

Clinical Anatomy and Histology of the Upper Gastrointestinal System

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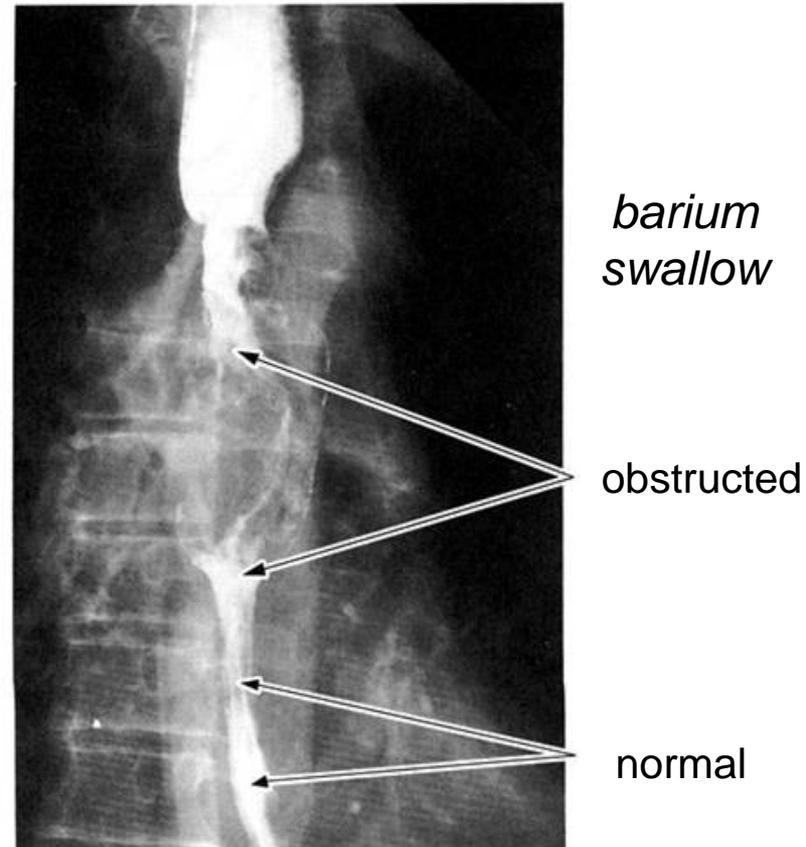


Case Presentation

A 53-year-old carpenter presents to the ER with dyspnea and dysphagia. He states that the dysphagia has increased over the past six months, and he has lost 30 pounds. He has had the dyspnea for 3 months. His intermittent coughing spells have produced blood-tinged sputum—and sometimes as much as a cupful of blood. In the last few weeks he has become quite hoarse. He also has a painful swelling over the right clavicle.

Examination: The patient is distressed and emaciated. Laryngoscopy reveals that the left vocal fold is in an abducted position. A chest film shows a widening of the mediastinum and partial destruction of the right clavicle. Fluoroscopy of the esophagus with contrast shows an obstruction at the level of the tracheal bifurcation.

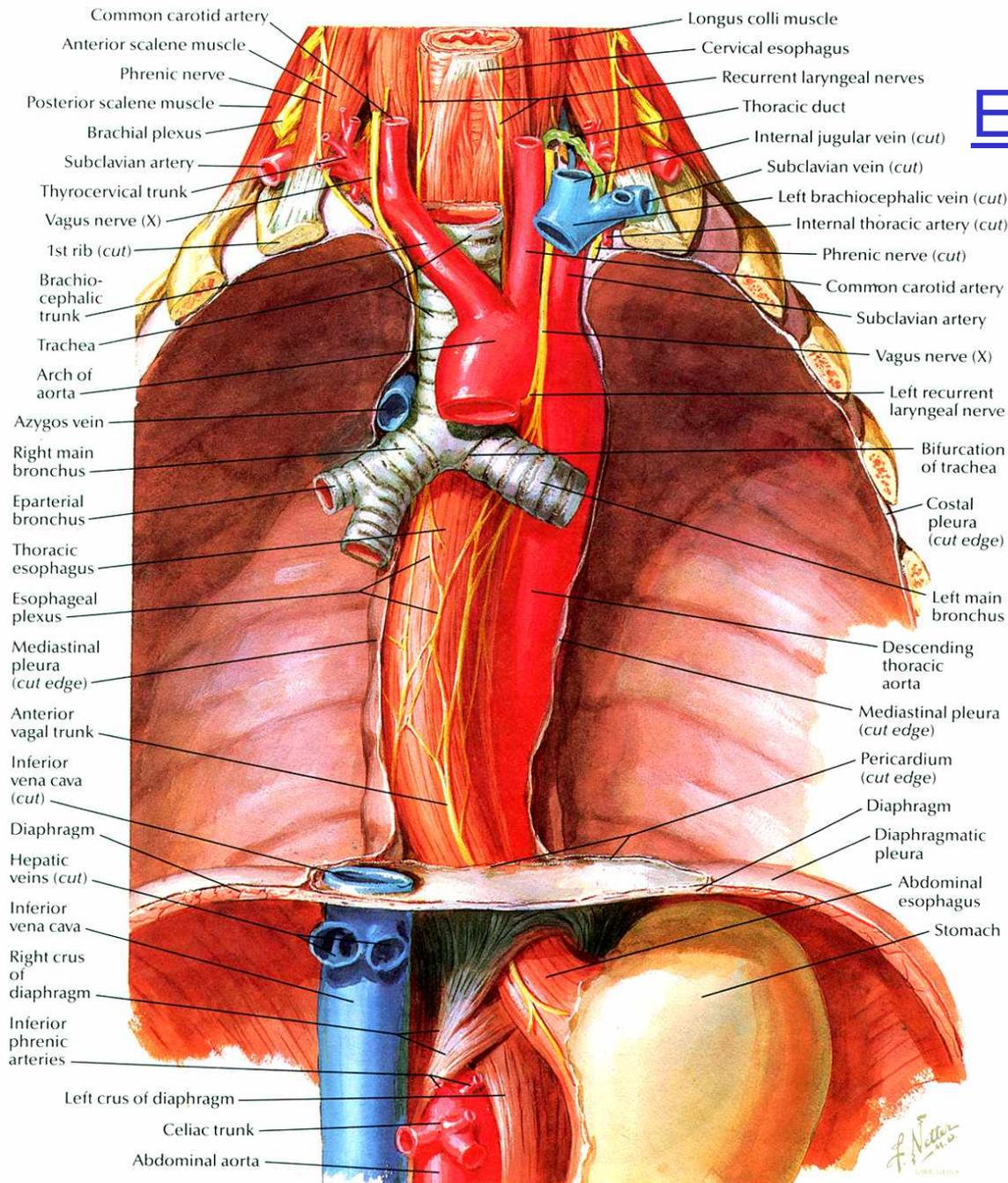
Preliminary Diagnosis:
cancer of the esophagus



(Cahill 1997)

