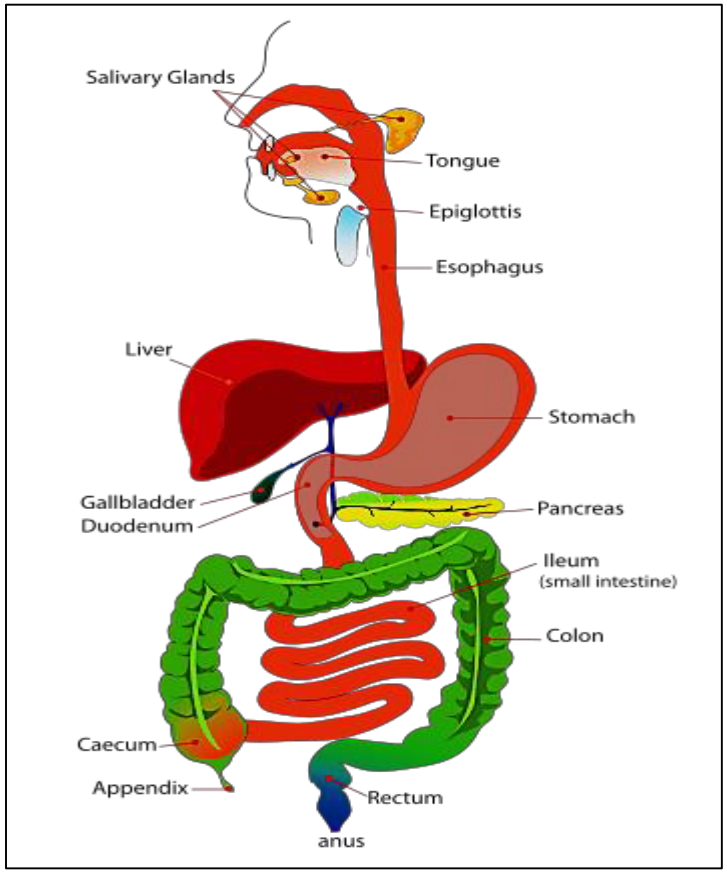
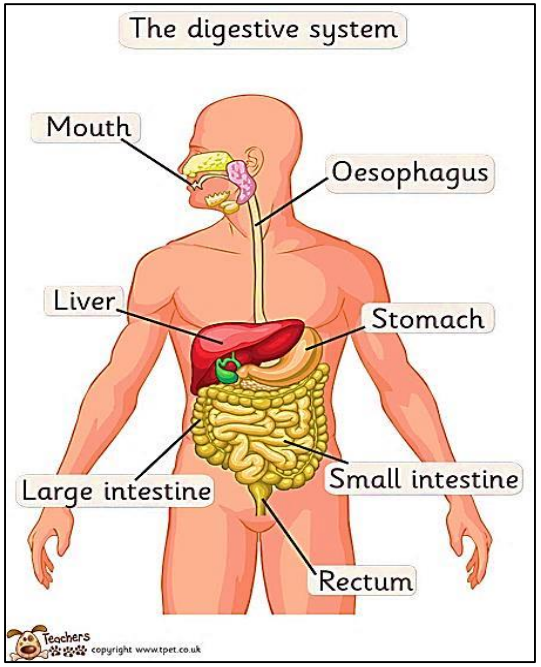
The Digestive System



Digestive system



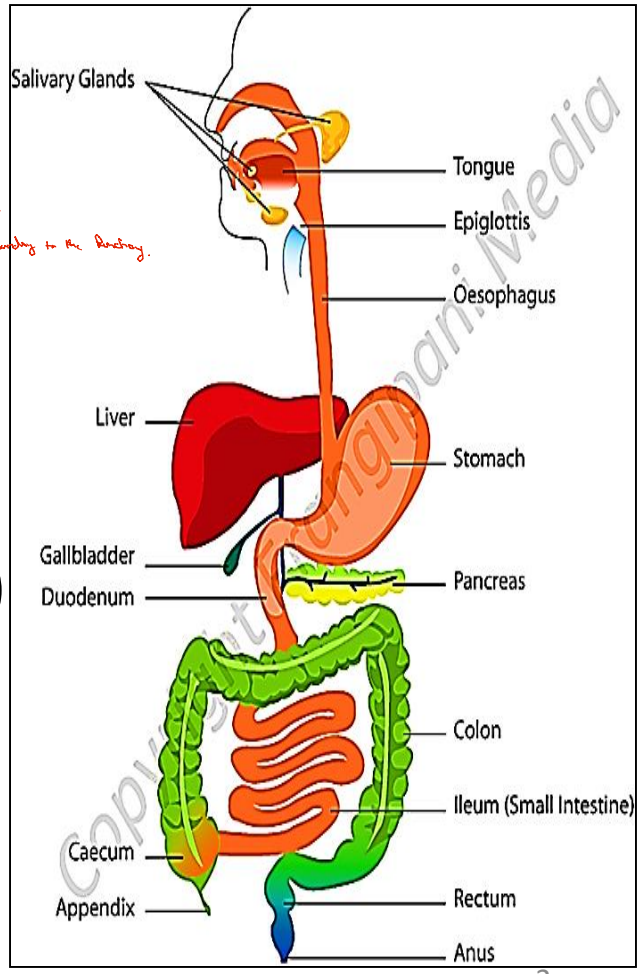
1. Oral cavity

2. Digestive tract

3- glands

Parts of the digestive system:

- **The oral cavity** (lips, tongue, teeth & salivary glands)
- **The alimentary canal** (esophagus stomach, small/ large intestine, & anal canal)
- **The associated glands** (liver, pancreas)

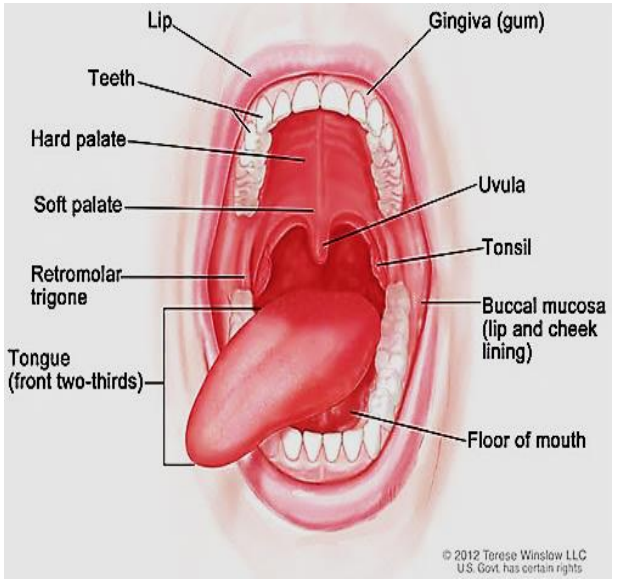


Function of digestive system:

- Ingestion & fragmentation of food……..oral cavity
- Digestion…… oral cavity, salivary glands, stomach, small intestine, liver & pancreas
- Absorption…… small intestine (food) & large intestine (water)
- Elimination of waste products…… anal canal

The mouth (oral) cavity

- contains the lips, tongue, gingiva , the teeth



- The ducts of **major** & **minor** salivary glands open into the oral cavity

- The oral cavity is lined by *mucous membrane* → formed of 2 layers:

a- **Epith** : stratified squamous. its cells rich in glycogen
(Keratinized or non- keratinized)

b- **Lamina propria**: loose C.T. under the epith. contains minor salivary glands , B.V. & lymphatics , nerves

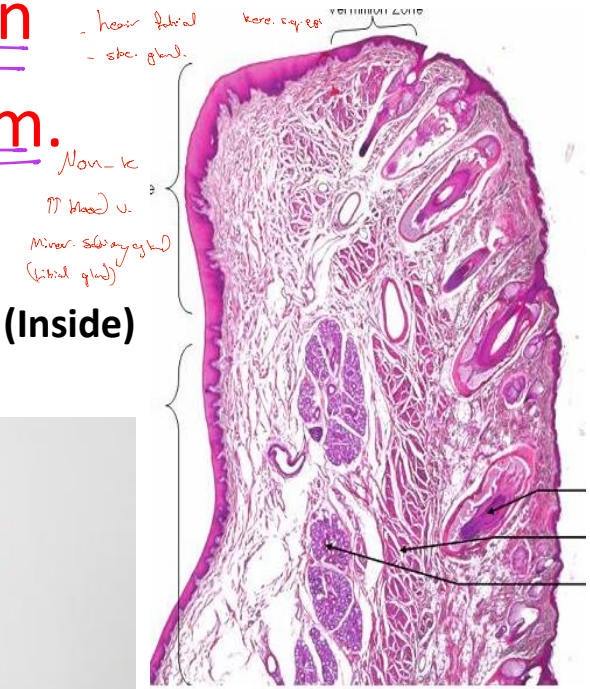
- Gum (gingiva): is the mucous membrane (m.m.) which adherent to the periosteum of the alveolar bone of the teeth. Covered with keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

- The lip: has 3 surfaces:

  a- **External surface** covered by skin

  b- **Internal surface** covered by m.m.

  c- **The inside** of the lip contains bundles of skeletal ms (orbicularis oris) & fibro-elastic C.T.



(Inside) (outside)

Structure of lip:

A- Internal surface: covered by m. m.

- Epith: Non- keratinized stratified squamous
- Lamina propria: loose C.T., contains B.V., lymphatics, nerves, labial glands *

لونه أحمر

in lib - MSG

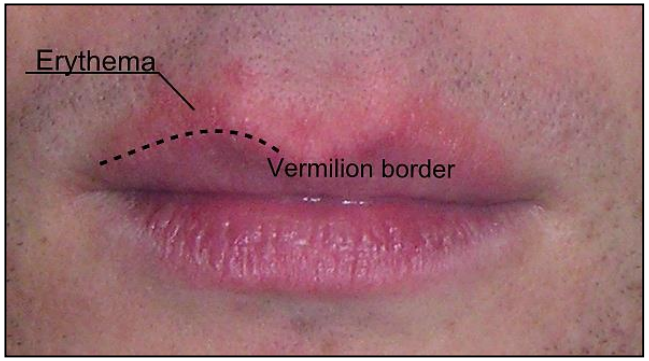
minor salivary gland

B- External surface: covered with thin skin (keratinized stratified squamous epith.) contains hair follicles, sebaceous, & sweat glands

C- Red margin of lip : covered with modified skin, *thin* (less keratinized, No hair follicles, No sebaceous or sweet gland. *Transparent*. *Red* due to the reflection of the underlying B.V.

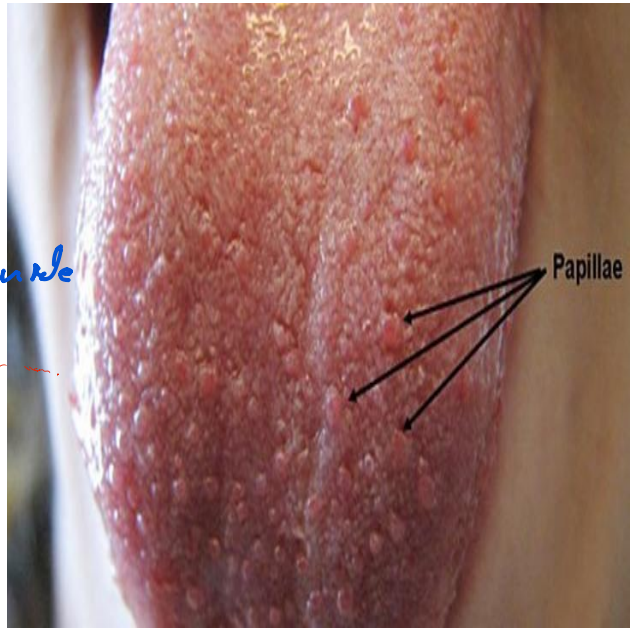
The lip margin (vermilion) represent the change in the epidermis from highly keratinized face skin to less Keratinized lip skin. richly supplied e free nerve endings. So it is *highly sensitive*.

