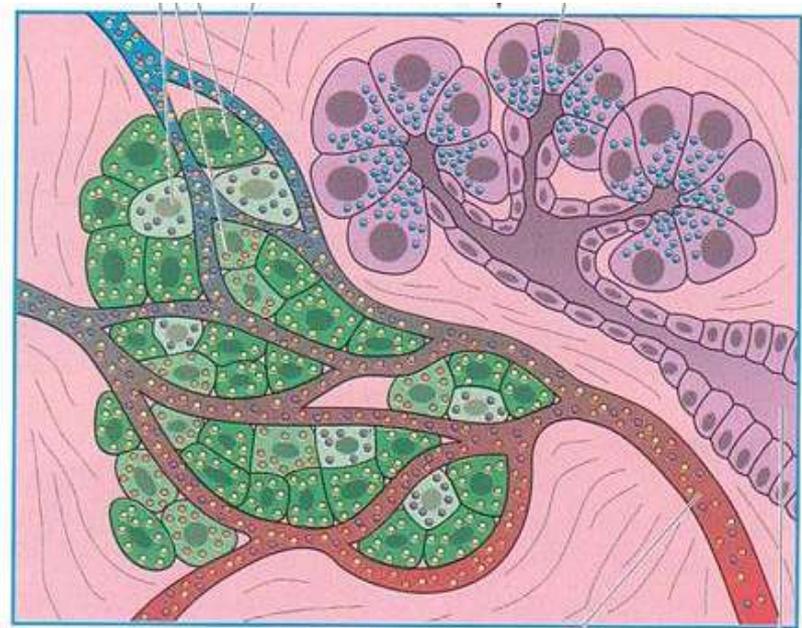
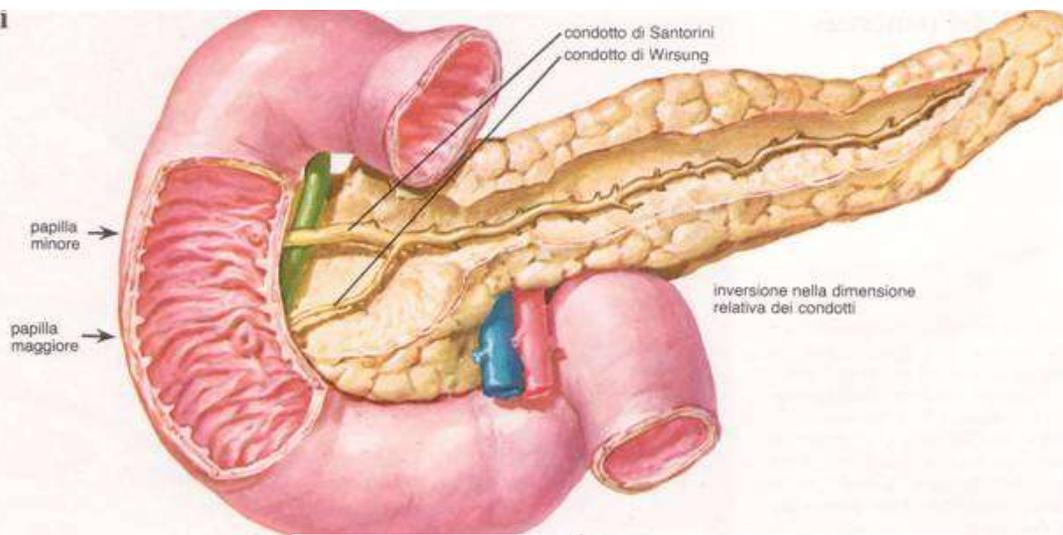
F. Neri
 1880



PANCREAS
retroperitoneale
testa
corpo
coda

DUODENO
Retroperitoneale
Lungo 25 cm
Riceve il dotto biliare
ed i dotti pancreatici

