

Gastrointrotology



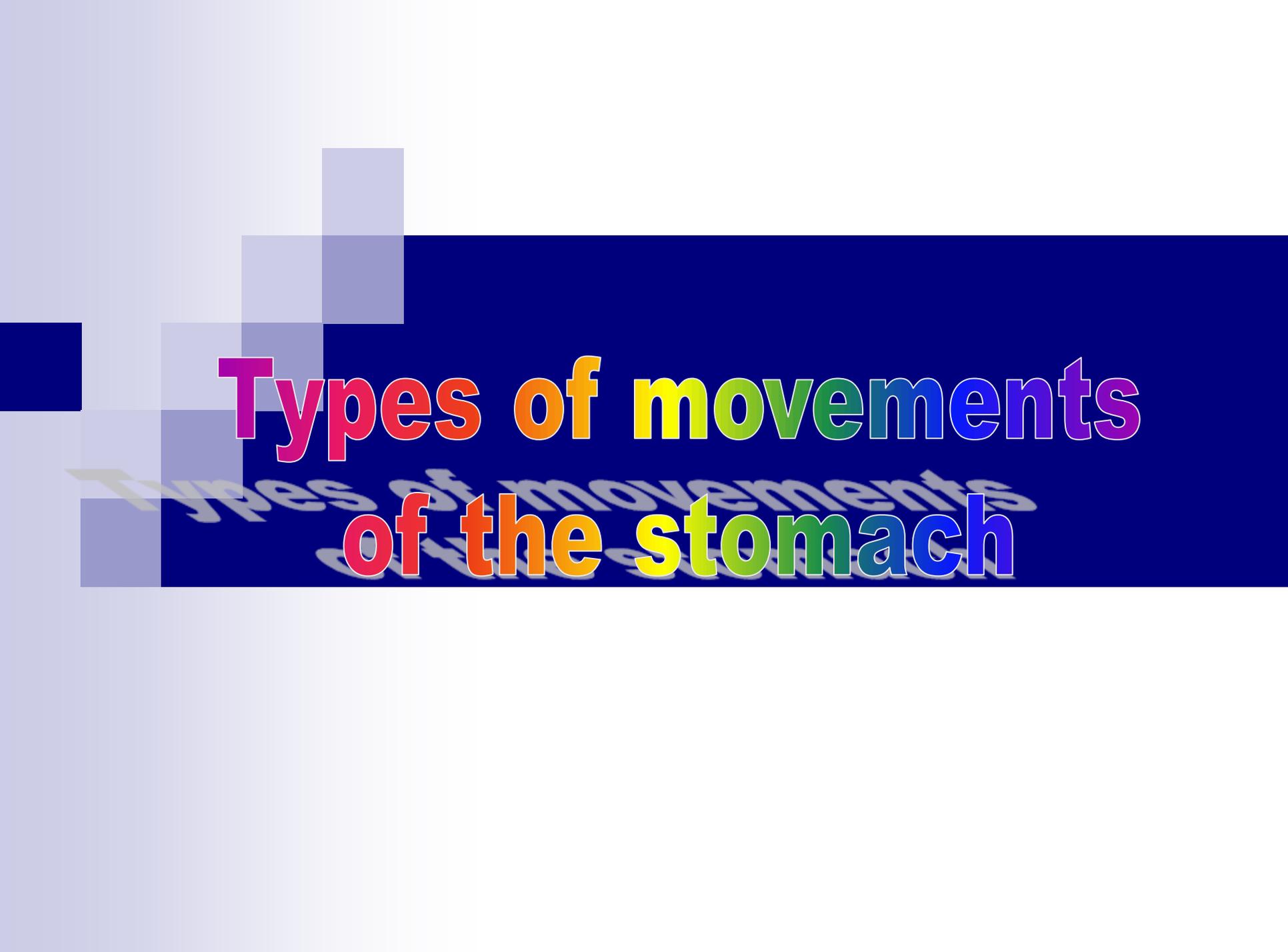
By

Dr\ Nour A. Mohammed

Mutah school of medicine

Lecture 2





Types of movements of the stomach

- **Anatomy.**

Functionally stomach is divided into:

Proximal motor unit

- formed of fundus & body.
- thin wall
- reservoir for food

Distal motor unit

- Antrum & pylorus.
- thick wall.
- mixes & empties food.

