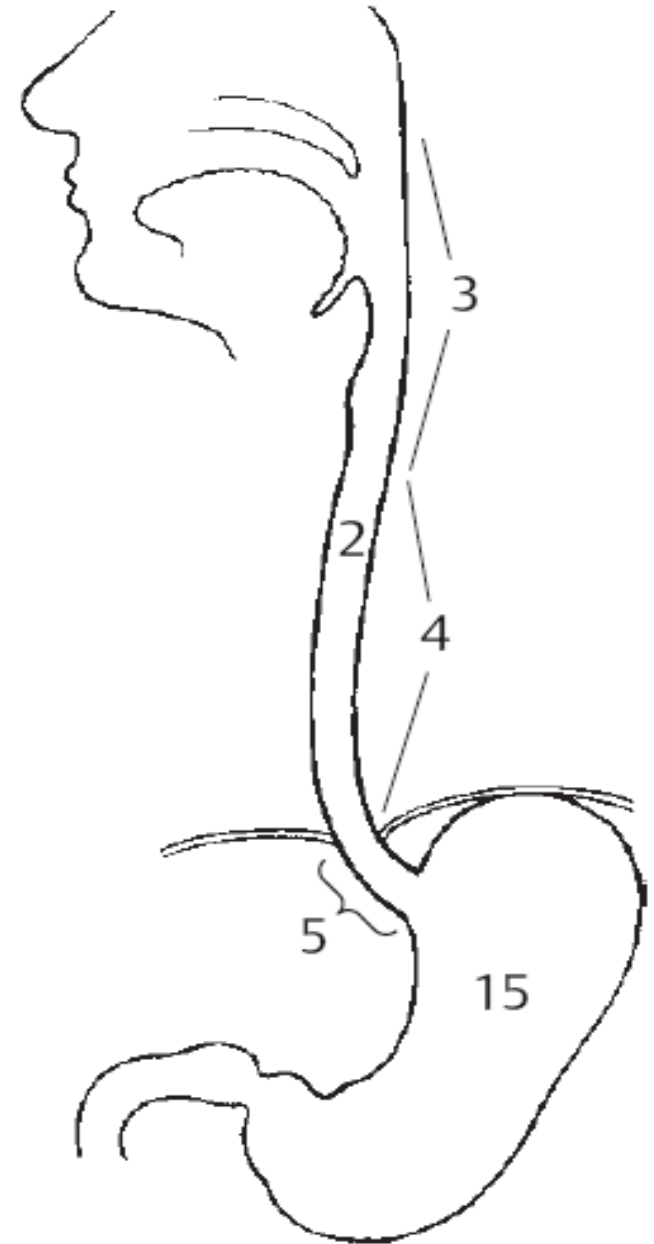
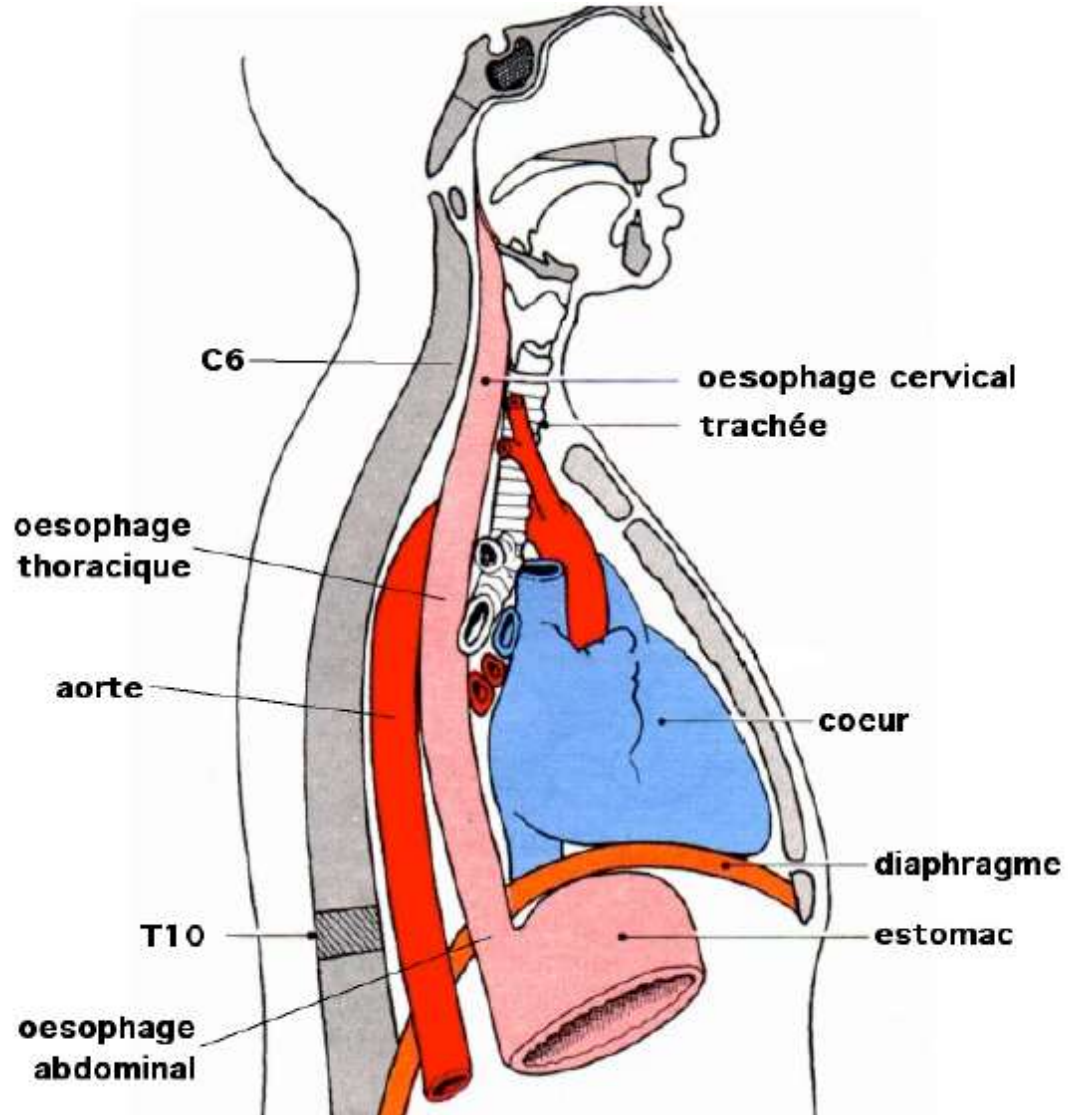