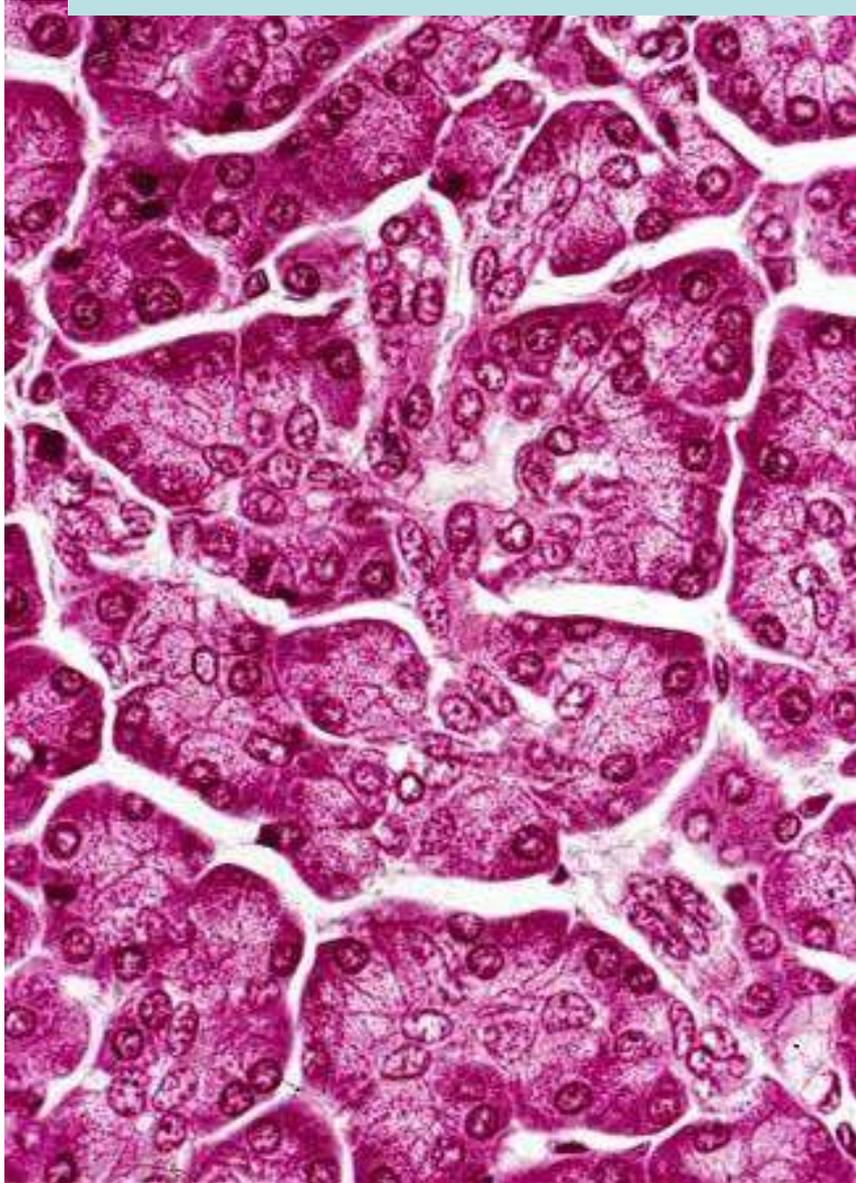




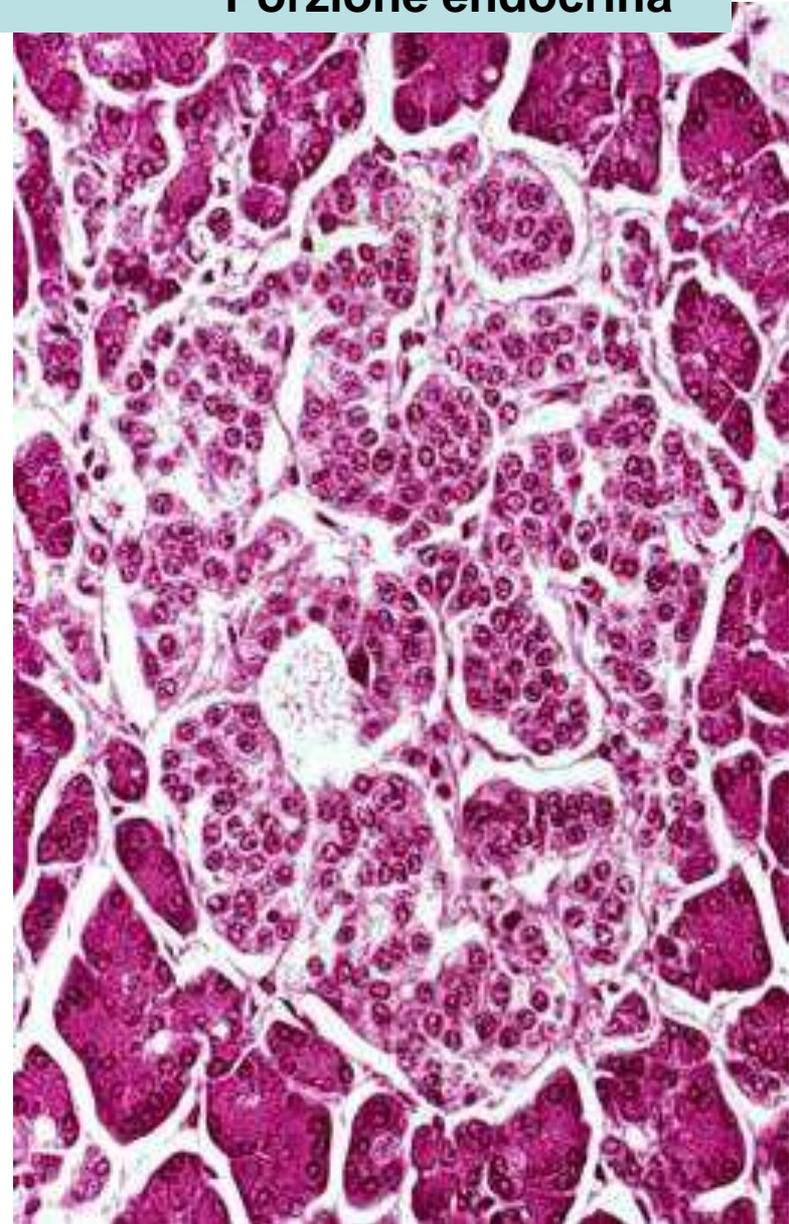
rapporto di un condotto intercalare e delle cellule centroacinose con gli acini

Fig. 8.30 La figura mostra la stretta somiglianza tra il pancreas e la ghiandola parotide: cellule acinose di forma piramidale, lunghi condotti preterminali e dotti escretori relativamente sottili. Tuttavia, nel pancreas, mancano i dotti striati tipici delle ghiandole salivari. Le cellule dei piccoli dotti escretori scambiano cloruri con bicarbonato, lasciando però invariata la composizione dei sali residui.

Porzione esocrina

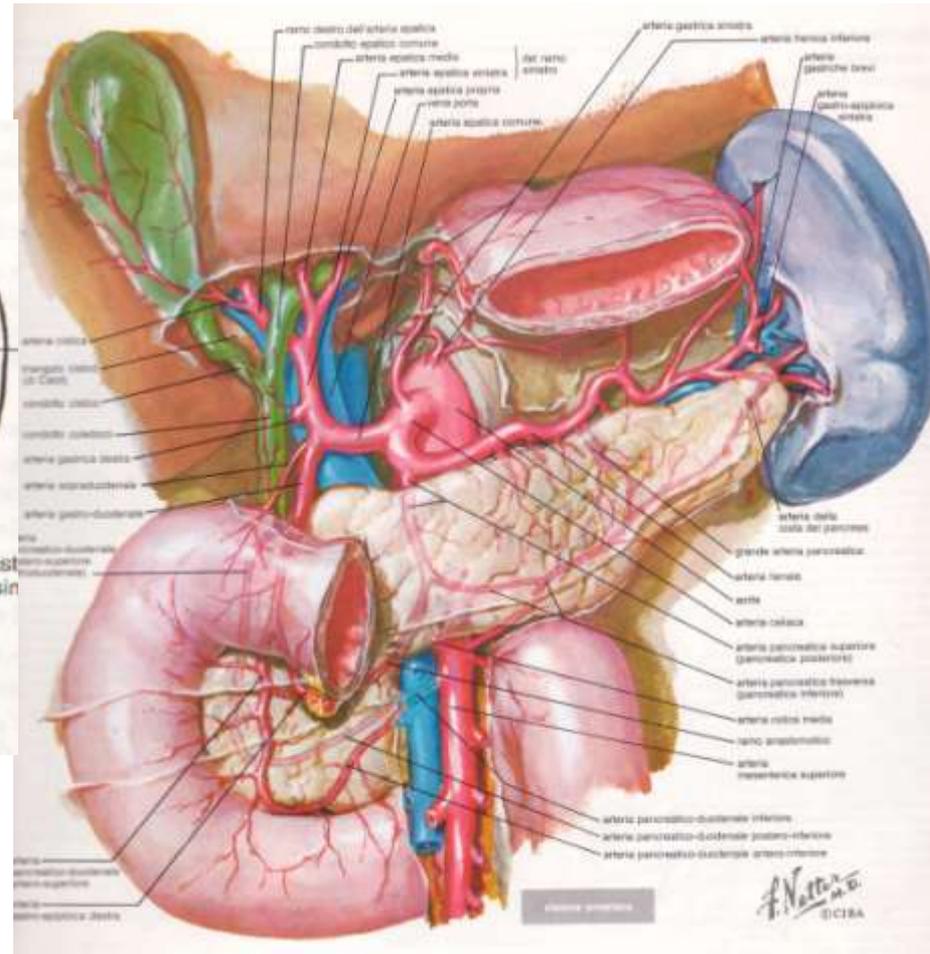
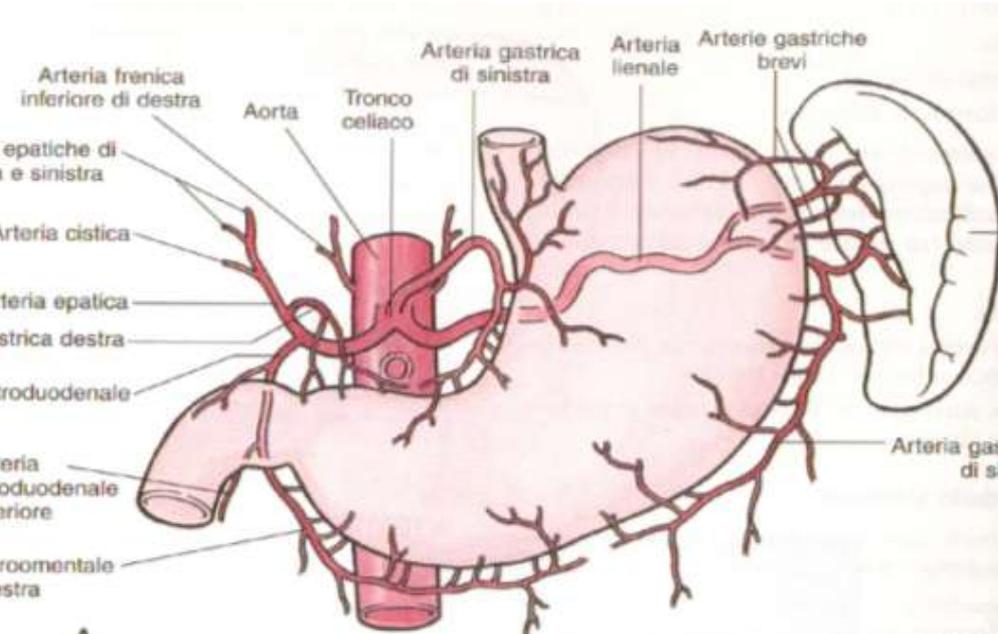