Tonic gastric waves

- Regular weak contractions (3 waves/min) which take place mainly in the fundus to maintain the intragastric pressure & mix gastric secretion with food.

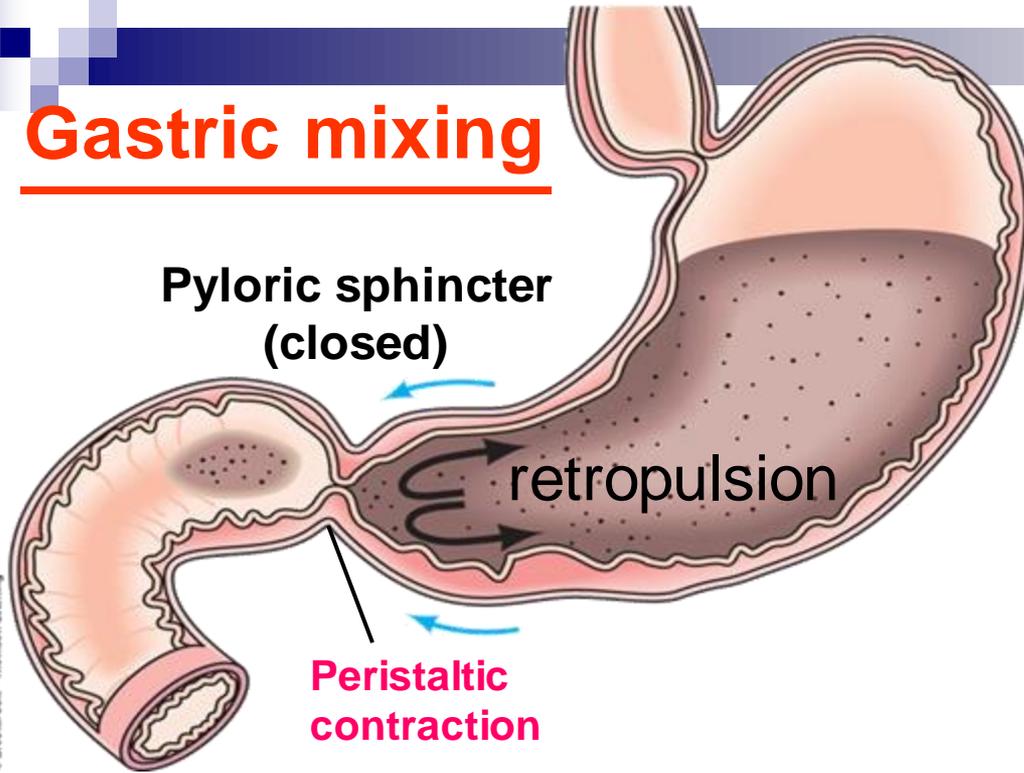
Receptive relaxation

- It is a reflex relaxation of **the fundus and body** to receive the bolus of food.
- Initiated by vagal reflexes (conditioned and unconditioned).