# Anatomie de l'estomac et de l'œsophage abdominale

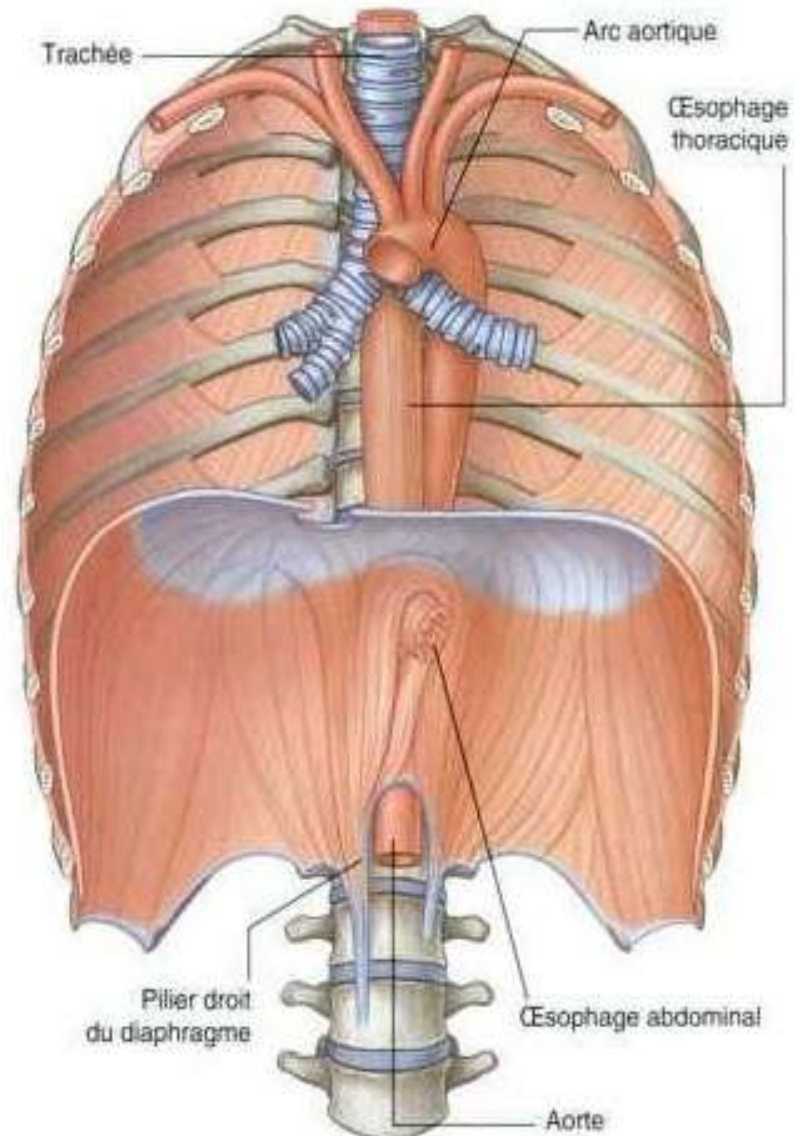