Porzione endocrina



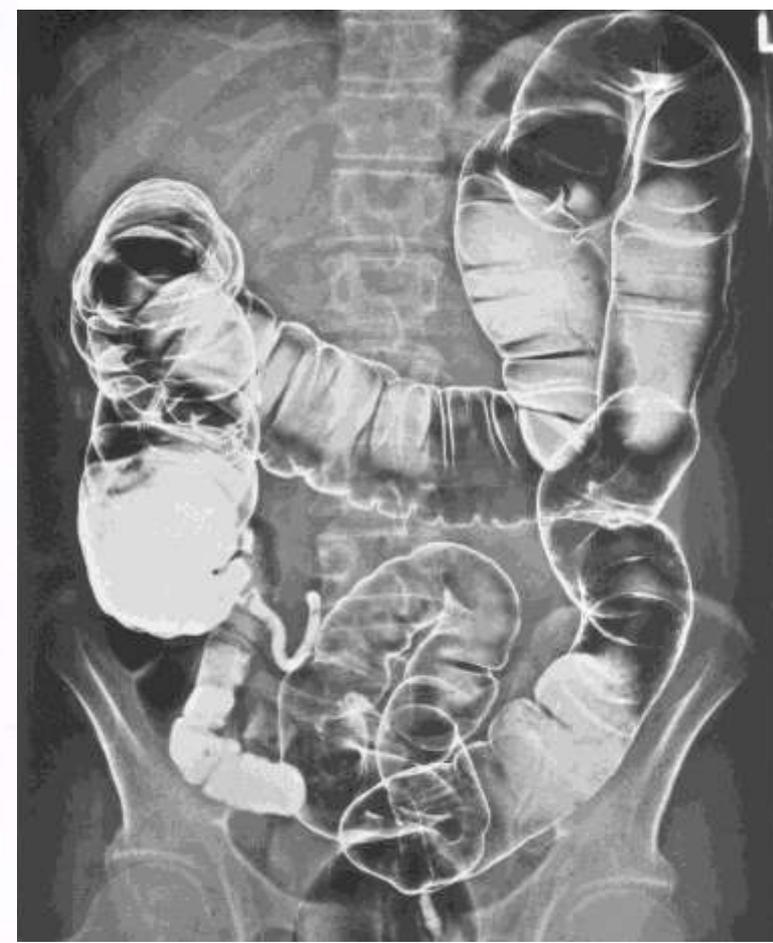
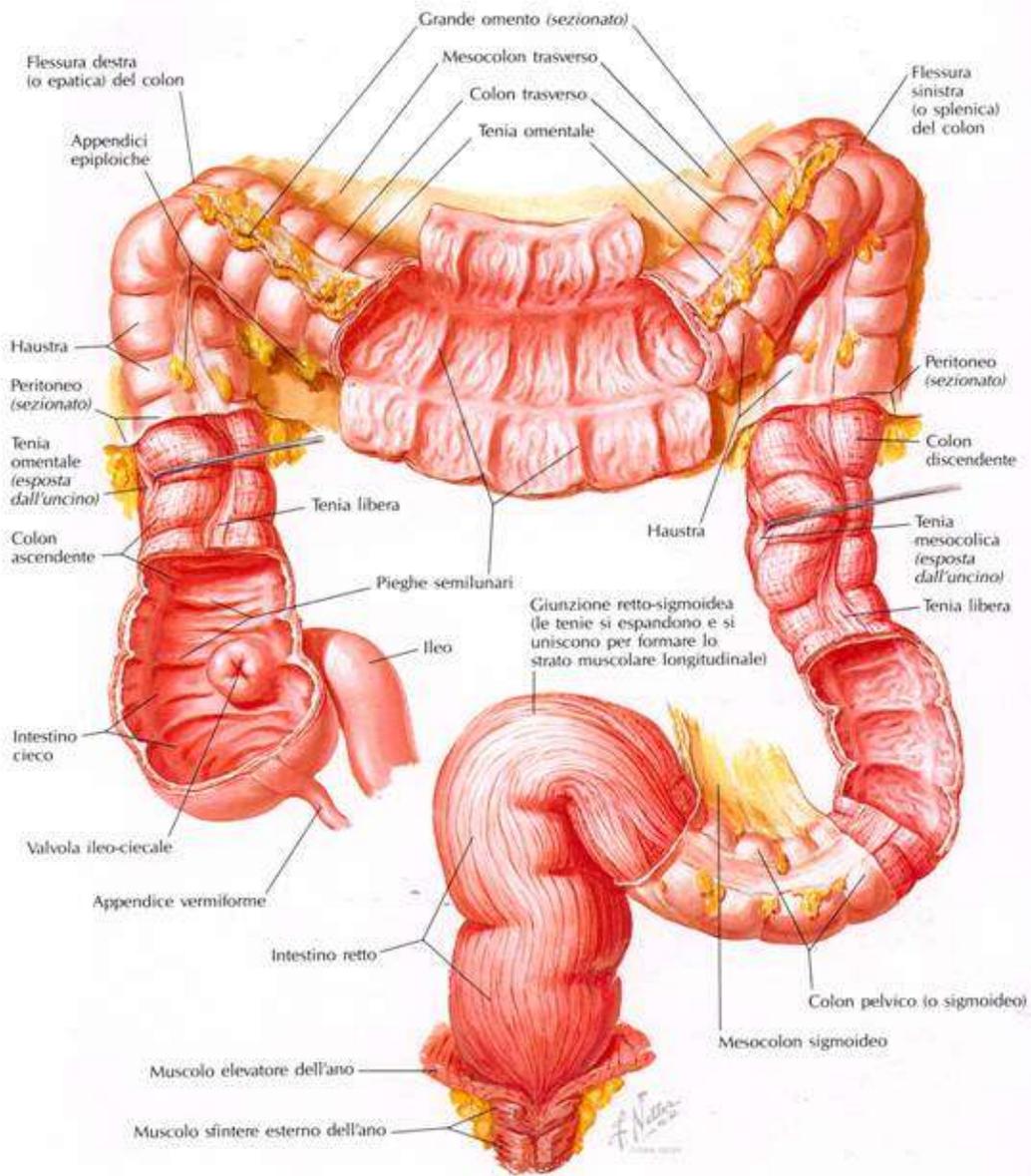
Arterie del duodeno

