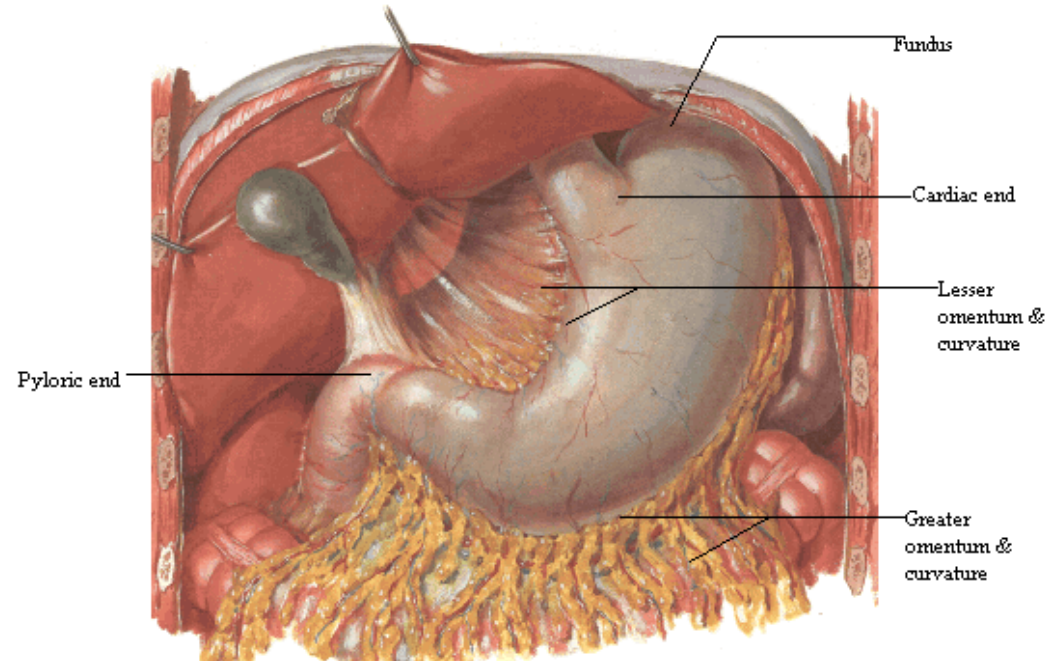
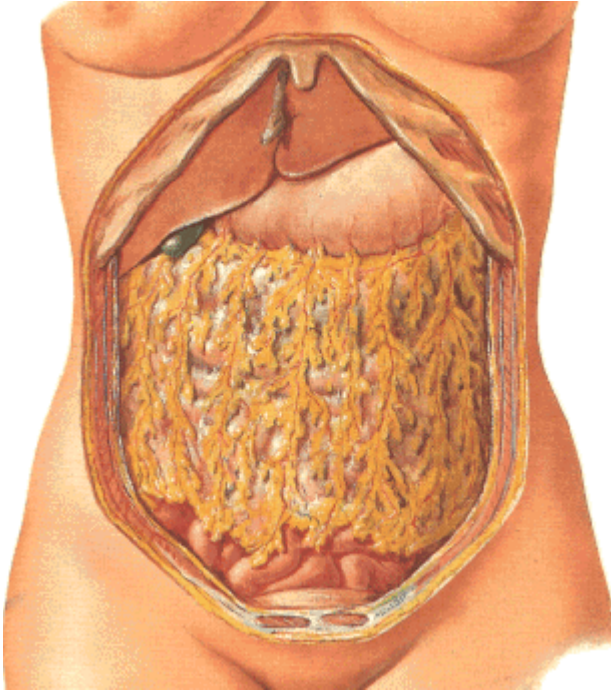
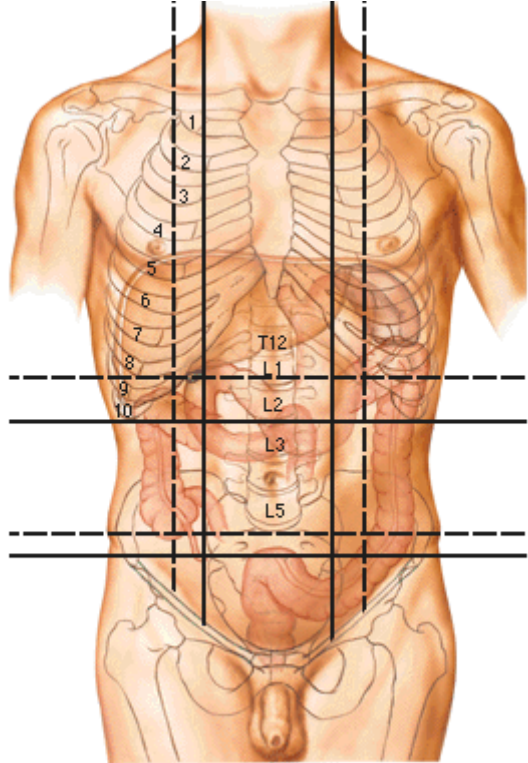


