



UNIVERSITY OF BABYLON HAMMURABI MEDICAL COLLEGE



GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

S4-PHASE 1

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DR.SUHAD KAHDUM AL-SADOON

F.I.B.M.S. (SURG.) , M.B.CH.B

Suhad.K.Ali@gmail.Com



AIMS

1. Common *disease affecting each part of GIT*
 2. Introduce structural disruption seen in some common disorders and diseases.
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DISORDERS OF THE OESOPHAGUS

DYSPHAGIA

it is difficultly swallowing.

may be caused by problems with the oesophagus, e.g. musculature, obstruction by tumour or neurological, e.g. a stroke.

tumours of the oesophagus:

- high up are squamous cell carcinoma,
- lower down are adenocarcinomas

Acid Reflux – Sphincter between the oesophagus and the stomach is weak, acid refluxes into the oesophagus and causes irritation and pain (heartburn).

Chronic oesophagitis (*reflux of acidic gastric content – reflux oesophagitis*).

Barrett's oesophagus.

It is a condition in which an abnormal columnar epithelium **replaces** the stratified squamous epithelium that normally lines the distal esophagus, results from prolonged reflux due to incompetent lower oesophageal sphincter

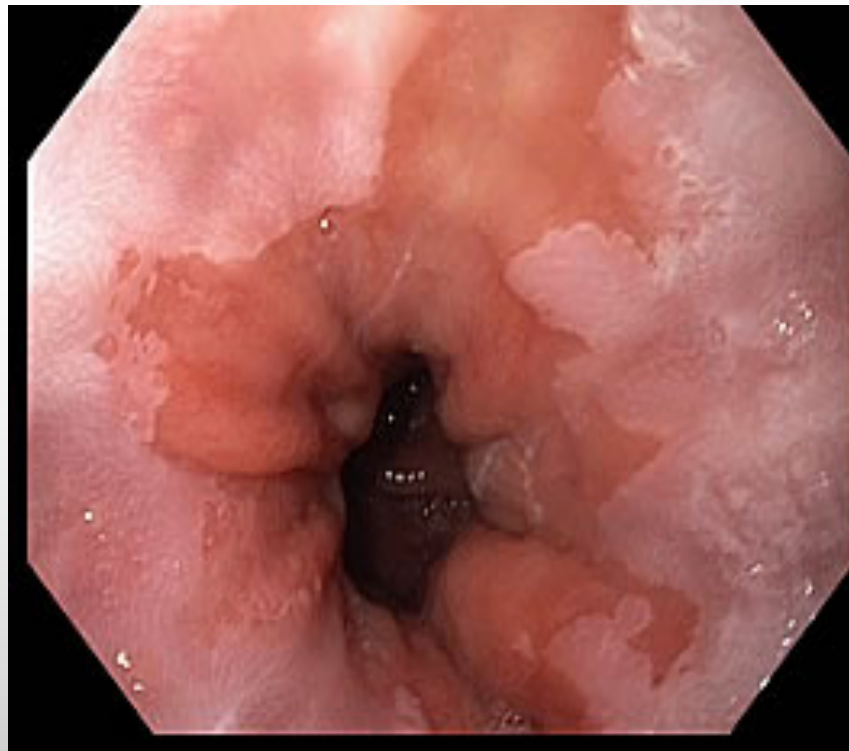
it is a premalignant condition.