Dall'arteria celiaca e dall'arteria mesenterica superiore

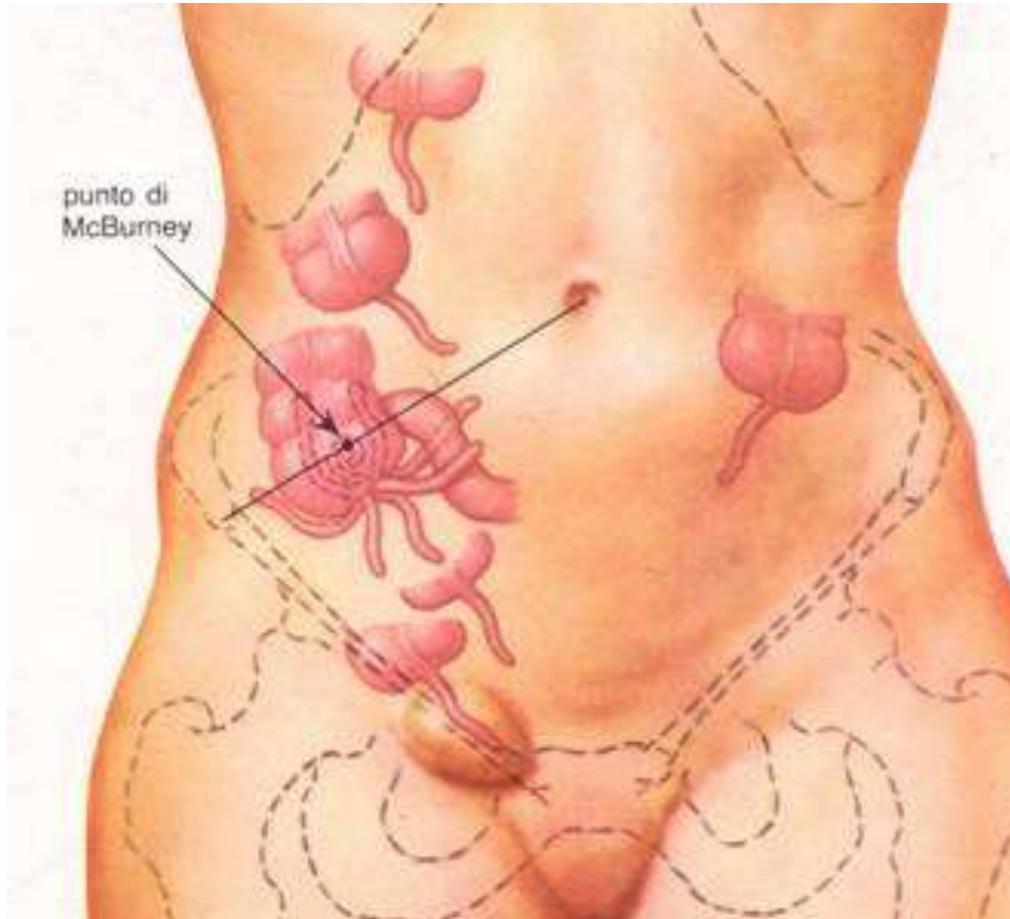


Arterie del pancreas

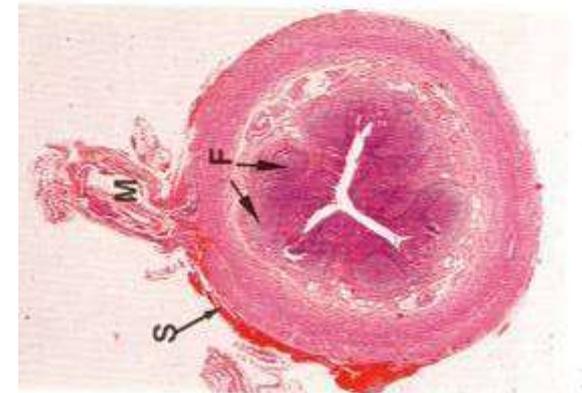
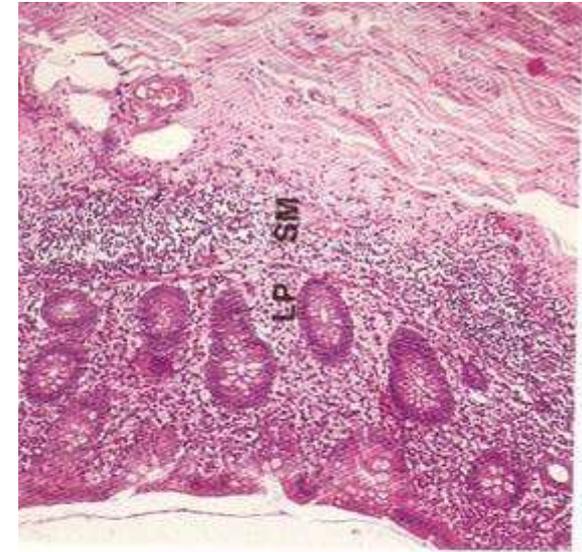
- Dall'arteria celiaca
- Dalla mesenterica sup
- Dalla lienale



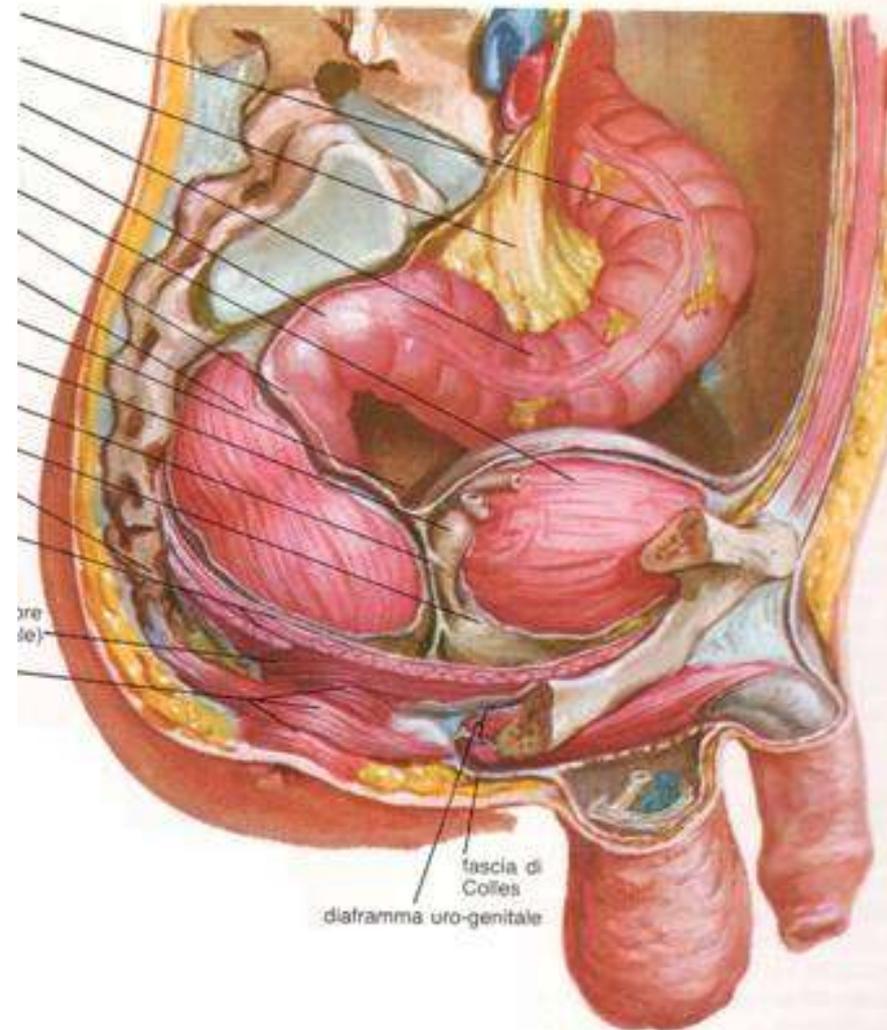
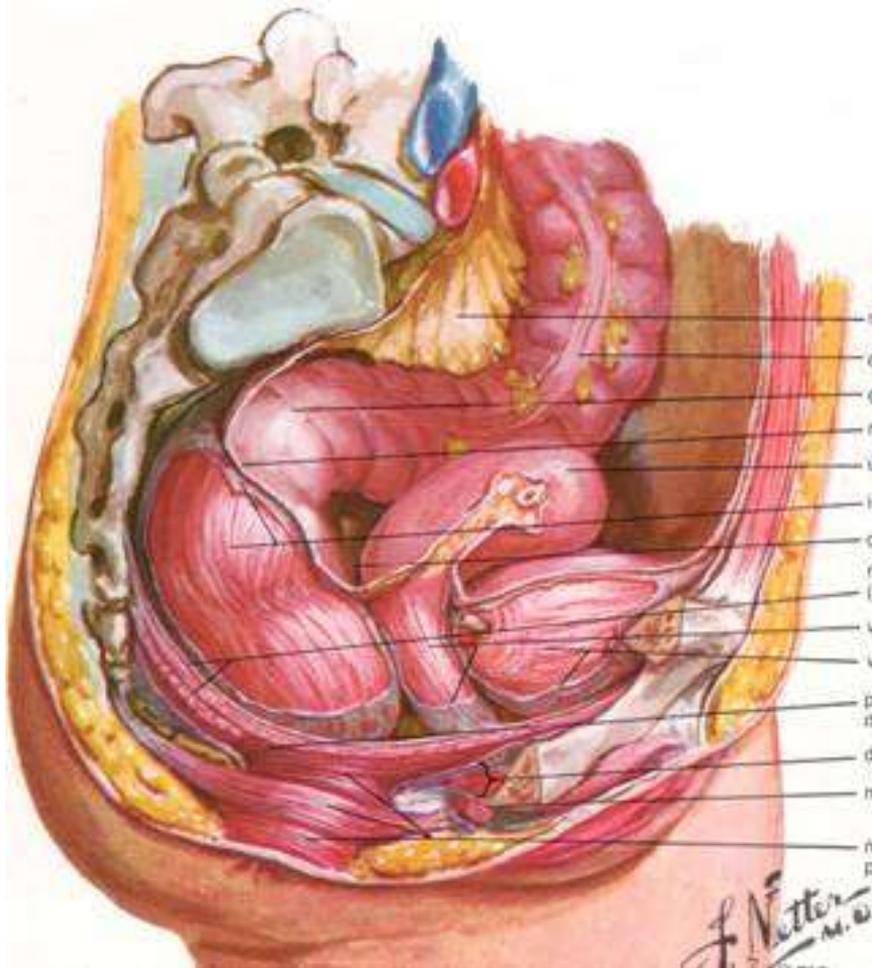
la posizione dell'**appendice** è molto variabile
solitamente la sua base corrisponde al punto di McBurney