L' œsophage abdominale

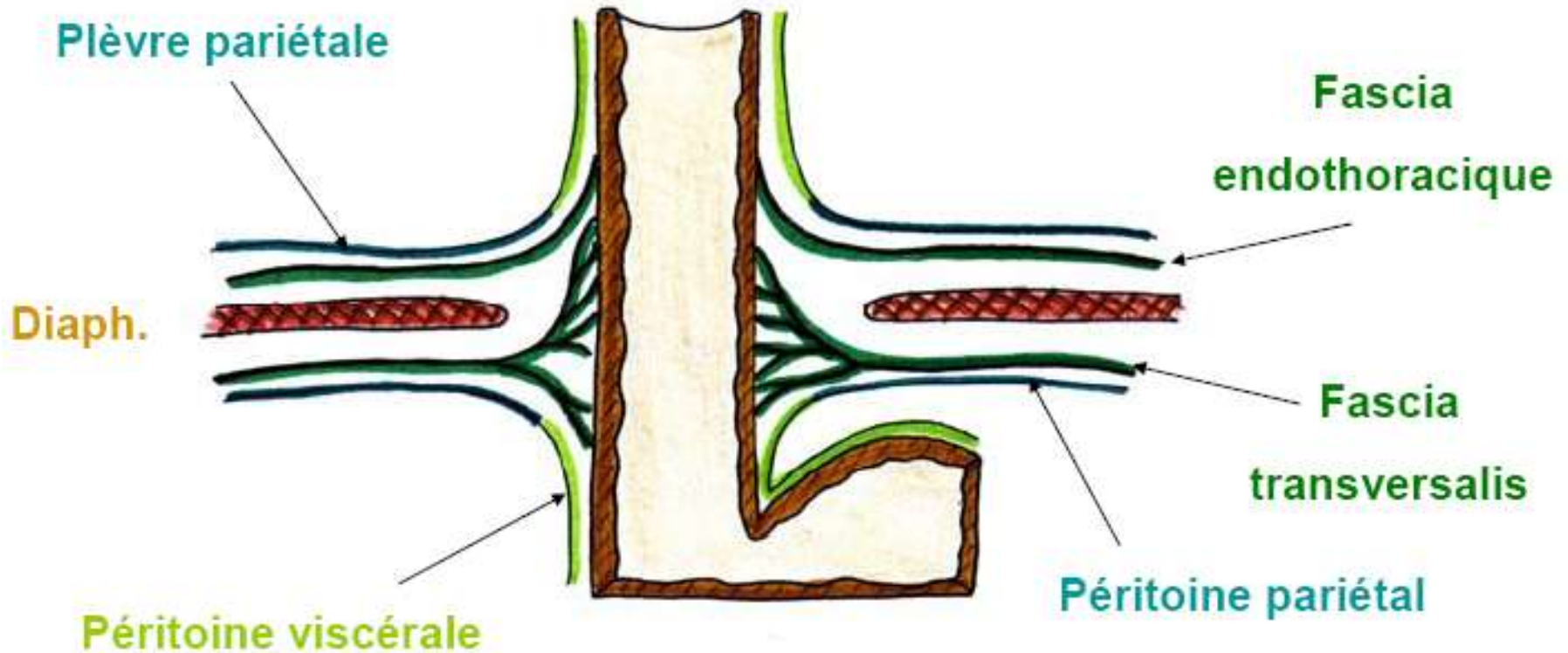