ENDOSCOPIC TOUR IMAGE

NORMAL ESOPHAGUS

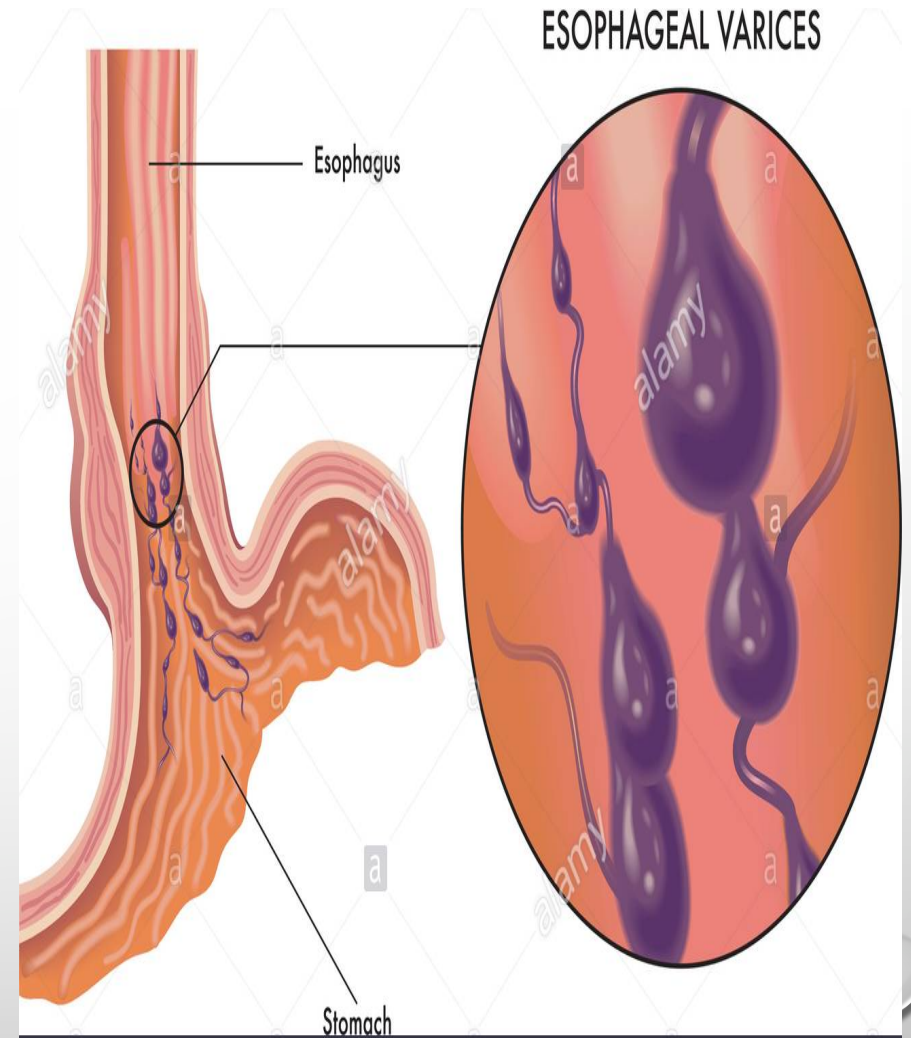


BARRET'S ESOPHAGUS



OESOPHAGEAL VARICES

Portal venous system is overloaded due to cirrhosis, blood is diverted to the oesophagus through connecting vessels. This leads to the dilation of sub mucosal veins in the lower part of the oesophagus



Common disorders of the stomach

Gastritis (inflammation of gastric tissue)

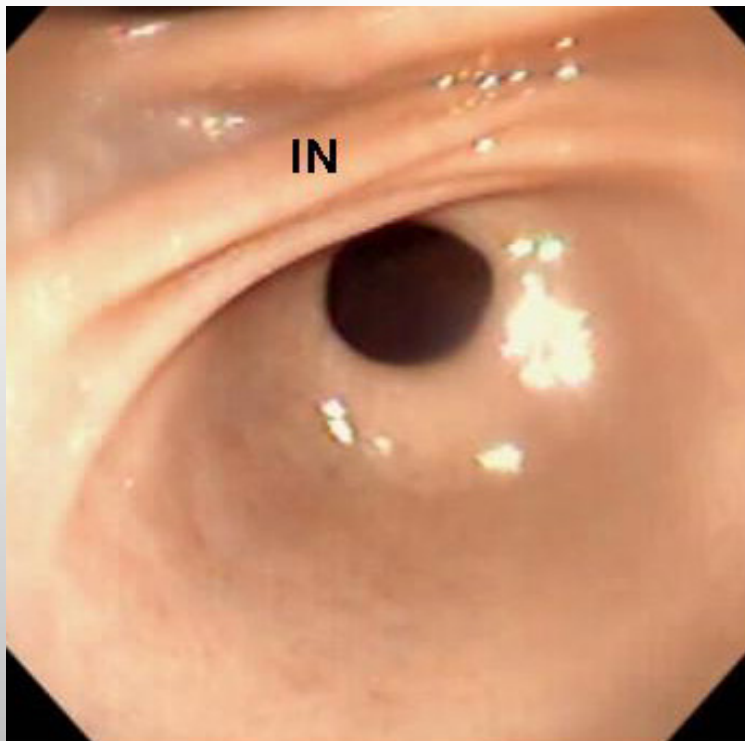
damage or erosion of mucosa

ulceration – persistent erosion; ulcers may haemorrhage, perforate or heal by fibrosis, may develop to malignant.

