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MATRIC NO.: 15/MHS06/030

MLS 408 Assignment

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|  | SEROSA/AVENTITIA | MUSCULARIS EXTERNA | SUB MUCOSA | MUCOSA |
| ORAL CAVITY | Adventitia due to the fact that it’s not in the cavity. | Tongue possesses skeletal muscle. | No specialized structure. | Non keratinized squamous epithelium covers the soft palate, lips, cheeks, and the floor of the mouth. |
| ESOPHAGUS | Serosa covers only abdominal part of the esophagus. The rest of the esophageal tube is covered by adventitia. | It composes of outer longitudinal and inner circular layer. | It consists of fibro elastic connective tissue with numerous blood and lymphatic vessels and mucous glands. | It’s lined by non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium. |
| STOMACH | A thin serous membrane made of simple squamous epithelial tissue and areolar connective tissue. The serosa has a smooth, slippery surface and secretes a thin, watery secretion known as SEROUS FLUID. | It has 3 layers of smooth muscles which are oblique, longitudinal (outer), circular (inner). | It contains loose connective tissue, blood vessels and plexuses. | Simple columnar epithelium. It consists of gastric folds and glands. The glands are secreted by 5 cells:   * Parietal cell * Chief cells * Mucous secreting cells * Oxyntic cell * Zymogenic cells |
| SMALL INTESTINE | Adventitia in duodenum. | Smooth muscles in duodenum. | Has intestinal glands known as mucosa glands in duodenum also known as BUNNER’S GLANSS. | Simple columnar epithelium contains intestinal glands, microvilli. |
| LARGE INTESTINE | The serosa is a thin layer of simple squamous epithelial tissue made up of loose connective tissue that secretes watery serous fluid to lubricate the surface of the large intestine. | The inner circular layer forms the sheath around the large intestine but the outer longitudinal layer forms 3 flattened strands called the TAENIA COLI. | Considerable amount of fat may be found in the sub mucosa. | Crypts of Lieberkühn are present. There is only little lamina propria formed in between the glands. |
| APPENDIX | Its exterior layer is longitudinal and derived from the taenia coli. | No taenia coli is present here. Goblet cells are rare/absent. The epithelium appears low columnar. The muscle layer is circular. | Often fatty tissue here. Submucosa contains lymph epithelial tissue also. | Presence of abundant lymphocytes and lymphoid follicles. Also contains few glandular elements and neuroendocrine argentaffin cells. |
| ANUS | The anal canal represents a transition from features of the lower tract to those of the skin. Its outer layer is adventitia. | The surface is a simple columnar epithelium with goblet cells. Also, the presence of skeletal muscles. | The connective tissue of the submucosa changes to the dense fibrous tissue of the dermis. | Mucous is lined by non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium. |