Questions

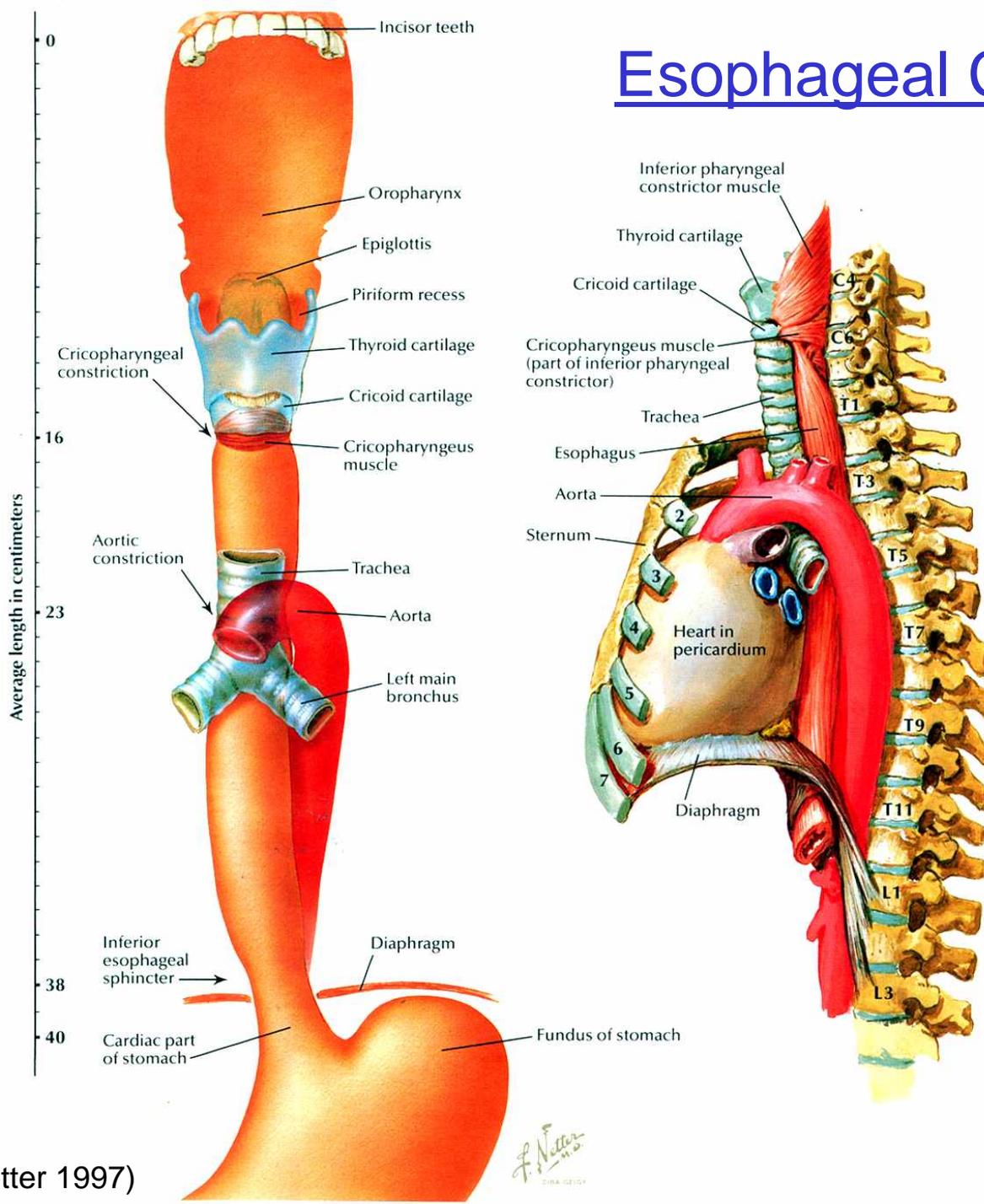
1. Where is the cancer most likely located? Where are other common sites of esophageal cancer?
2. What may account for the dyspnea and bloody sputum?
3. Why are esophageal cancers more likely to spread to neighboring organs than are other parts of the GI tract?
4. What may account for the hoarseness and the abducted left vocal fold? Why is the right vocal fold unaffected?



Esophageal Anatomy

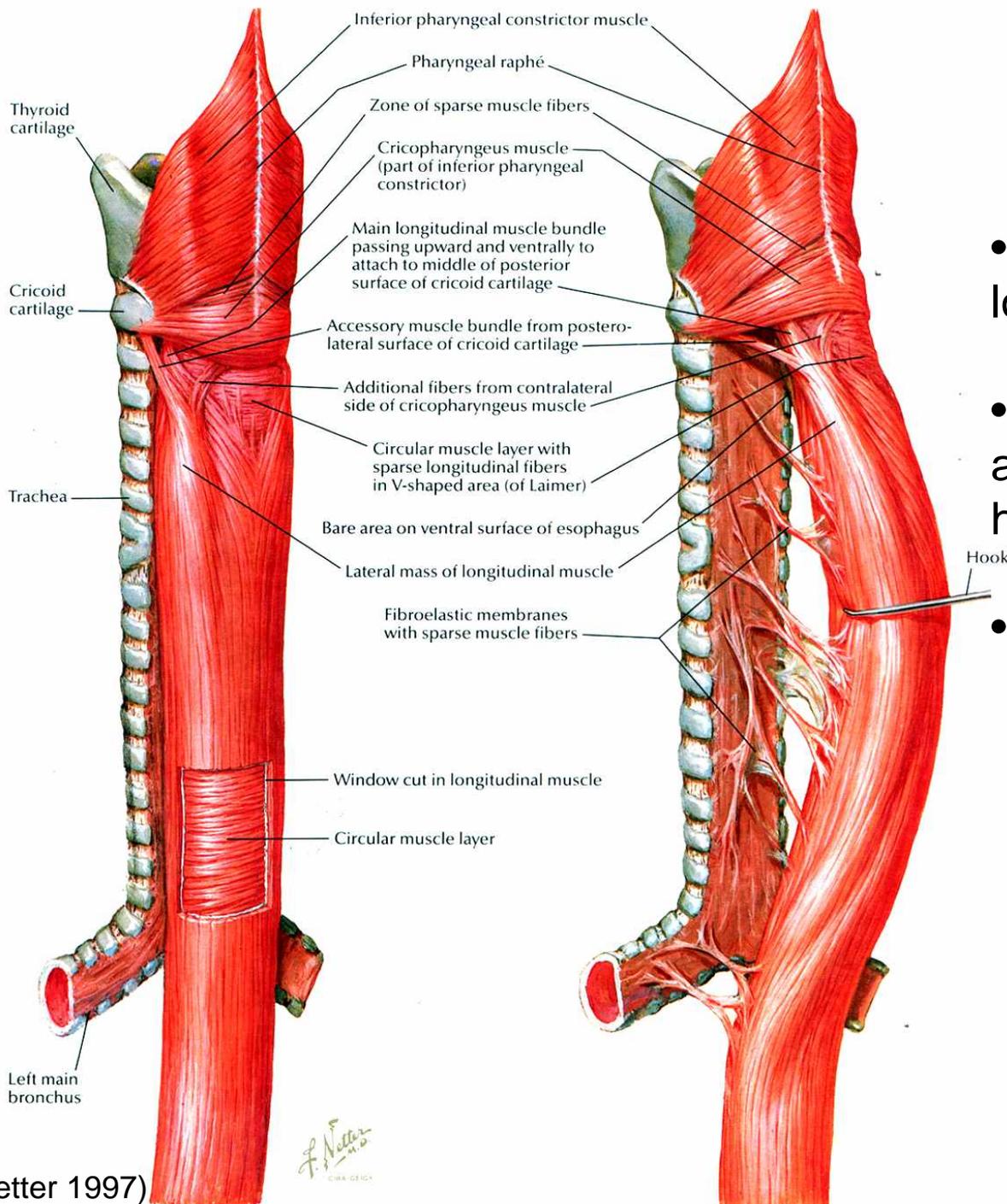
- Fibromuscular tube about 10" long: C6–T10
- Esophageal plexus (vagus + sympathetics)
- Vagal trunks (anterior & posterior)
- Esophageal hiatus in diaphragm
- Right crus of diaphragm forms a sphincter-like sling

Esophageal Constrictions



- Superiorly: level of cricoid cartilage, juncture with pharynx
- Middle: crossed by aorta and left main bronchus
- Inferiorly: diaphragmatic sphincter