# Situation



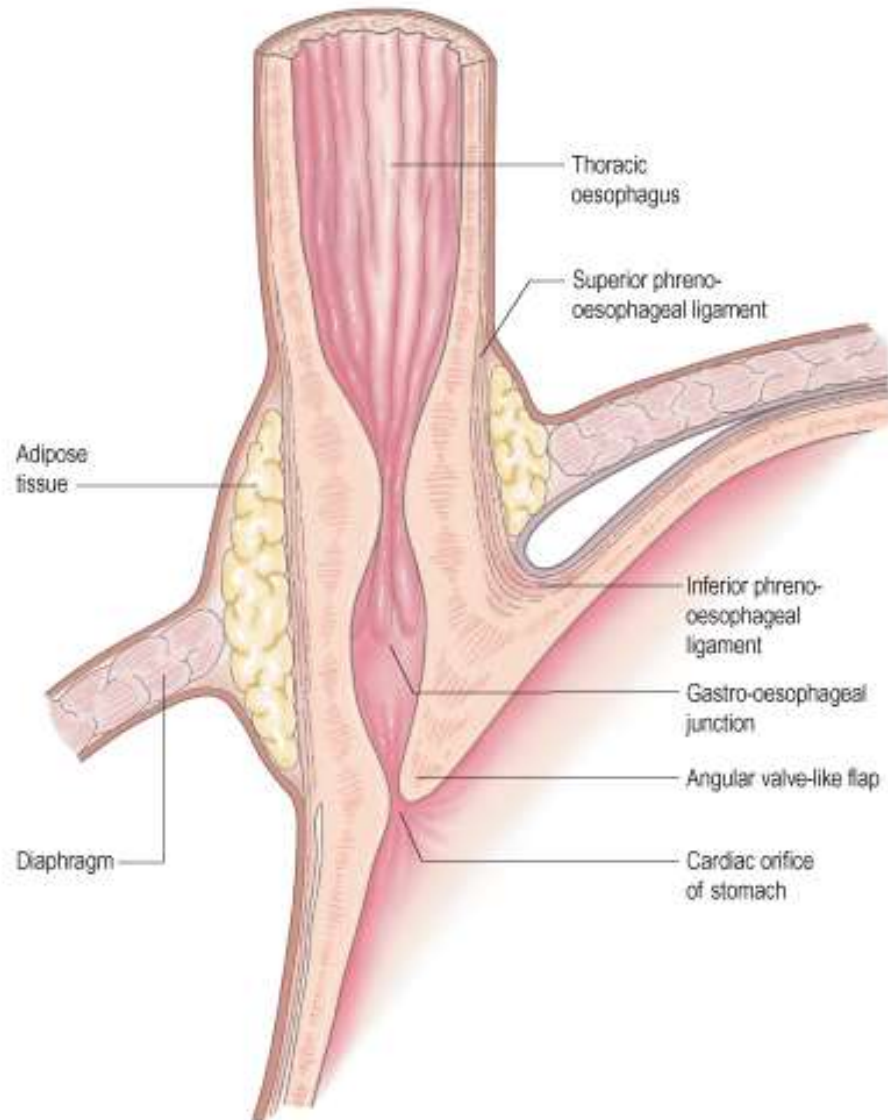
# Situation