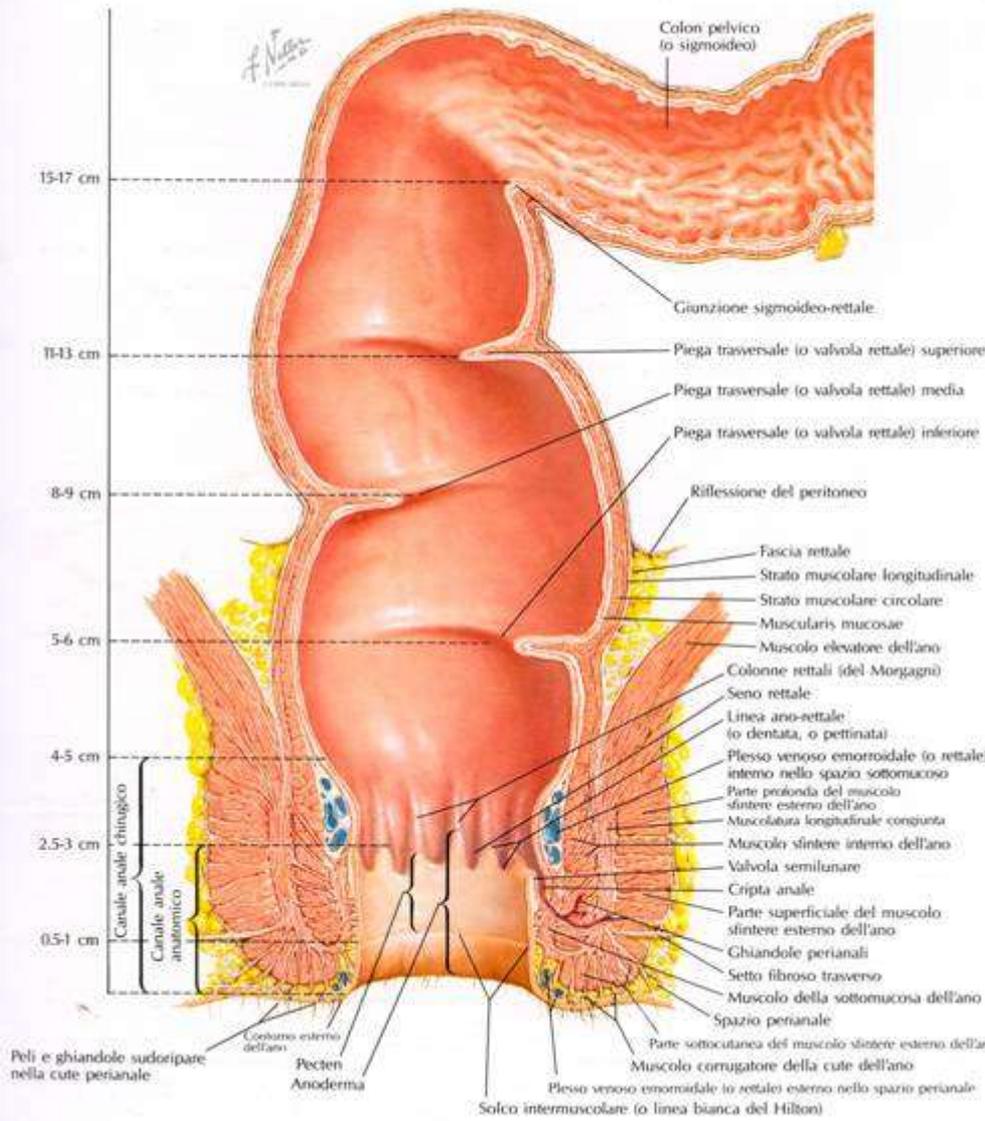
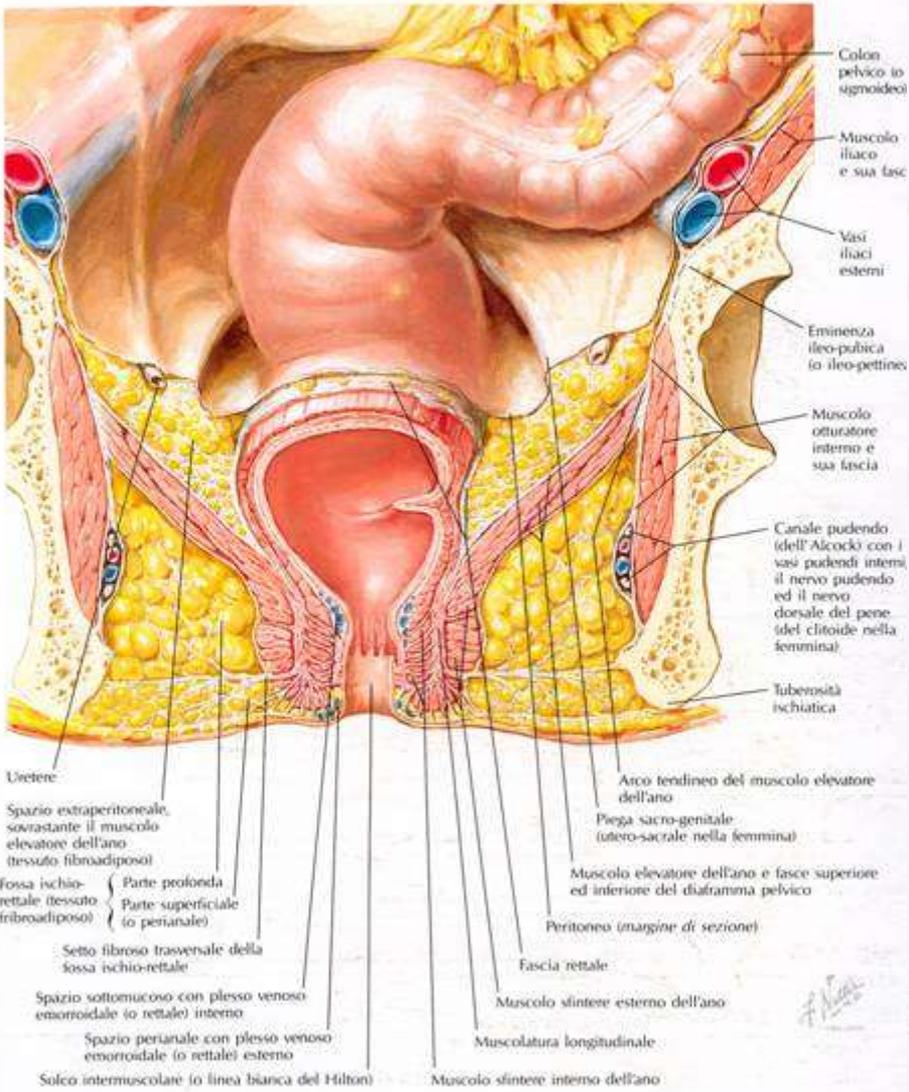
Il dolore dell'appendicite inizia nella regione paraombelicale (T10)



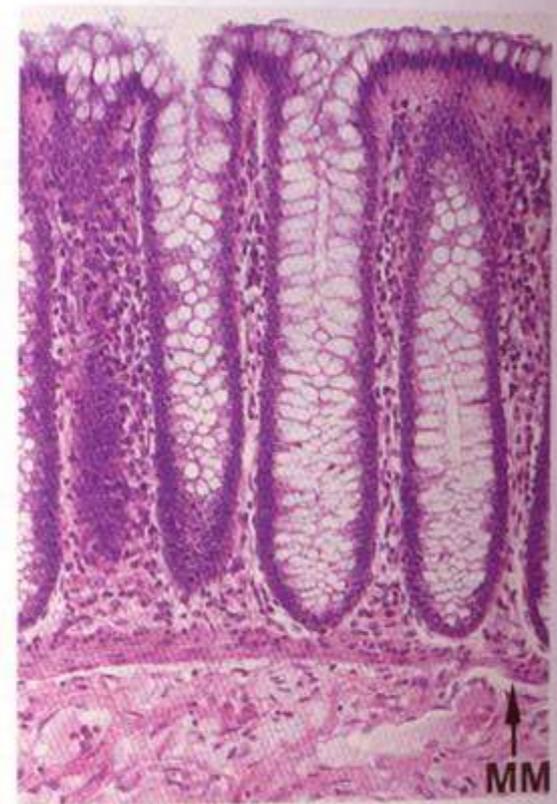
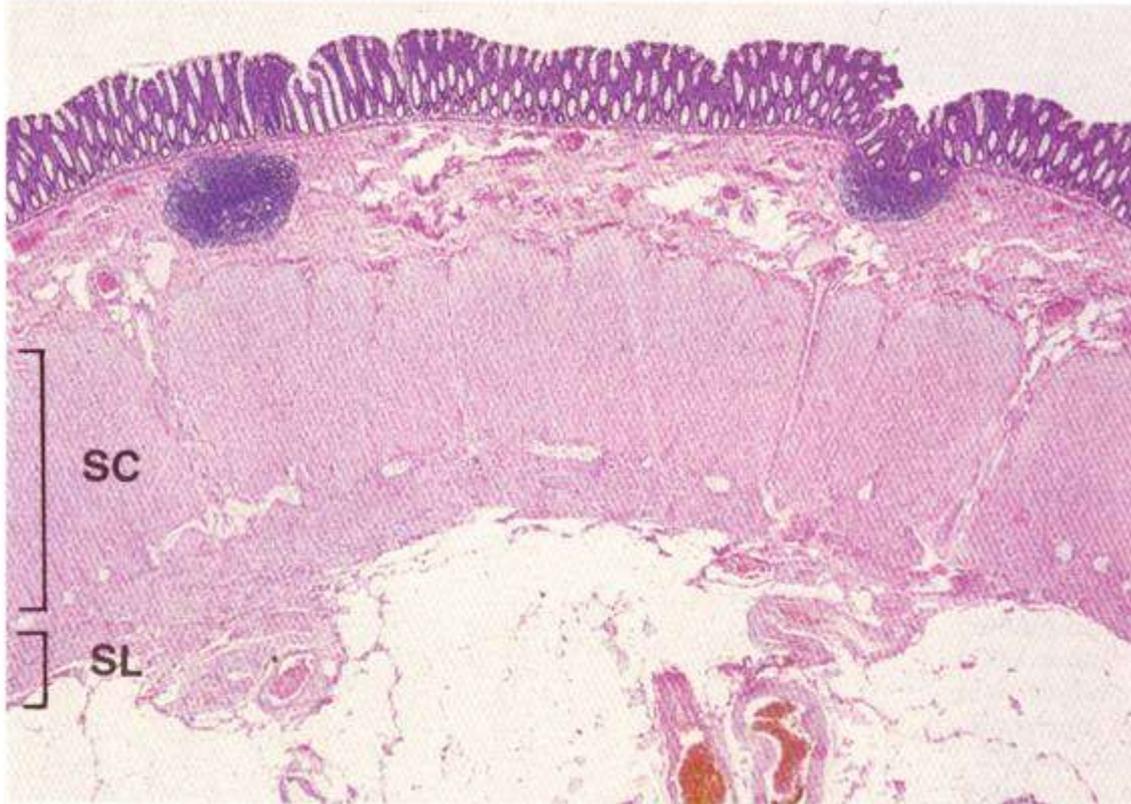
Il **retto** è poggiato su sacro e coccige
rivestito **solo in parte** dal peritoneo, è posteriore a:
vescica, vescichette seminali, prostata,
utero, vagina
diventa **canale anale** diretto indietro