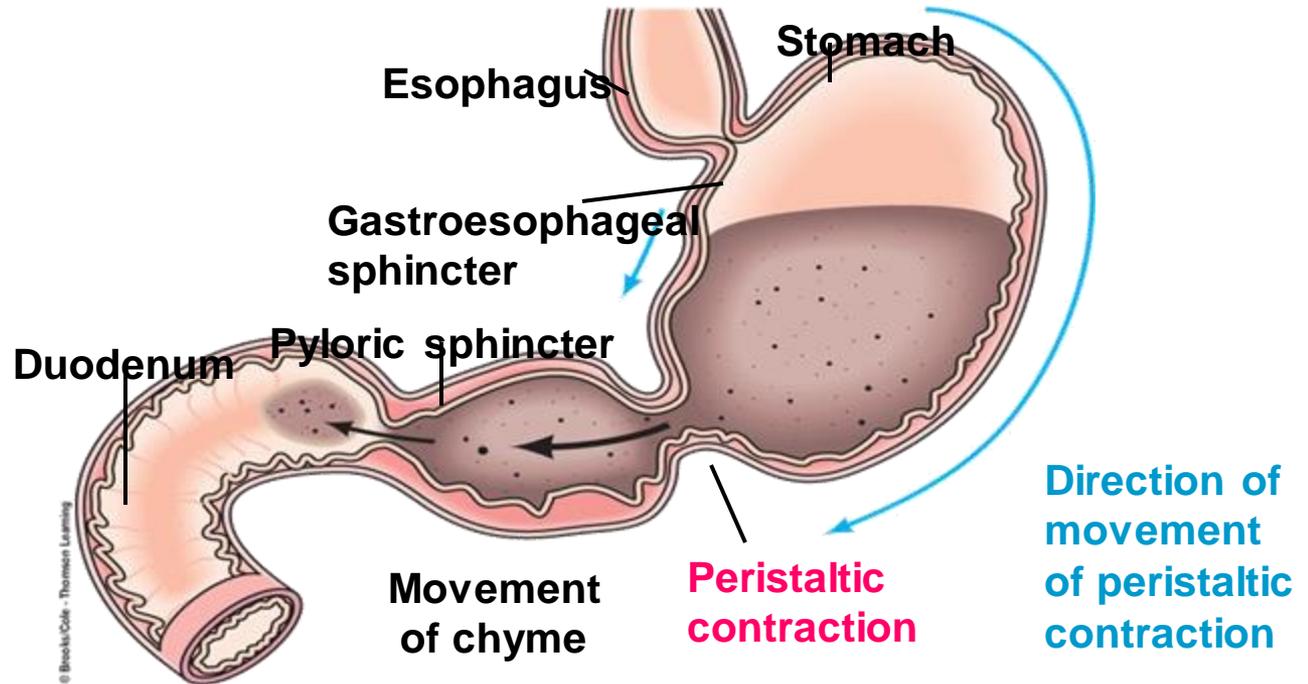
Peristaltic movement

- Distension of stomach by food → stimulate stretch receptors → vago – vagal reflex peristalsis **at the middle of stomach** and proceeds **toward the pyloric antrum** with gradual increase in strength leading to:
 - *- Grinding of food to fine particles.
 - *- Emptying of fine particles into the duodenum (*propulsive movements*).
 - *- Peristalsis in opposite direction from pyloric antrum to fundus (Antiperistalsis) → *pyloric mill* for mixing of food with gastric secretion.

Gastric mixing



Gastric emptying



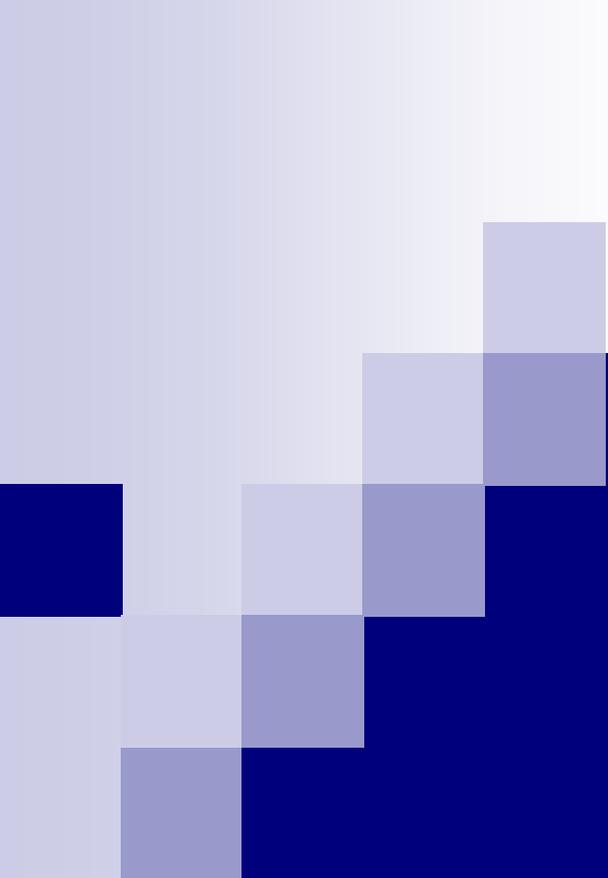
Hunger

contractions:

- Fasting $\xrightarrow{12h}$ hypoglycemia \rightarrow activation of the feeding center in hypothalamus \rightarrow
- Sends impulse to cortex \rightarrow hunger sensation.
- Sends impulse to **vagal nucleus** \rightarrow hunger strong painful contraction **near the fundus**
- They start slowly, then increase \rightarrow tetanic contraction for 2-3 minutes then disappear and reappear in the next feeding time to reach maximal intensity in 3-4 days then gradually disappear. (May due to \downarrow sensitivity of feeding center to hypoglycemia).