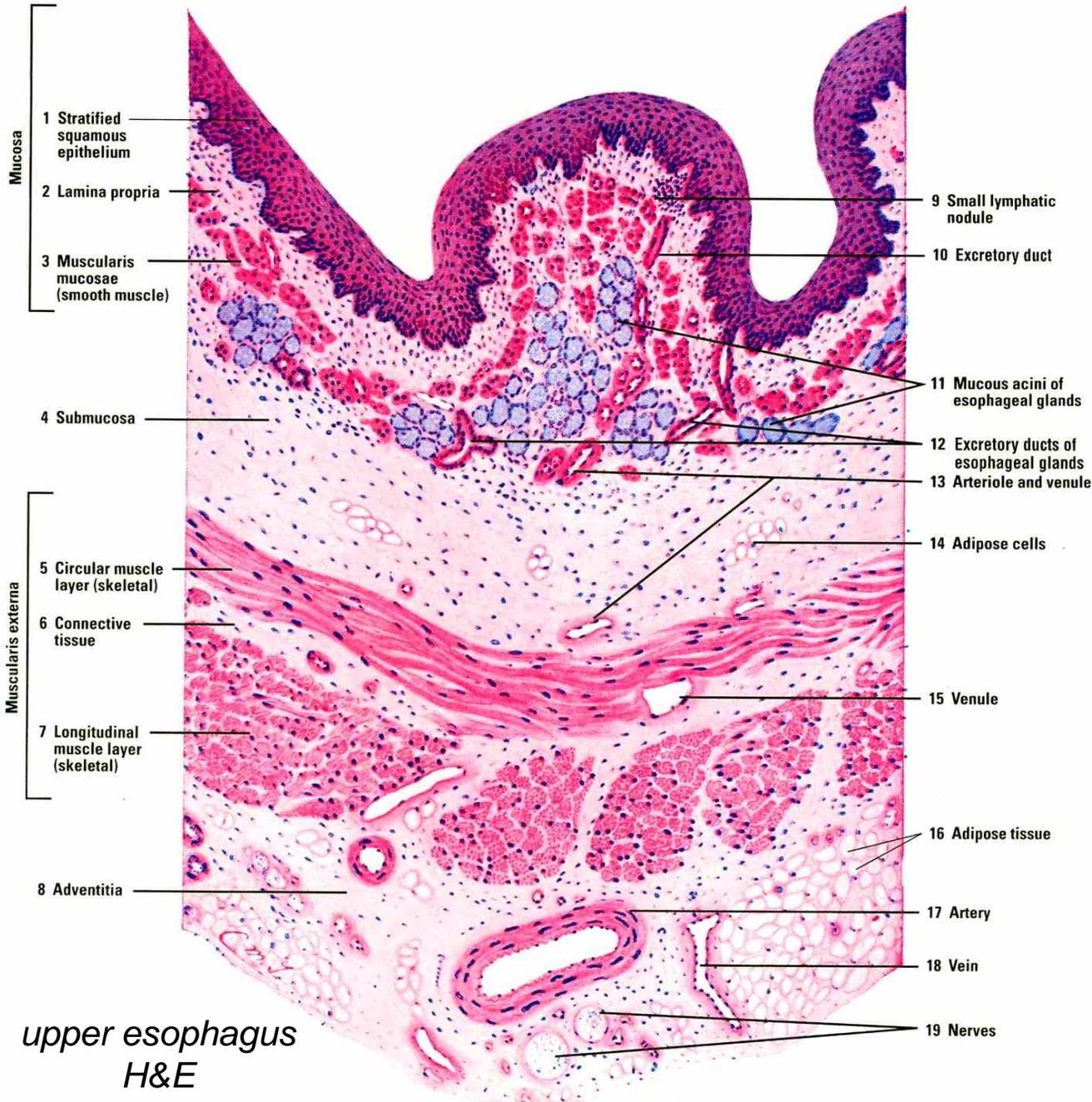
Esophageal Histology



- Inner circular & outer longitudinal muscle coats
- All the muscle fibers are actually helical: outer loose helix, inner tight helix
- Not all smooth muscle
 - Inferior third smooth
 - Superior third skeletal
 - Middle third mixed

F. Netter M.D.
© 1997

Esophageal Histology

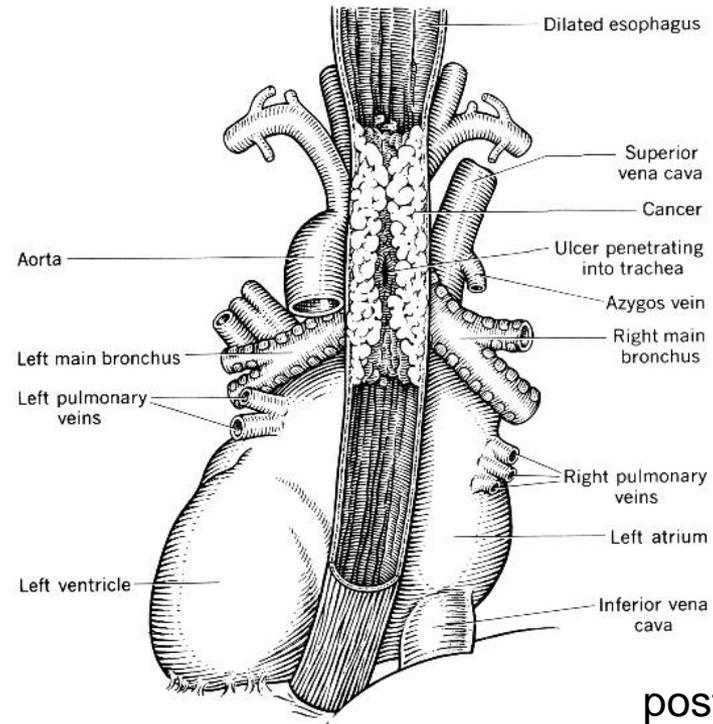
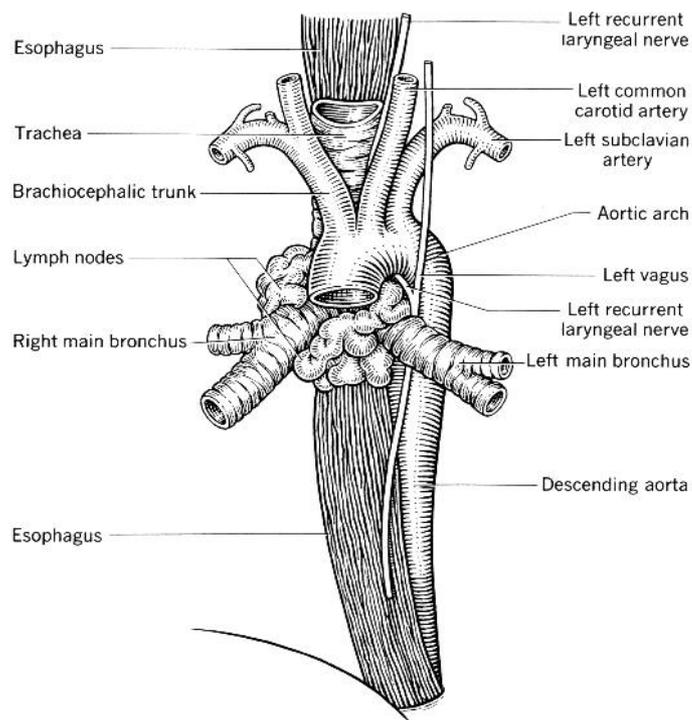


upper esophagus
H&E

- Mucosa
 - stratified squamous, usually non-keratinizing
 - muscularis mucosae prominent
- Submucosa: mucous glands
- Muscularis externa
- Adventitia
 - loose conn. tissue
 - no serosa

Case Presentation (cont.)

Treatment and further course: The patient is put on oxygen and narcotics and given IV fluids. On the fourth day, he died. At autopsy, a large cauliflower-like tumor was found obstructing the lumen of the esophagus. The mass had perforated the trachea and surrounded and compressed it. The left recurrent laryngeal nerve was embedded in the mass. The mediastinal lymph nodes were greatly enlarged and adherent. Both lungs showed signs of bronchopneumonia and had scattered nodular metastases. The liver also had round tumors. The destruction of the right clavicle also was found to be cancerous metastasis.