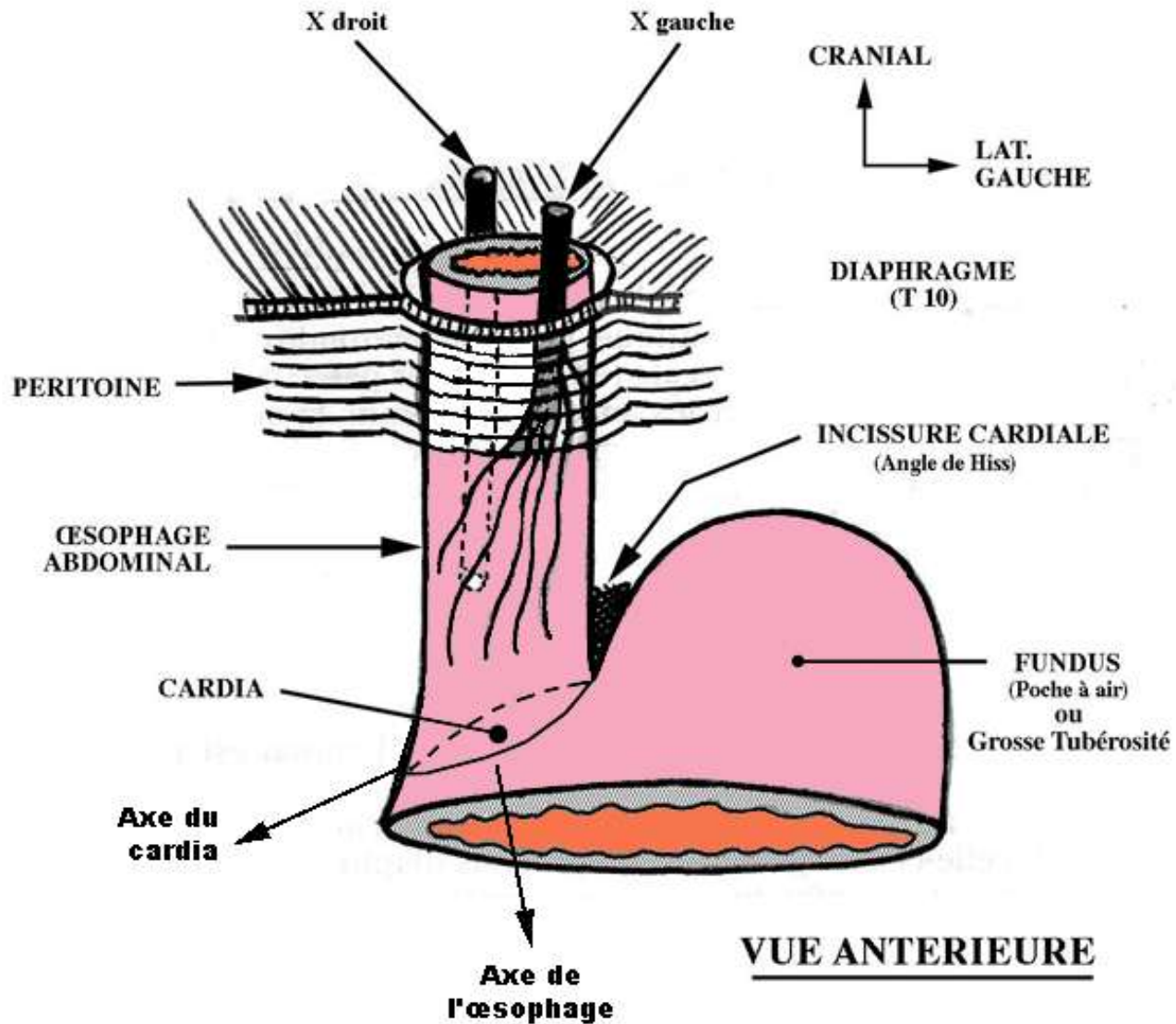
# Moyens de Fixité