(herpetic stomatitis : HSV type I)



The tongue: **(highly mobile muscular organ)**

- Made of interlacing bundles of **skeletal ms**. (4 intrinsic & 4 extrinsic) covered on both surfaces with m.m.



1- The dorsal surface of the tongue is covered e para-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium firmly attached to underlying C.T. that contains B.V., nerves, lymphatics & **minor Salivary glands***

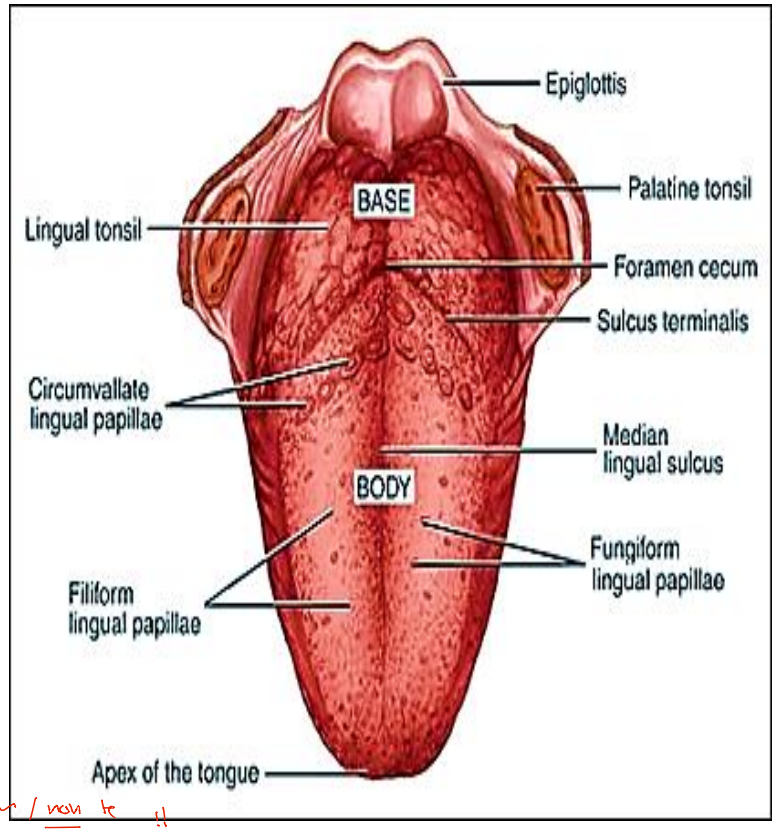
- The ant 2/3 of dorsum of the tongue contain projections called papillae
- while the post 1/3 contains lingual tonsil

Sulcus terminalis : V- shaped groove on the dorsal surface of tongue

- It divides the tongue into:

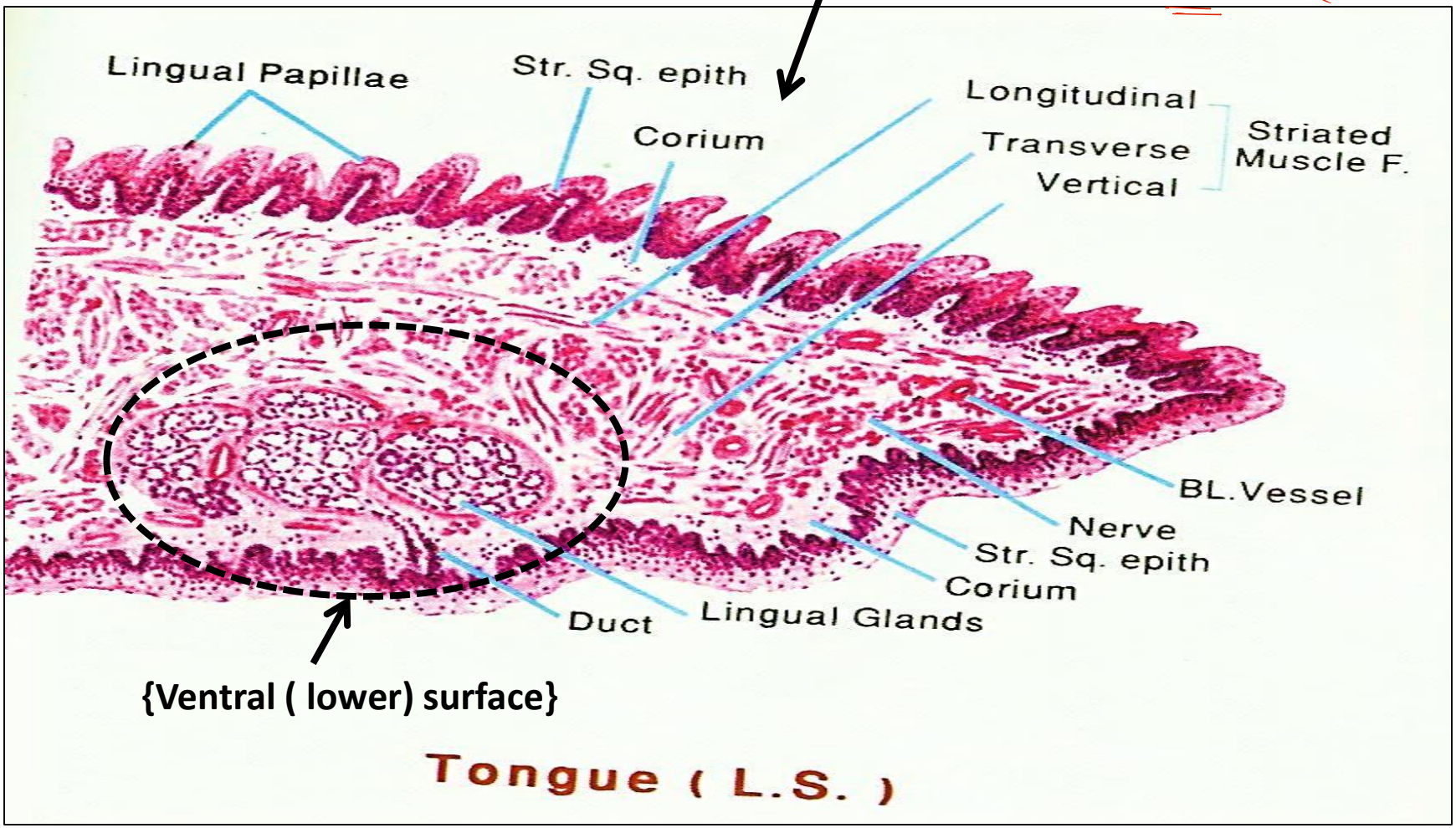
  body (oral): ant. 2/3

  base (pharyngeal): post. 1/3



2- The ventral surface of tongue is covered e m.m. loosely attached to underlying C.T. e NO papillae & is covered with non- keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

•**Lingual glands*:** are embedded in C.T. of ventral portion



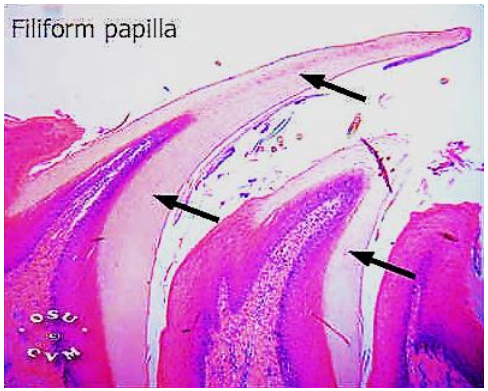
Structure of the tongue

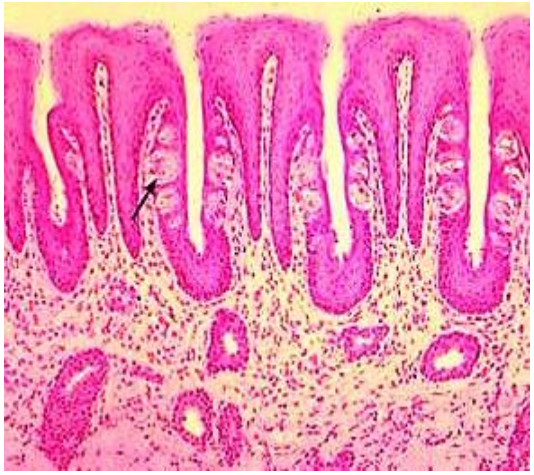
Lingual papillae:

- Little projections of the m.m. of the dorsal surface of the tongue
- Each is formed of central core of C.T. covered with stratified squamous epithelium

- There are 4 Types:

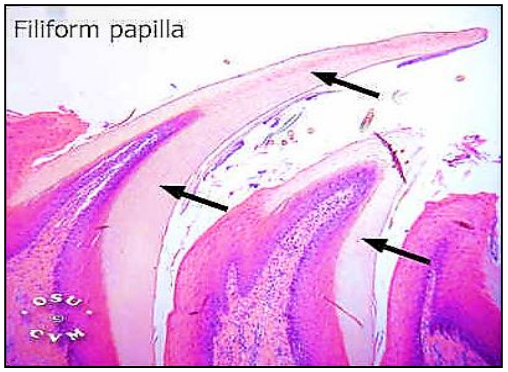
1. Filiform papillae
2. Fungiform papillae
3. Circumvallate papillae
4. Foliate Papillae

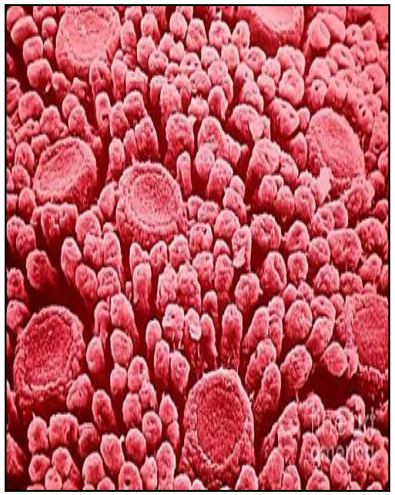


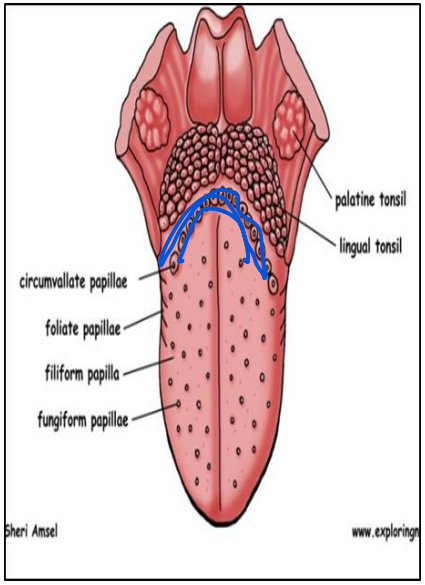


Filiform papillae: mechanical Papillae

- Conical shape, contain NO taste buds
- Formed of C.T. core covered e keratinized stratified squ. epithelium
- Numerous in number found on ant. 2/3 of tongue