STOMACH

- A muscular bag
- Reservoir of food



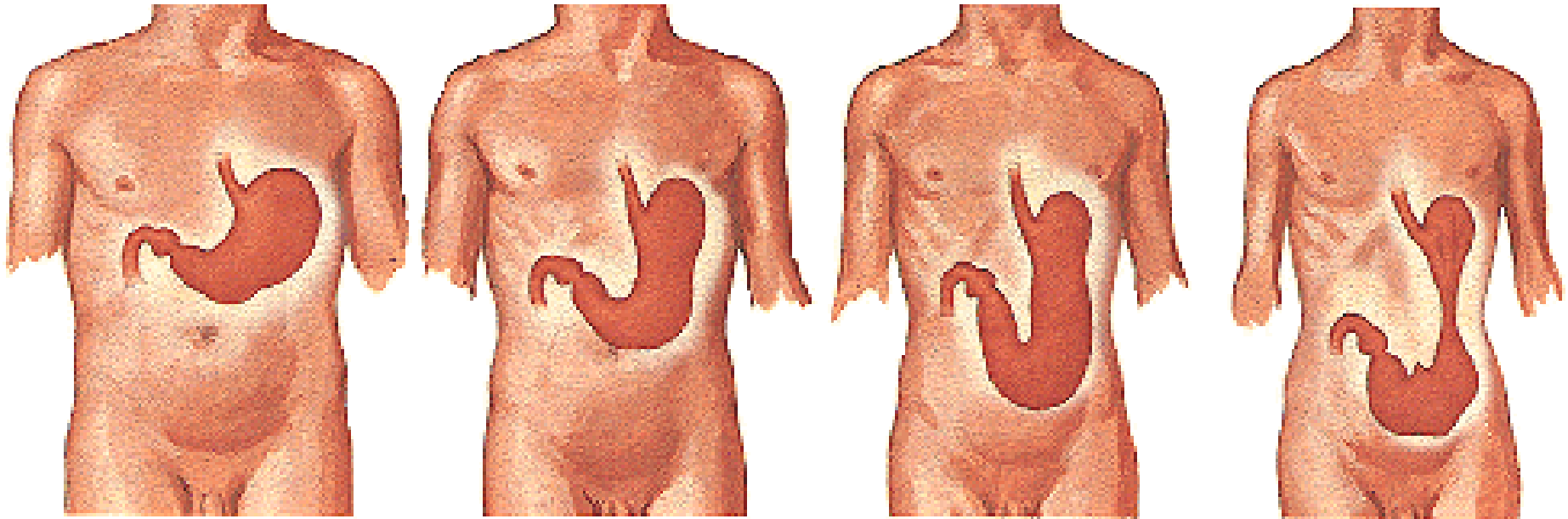
LOCATION



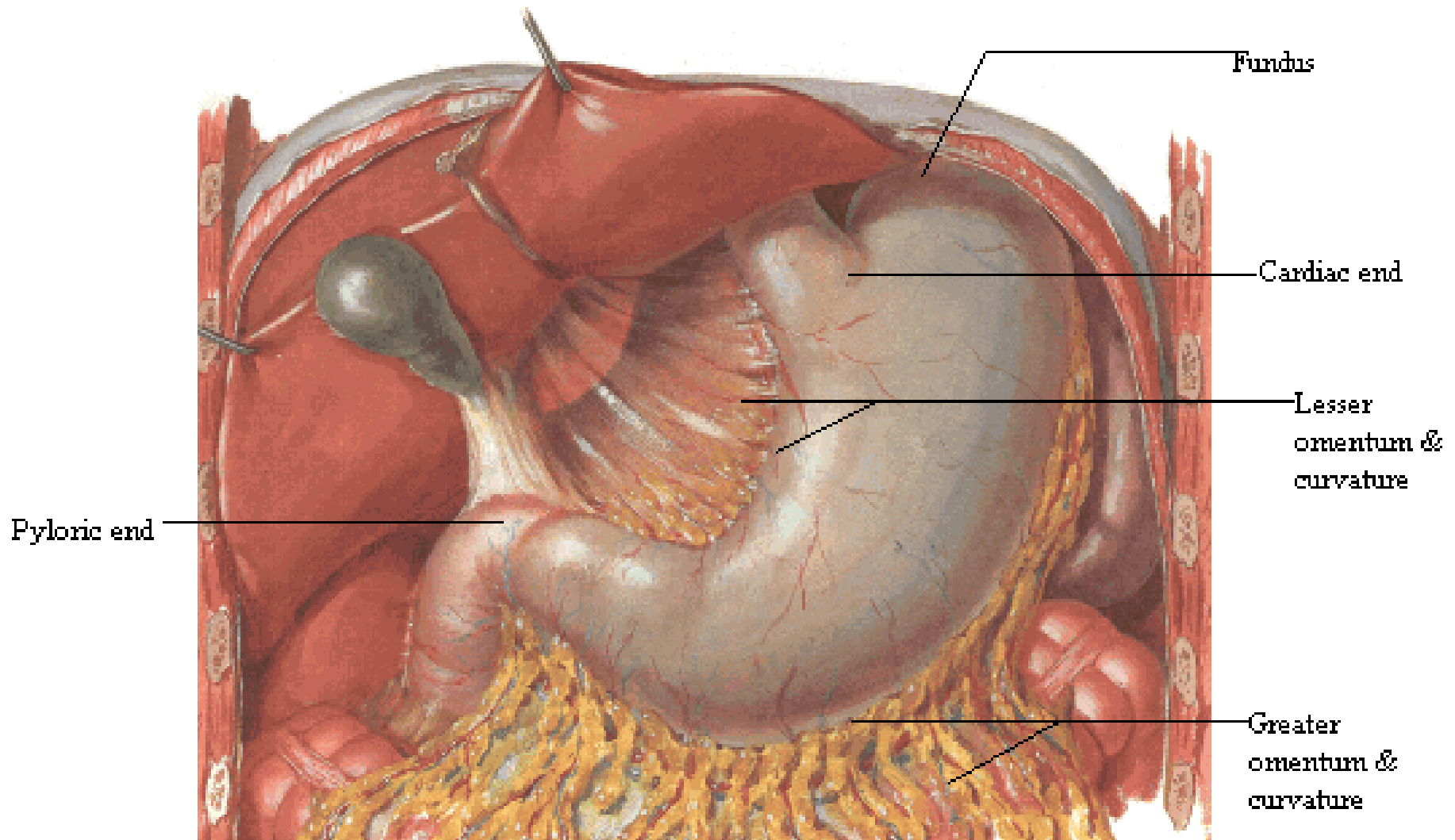