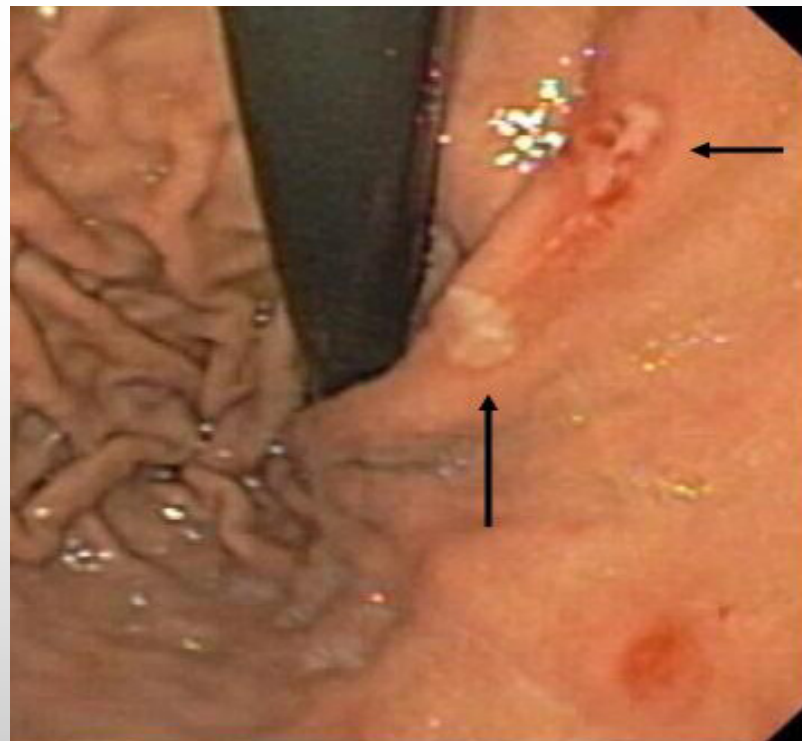


ENDOSCOPY TOUR OF STOMACH

NORMAL PYLORUS



GASTRIC ULCER



COMMON DISORDERS OF THE INTESTINES

Duodenal ulcers due to acid chyme unprotective mucosa

DUODENUM -NORMAL

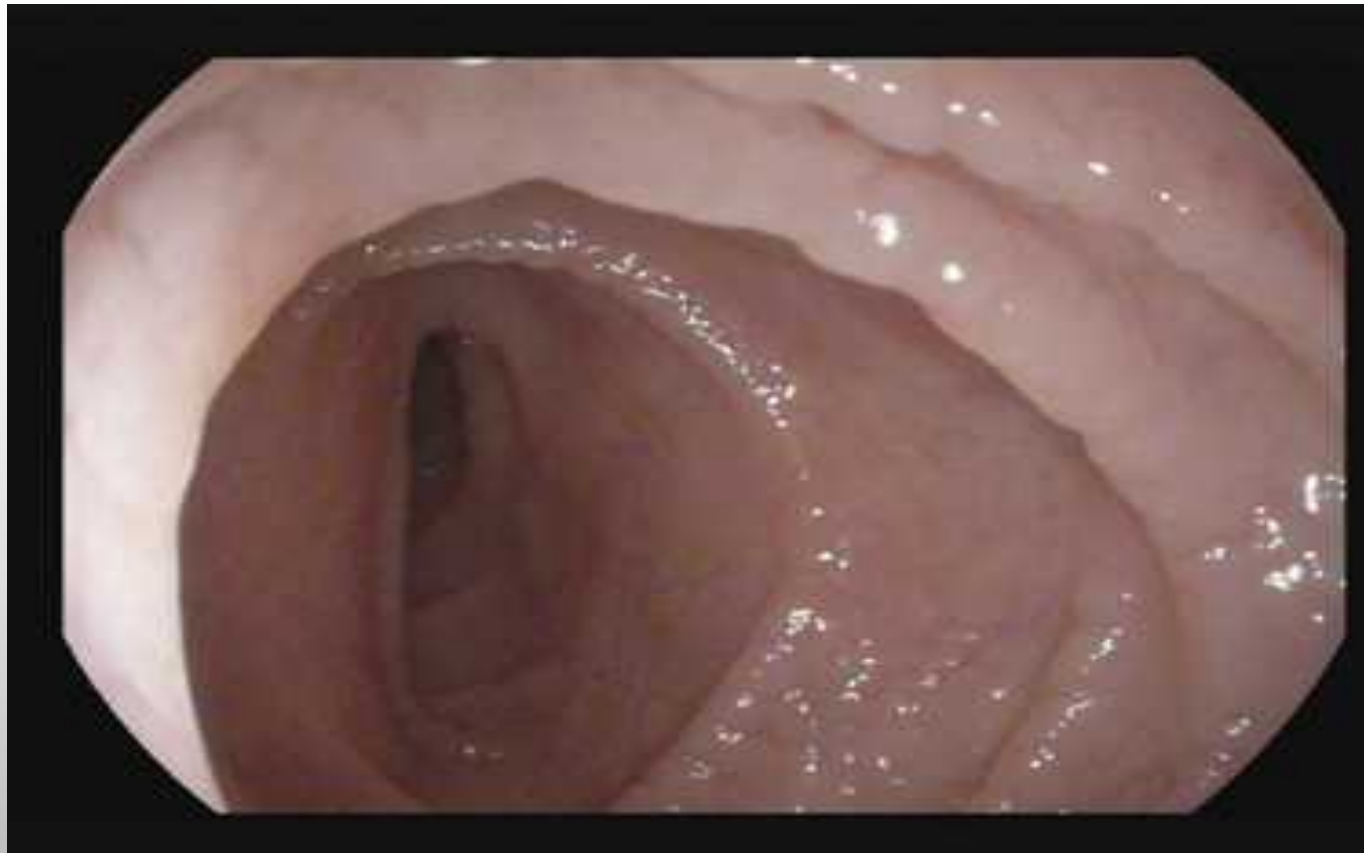


DUODENAL ULCER



COELIAC DISEASE

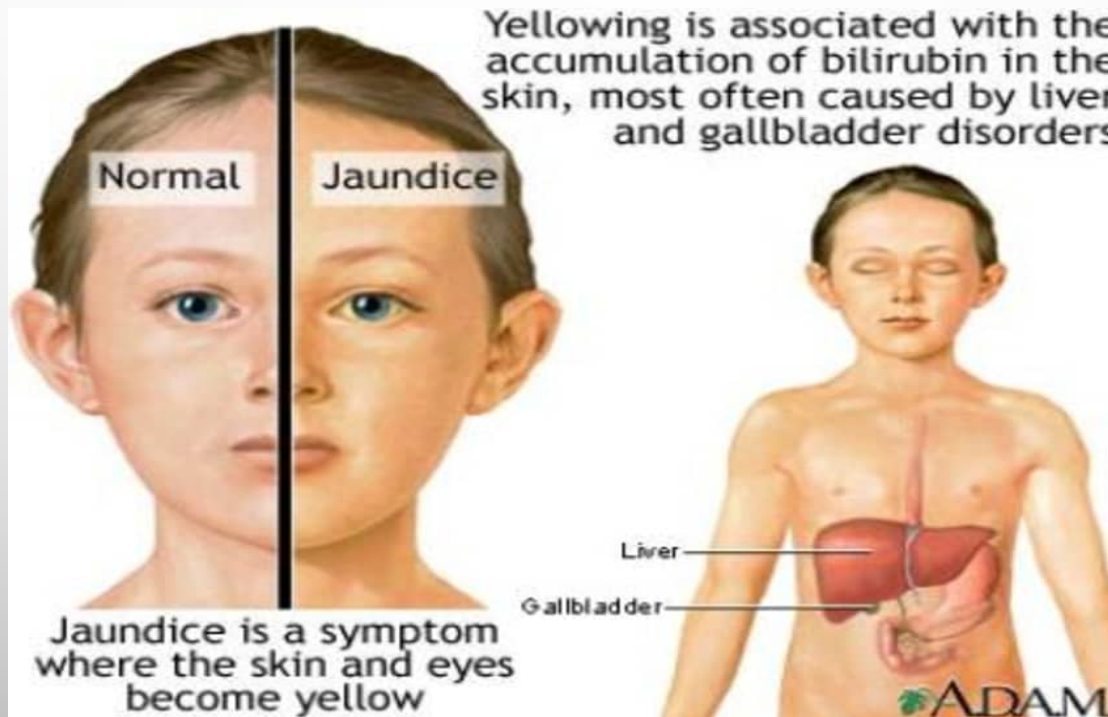
Mucosal villi damage; leads to malabsorption > diarrhoea



JAUNDICE

The liver excretes *bilirubin*, a breakdown product of haemoglobin. If the liver cannot excrete bilirubin then this will accumulate in the blood .condition called Jaundice

If build up of bilirubin is due to excess haemoglobin breakdown it is pre-hepatic jaundice. If build up of bilirubin is due to bile duct obstruction and back up of bile causing liver damage it is post-hepatic or obstructive jaundice