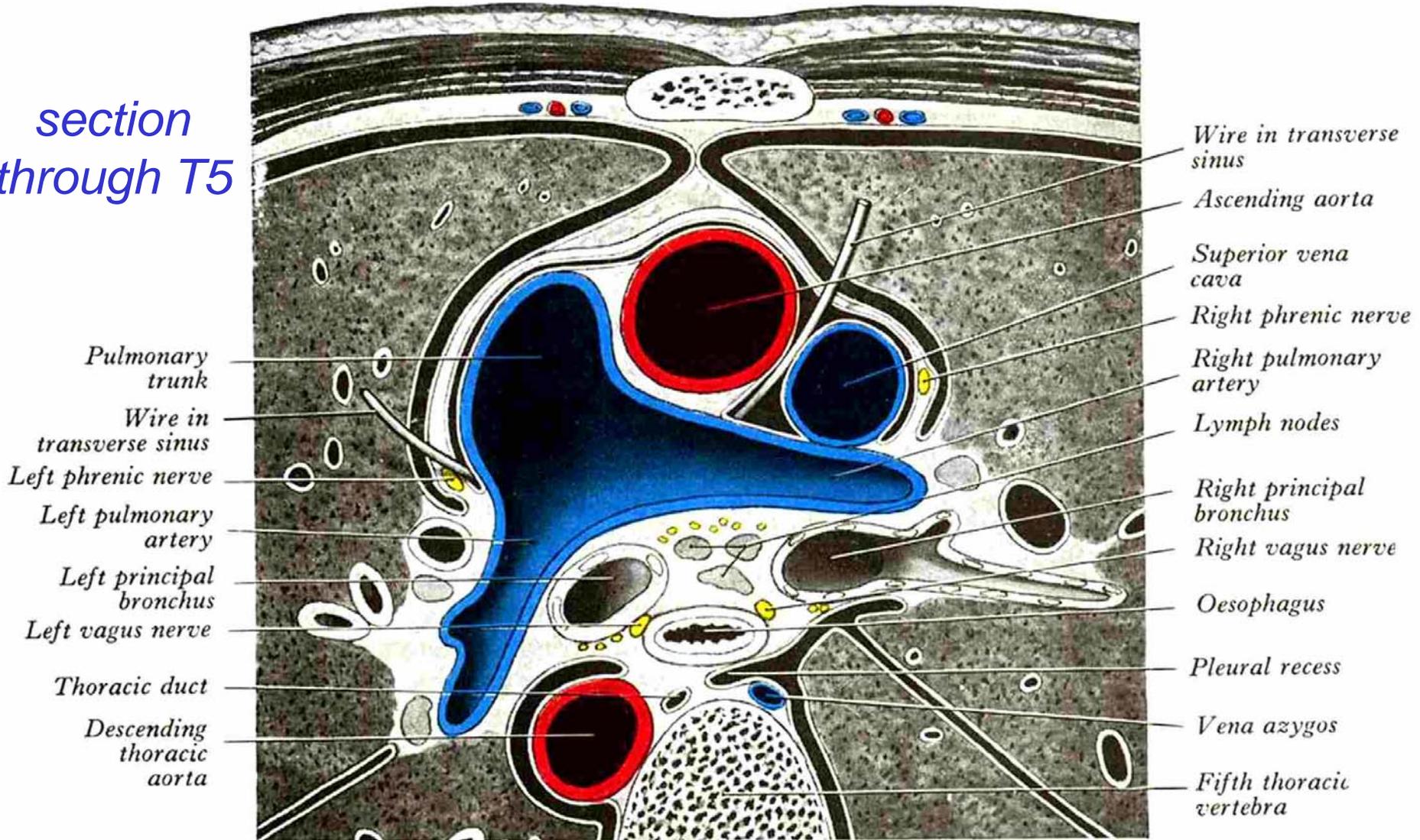
posterior view

Questions (cont.)

5. What other organs besides the trachea might be invaded by an esophageal mass?
6. Other than direct spread of the primary mass, by what route might the cancer have reached the lungs and pleura?
7. What is the most likely route of metastasis that would explain the liver involvement in this case?
8. What is the most likely route of metastasis that would explain the clavicular involvement in this case?

