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Assignment Title: Histopathology

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Course Title: Histopathology Technique and Museum

Question:

1. In a tabular form only, compare and contrast sections of gastrointestinal tract.

Answer

The hollow organ is made up of the GI tract which are the stomach, mouth, esophagus, small-intestine, large intestine and the anus. The liver, pancreas, and gallbladder are the solid organ of digestive system.

Organs	Comparison	Functions
1. Small intestines	The small intestine has three parts. The first part is called deudenum. The	It absorbs and break down nutrients that are needed for the body and to get rid of

	jejunum is in the middle and the ileum is at the end.	the unnecessary and excess items.
2. Large intestine	It includes the appendix, cecum, colon, and the rectum. The appendix is a finger-shaped pouch attached to cecum. The cecum is the first part of the large intestine. The colon is next. The rectum is the end of large intestine.	<p>I . Reabsorption Of water and mineral ions such as sodium chloride.</p> <p>II . Formation and temporary storage of feces</p> <p>III . Maintaining a resident population over 500 species of bacteria.</p> <p>IV . Bacterial fermentation of indigestible materials.</p>
3. Esophagus	Esophagus is divided into three parts; Cervical esophagus, thoracic esophagus and	The esophagus serves to pass food and liquids from the mouth down to the stomach. This is

	<p>abdominal esophagus. It consists of four histological layers:</p> <p>mucosa, submucosa, Muscularis propria, and adventitia.</p> <p>Submucosa;</p> <p>This layer consists of elastic and collagen fibers that form a dense, irregular connective tissue. This layer consists of veins, lymphatics and Meissner plexus.</p> <p>Mucosa;</p> <p>Nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium covers all</p>	<p>accomplished by periodic contractions (peristalsis) instead of gravity. With vomiting, these contractions are reversed, allowing stomach contents to be returned to the mouth to spit out.</p>
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	<p>esophageal lumen.lamina propria consist mostly of loose connective tissue and lamina propria consists mostly of loose connective tissue and lamina muscularis mucosa consists of some smooth muscle tissue and elastic fibers.</p> <p>Muscularis propria; Both longitudinal and circular muscles form tube-like</p> <p>esophagus:longitudinal muscle fibers are located superficially and the circular muscle fibers are</p>	
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	<p>located superficially and the circular muscle fibers are located deeply. Longitudinal fibers begin from posterior face cricoid cartilage and form a triangle named Laimer triangle which is limited to longitudinal muscles fibers laterally and cricopharyngeus muscle superior another triangle called Killian triangle, the borders of this triangle area formed by inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx and</p>	
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	<p>cricopharyngeus muscle.</p> <p>Adventitia;</p> <p>The layers surrounds the most of the esophagus and consist of loose connective tissue. Because no serosa is found on esophagus, infections, and runout can spread easily.</p>	
4. Stomach	<p>It is a muscular organ located on the left hand side of the upper abdomen. The receives food from the esophagus. As food reaches the end of the esophagus, it</p>	<p>i. It aids in food storage.</p> <p>ii. It aids in acidic breakdown of swallowed food.</p> <p>iii. It sends mixture on the next phase in the small</p>

	<p>enters the stomach through muscular valve called the lower esophageal sphincter.it is in between the esophagus and the small Intestine; it is located in the anterior portion of the abdominal cavity in most vertebrates. It serves as as a temporary receptacle for storage and mechanical distribution of food it is passed to the small intestine.</p> <p>The human stomach is divided into four</p>	Intestine.
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	<p>regions: fundus, an expanded area of curving up above the cardiac opening (the opening from the stomach into the esophagus); the body, or intermediate region, the central and largest portion; the antrum and the lowermost, somewhat funnel shaped portion of the stomach; and the pylorus, a narrowing where the stomach joins the small intestine. Each of the openings, the cardiac and the pyloric, has a sphincter muscle that</p>	
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	<p>keeps the neighboring region closed,except when food is passing through.In this manner,food is enclosed by the stomach until ready for digestion.</p>	
5. Mouth	<p>It is also known as the oral cavity,the mouth is the hollow cavity that allows food and air to enter the body.The mouth contains many other organs-such as the teeth,tongue and the ducts of the salivary gland that works together to aid digestion and</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">I. It aids in ingestion of food materials.li.it aids in chewing food and mixing of saliva.lii.it transfers the food to the esophagus by swallowing.

	<p>ingestion of food. The tongue is an organ made up of epithelium, several skeletal muscles, nerves, and connective tissue. The hard and soft plates for the roof of the mouth on the anterior end of the mouth, the head palate is formed by the inferior surface of the maxillae and palatine bones. The soft palate moves superiority during swallowing to cover nasopharynx of the throat, preventing food from entering the nasal cavity. The</p>	
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	<p>throat, or pharynx, is a funnel-shaped tube located in the posterior of the mouth. The pharynx connects the nasal cavity and the mouth to the esophagus and larynx in the neck.</p>	
6. Anus	<p>It is the opening where the gastrointestinal tract ends and exits the body. The anus starts from the end of the rectum, the last portion of the colon (large intestine). The anorectal line separates the anus from the rectum.</p>	<p>It eliminates feces.</p>

7. Liver	The liver has two large sections, called the right and left lobes, it filters the blood coming from the digestive tract, before passing it to rest the body, it sits on the right hand side of the stomach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bile production and excretion. ii. Excretion of bilirubin, cholesterol, hormones, and drugs, iii. Metabolism of fats, protein, and carbohydrates. iv. Enzyme activation v. Storage Of glycogen, vitamins, and minerals. vi. synthesis of plasma proteins, such as albino and clotting factors.
8. Gallbladder	It sits under the liver along with parts Of the pancreas and intestines. It stores bile produced by the	The gallbladder stores bile, an enzyme produced by the liver that helps digest fats.

	<p>liver,In response to signals, the gallbladder squeezes stored bile into the small intestine through a series tube called ducts.</p>	
9. Pancreas	<p>The pancreas is an abdominal organ that is located behind the stomach and is surrounded by other organs,including the spleen,liver,and small intestine.(The pancreas is about 6inches centimeter)long oblong and flat.</p>	<p>It makes enzymes to digest proteins,fats,and carbs in the intestines and produces hormones insulin and glucagon.</p>