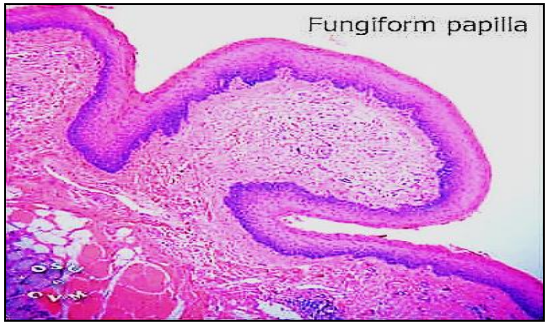




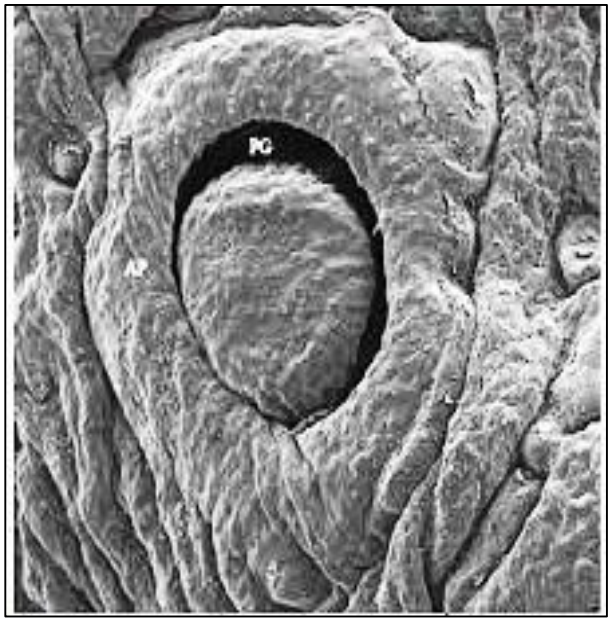


Fungiform papillae:

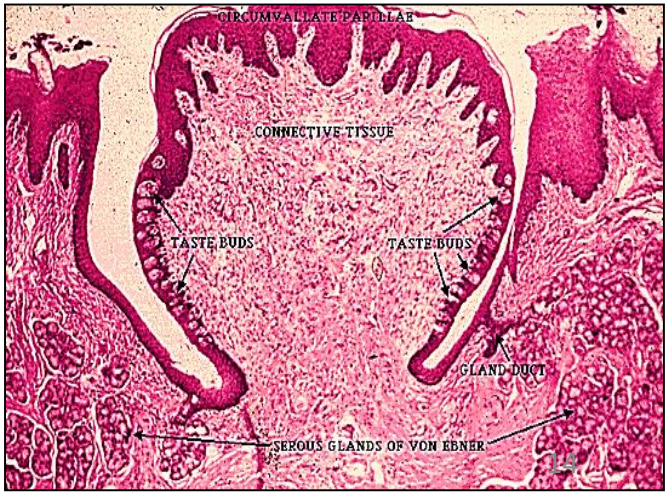
- Mushroom- shaped, very vascular found on ant 2/3 of tongue among Filiform papillae
- Their covering epith is Non- k.st.squ.epi red due to presence of many B.V. in underlying C.T.
- Contain taste buds on superior surface



○Circumvallate papillae:



- Largest, circular papillae, 10- 15 in # ,
  Found **in front of** the sulcus terminals
- They don't project on the surface
- Deep in their C.T.
- Each one is surrounded e groove (trench = furrow)
- They contain Von Ebner's glands (serous, begin lipid hydrolysis) in lamina propria
- They covered e Non- k.st.squ.epith
- Taste buds present on the lateral sides of these papillae

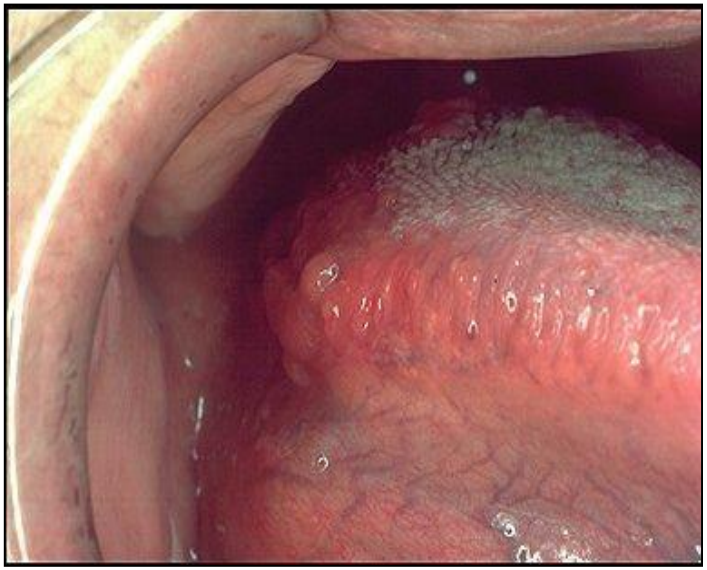


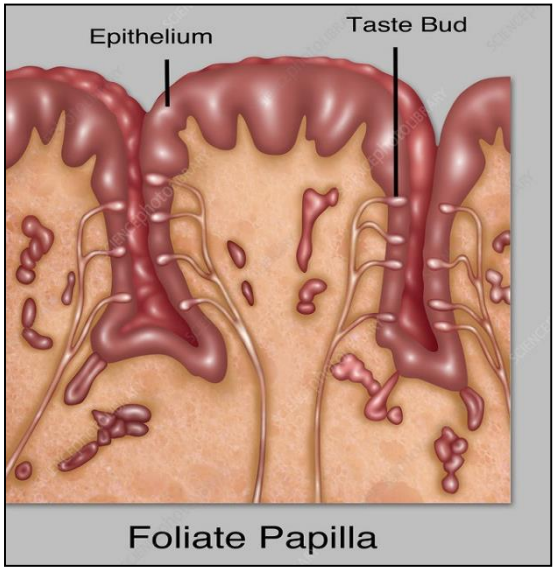
○ Foliate papillae:

Non Ebners → circumvallate + foliate

- Formed of short vertical folds, found on sides of tongue
- covered e non- k. stratified squamous epithelium
- Each papillae is separated by groove and contains many taste buds

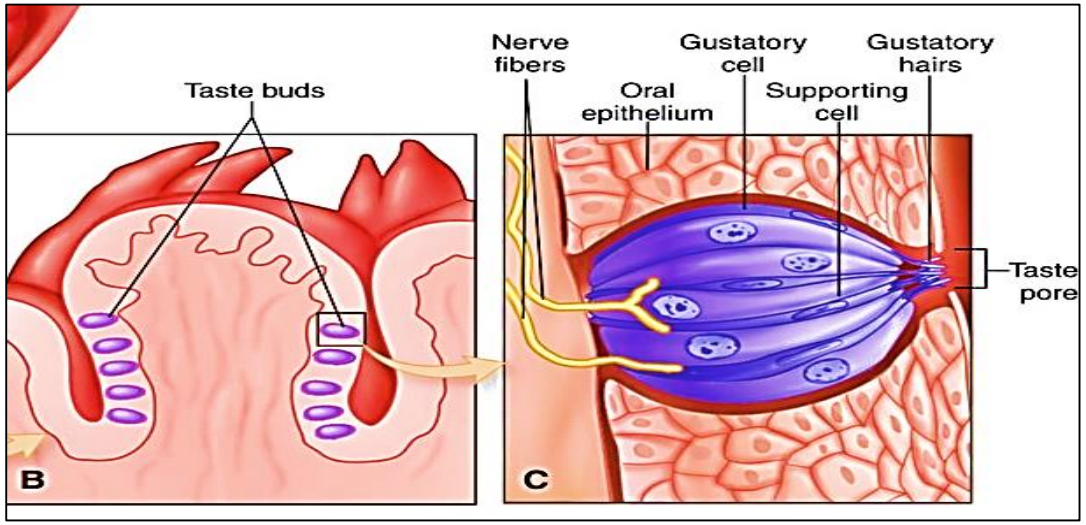
This type is at high risk for oral cancer

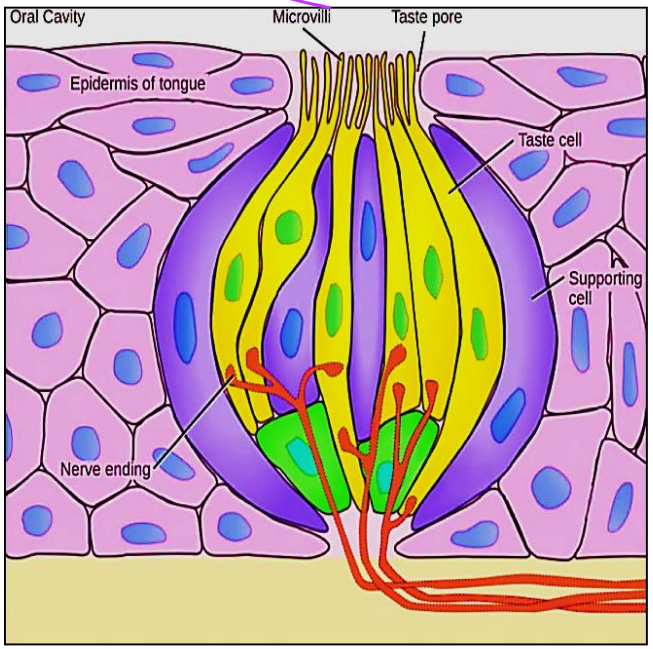




Taste buds (Neuroepithelium)

- Oval structures present on dorsal surface of tongue, in the lingual papillae (2000 – 8000)



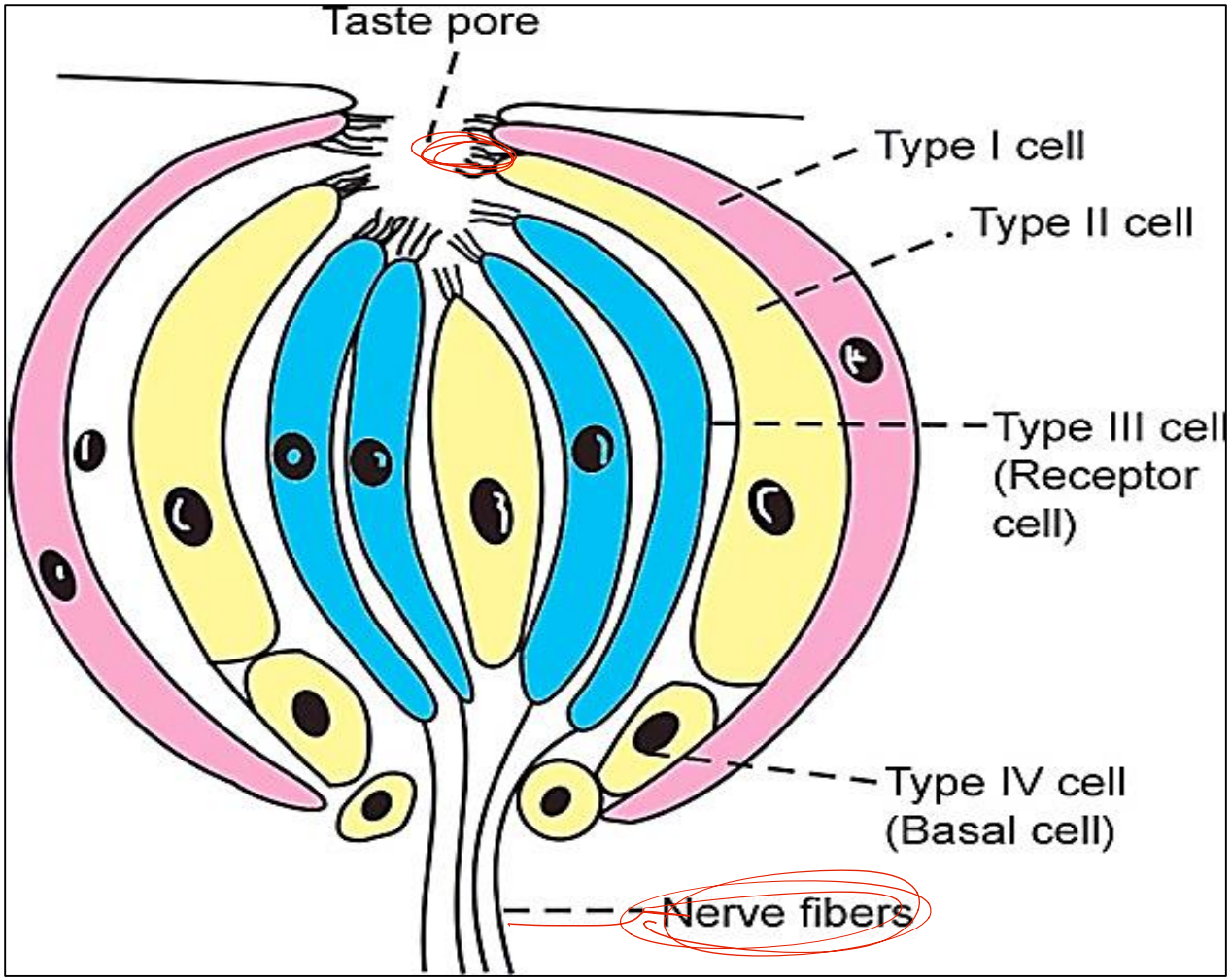


- Each taste bud formed of **4 types of cells (50-100 cells)** & **taste pore** for passage of saliva:

1- **Sensory (taste, gustatory): Type II, & III**

2- **Supporting cells : Type I**

3- **Basal cells (stem cells)**



Structure of the taste bud

1- Type I cells :

- are glial –like cells that provide structural support to the taste bud & maintain the ionic environment within the taste bud

2- Type II (receptor cells)

- Sensory receptor cells for detecting specific taste stimuli they have microvilli on their apical surface which extend into the taste pore where they interact with the tastants.

