ANATOMY SKETCHBOOK

STOMACH WALL

When empty, the stomach shrinks:

When full, the stomach expands, and its wall is stretched flat:

URP

The rugae (wrinkles or folds) consist of both mucosa and submucosa.

"As snug as a bug in a rug."

Helicobacter pylori, the "bug" that causes peptic ulcers.

SMOOTH MUSCLE LAYERS

Sheets of smooth muscle tissue form a major part of the walls of most hollow organs. In general, the inner layer is circular, and the outer layer is longitudinal.

When circular muscle contracts, the cells shorten (just like skeletal or cardiac muscle cells), which reduces the circumference, which means the tube gets narrower:

When longitudinal muscle contracts, the shortening of the cells is along the axis of the tube, so the tube gets shorter:

LAYERS OF THE G I TRACT WALL

We discussed earlier the basic topology of the human body:

- Cutaneous membrane
- Muscular layer
- Visceral cavity
- Peritoneal serosa

These three basic layers make up the digestive tract wall, where we find additional detail (sublayers),

- Serosa
- Visceral layer

Some of these layers have major sublayers:

- Muscularis mucosae
- Muscularis muscularis

Circular muscle pinch reservoir tissue behind food...

Muscularis mucosae only found in digestive tract,

Needed to eject food particles that get stuck in mucosa:

Lamina propria — connective tissue for blood supply to/from the all-important epithelium! Fish bone ejected