CAPACITY

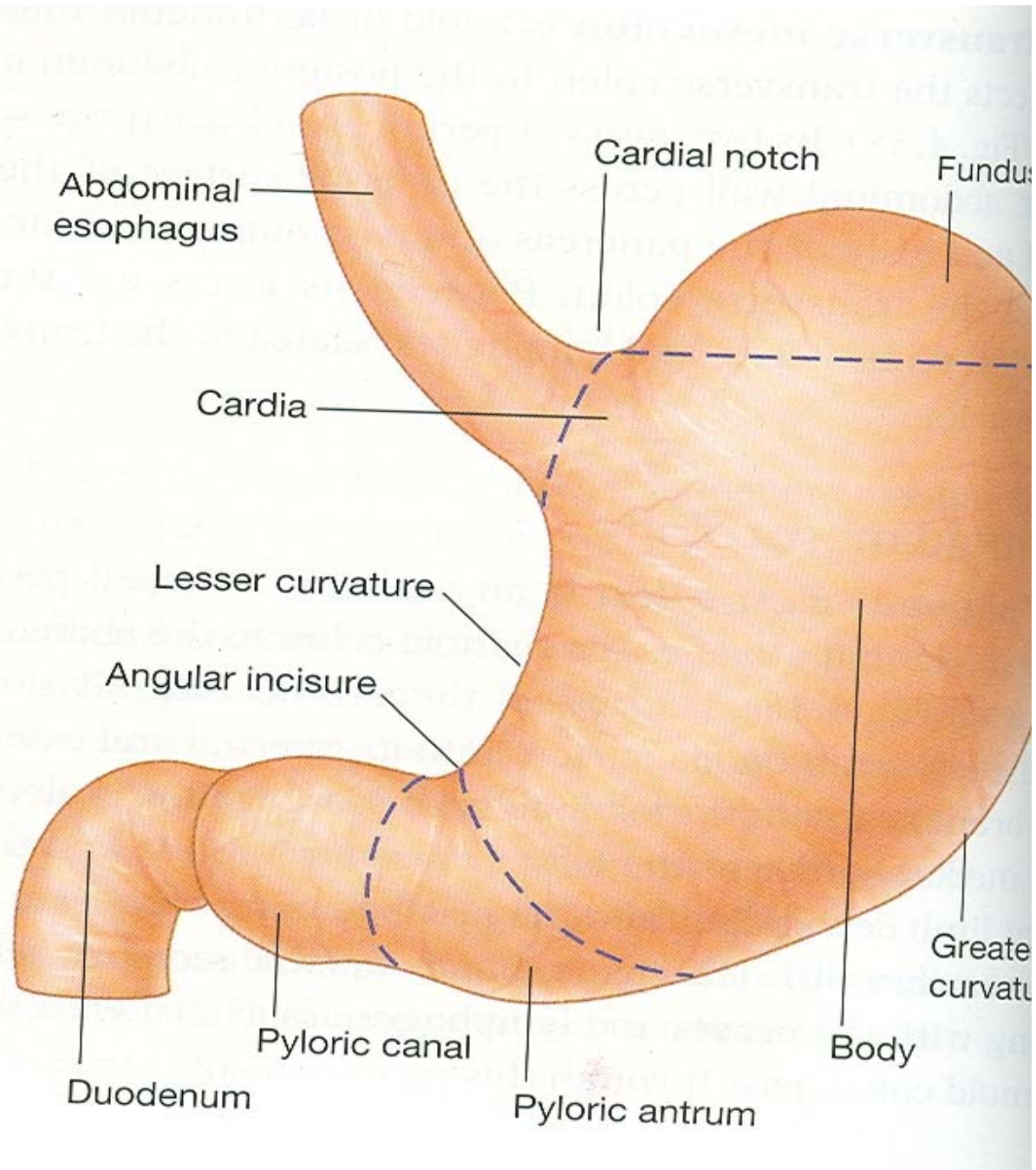
- NEW BORN CHILD - 30 ML
- AT PUBERTY - 1000 ML
- ADULT - 1500 ML

