

Quiz 8 review

1. The part of the stomach that is continuous with the esophagus is the _____.
 - a. **Cardia**
 - i. Portion that is directly continuous with the esophagus
 - b. **Fundus**
 - i. Upper portion of stomach which contains air when a person is standing
 - c. **Body**
 - i. portion from fundus to the incisive notch
 - d. **pylorus**
 - i. Pyloric antrum: portion proximal to the pyloric sphincter
 - ii. Pyloric canal: passageway to the pyloric sphincter
2. The right gastric artery is a direct branch of the _____.
 - a. **proper hepatic artery**
 - i. comes off the celiac trunk, the trunk of the right gastric artery.
 - b. **Celiac trunk**
 - i. Artery of the foregut, trunk of the left gastric artery
 - c. **Superior mesenteric artery**
 - i. artery of the midgut
 - ii. Supplies the jejunum and ileum
 - iii. Gives rise to:
 - a. ileocolic artery
 - b. right colic artery
 - c. middle colic artery
 - d. inferior pancreaticoduodenal arteries
 - d. **Inferior mesenteric artery**
 - i. Artery of the hind gut
 - ii. Gives rise to:
 - a. left colic artery
 - b. sigmoid branches
 - c. arcades
3. The _____ drain into the inferior vena cava from the liver.
 - a. **Left renal vein**
 - i. not in stomach-pancreas notes
 - ii. passes in front of the aorta immediately below the origin of the superior mesenteric artery.
 - b. **Portal vein**
 - i. Left and right gastric veins empty into it
 - c. **Inferior mesenteric vein**
 - i. See 3 d.
 - d. **Hepatic veins**
4. The fat tabs on the colon are called _____.
 - a. **Haustra**
 - i. Sacculations that distinguish the large from the small intestine
 - b. **Taenia coli**

- i. three bands of longitudinal muscle that distinguish the large from the small intestine

c. Epiloic appendages

- i. peritoneal-covered tabs of fat that distinguish the large from the small intestine

d. Cecum

- i. Part of the large intestine
- ii. Blood supply by the superior mesenteric artery

5. The _____ drains the gall bladder directly

a. Cystic Duct

- i. Joins the common hepatic duct to form the common bile duct
- ii. Has a spiral valve
- iii. Drains the gall bladder directly

b. Common bile duct

- i. Joins the cystic duct to form the common bile duct
- ii. carries bile to the second part of the duodenum via the free margin of the lesser omentum
- iii. empties into the major duodenal papilla along with the major pancreatic duct

c. Major pancreatic duct

- i. (of wirsung)
- ii. drains most of the secretions of the exocrine part of the pancreas
- iii. joins the common bile duct near its entrance to the middle second/descending part of the duodenum

d. Common hepatic duct

6. Preganglionic sympathetic nerves to the abdominal ganglia are provided by the _____.

a. Vagus nerve

- i. Left and right branches make up the esophageal plexus which makes up the parasympathetic nerve supply to the foregut and midgut
- ii. Left branch makes up the anterior portion of the esophageal plexus
- iii. Right branch makes up the posterior portion of the esophageal plexus

b. Thoracic splanchnic nerves

- i. Makes up the preganglionic sympathetic nerve supply to the intestines
- ii. (from test 9) provides preganglionic fibers to the collateral ganglia and the celiac ganglion

c. Pelvic splanchnic nerves

- i. (from test 9) makes up the parasympathetic fibers that enter the pelvic plexus

d. Intercostal nerves

- i. All from test 6

- ii. Exit the intervertebral foramina and pass to the inferior surface of the neck of the corresponding rib, which it runs under
- iii. T3-T11 are typical intercostal nerves

7. Directly after the duodenum, the _____ is the next part of the small intestine.

a. Jejunum

- i. Thicker walled than the ileum
- ii. Circular folds are more prominent than in the ileum
- iii. Walls are more vascular than the ileum
- iv. Supplied by the superior mesenteric artery

b. Ileum

- i. Site of aggregated lymph follicles (Peyer's patches)
- ii. See above for comparisons to jejunum
- iii. Also supplied by the superior mesenteric artery (terminal part supplied by the ileocolic artery)

c. Ascending colon

- i. Part of the large intestine
- ii. Supplied by ileocolic and right colic artery

d. Sigmoid colon

- i. Part of the large intestine
- ii. Supplied by the sigmoid branches of the inferior mesenteric artery
- iii. Innervation by parasympathetic preganglionic fibers arising from S2, S3, and S4 spinal segments as pelvic splanchnic nerves (along with the descending colon)

8. The majority of Peyer's patches are found in the _____.

a. Duodenum

- i. most fixed part of the small intestine
- ii. has no mesentery
- iii. has almost a circular course around the head and uncinat process of the pancreas
- iv. divided into four parts
- v. **first or superior part**
 - a. begins at the pyloric orifice of the stomach
 - b. lies at the level of **L1**
 - c. has attachments for the lesser omentum (hepatoduodenal ligament)
 - d. becomes **retroperitoneal**

vi. **second or descending part**

- a. runs **vertically** or **in front of the renal hilus** from **L1 to L3**
- b. it has prominent circular folds
- c. **common bile duct** and **major pancreatic duct** (Wirsung) empty into the **major**
- d. **duodenal papilla**: formed by the underlying muscular **sphincter of Oddi**
 - 1. the major duodenal papilla lies on the posteromedial wall of the duodenum

2. a **minor papilla**, the opening for the **accessory pancreatic duct** (Santorini)
 - e. the 2nd part of the duodenum is crossed ventrally by the **transverse mesocolon**
 - f. **third or horizontal or inferior part**
 1. **crosses over L3** to the left side of the body between the superior mesenteric
 2. vessels in front of it and the inferior vena cava and aorta behind it
 - g. **fourth or ascending part**
 1. it is held in place by the **suspensory ligament of Treitz** (left part of right crus)
- b. **Jejunum**
 - i. See 7. a.
 - c. **Ileum**
 - i. see 7. b.
 - ii. majority of peyer's patches found here
 - d. **Colon**
 - i. Various parts of the colon are mentioned throughout the other answers, there is no real mention of the colon as a whole in the notes...
9. The _____ drains into the duodenum through the major duodenal papilla.
- a. **Major pancreatic duct**
 - i. See 5.c.
 - b. **Minor pancreatic duct**
 - i. Not mentioned in notes
 - c. **Cisterna chyli**
 - i. not mentioned in test 8 notes
 - ii. (from 9) lies on the bodies of L1 &2
 - iii. (9) it is a dilated sac that receives the lymph gathered from the lower part of the body
 - iv. (9) It is the inferior end of the thoracic duct
 - d. **Pyloric**
 - i. Distal End of the stomach composed of the antrum (proximal to the pyloric sphincter), and canal (passage way to the pyloric sphincter)
 - ii. Pyloric orifice makes up the first or superior part of the duodenum
10. the superior pancreaticoduodenal arteries are direct branches of the _____.
- a. **Gastrooduodenal artery**
 - i. gives rise to the right gastroepiploic artery
 - ii. comes off the hepatic branch of the celiac trunk
 - iii. gives rise to the superior pancreaticoduodenal arteries
 - b. **Splenic artery**
 - i. Within the lienorenal ligament along with the splenic vein and tail of the pancreas

ii. Gives rise to the short gastric and left gastroepiploic arteries of the greater omentum

c. Superior rectal artery

i. Terminating branch of the inferior mesenteric artery

d. Superior mesenteric artery

i. See 2.c.