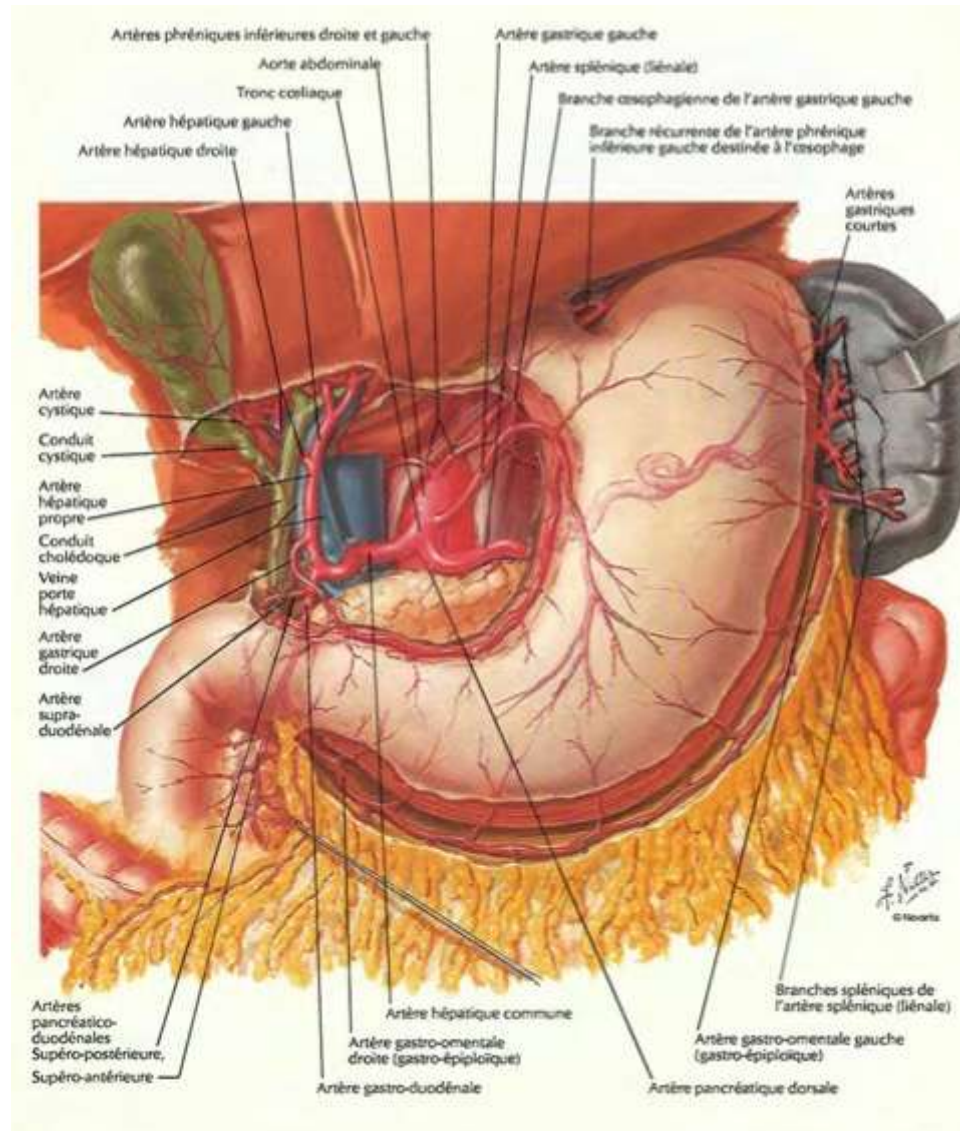
# Configuration interne, SIO et structure



# Rapports