- These cells contain (G-protein-coupled receptors)that bind with specific taste molecules

- Type II undergo signal transduction & release neurotransmitters which are then communicate with type III cells

3- Type III (presynaptic cells)

- Type III are involved in transmitting taste information to the brain
- These cells have synaptic vesicles and form synaptic connections with afferent fibers
- They responsible for transmitting signals from type II cells to the afferent fibers of cranial nerves (VII, IX or X)

(Type II & Type III are the neuroepithelium of taste buds)

The average lifespan of a taste bud is 10-14 days

4- The basal cells

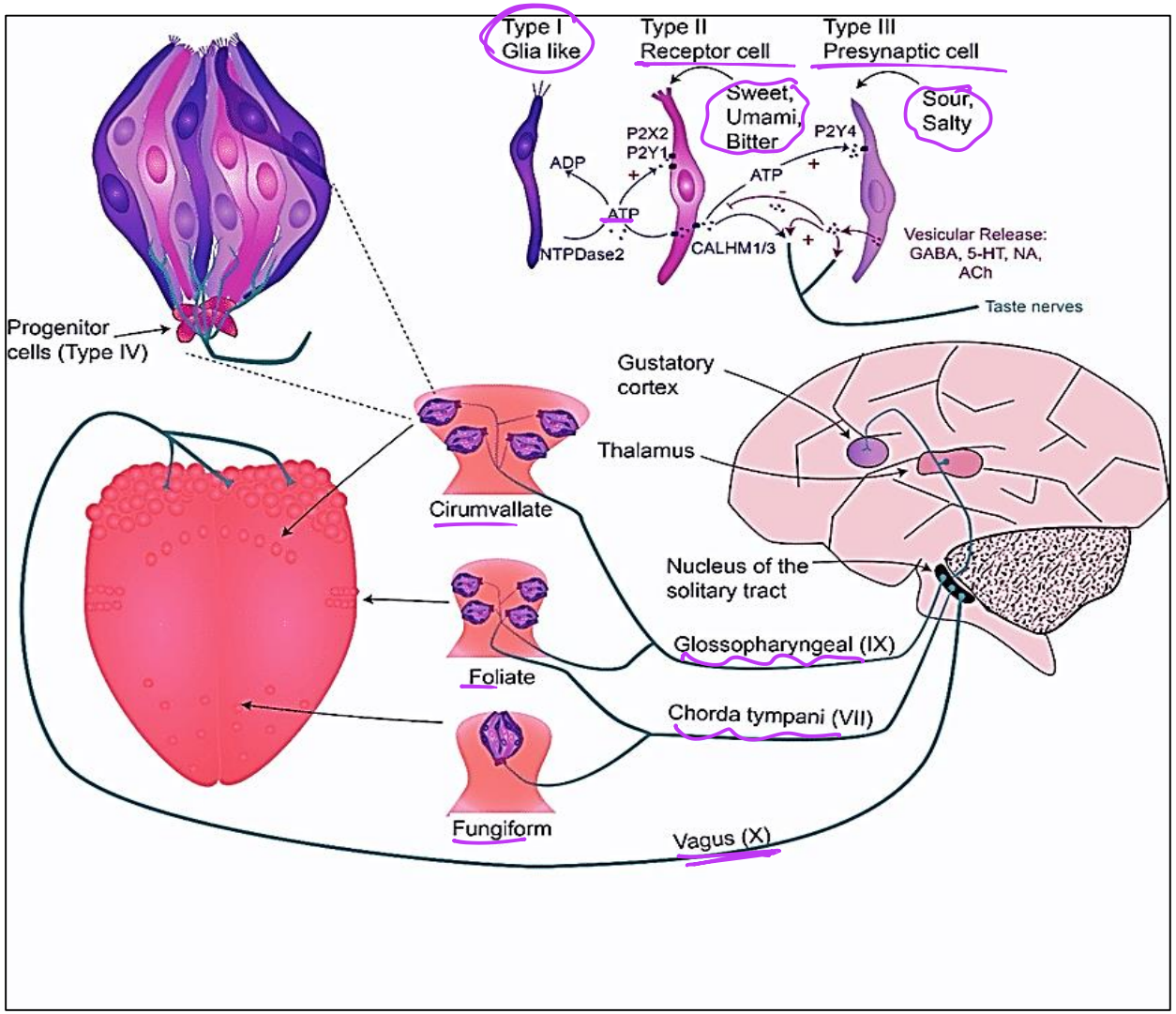
found at the base of taste bud act as a stem cells for regeneration other types Type I, II & III

The mechanism of taste sensation :

- The process begin when taste molecules (tastants) bind to receptors on Type II taste receptor cells

- Receptors are G-protein coupled receptors which then activate intracellular signaling pathway which ultimately lead to the release of ATP (act as neurotransmitter) & other molecules into synaptic cleft between Type I & Type III cells

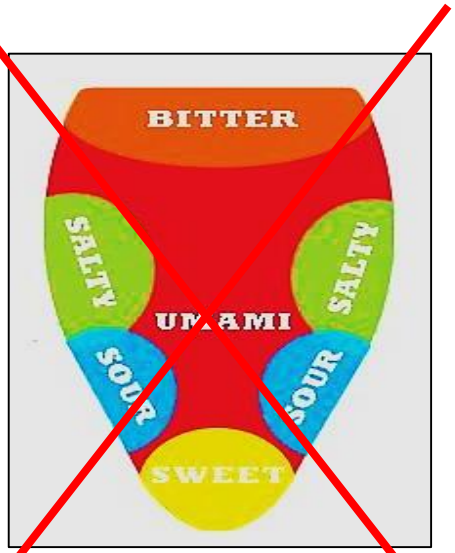
- The ATP bind to P2X receptors on Type III cells wil cause depolarization of Type III cells → opening of Ca^{+} channels → release of serotonin in synaptic vesicles stored in Type III cells to afferent nerve fibers that carry the signal to the brain



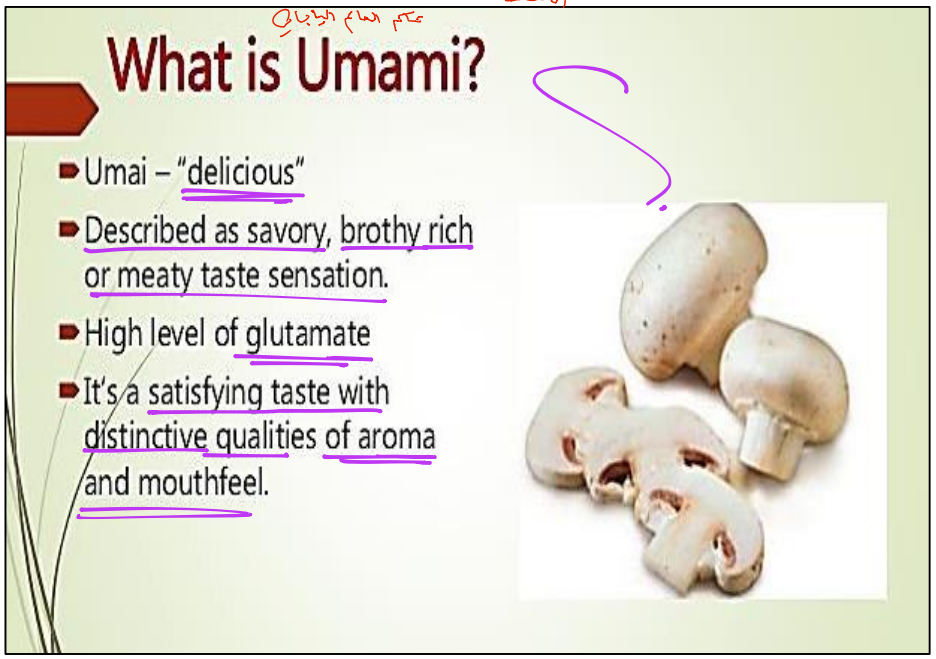
Mechanism of taste sensation

The sensation of taste can be categorized into five basic tastes: sweet, sour, salt, bitter, and umami.

Each taste bud contains a variety of chemoreceptors that recognize all tastants then send signals to the brain that recognize the different tastants.



Misconception of Tongue map



- **is spicy a taste ?**
- **Spiciness is not a taste**

- **The spicy taste is a combination of Heat and pain sensations**
- **The active ingredient in chilli peppers** (spicy food) is called **Capsaicin**
- This substance binds to receptor on the tongue called **vanilloid receptors (TRPV1)** .. these receptors detect **pain and heat** and send signals to the brain... the brain send signals to numb the tongue
- Sometimes you may notice after you have eaten a lot of spicy food that the spiciness doesn't affect you as much because the receptor stop responding .. the phenomena is called **Capsaicin desensitization** .. **Spicy food does not damage the taste buds**

- Eating spicy food read by the body as a pain sensation your pituitary gland to release **endorphins** which make us enjoy eating spicy food

Coated tongue

White tongue can happen when debris builds upon it. This will lead to delay shedding of and continual renewal of keratinized area on the dorsal surface of the tongue which cause accumulation of bacteria and inflammation

Causes:

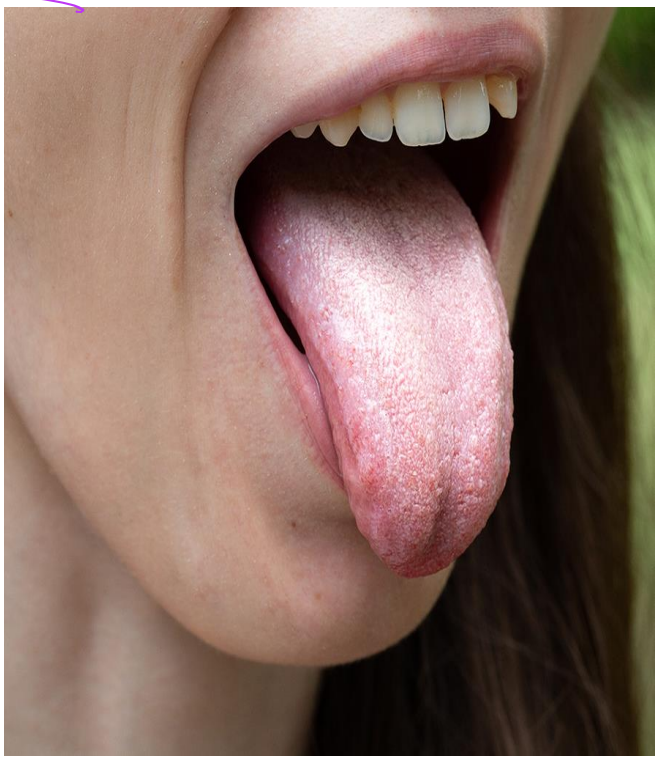
Bad oral hygiene

Dehydration (xerostomia)