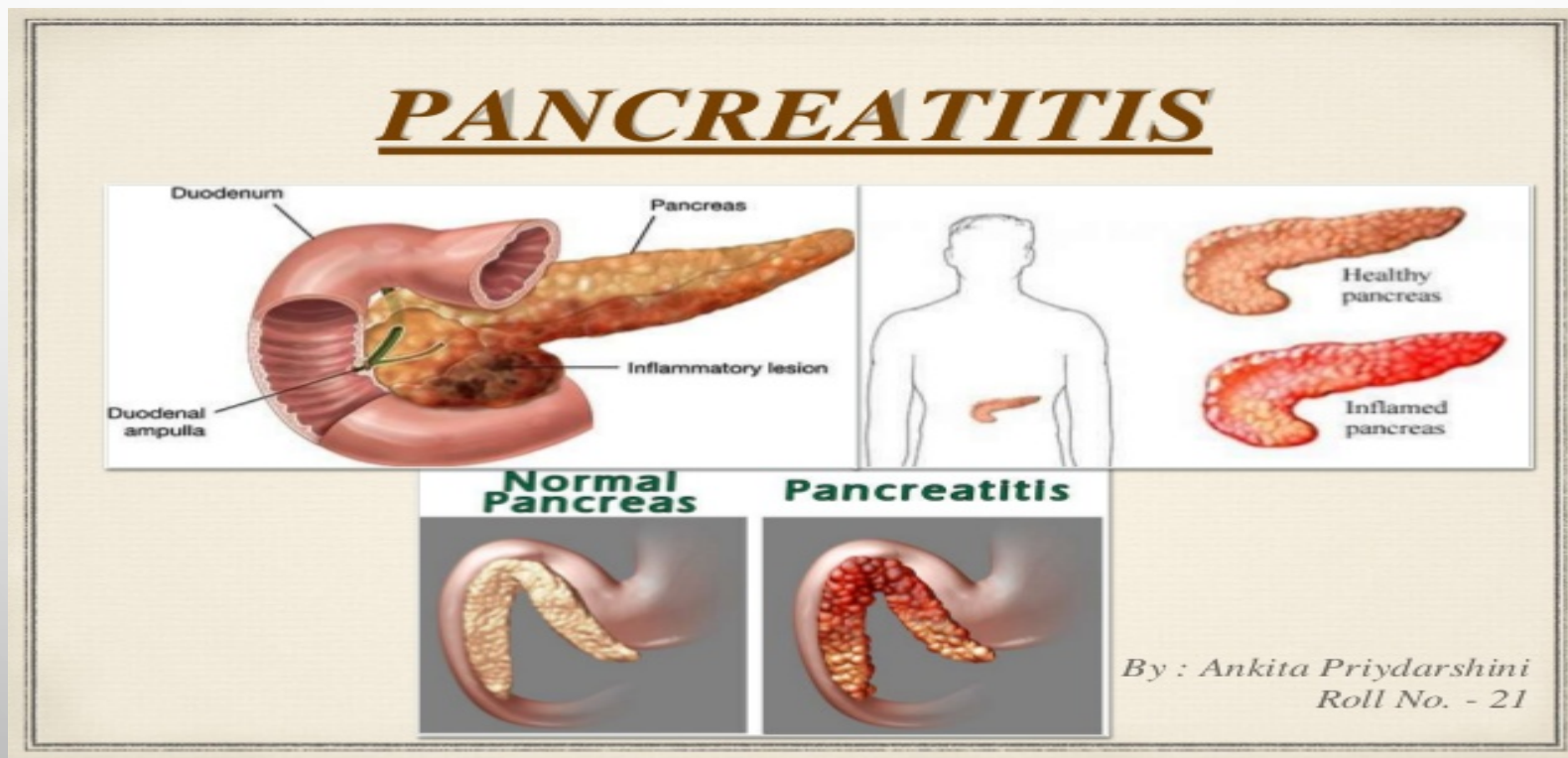


Gallstones Precipitation of bile acids and cholesterol in the bladder forms gall stones. Often asymptomatic, but may move within the gall bladder causing painful **biliary colic**, or move to obstruct biliary outflow. Tumours of the pancreas may also obstruct outflow.



Malabsorption – Several conditions affect how well the intestines can absorb things.

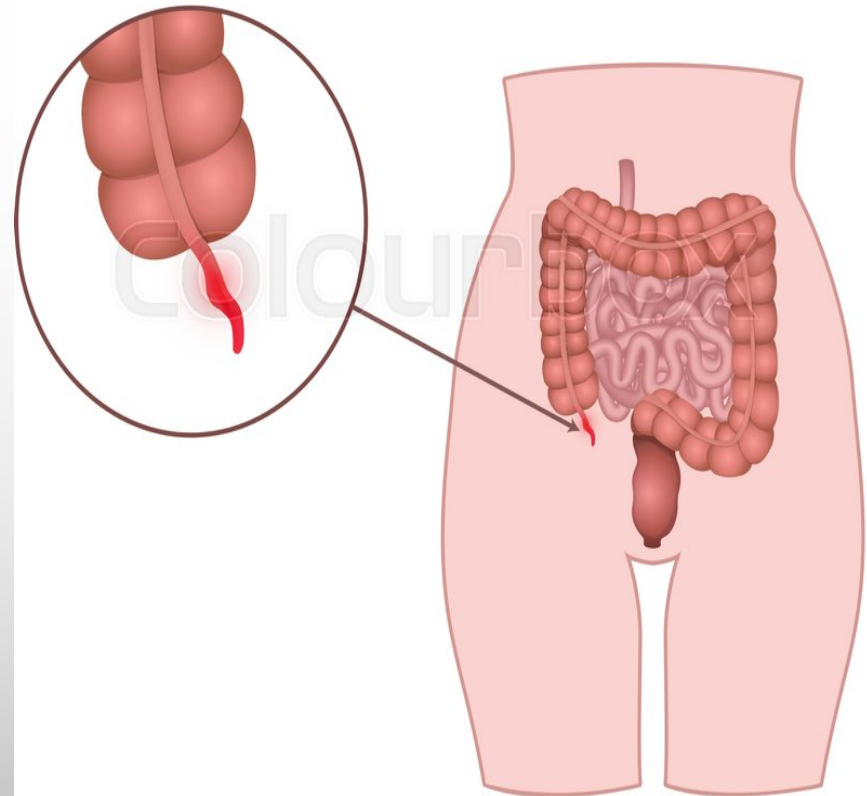
Pancreatitis – inflamed pancreas, causes considerable pain. Characterised by the release of amylases into the blood stream



Appendicitis

Inflammation of the appendix, presents as a sharp pain in the side at the same level as T10, which localises to the right lower Quadrant

APPENDICITIS (inflammation of the appendix)