SHAPE

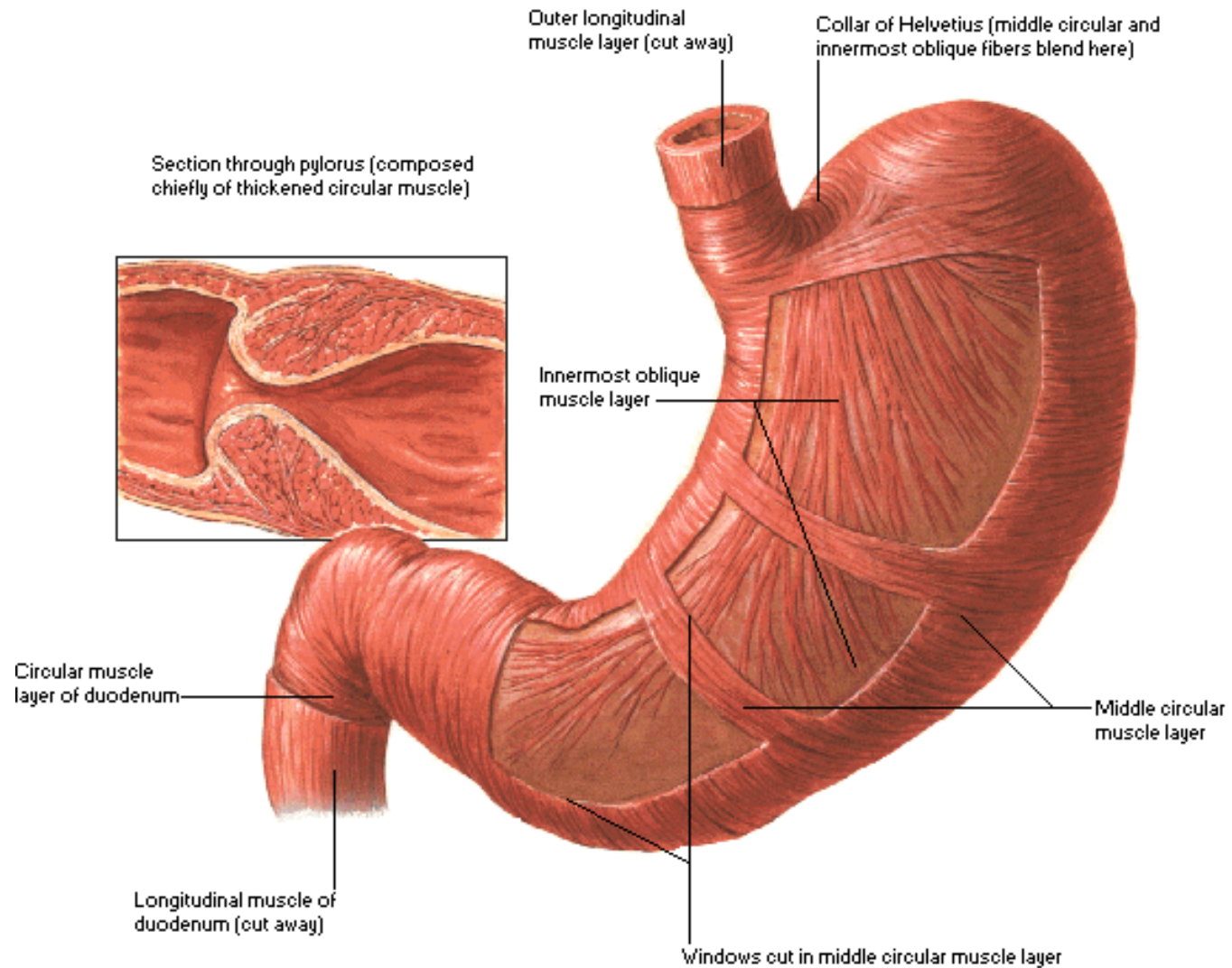


GENERAL FEATURES

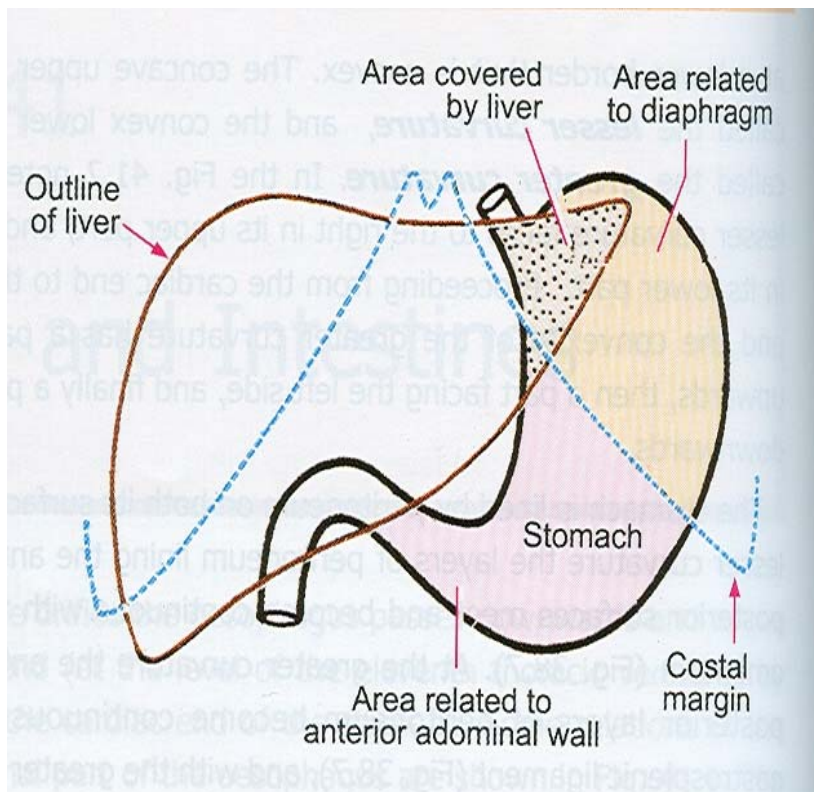




MUSCULATURE OF STOMACH

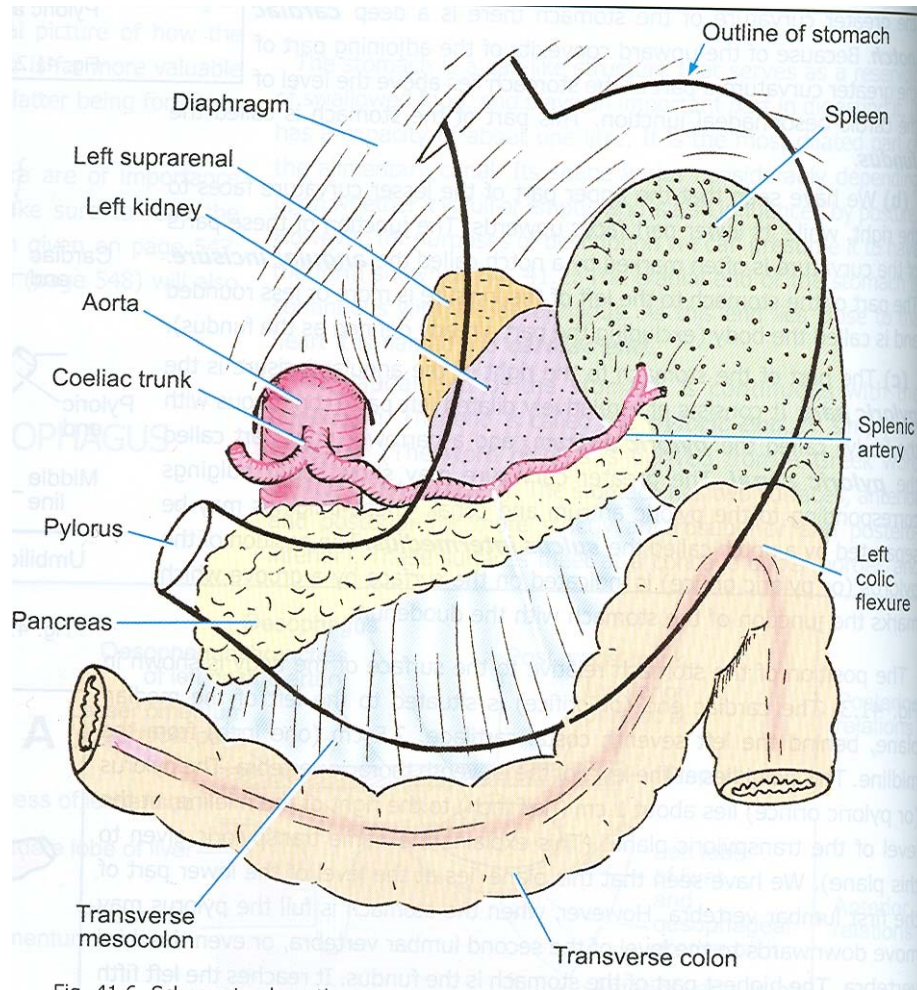