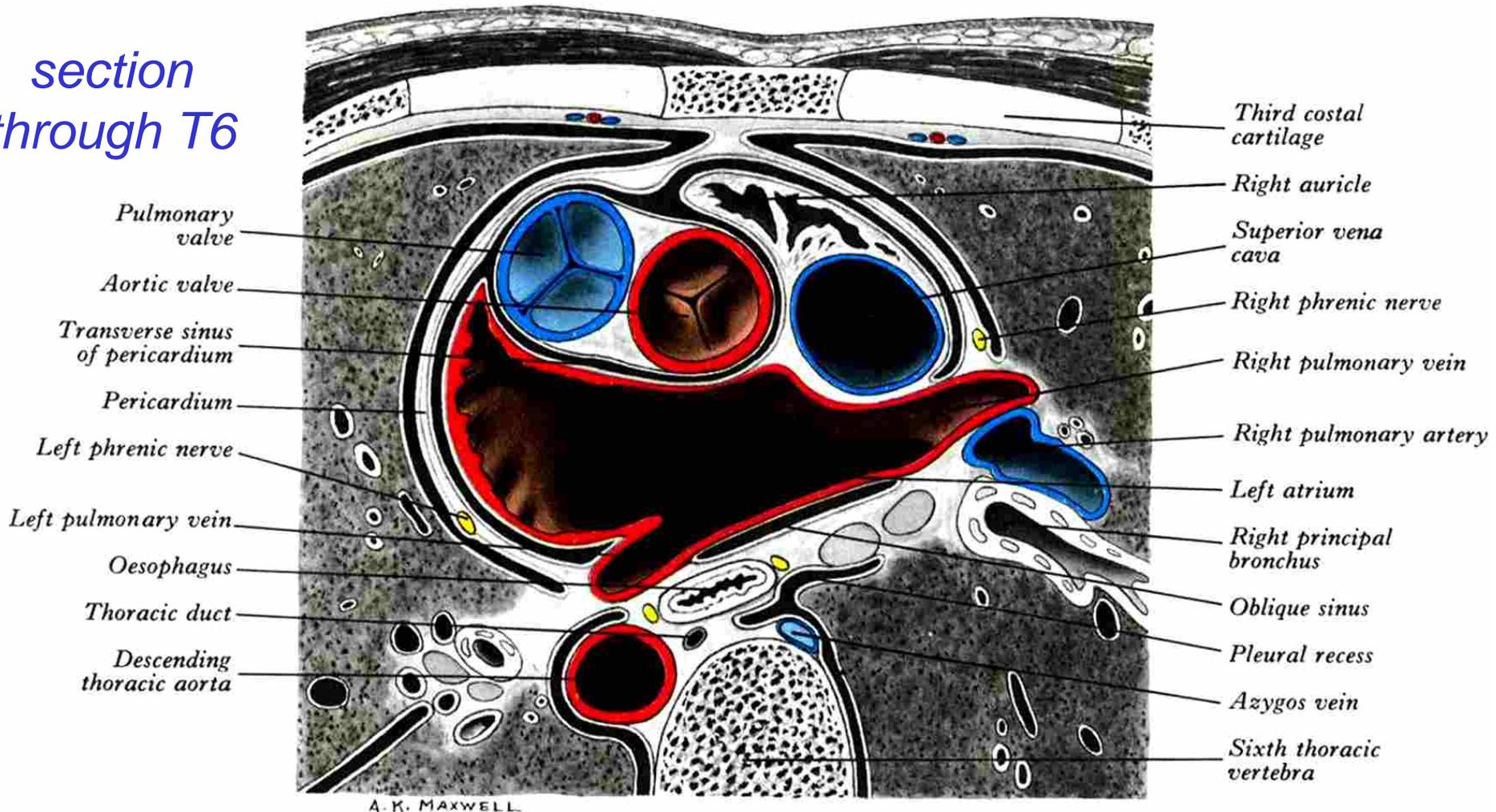
Anatomical Relations of Esophagus

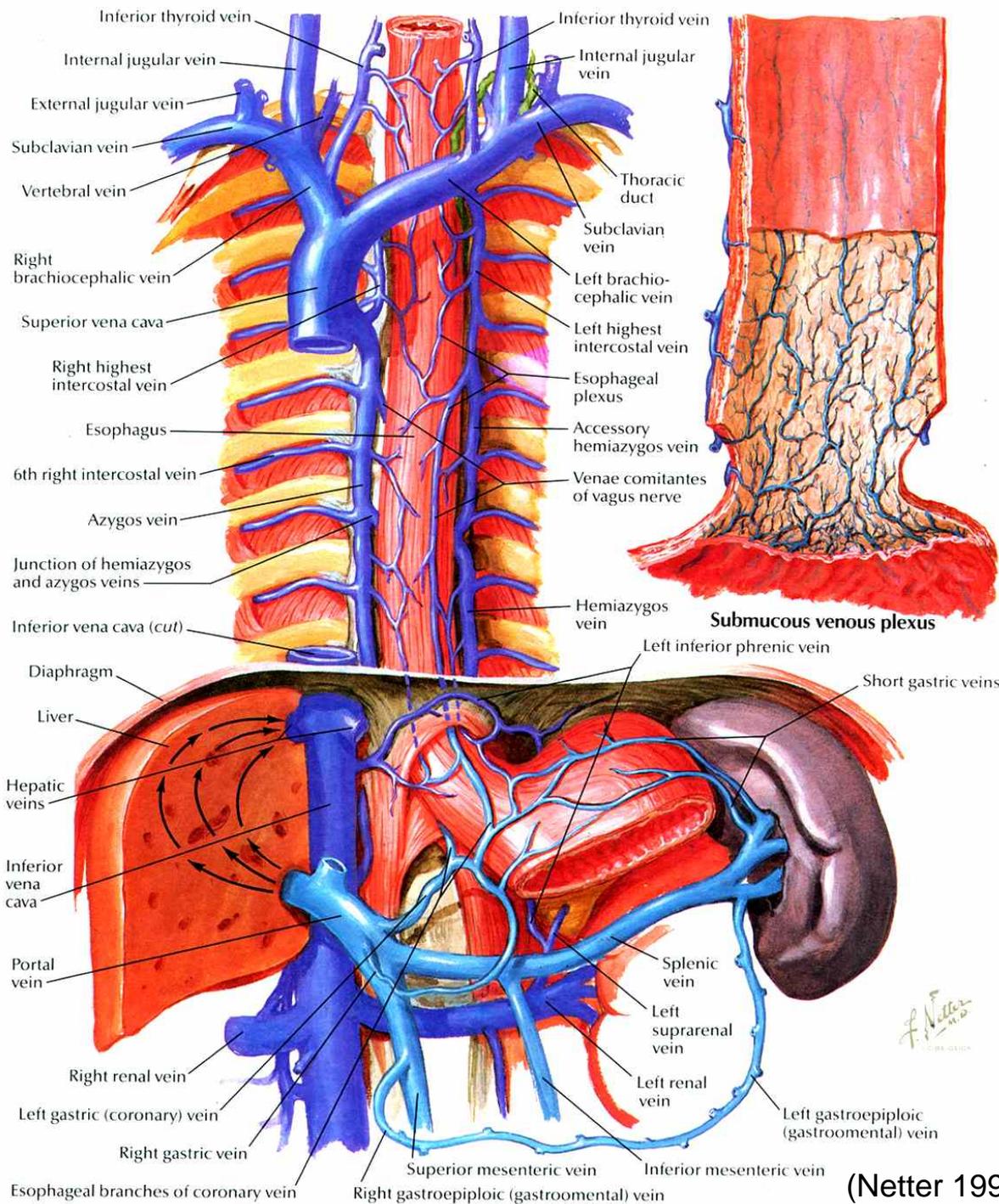
*section
through T5*



Anatomical Relations of Esophagus

*section
through T6*





Esophageal Veins

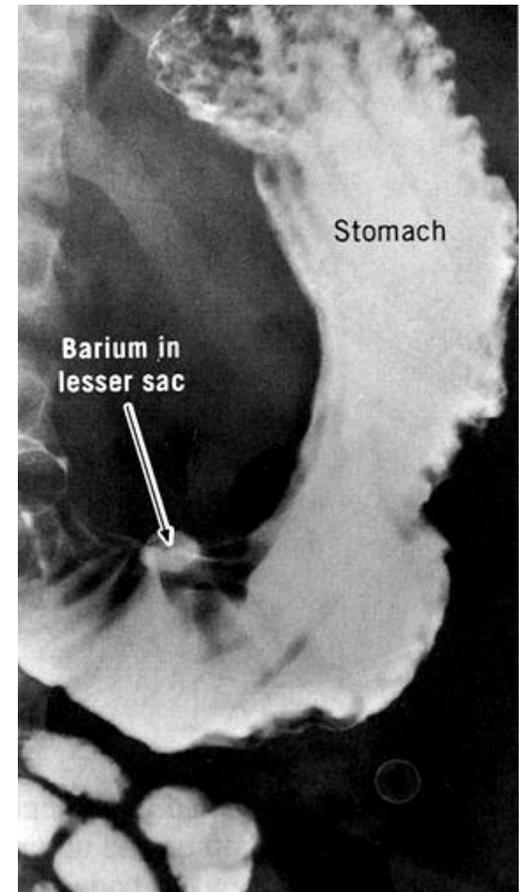
- Distribution of tumor emboli: link between lymphatic & arterial systems
- Two routes
 - Esophageal vv. drain into SVC via azygous & hemiazygous
 - Esophageal vv. drain into portal v. via branches of left gastric v. (a “portal-caval anastomosis”)

Case Presentation

A 36-year-old teacher has, for the past two years, been suffering increasingly from periodic attacks of nausea, heartburn, and epigastric pain, all of which were relieved by food and antacids. The illness became acute recently when straining to reach an object after a heavy lunch. Agonizing abdominal pain prompted a call for an ambulance.

Examination: The pain is focused in the epigastrium, is constant, and occasionally excruciating. His breathing is shallow, and the abdomen does not participate in respiration. The abdomen is very rigid and tender, particularly in the epigastric and left hypochondriac regions.

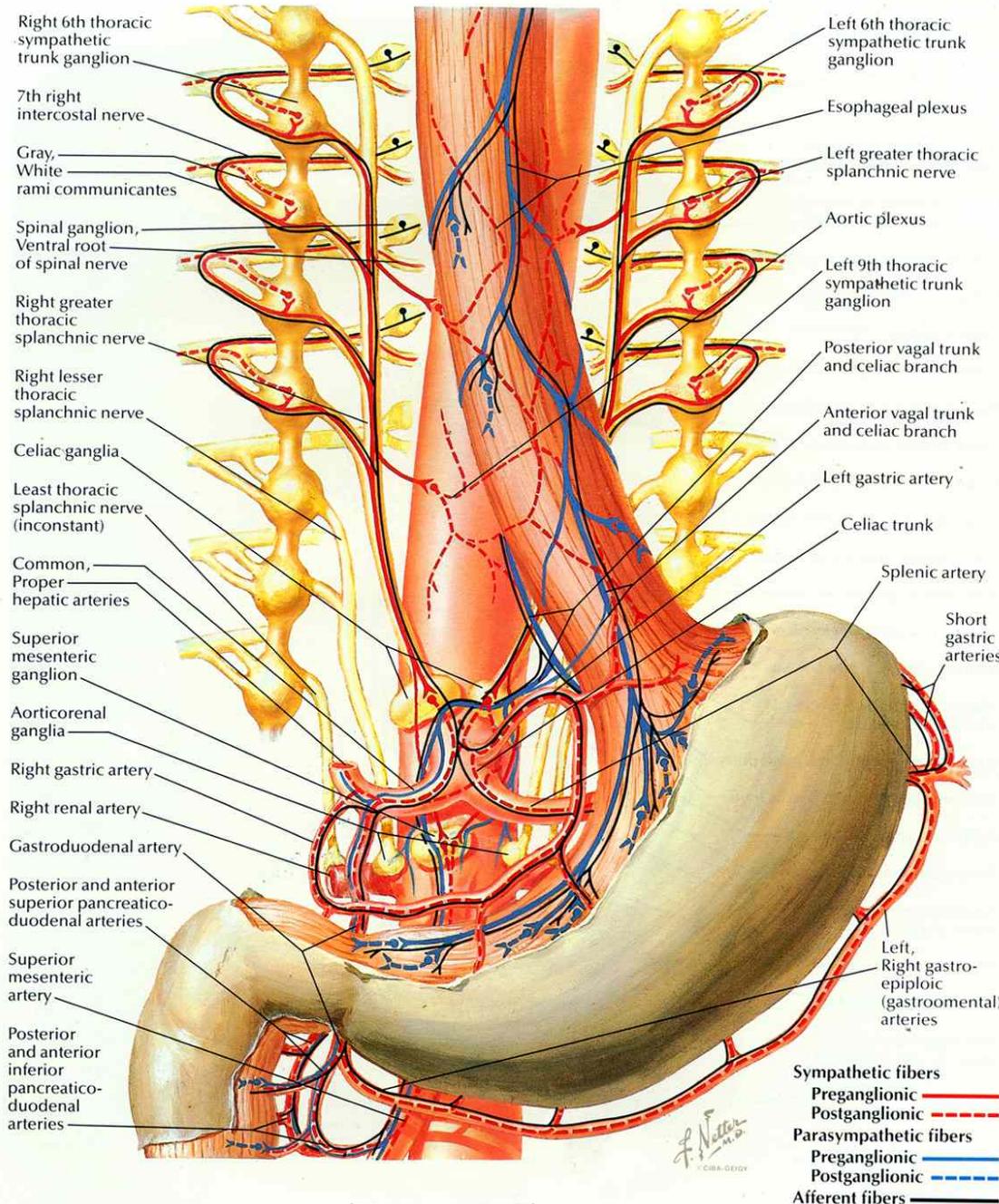
Preliminary Diagnosis:
acute perforation of a gastric (or duodenal) ulcer



