
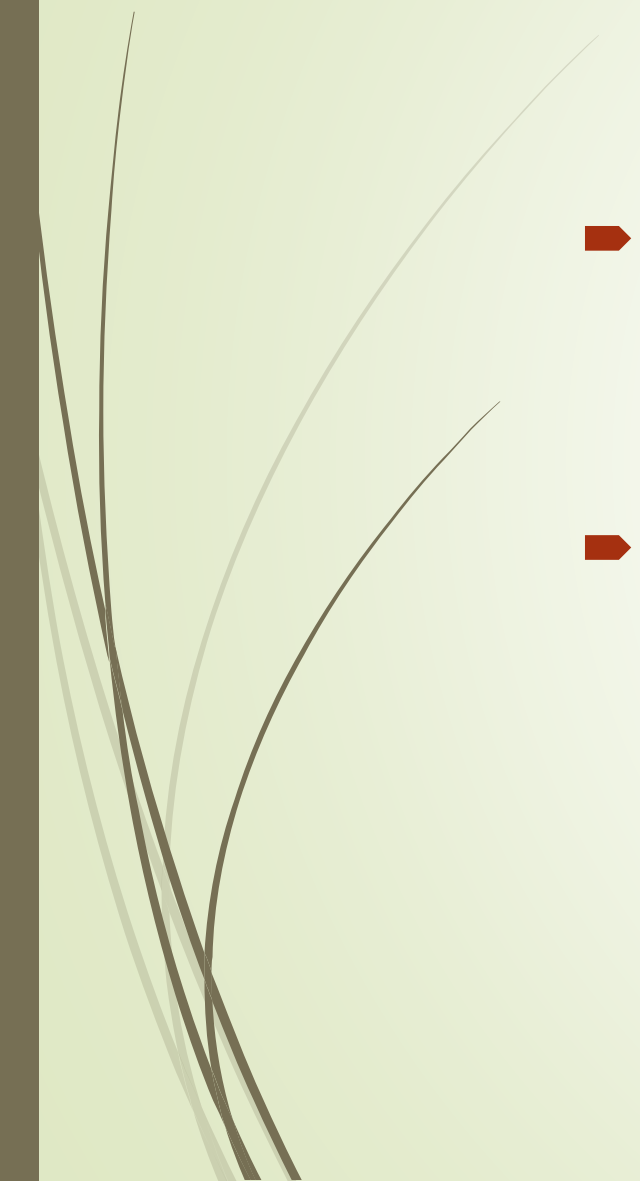




Gastrointestinal tract (GIT) General Review AND Surgical Approaches

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- The liver is the most important and largest metabolic organ.
 - The small intestine is clearly the largest of all endocrine organs.



Disorders of the digestive tract

- Are the second most common, after upper respiratory tract disorders, that patients seek help from a primary care physician or are absent from work or school.

Common digestive disorders include

- 1- Organic i.e. gastroesophageal reflux disease, peptic ulcer disease, hepatitis, gallbladder stones, and infectious diseases of the stomach and intestines.
- 2- Functional bowel disturbances, irritable bowel syndrome

Control of GIT

Stimulation of GIT may originate from extrinsic hormones, extrinsic neurotransmitters, intrinsic hormones, or intrinsic neurotransmitters.

1.EXTRINSIC ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

They include thyroid hormones, Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), corticosteroids, mineralocorticoids, and leptin.

Patients with hypothyroidism, for example, often complain of constipation and loss of appetite.

2.EXTRINSIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

The influence of the autonomic nervous system is mediated by a balance of the stimulatory effects of the parasympathetic nervous system and inhibitory effects of adrenergic neurons in the sympathetic nervous system. Thus the autonomic nervous system is important.

Anticholinergics are widely used to treat spastic disorders, reduce oral secretions during endoscopy, oral surgery, or anesthesiology.



3.INTRINSIC ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

Including Insulin, glucagon, cholecystokinin, and ghrelin (a hormone released from the stomach and proximal small bowel that increases food intake).