ANTERIOR RELATIONS



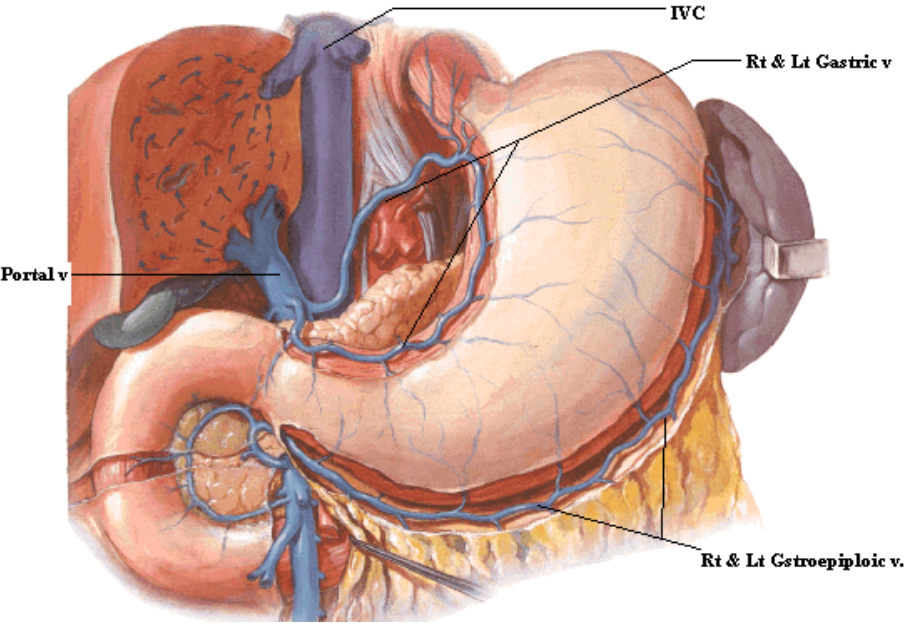
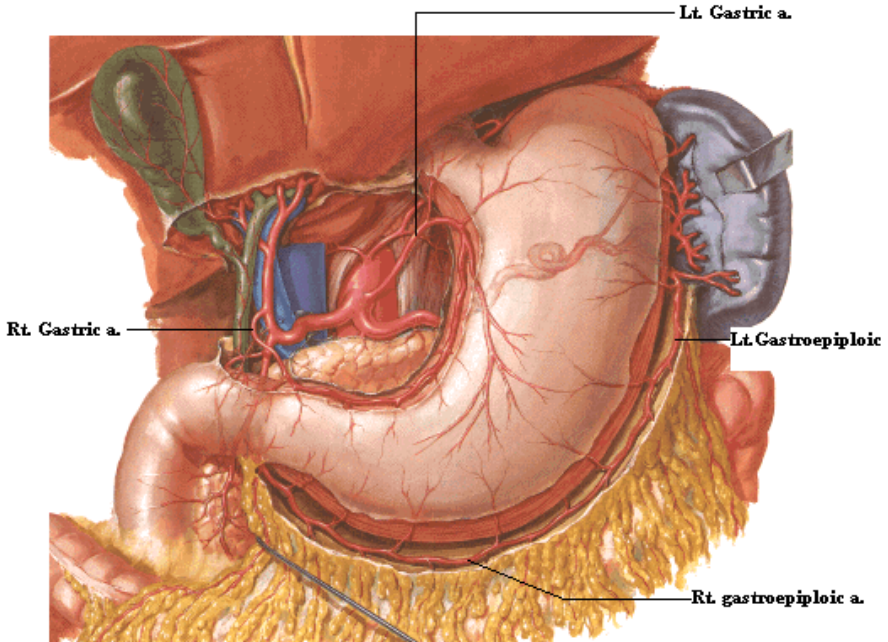
- Ant. Abdominal wall
- Diaphragm
- Lt. lobe of Liver