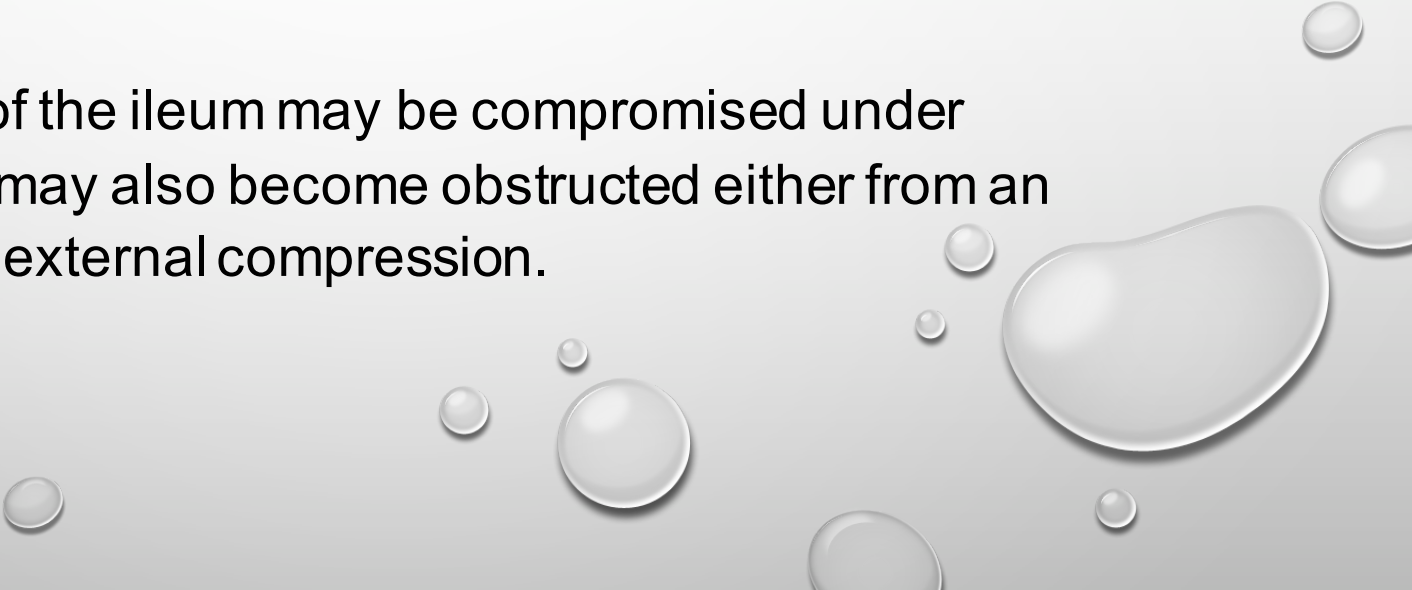


PERITONITIS

Inflammation of the peritoneum

PARALYTIC ILEUS

Occur due to motility of the ileum may be compromised under some circumstances, may also become obstructed either from an internal obstruction or external compression.



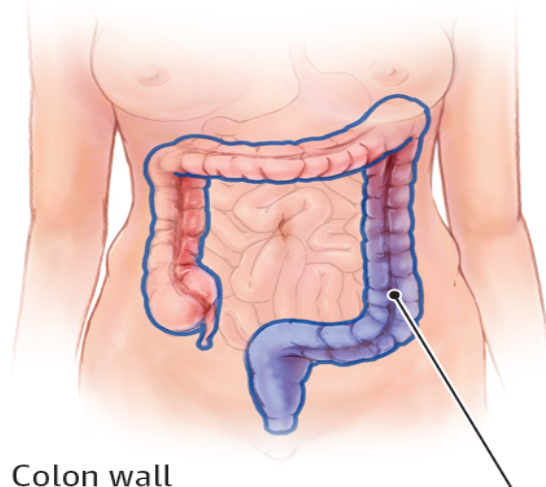
INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

CROHN'S DISEASE

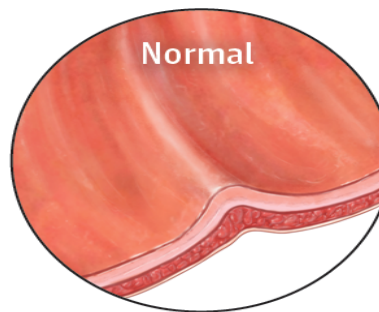
Inflammatory condition affecting small & large intestine in patches ; affects areas with high lymphoid tissue(e.G. Terminal ileum) ,effect full thickness of the wall

ULCERATIVE COLITIS Affects only the large bowel mucosa , not effect full thickness of wall

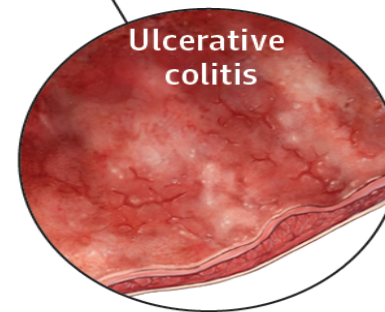
Ulcerative colitis typically begins in the rectum and may extend continuously to involve the entire colon.