Mouth breathing

Tobacco smoking, drink alcohol

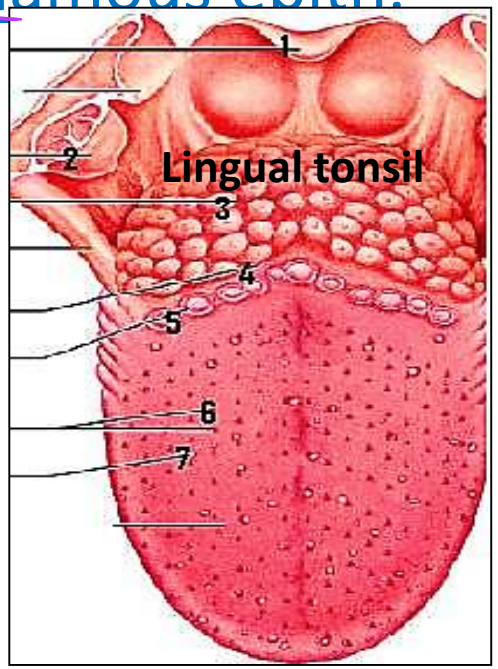
Oral candidiasis



Lingual tonsil:

Clusters of lymphoid tissue at the base of tongue

- The post 1/3 of tongue has No lingual papillae
- Covered with non-keratinized stratified squamous epith. that invigilate inward forming crypts (shallower)
- Mucous glands drain through several ducts into the crypts of the lingual tonsil which clean and wash off any debris



- Assist the immune system in the production of antibodies to fight invading bacteria or viruses

Pharynx:

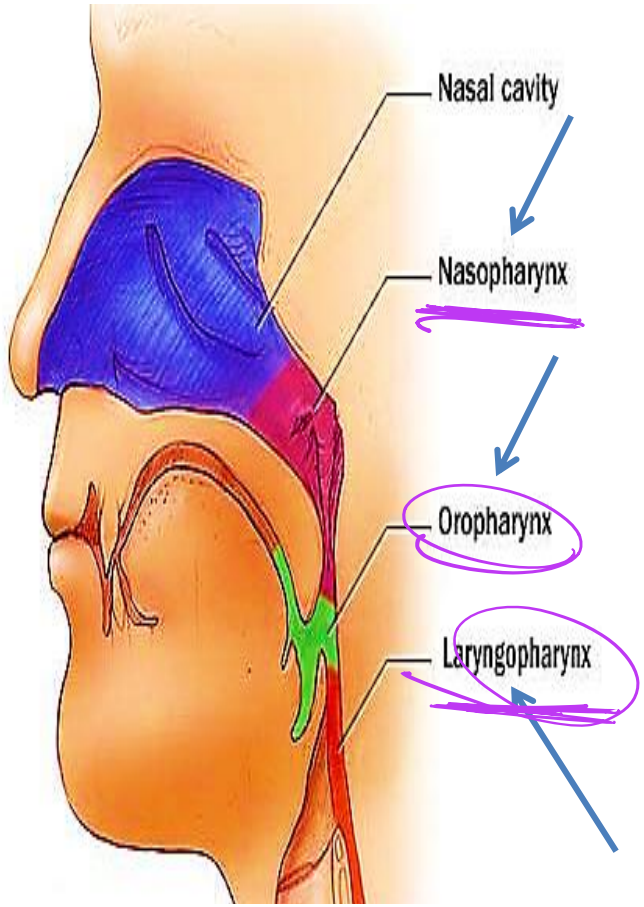
Divided into 3 parts:

1- Nasopharynx: lined e Respiratory epth.

2- Oropharynx : lined e non- keratinized Stratified squamous epith.

3- Laryngo-pharynx: as oropharynx

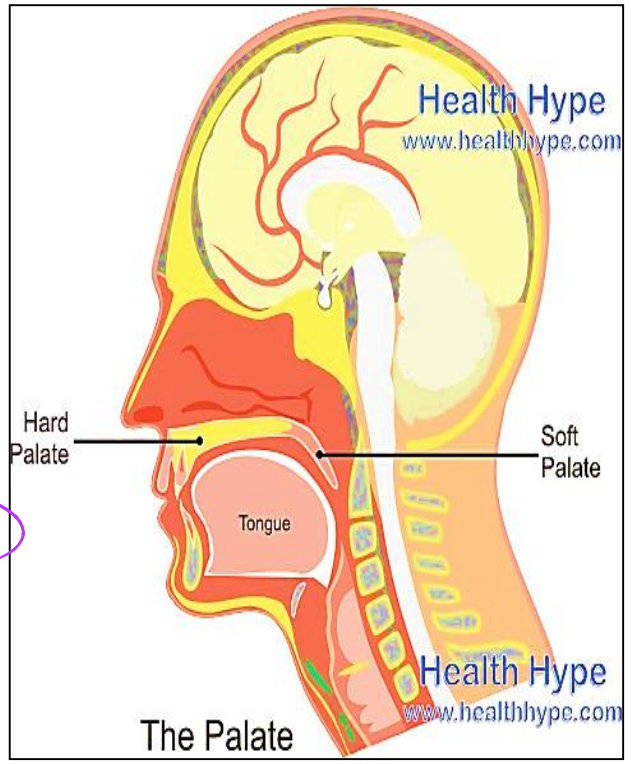
non k.



The palate:

The roof of the oral cavity composed of:

- Ant part → hard palate
- Post part → soft palate



Hard palate:

- Formed of bone lined e keratinized stratified squamous epith.

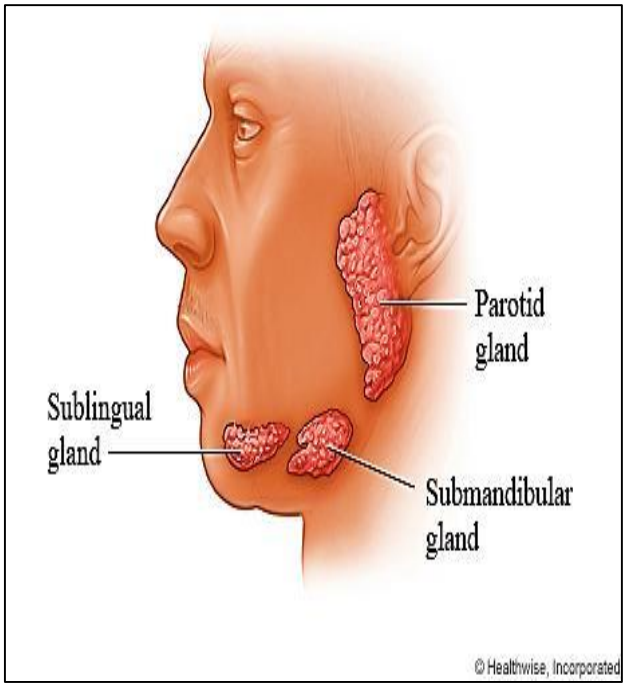
Soft palate:

- Covered e non – keratinized stratified squamous epith

The salivary glands

Types of salivary gland:

A. The main = large = extrinsic
B. The accessory = small = Intrinsic



A- The main salivary glands

- 2 Parotid glands in front of both ears
- 2 Submandibular gland: lie against the inner aspect of the mandible
- 2 Sublingual glands: lie below the tongue in the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth

B- Accessory salivary gland

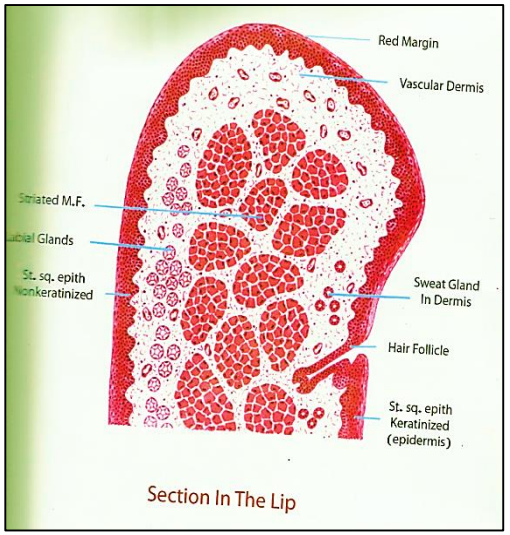
- Small, microscopic glands scattered in the C.T. of the oral mucous membrane:

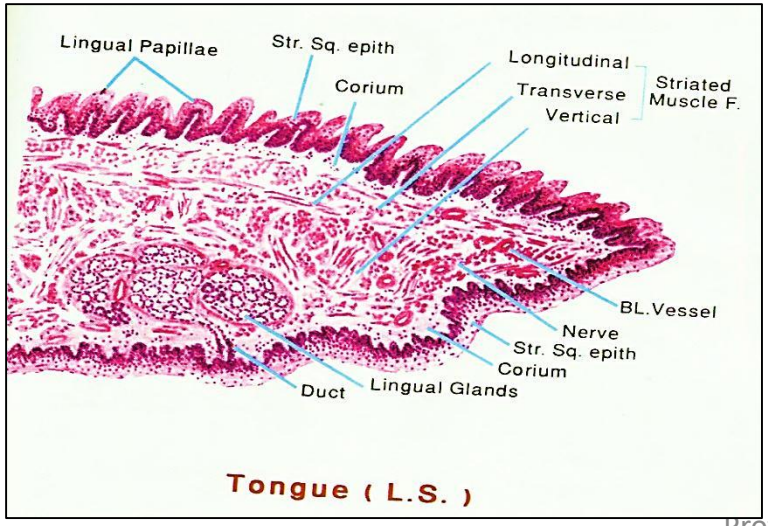
I. The lips → labial glands

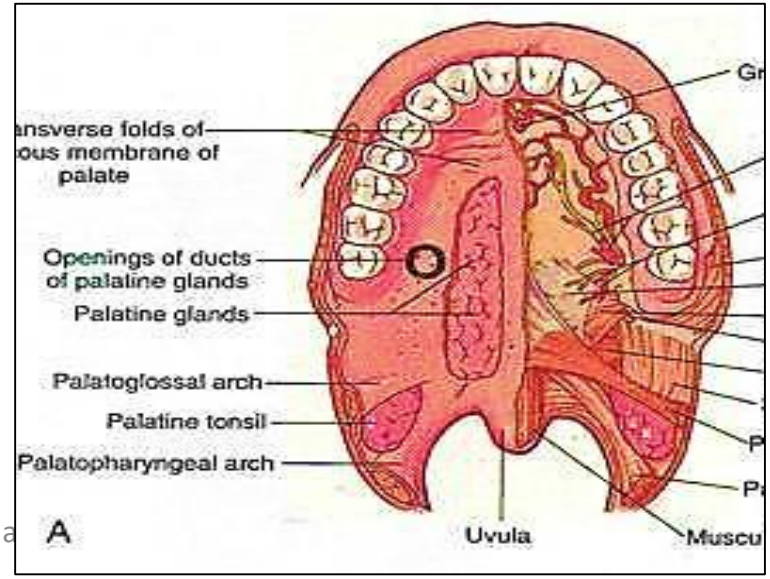
II. Tongue → lingual glands

III. The palate → palatine glands

- They secret saliva (10%) constant rate
- Their secretion is mainly mucous



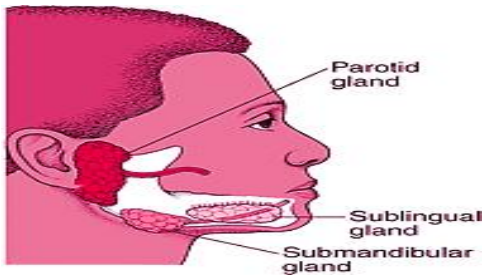




Salivary glands

- Exocrine glands, produce the saliva (90%) (pH 6.5 – 7.5)

(99.5% :water & 0.5% : electrolytes, mucus, enzymes & Ab)



- Saliva has the following functions:

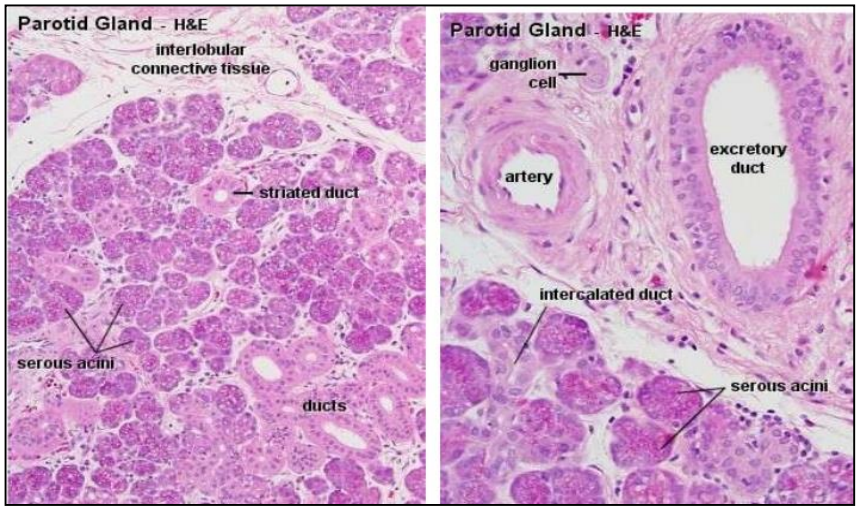
1. Lubricates & cleans the oral mucosa & the lips
2. Initiate digestion of carbohydrate & lipids (amylase & lipase)
3. Contains antimicrobial agents IgA, lysozyme, Lactoferrin that control the bacterial flora of the oral cavity
4. Act as solvent substance that stimulate taste buds
5. Assist in swallowing

Structure of the salivary glands

Stroma & Parenchyma

A- Stroma

C.T. framework supports the gland and transmit the blood vessels ,nerves, lymphatics, & ducts



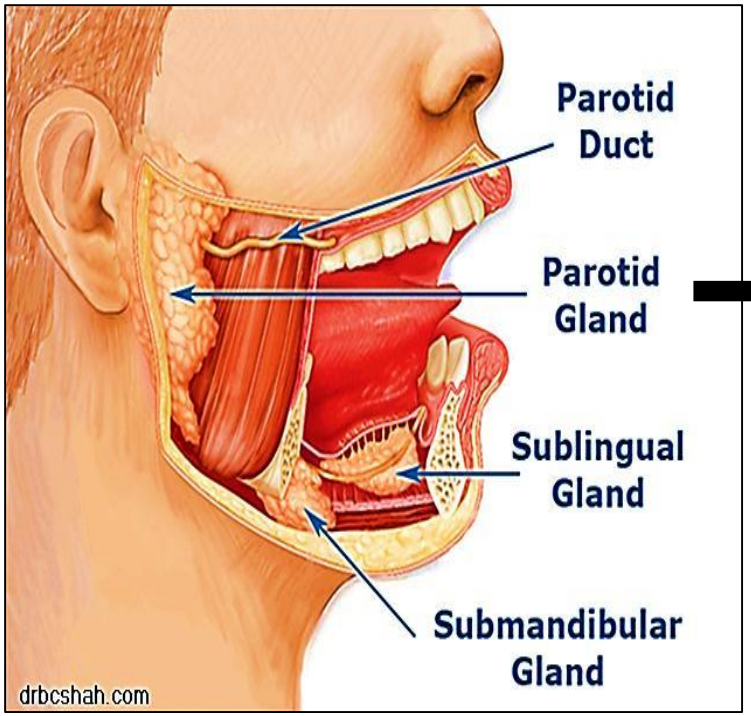
- It consists of:
  - Capsule: covers the gland from outside
  - Septa : divide the glands into lobes &lobules
  - Reticular network: present in the background of the gland (stained e Ag)

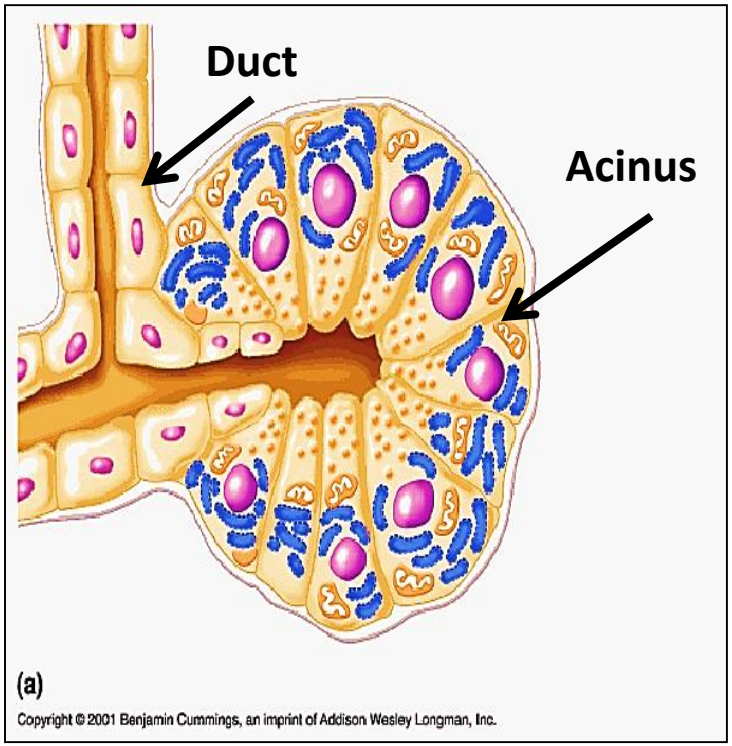
B- Parenchyma

Includes:

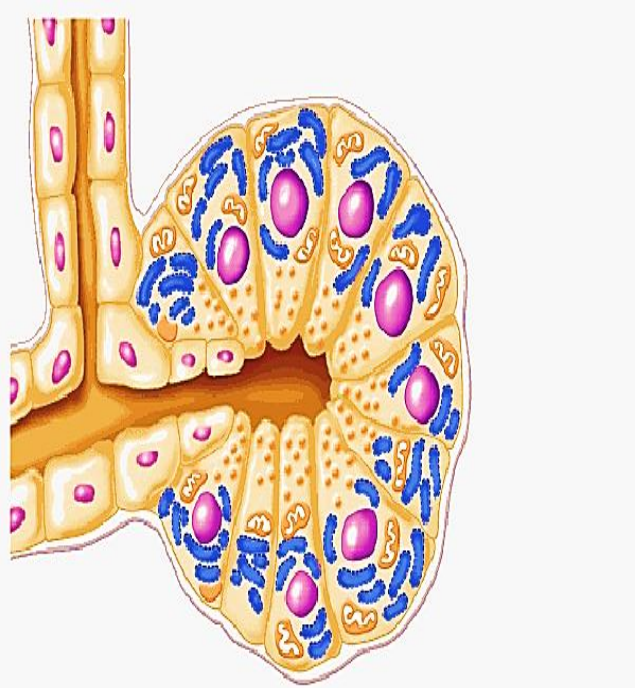
A- Secretory units (salivary acini) → secrete saliva

B- Duct system → conduct saliva to the oral cavity





A- Secretory acini



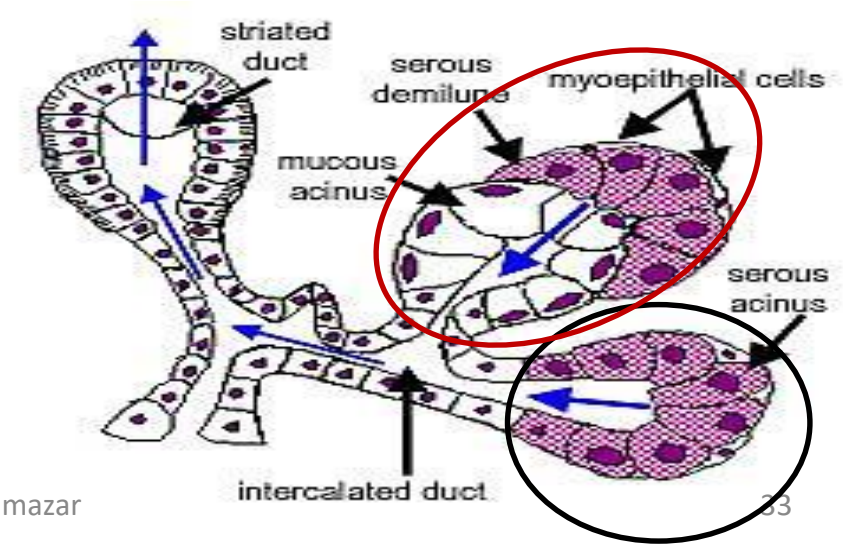
- Group of cells encircling a lumen
- 2 types of cells:

  a- Secretory cells (serous or mucus)

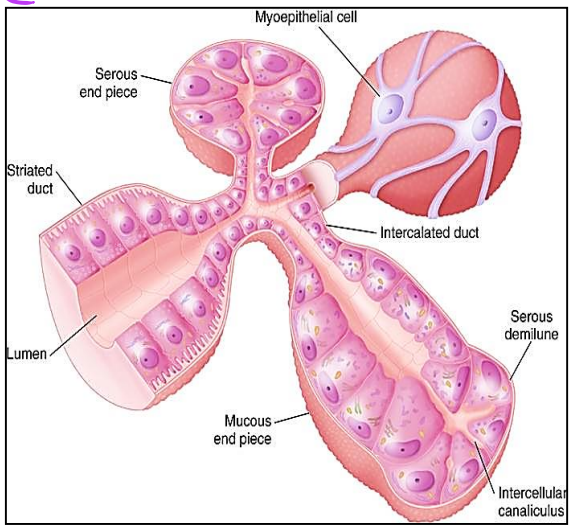
  b- Non- secretory cells (Myoepithelia)

- According to the **type** of secretion the acini divide into:

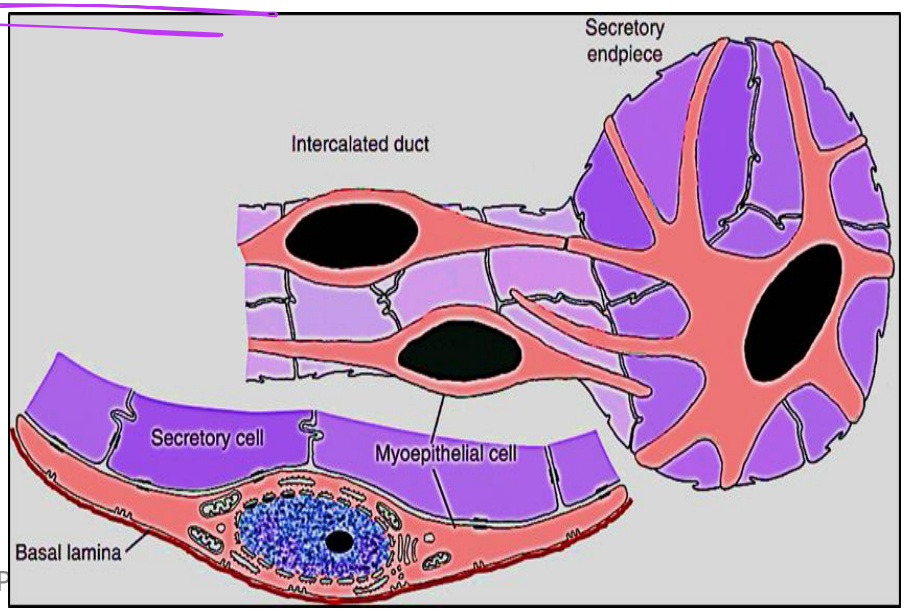
1. serous
2. mucous
3. mixed (muco-serous)



Myoepithelial cells (Basket cells)