POSTERIOR RELATIONS



- Diaphragm
- Spleen
- Splenic artery
- Lt. Suprarenal gland
- Lt. Kidney
- Pancreas
- Transverse Colon
- Mesocolon

BLOOD SUPPLY



LYMPHATIC DRAINAGE

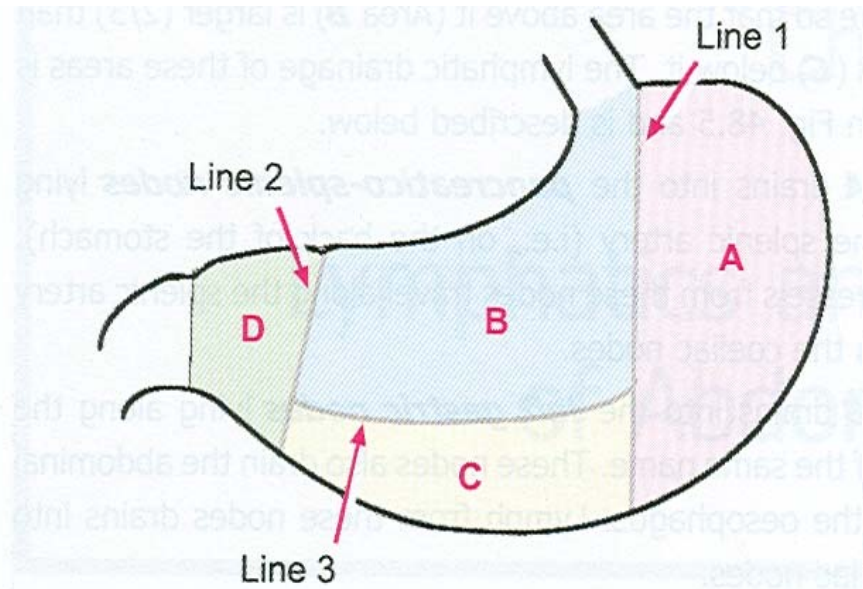
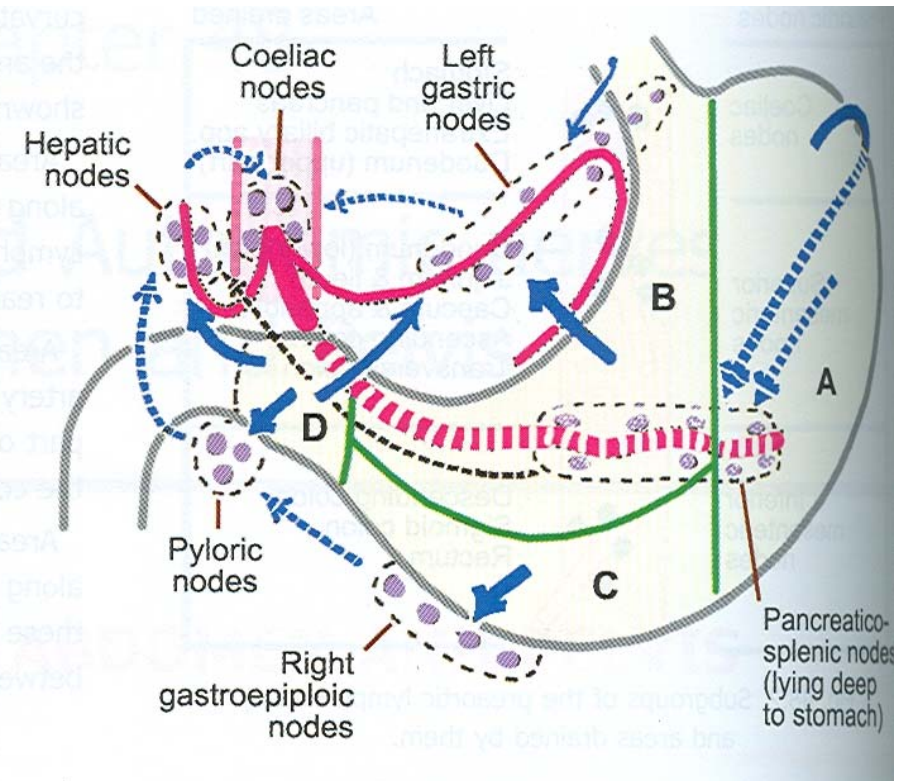
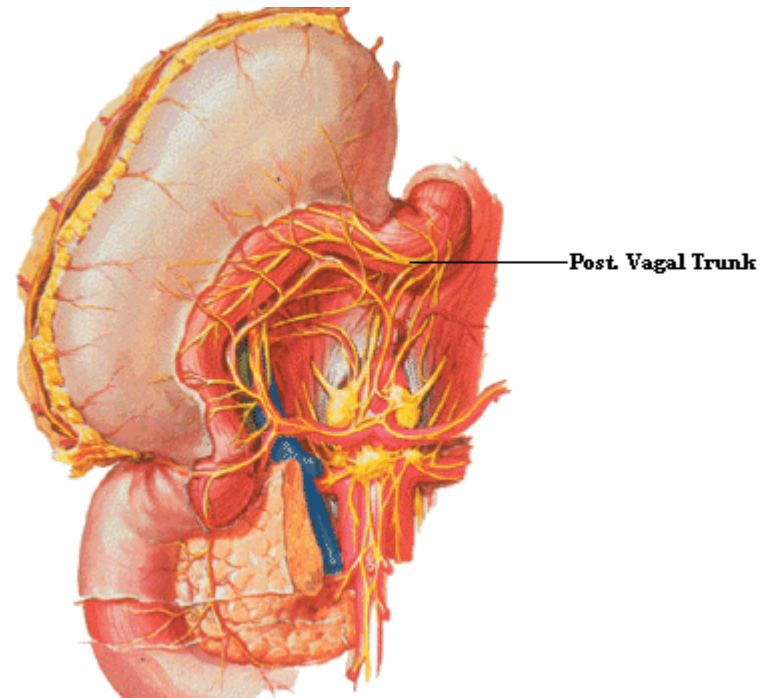
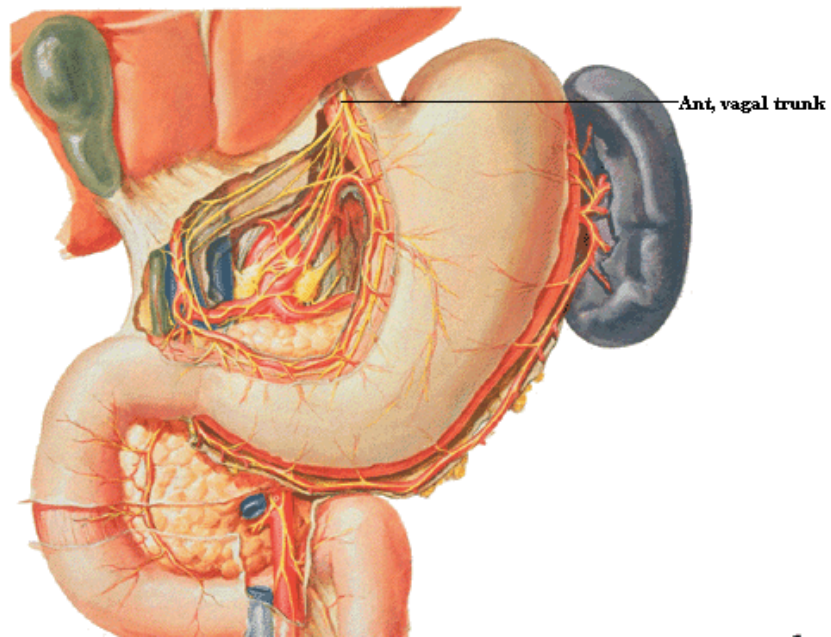