Diaframma pelvico

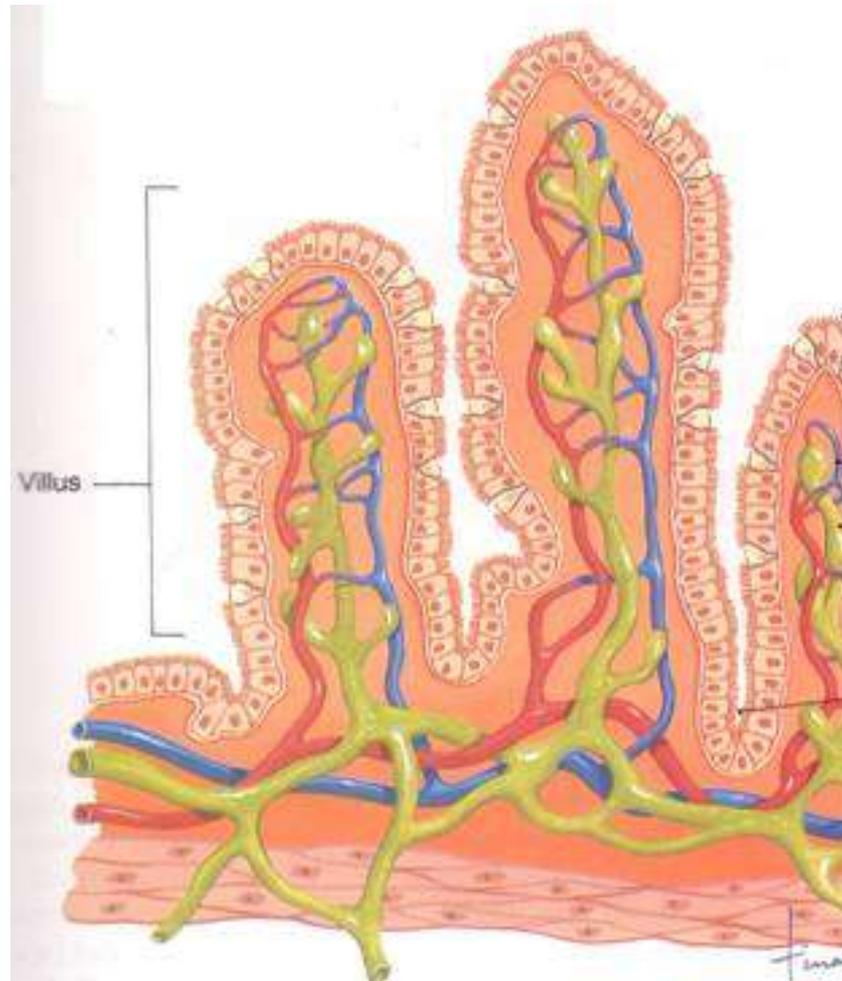


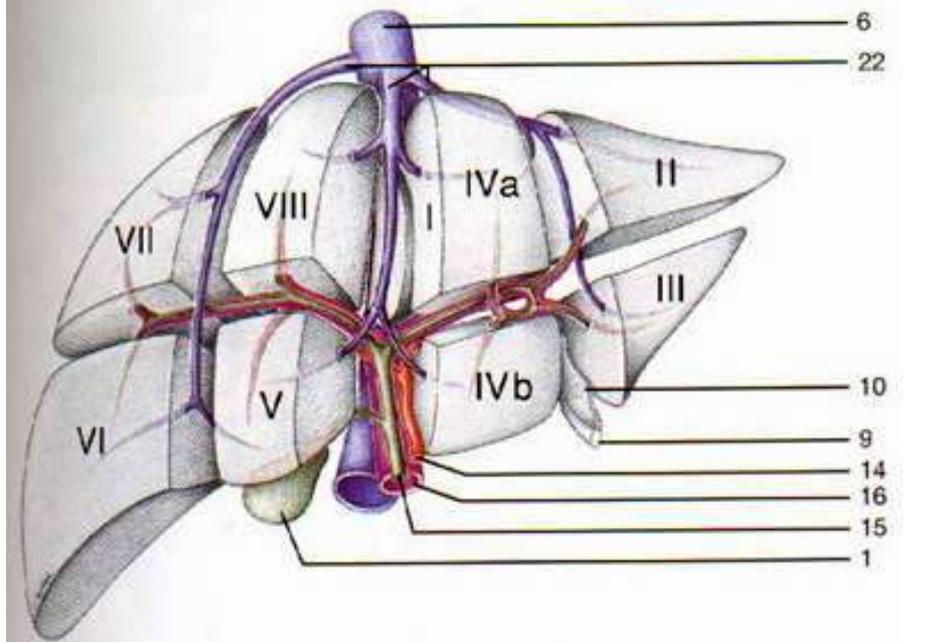
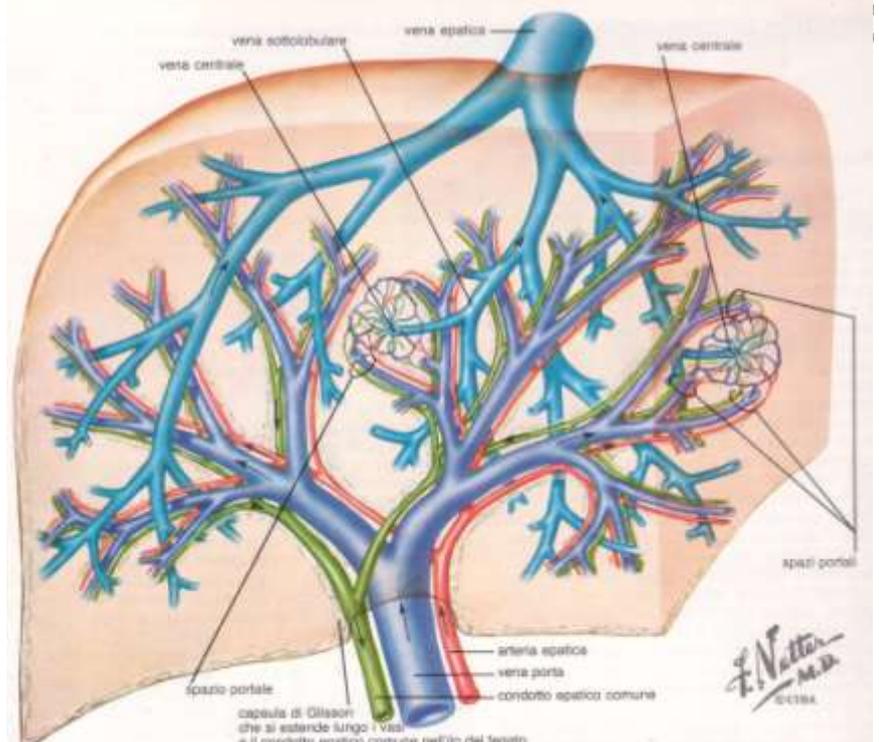
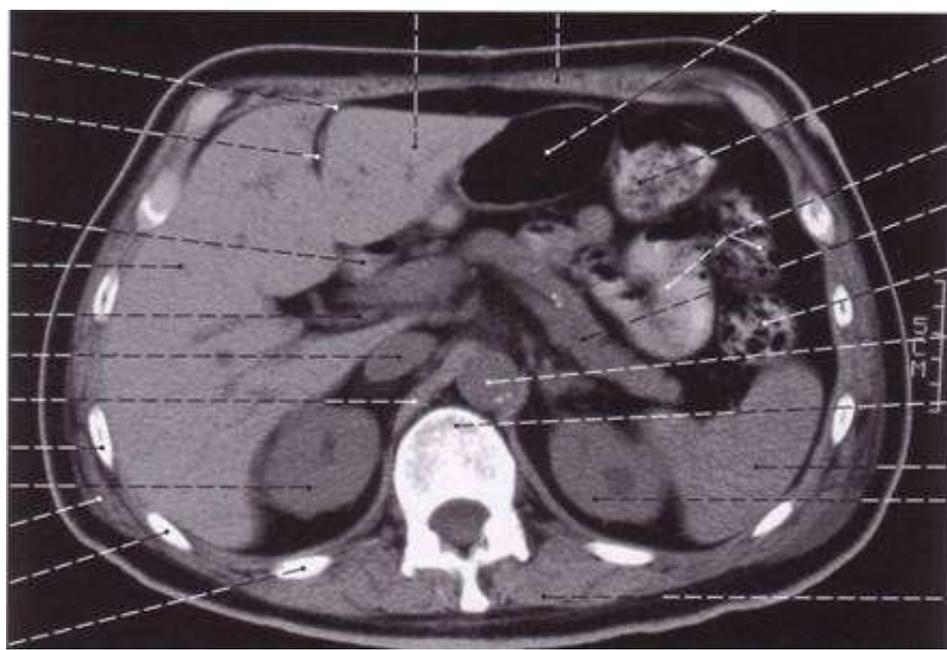
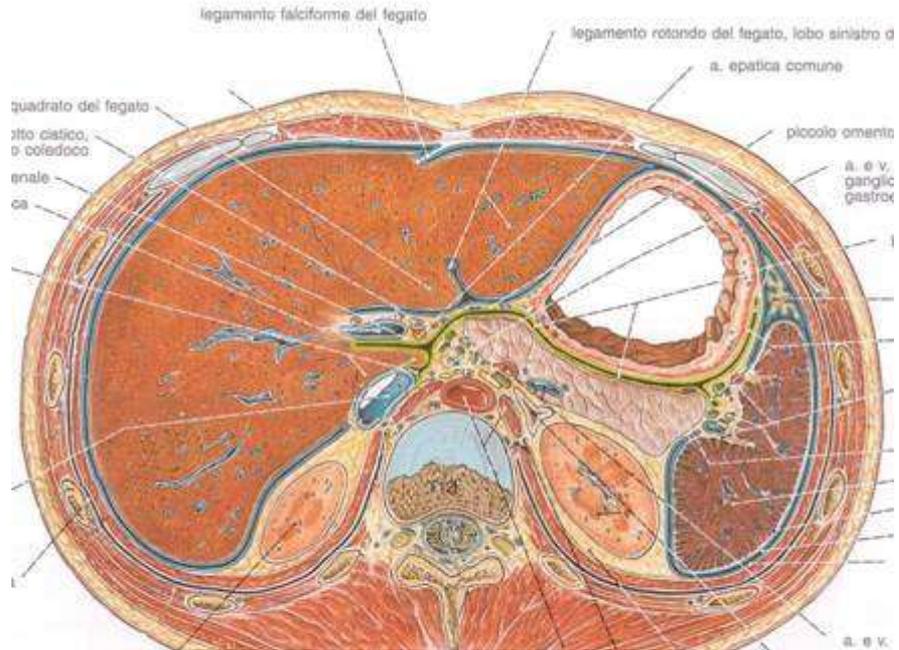
Nella tonaca mucosa del crasso