Basic electrical rhythm (gastric slow waves) :

- 3-5 cycles/min. due to partial depolarization of circular smooth muscle cells in the stomach wall.
- Some lead to spike potential → peristalsis.
- Start at midpoint of greater curvature (pacemaker of the stomach).
- Vagal and gastrin → ↑ spike pot. rate.
- Sympathetic & secretin → ↓ spike pot. rate.



Nervous regulation of gastric motility

Vagal (parasympthetic) :

- Inhibitory purinergic to proximal unit.
- Excitatory cholinergic to distal unit.

Sympathetic:

- Inhibitory (noradrenergic) to proximal unit.

Myenteric plexus:

- Through local enteric reflexes.

Factors affecting gastric emptying :

- With a mixed meal the stomach usually empty in about 3 hours through the pyloric pump (50-70 cm.water) which regulate the rate of gastric emptying .

The rate of emptying is controlled by:

Factors in the stomach:

■ Type of food:

carbohydrate is the most rapid. Then proteins followed by fats.

■ Consistency of food:

liquids more rapid which depends on type of food, degree of mastication and the strength of gastric peristalsis.

■ Volume of food:

Moderate volume of chyme → ↑ emptying via vago-vagal reflex and release of gastrin hormone.

Large volume → over distension → ↓ emptying.

Emotional factors:

- *Pain*: visceral and somatic pain → reflex inhibition of gastric emptying.
- *Depression & sudden fear* → reflex sympathetic inhibition.
- *Anxiety & anger* → reflex parasympathetic stimulation of emptying.

Vomiting

■ Definition

- It is the expulsion of gastric contents through the esophagus, pharynx and mouth.
- It is a complex act controlled by vomiting center in the medulla oblongata and mediated by **cranial nerves V, VII, IX, X & XII** and **spinal nerves to diaphragm and abdominal muscles.**
- It is preceded by nausea, salivation and increase respiration.

Centers:

- **Vomiting center** : in the medulla oblongata.
- *Chemo receptor trigger Zone (CTZ)* :

In close to vomiting center in M.O

Its stimulation by emetic drugs, motion sickness or metabolic causes → stimulation of vomiting center.

Causes of vomiting:

■ *Central vomiting:*

Direct stimulation of CTZ by drugs as morphine, alcohol drinking, diabetic ketoacidosis, renal failure or early pregnancy.

■ *Reflex vomiting:*

Stimuli:

Unconditioned:

Irritation of back of tongue.

Irritation of gastric mucosal.

Severe visceral pain (Renal colic, coronary thrombosis...).

Stimulation of semicircular canal

Conditioned:

- (cortical excitation of vomiting) Visual, olfactory and psychic (as morning sickness of pregnancy.)

- **Afferents :** according to site of stimuli.

Center : Direct on vomiting center.

Some to CTZ as semicircular canal irritation and psychic.

Efferents :

- Via cranial nerves V, VII , IX, X, XII .
- Phrenic nerve to diaphragm.
- Spinal nerves to abdominal muscles.

Response :

- → vomiting

Mechanism of vomiting :

■ 1-Nausea

with salivation, \uparrow H.R, sweating, stomach wall is relaxed, and antiperistalsis may occur in duodenum.

■ 2-Retching:

intermittent contraction of diaphragm and abdominal muscles against closed L.E.S, and diaphragmatic opening is also contracted.

3- Gastric evacuation :

- The cardiac sphincter relaxes, and the stomach wall is completely relaxed (passive stomach).
- Powerful contraction of the diaphragm, abdominal muscle and pelvic floor muscle → ↑ intra abdominal pressure → squeezing the relaxed stomach and expulsion its contents to the mouth.

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- During vomiting the soft palate elevated, closure of glottis and inhibition of respiration to prevent the vomitus to pass to respiratory passages (as in swallowing).
 - When the stomach is empty, antiperistalsis waves may drive the intestinal contents into the stomach (as bile juice).

Effect and complications of vomiting :

- *Dehydration (loss of secretion).*
- *Alkalaemia : due to loss acid and the resynthesis of acid is associated with \uparrow alkaline tide in plasma.*
- *Alkalaemia \rightarrow \downarrow ionized Ca^{+2} \rightarrow tetany.*




Thanks