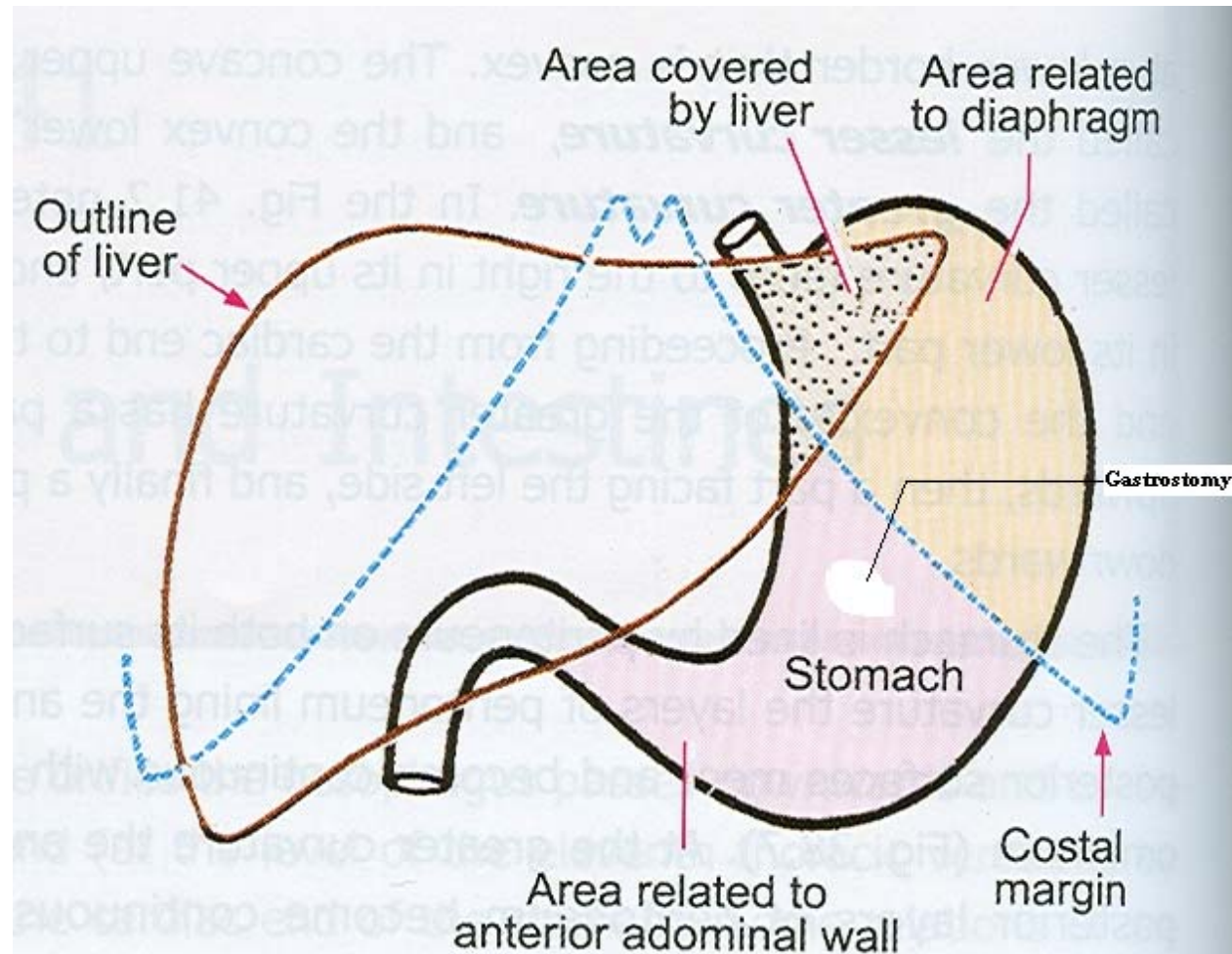
Fig. 48.4. Areas of stomach having separate lymphatic drainage.