epitelio cilindrico semplice
cellule caliciformi molto numerose per facilitare
lo scorrimento del materiale fecale



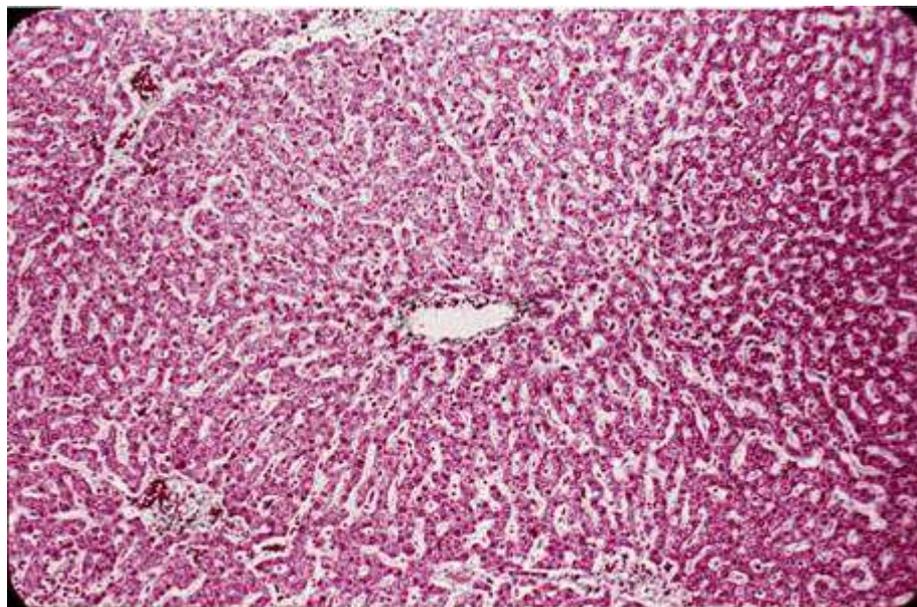
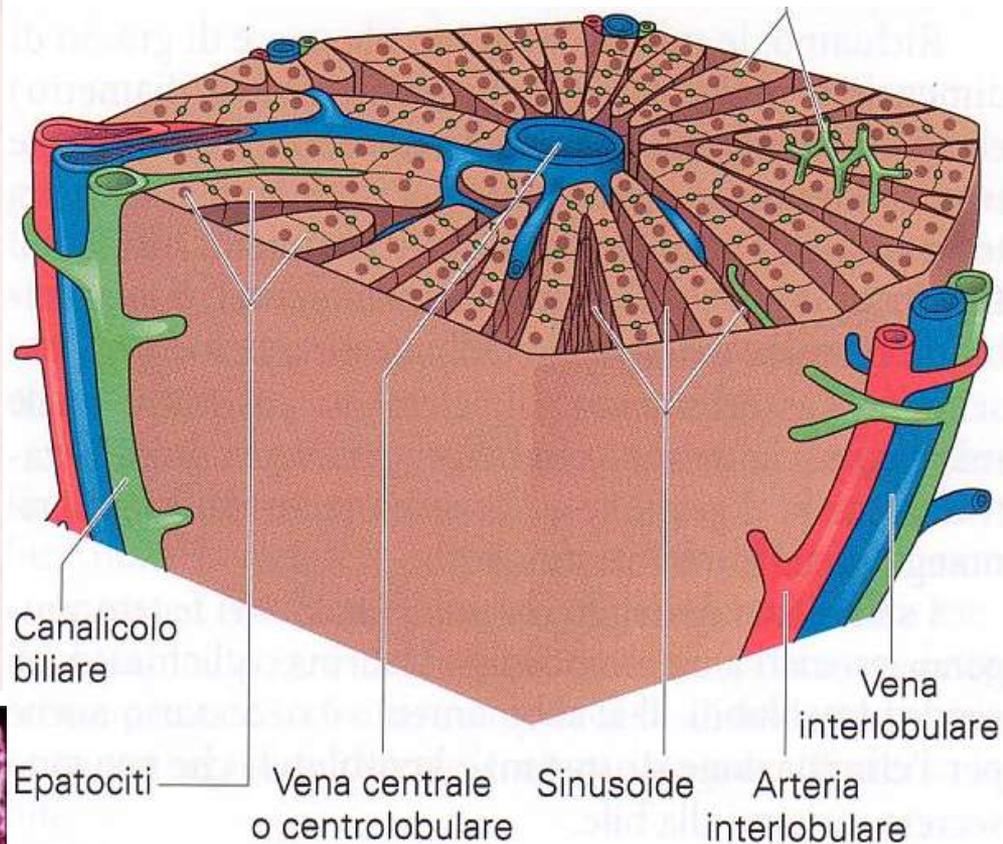
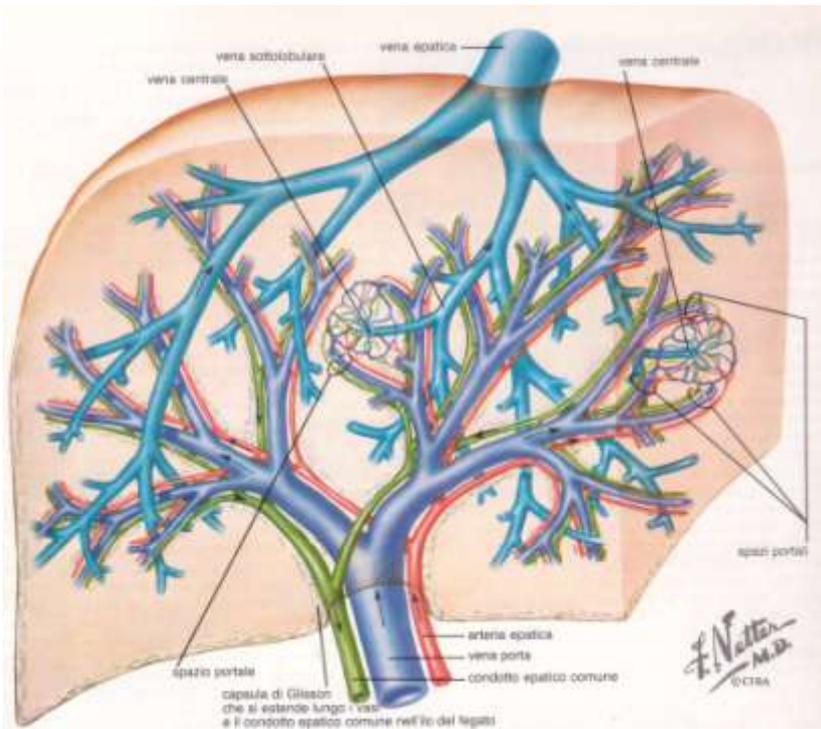
Assorbimento di acqua e vitamine