- Star –shaped cells present between the base of the secretory cells & their basement membrane **
- They are branched cells, their cytoplasm contain actin & myosin filaments
- When contract → release secretion



Myoepithelial cells of salivary glands

Immunohistochemical staining for the myofibrils within the myoepithelial cells

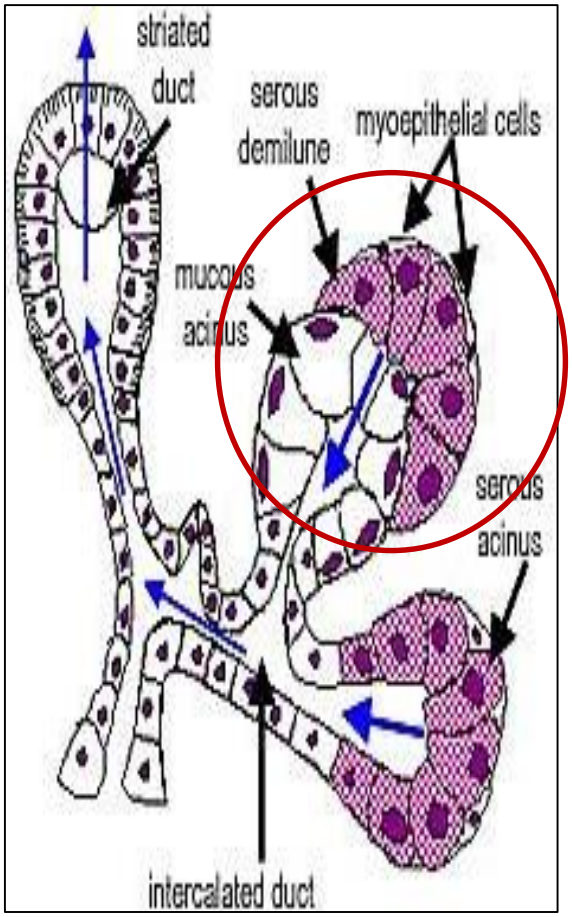
Crescent of Gianuzzi (serous demilune):

- Histological feature in salivary glands that produce **mixed sections**

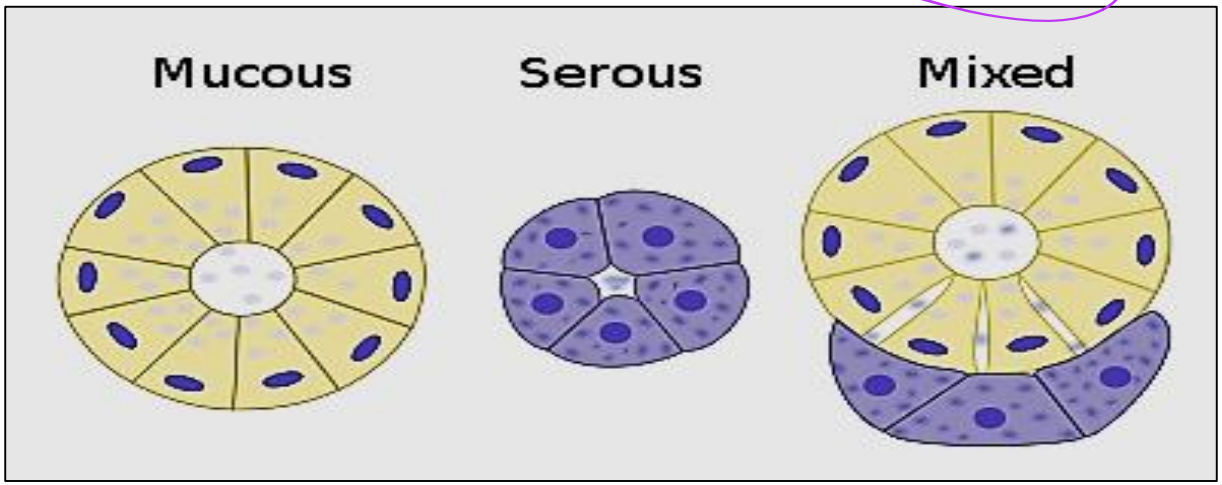
- group of serous cells form a crescent at one side of a mucous acinus.

- The serous secretion of these cells reach the lumen of the acinus by passing through intercelluar canlicauli or exocytosis

- Demilune cells secrete the proteins that contain the lysozyme & enzymes → add antimicrobial activity to mucus.



Serous vs. Mucous acinus

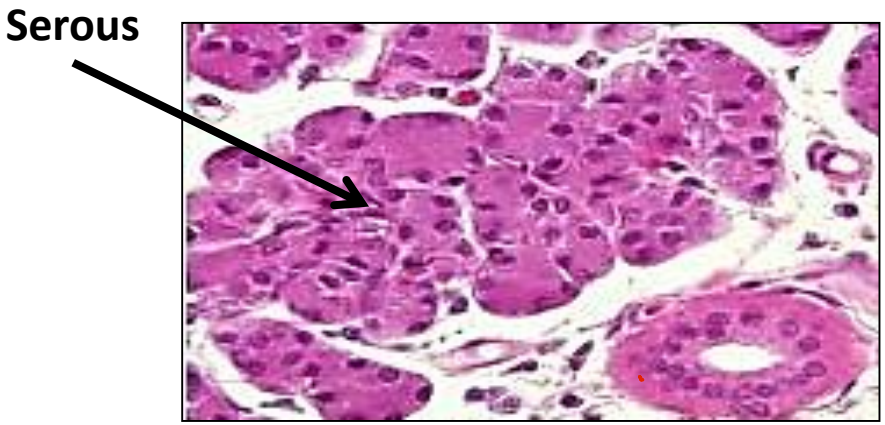


Serous (Parotid)

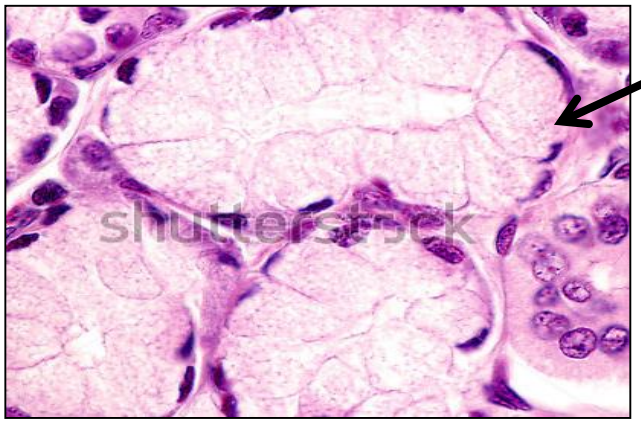
- Small diameter
- Narrow lumen
- Lined e short pyramidal cells
- Nuclei are rounded & central

Mucous (Sublingual)

- Larger in diameter
- Wide lumen
- Lined with tall cells
- Nuclei are flat & peripheral



Serous



Mucous

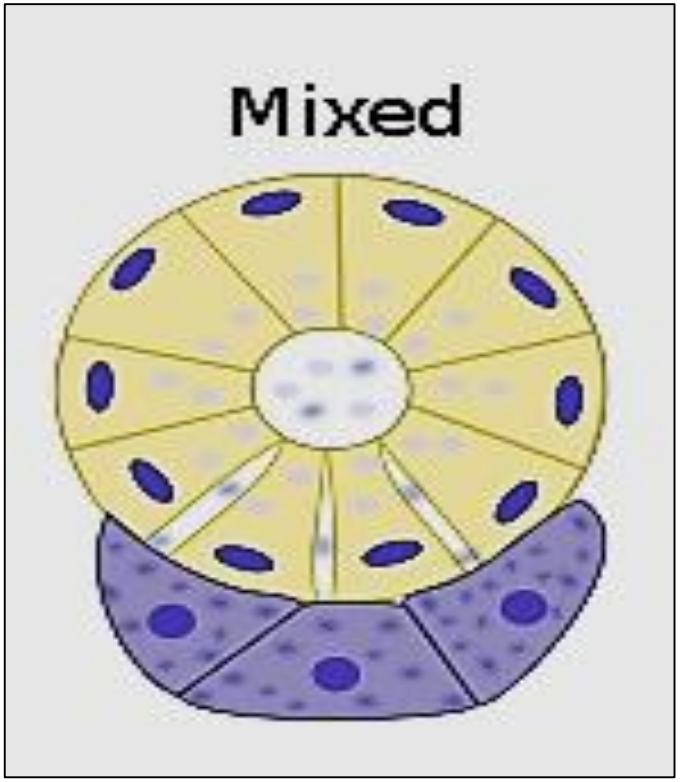
- Basal cytoplasm is basophilic (↑ in rER)
- Basket cells are less
- Secrete fluid **serous**
- Secrete **amylase aid in digestion of starch**

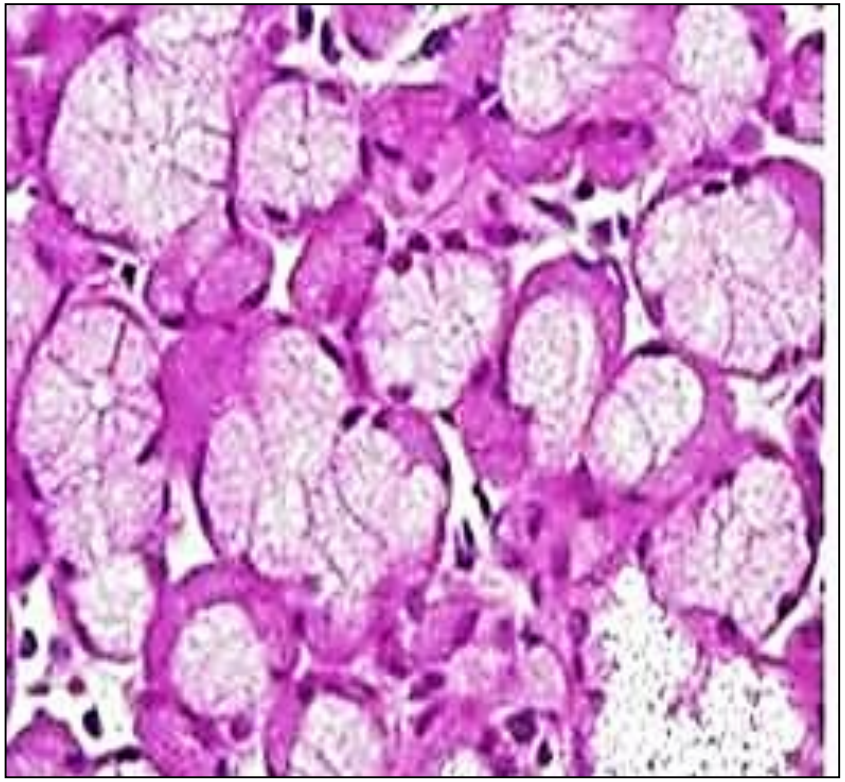
- Cytoplasm is pale, foamy & vacuolated (dissolved mucus)
- Basket cell are more
- Secrete viscid **mucous**
- Secrete **mucous for lubrication**

Mixed (muco-serous) acinus

A mucous acinus which is capped by a group of serous cells forming → Crescent of Gianuzzi (serous demilune)