Colon wall



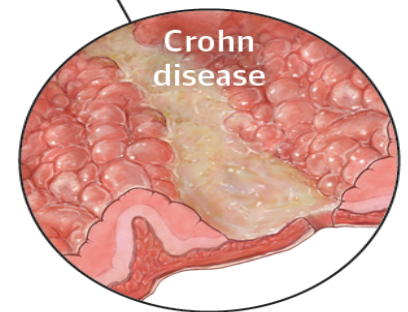
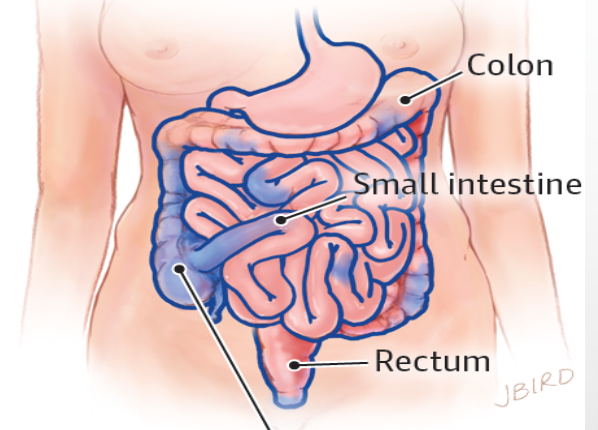
Normal



Ulcerative colitis

Ulcerative colitis usually affects only the inner layer of the bowel wall.

Crohn disease most commonly involves the end of the small intestine and beginning of the colon and may affect any part of the GI tract in a patchy pattern.

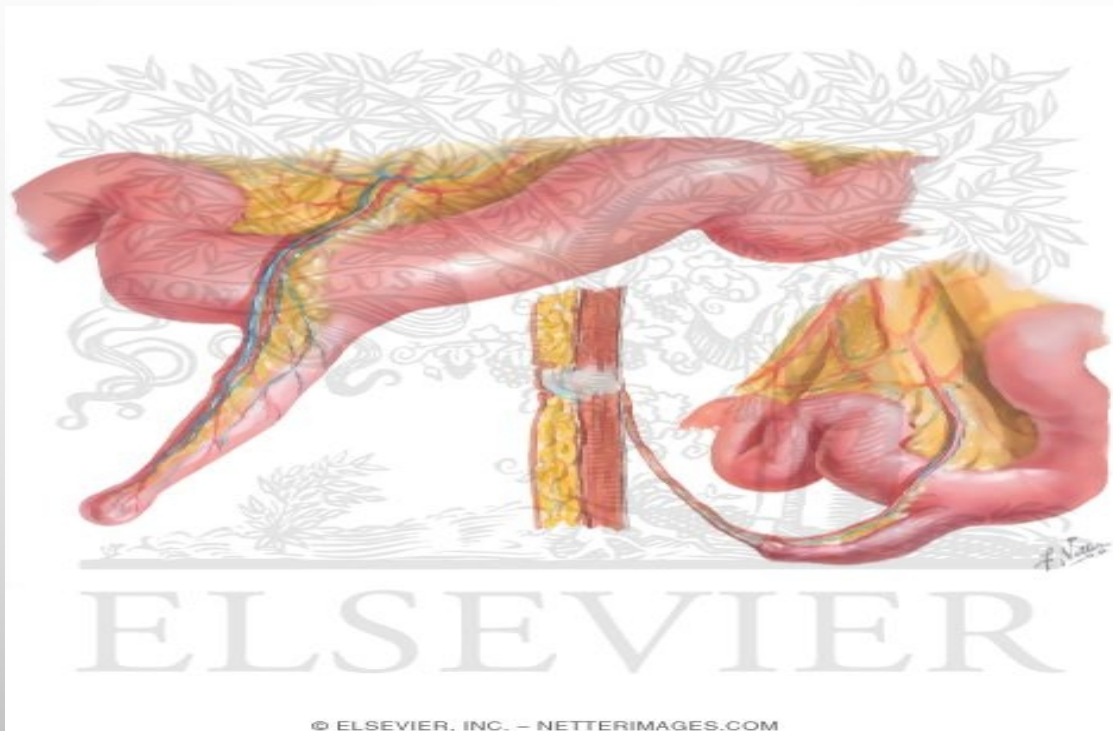


Crohn disease

Crohn disease may affect all layers of the bowel wall.