VILLI

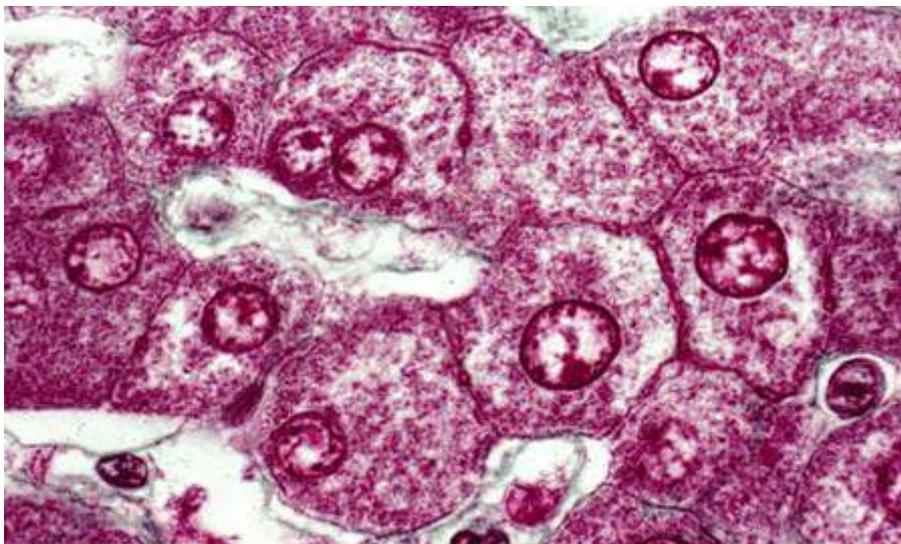




Rappresentazione schematica dei segmenti epatici (veduta anteriore).
 I segmenti epatici sono indicati dai numeri romani.

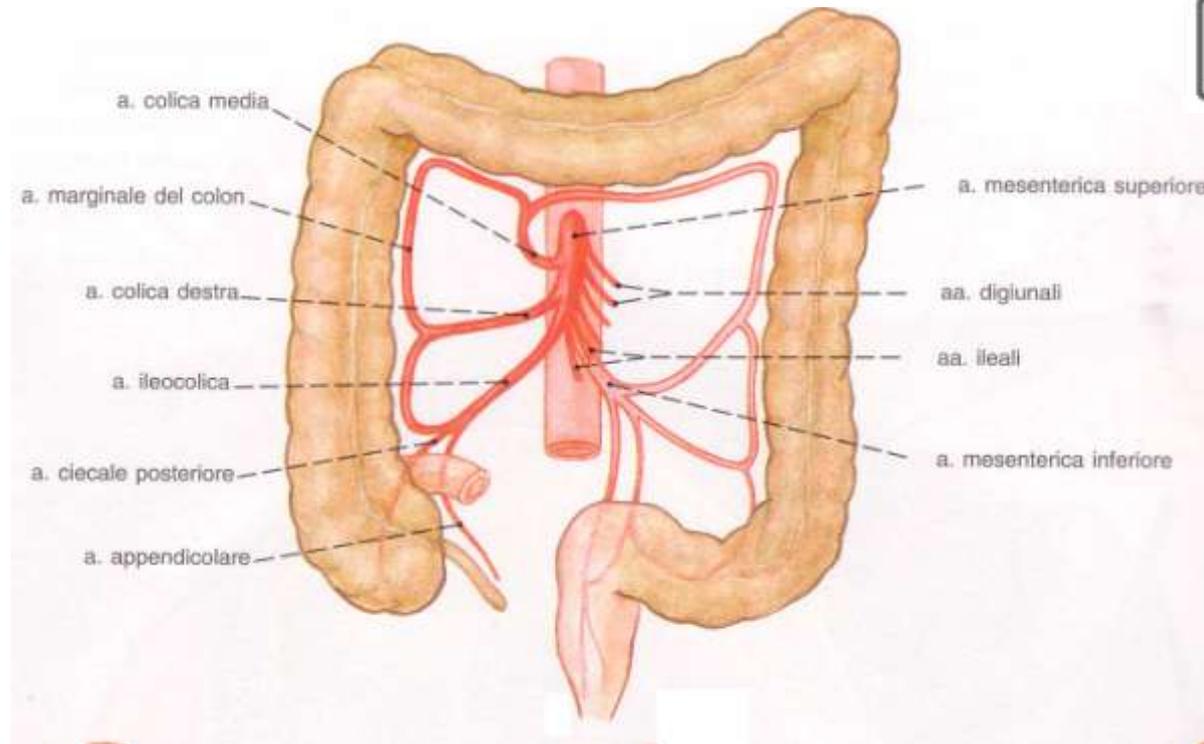


Nel lobulo epatico, il **sangue** scorre dalla periferia al centro
la **bile** scorre dal centro alla periferia



Alcune funzioni del fegato

- omeostasi glucidica
- produzione delle proteine del sangue (es albumina, fattori della coagulazione)
- produzione di urea
- Metabolismo delle proteine
- Metabolismo degli acidi grassi
- produzione dei sali biliari
- Riserva di vitamine
- Detossificazione (alcool, farmaci)



Arteria mesenterica superiore

- pancreas e duodeno)
- digiuno e ileo
- cieco, appendice
- colon ascendente
- colon trasverso

Arteria mesenterica inferiore

- colon discendente
- colon sigmoideo
- retto (a. rettale sup)