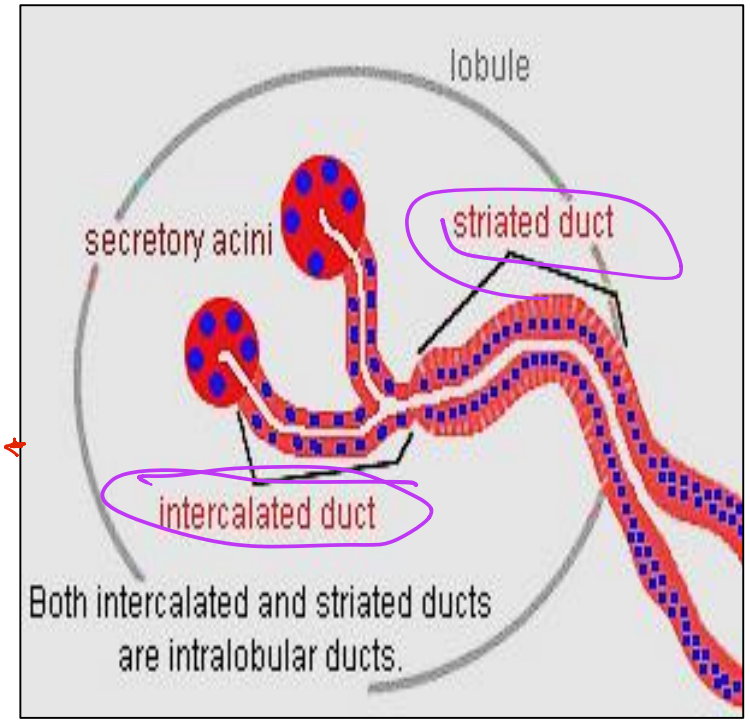
crescent





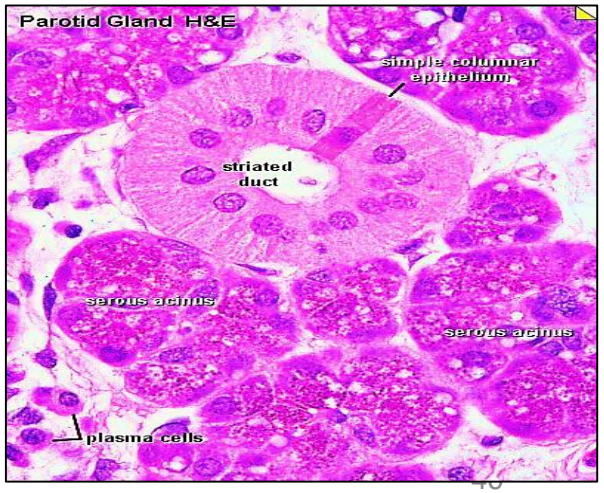
B- the duct system (branching system)

- **Intercalated ducts**:
  thin ducts ; drain the secretory unit, lined with flat or cuboidal cells.



- **Striated (secretory) ducts:**

1. present inside the lobule
2. *take part in the secretion of saliva*
3. lined with low columnar cells
4. Their apical and basolateral membranes contain ion channels to transport ions as Na^+,& K^+ (ion transporting cells)

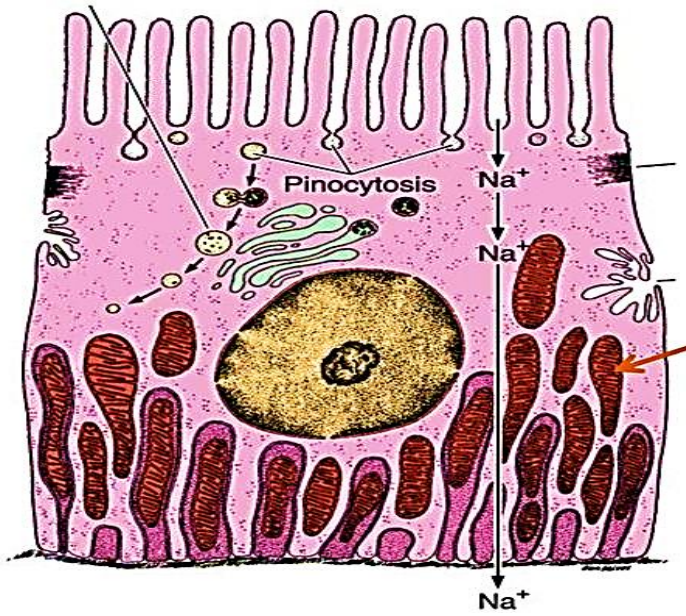


Has acidophilic cytoplasm e basal acidophilic striations

(infolded basal lamina e ↑ mitochondria)

(Ion transporting cell)

Ion-transporting cells



- Deep invaginations of basal cell membranes
- Zonula occludens
- Mitochondria in basal cytoplasm provide energy for ion transport
- Examples: proximal tubules in kidney

Ion transport cells are specialized cells to move ions across cell membranes that utilize a combination of ion pumps, channels, and transports to maintain homeostasis & generating electrical gradients to support various physiological functions

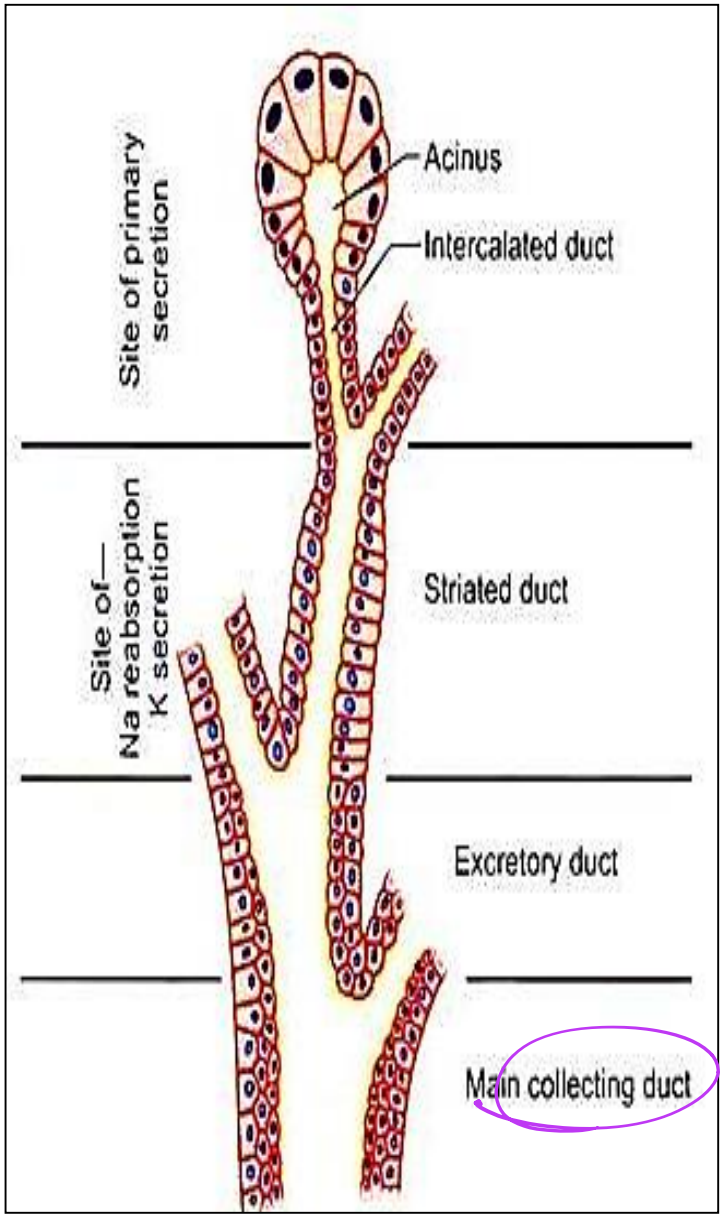
- **Inter-lobular ducts (excretory)**: in the septa between lobules lined e columnar cells → drain into

↓

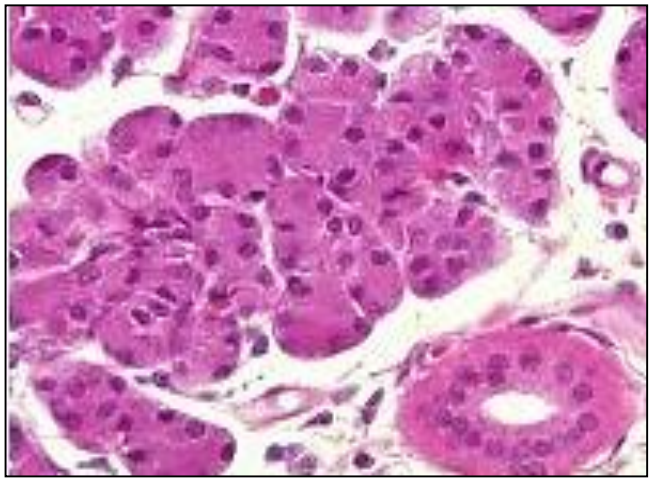
- **Inter-lobar ducts (excretory)**: in septa between lobes, lined e pseudo-stratified columnar epithelium →

↓

- **the main duct:** drains secretion in oral cavity, lined 1st with stratified columnar → stratified squamous near its opining in mouth cavity



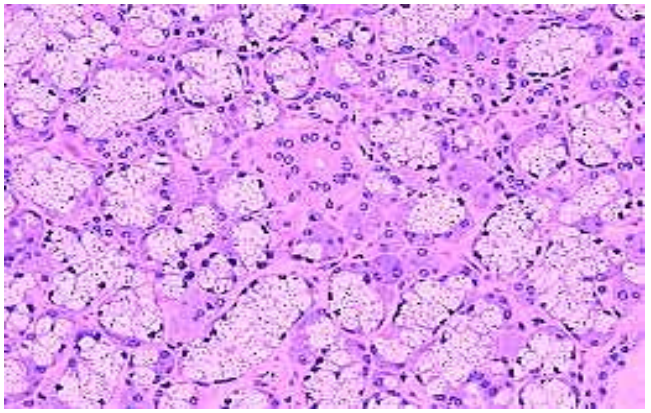
- **Parotid gland: (100%)**
- Acini: are **pure serous** Opens by parotid duct

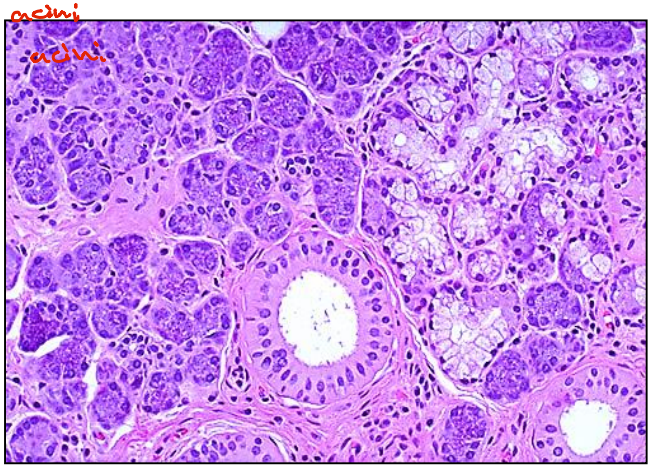


- **Sublingual gland: (95% + 5%)**

The smallest & the only unecapsulated

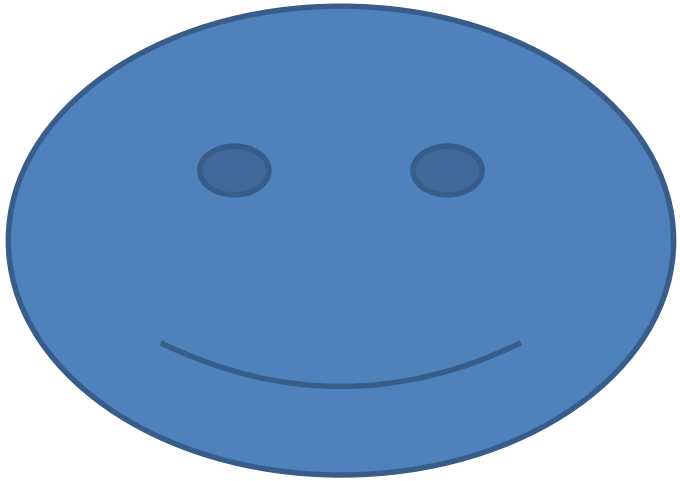
- Acini : **mainly mucous** cells capped with serous demilunes **(mixed)**
- Opens by 10-12 mini ducts





- **Submandibular gland: (80% + 20%)**
- Acini: **mixed serous** & **mucous acini**
- Opens by Wharton's duct

Thank you



Thank you