NERVE SUPPLY

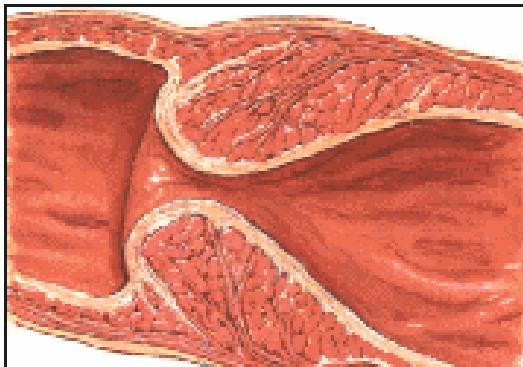


APPLIED ANATOMY



- Gastrostomy is done in cases of severe dysphagia

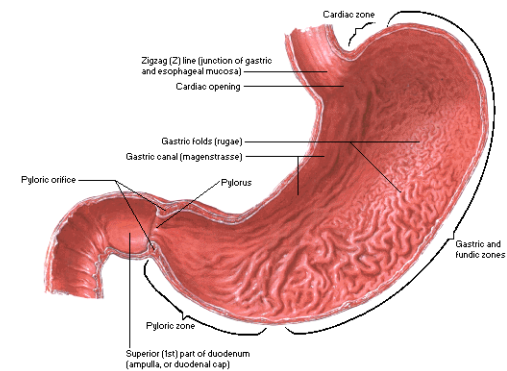
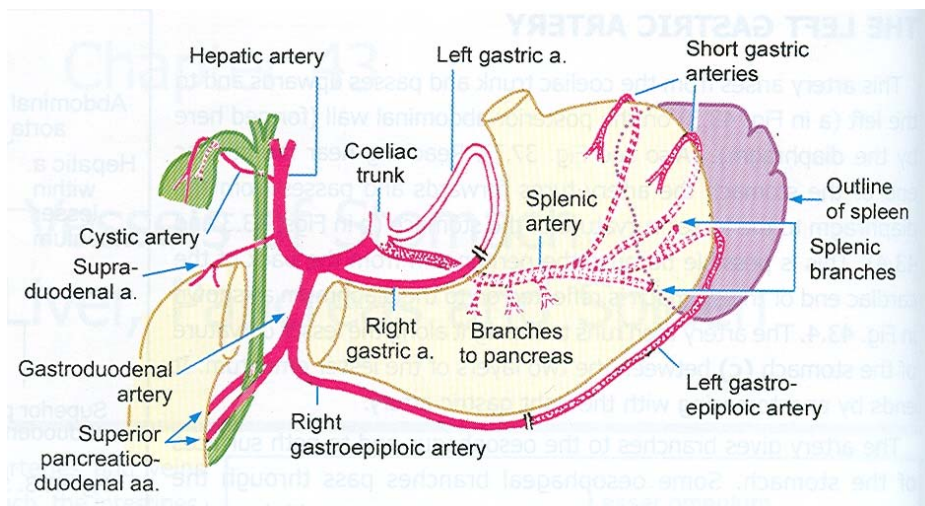
Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis



- Congenital condition
- Circular muscle thickened
- Mucosa thrown into folds causing obstruction

Gastric ulcers

- Along lesser curvature
- Those along posterior wall in pyloric end / duodenum can cause haematemesis



INTERIOR OF STOMACH