Questions

1. What causes the rigidity of the abdominal wall and the costal nature of the patient's respiration?
2. What is the anatomical basis for the difference in pain sensation before and after the perforation event?

Stomach Afferents

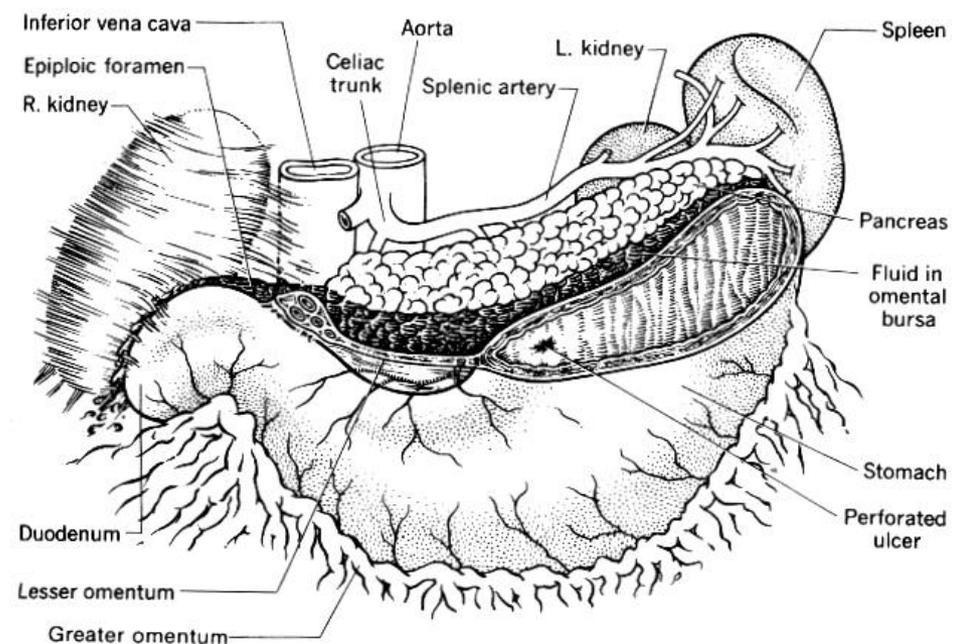
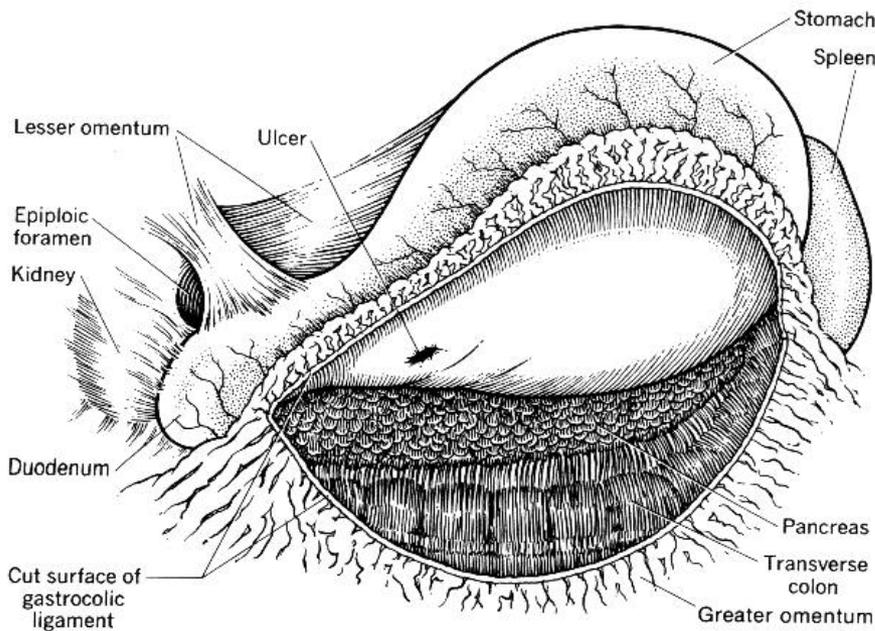


- Chronic pain is visceral
 - Visceral afferents run with sympathetic efferents
 - Through celiac plexus and ganglion, greater splanchnic n., chain ganglion, white ramus communicans, dorsal root ganglion, to dorsal horn of cord
 - Referred (roughly) to T6–T9 dermatomes
- Acute pain is somatic
 - Irritation of parietal peritoneum T6–T9

(Netter 1997)

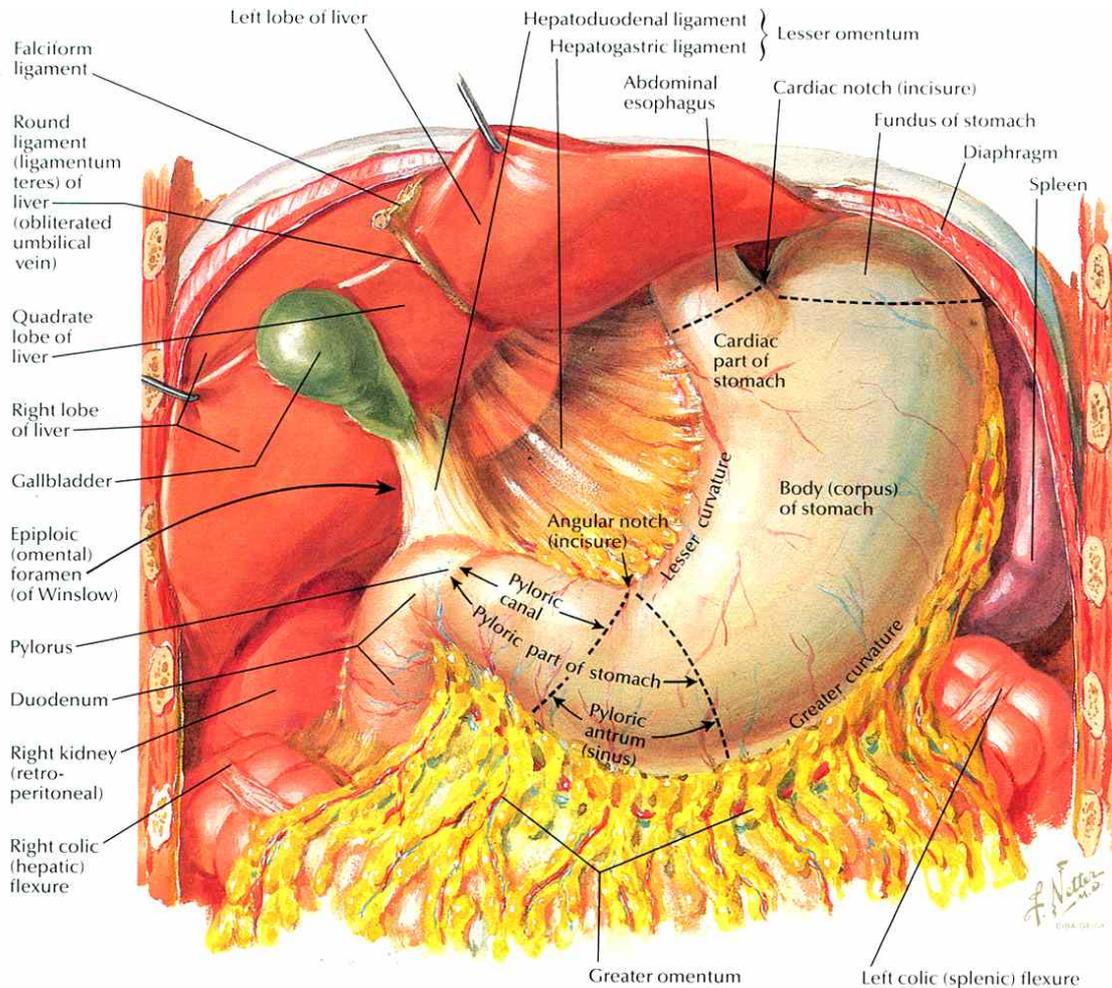
Case Presentation (cont.)