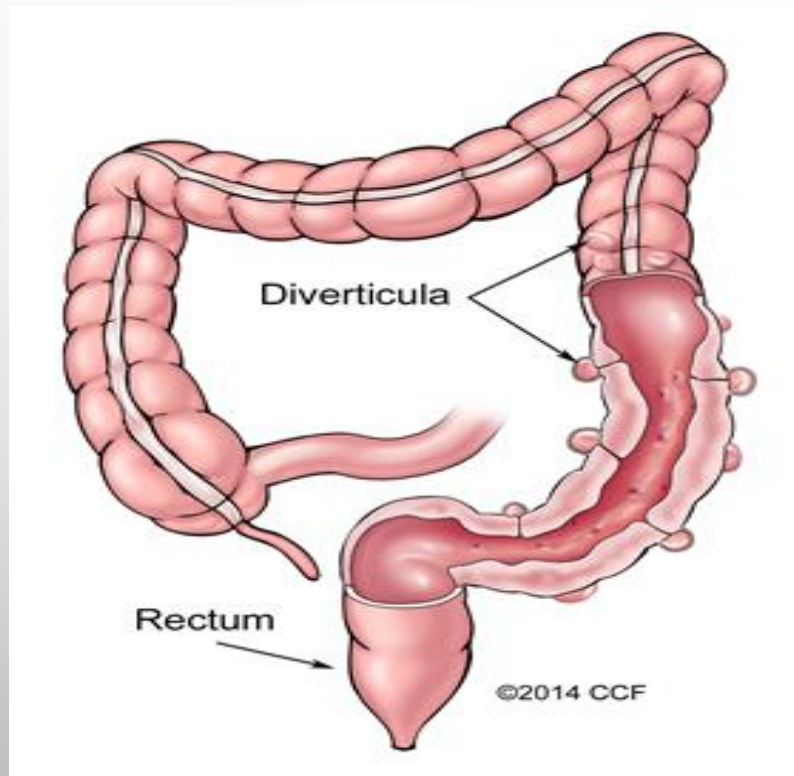
MECKELS' DIVERTICULUM

A pouch in the lower part of the small intestine.
It can produce ectopic gastric mucosa that may then produce gastric acid, causing irritation.



DIVERTICULAR DISEASE

- Outpouching of the mucosa due to pressure is too high in the colon in the descending & sigmoid colon

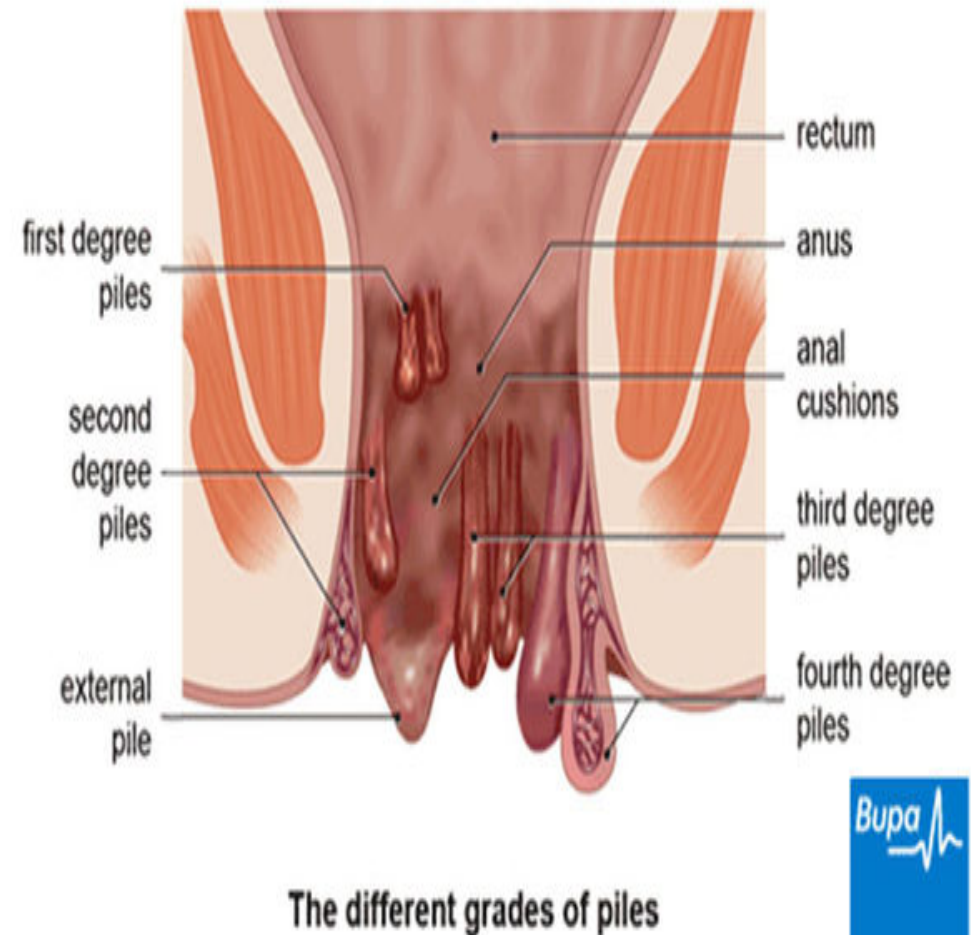



• **Acute blockage of small intestines**

Present with pain (in their back), vomiting and bloating.

HAEMORRHOIDS

Vascular structures in the anal canal that aid with stool control. When they become swollen and inflamed they are painful, itchy and blood may be present in stool.






Prolapse Means 'to fall out of place'. Prolapse is
A condition where organs fall down or slip out of place. E.G.
The rectum can prolapse

Colo-Rectal Cancer

The large intestine is a common site of malignancies, and
colo-rectal cancer is a major cause of mortality



THANK YOU