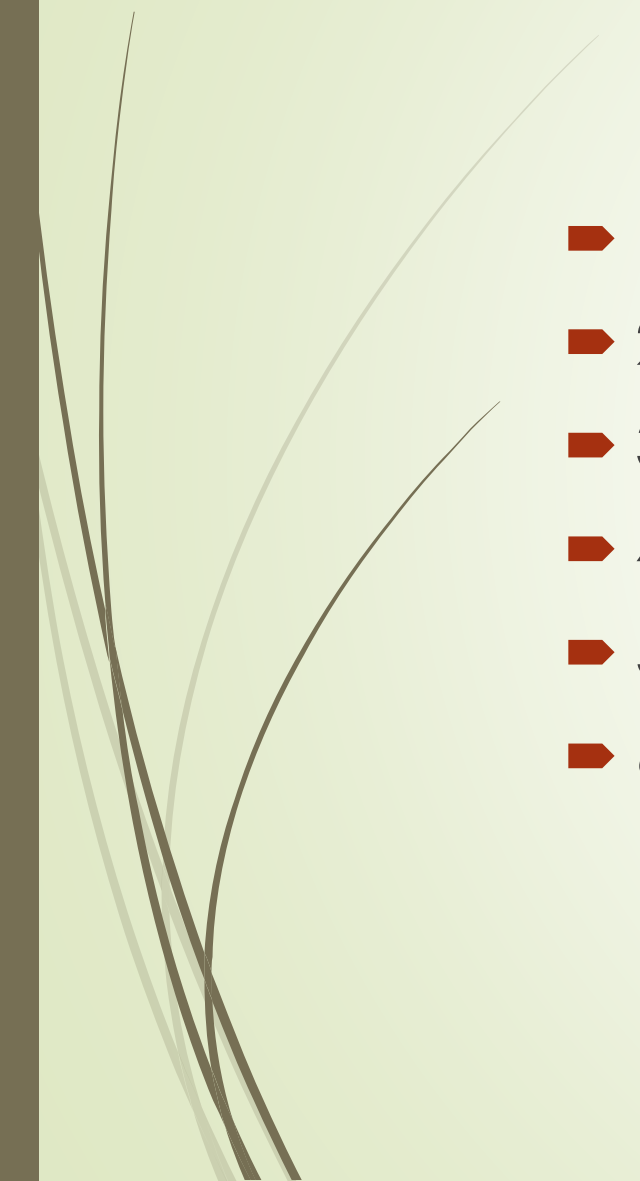
4.Enteric Nervous System two plexuses

1- Myenteric (Aerbach) plexus located between the longitudinal and circular muscle layers of most of the digestive tract.

2- Submucosal (Meissner) plexus is situated in the submucosal region between the circular muscle and mucosa.



GIT SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

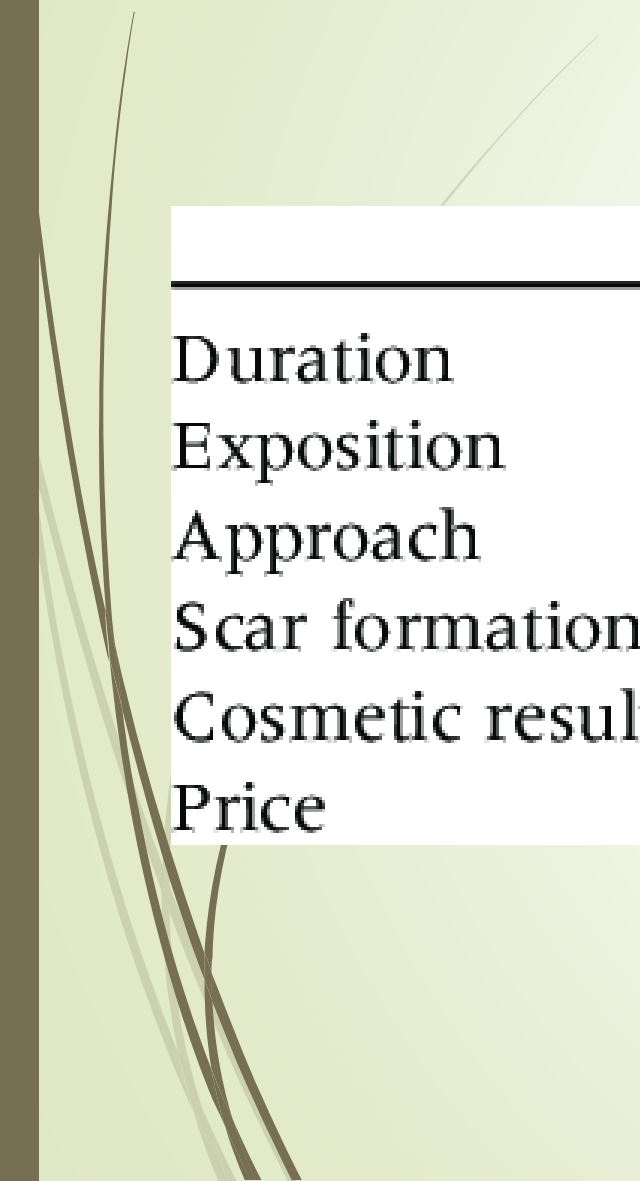

- 1- Pain
 - 2- Bleeding
 - 3- Obstruction
 - 4- Perforation
 - 5- Nausea and Vomiting
 - 6- Change in Bowel Motion
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Surgical Approaches

Surgical Approaches are

- 1- Open approach (conventional).
- 2- minimally invasive approach e.g. Laparoscopic (key hole surgery)
- 3- Mini-laparoscopy.
- 4- Single Port approach.
- 5- Endoluminal approach.
- 6- NOTES (Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery)
- 7- Robotic surgery (da Vinci)



	Endoscopic	Open
Duration	Longer	Faster
Exposition	Small	Huge
Approach	Minimally invasive	Open
Scar formation	Low	High
Cosmetic result	Yes	No
Price	More expensive	Cheaper



Thank you