Therapy and further course: During surgery it was discovered that the general peritoneal cavity shows the presence of moderate amounts of turbid fluid and food particles. No signs of a ruptured ulcer on the duodenum or anterior wall of the stomach are observed. The omental bursa (lesser peritoneal sac) is entered via an incision in the gastrocolic ligament. A considerable amount of food is found in the omental bursa. The stomach is turned upward and the perforated ulcer is visualized, removed, and the defect closed.



Questions

3. If the ulceration was into the lesser peritoneal sac, why was there extraneous material in the greater sac?
4. Which organ is most apt to be invaded if an ulcer on the posterior wall of the stomach slowly perforates through the gastric wall?
5. Which major artery would be in danger of severe hemorrhage in case of Question 4?
6. Which vessels are in danger during incision of the gastrocolic ligament?



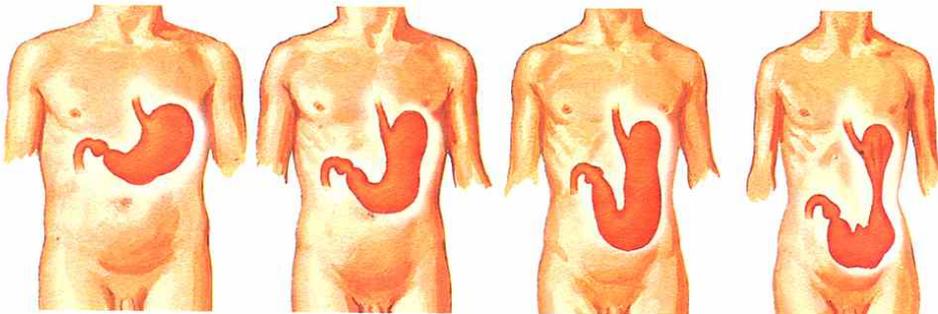
Stomach Anatomy

- Regions of stomach
 - Cardiac
 - Fundus
 - Corpus
 - Pyloric: antrum, canal, sphincter

- Lesser & greater omenta

- Winslow's foramen: communication of lesser & greater sacs

Variations in position and contour of stomach in relation to body habitus



Hypertonic stomach

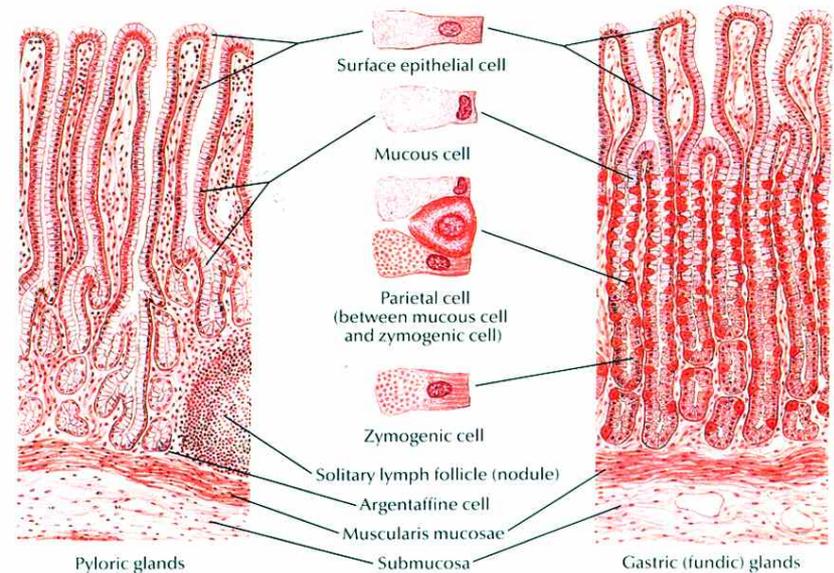
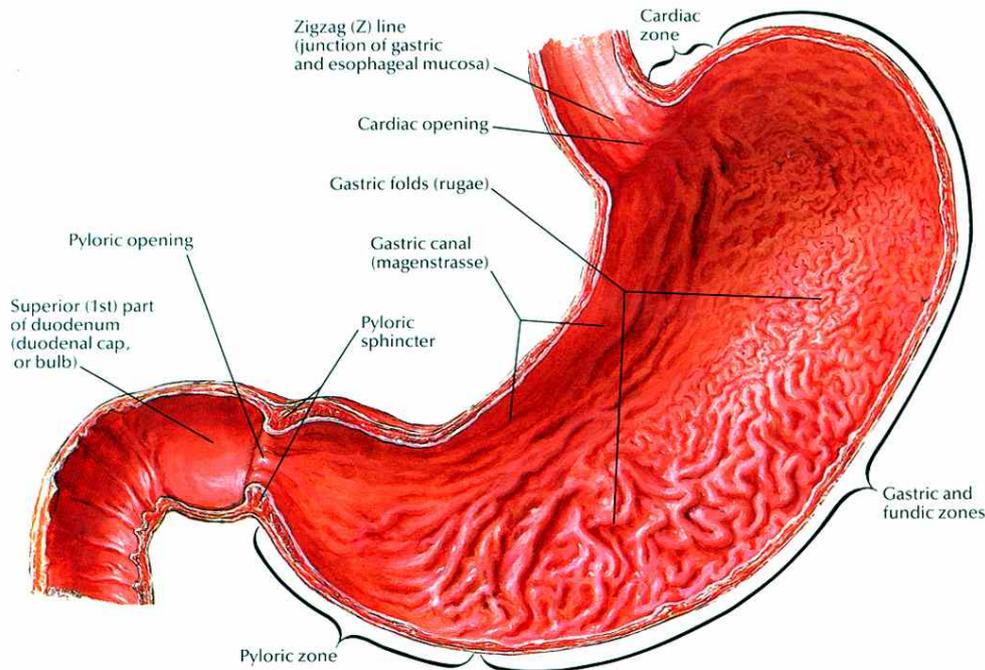
Orthotonic stomach

Hypotonic stomach

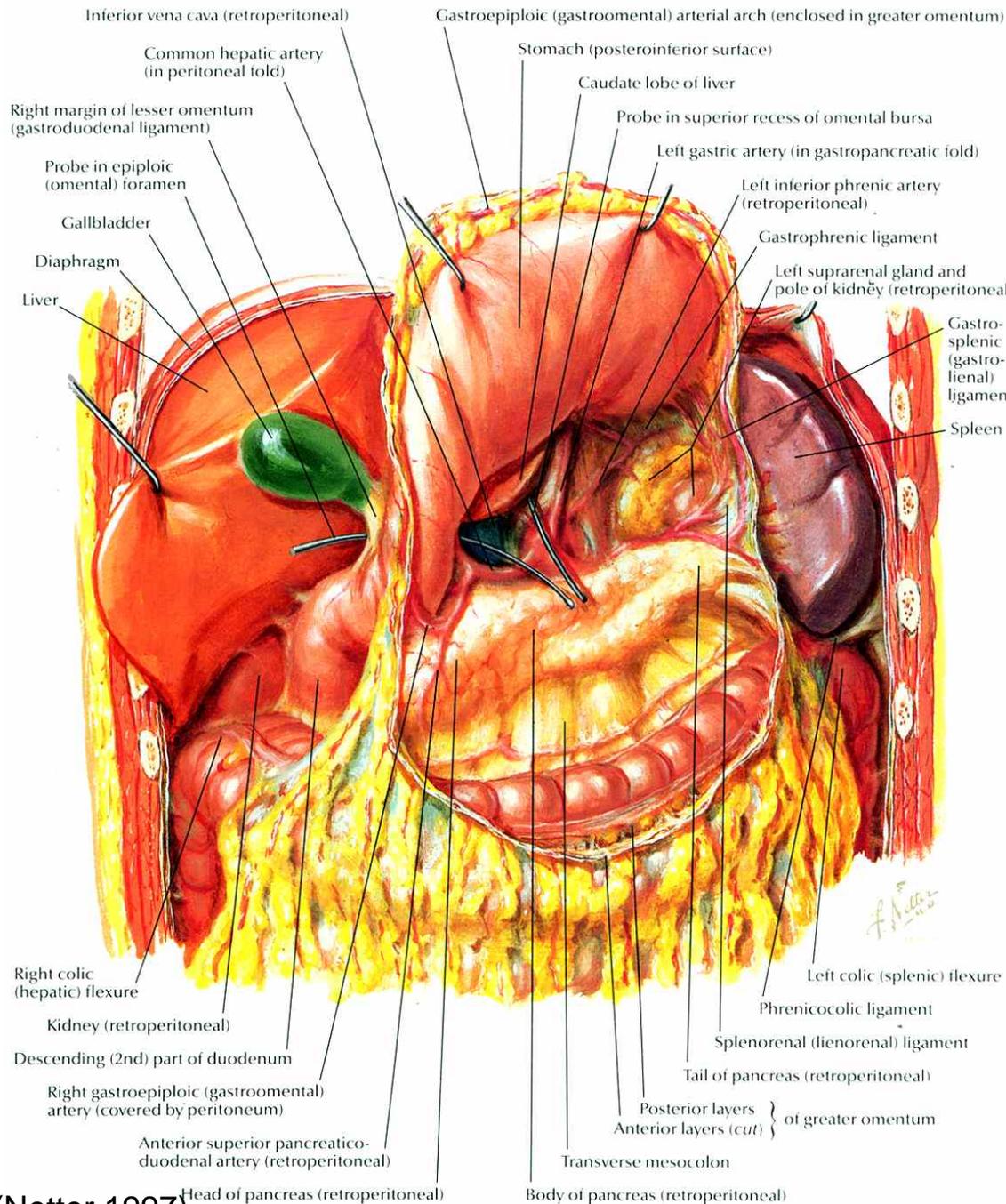
Atonic stomach

Stomach Histology

- Zones: cardiac, fundic, pyloric
- Glands in all zones have mucous cells and enteroendocrine cells
- Fundic glands
 - Parietal (oxyntic) cells: HCl, Intrinsic factor
 - Chief (zymogenic) cells: pepsinogen, rennin, lipases
 - Mucous neck cells
 - Enteroendocrine cells: gastrin, cholecystikinin, secretin, serotonin, glucagon

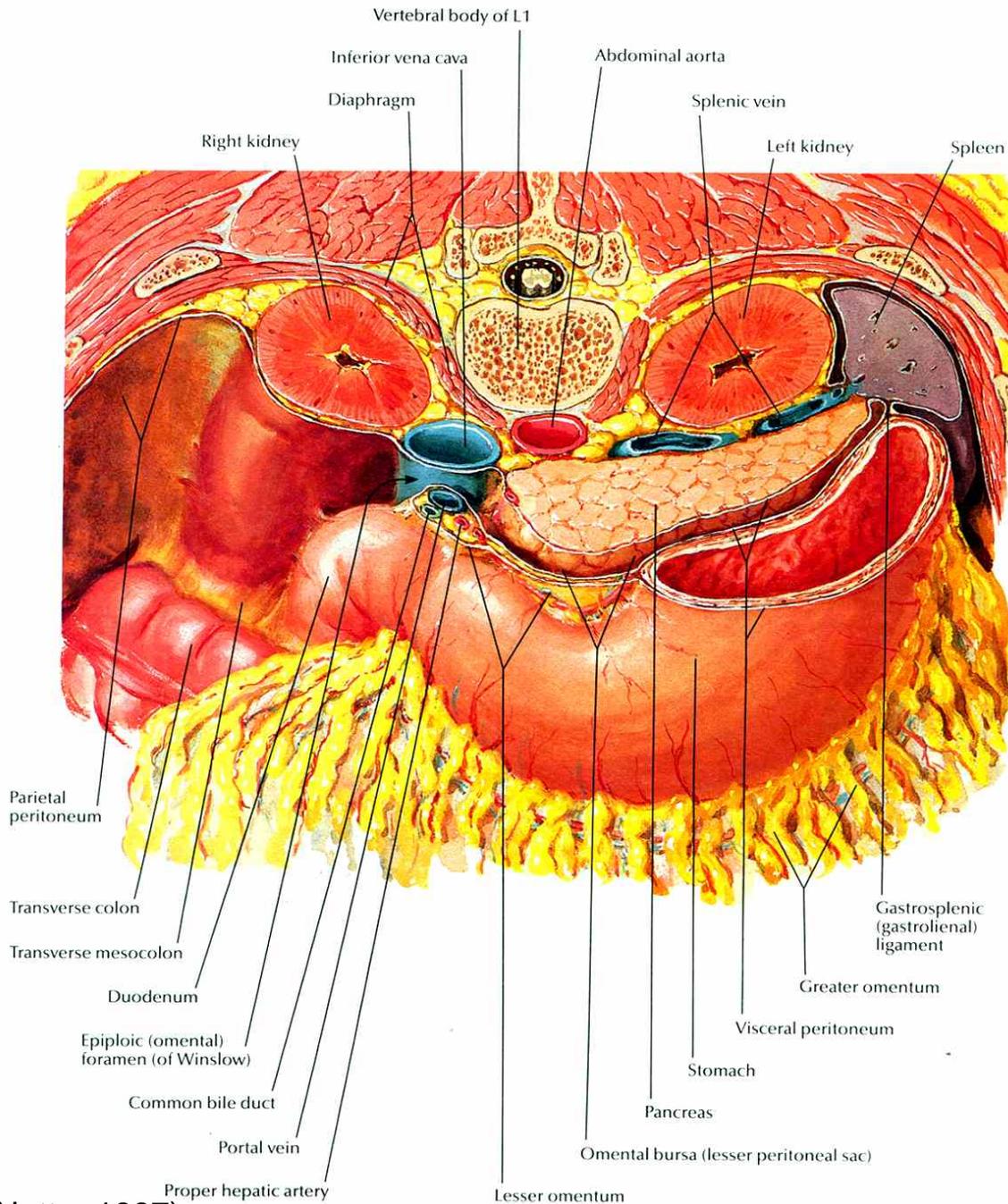


Omental Bursa 1



- Omental bursa = lesser sac of peritoneum
- Relationship with stomach, pancreas, spleen (& gastrolial ligament), transverse colon, liver
- Branches of celiac a.

Omental Bursa 2



- Omental bursa = lesser sac of peritoneum
- Relationship with stomach, pancreas, spleen (& gastrosplenic ligament), kidney
- Hepatoduodenal ligament
 - borders Winslow's foramen
 - contents: portal v., common bile duct, proper hepatic a.

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