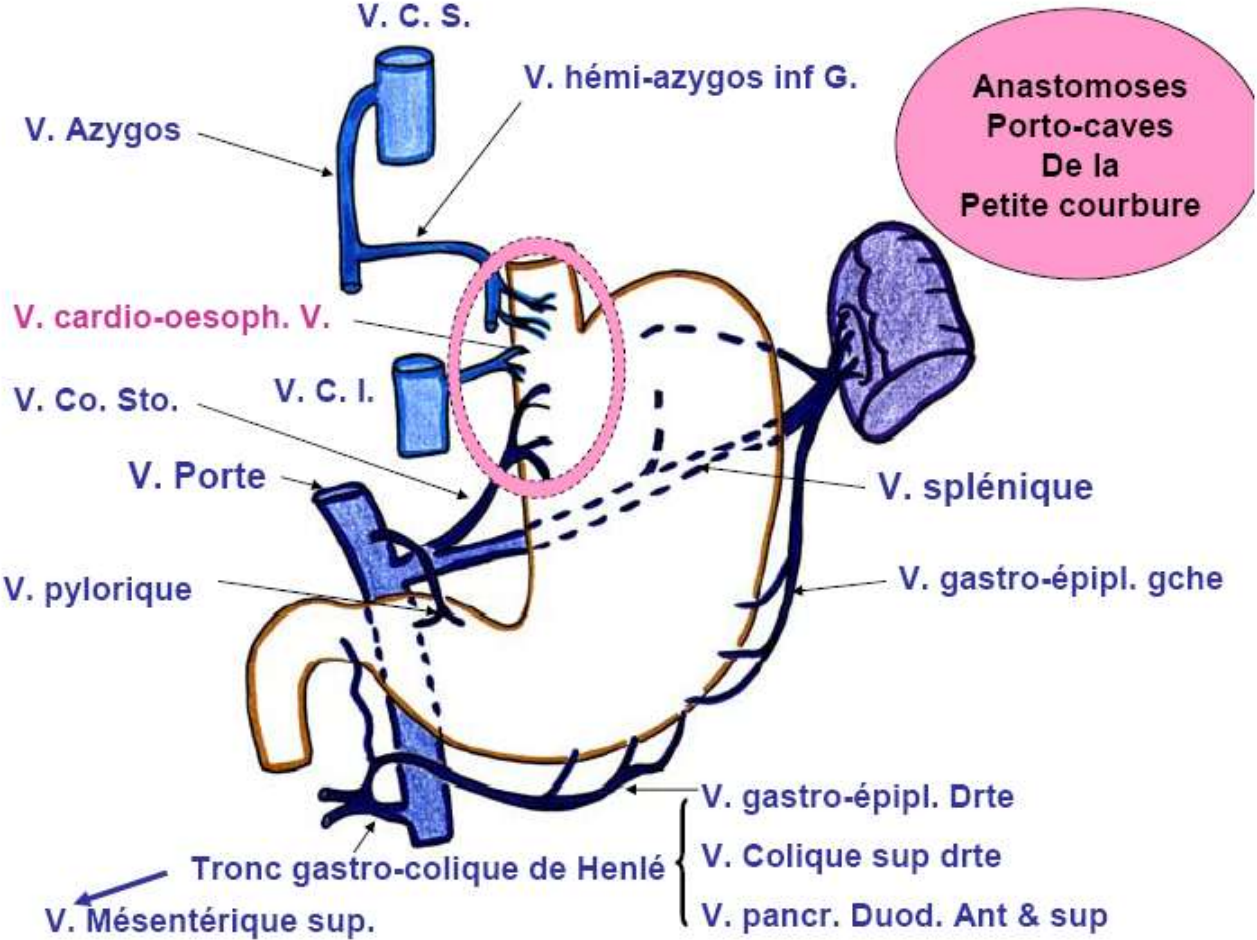


# Vascularisation artérielle





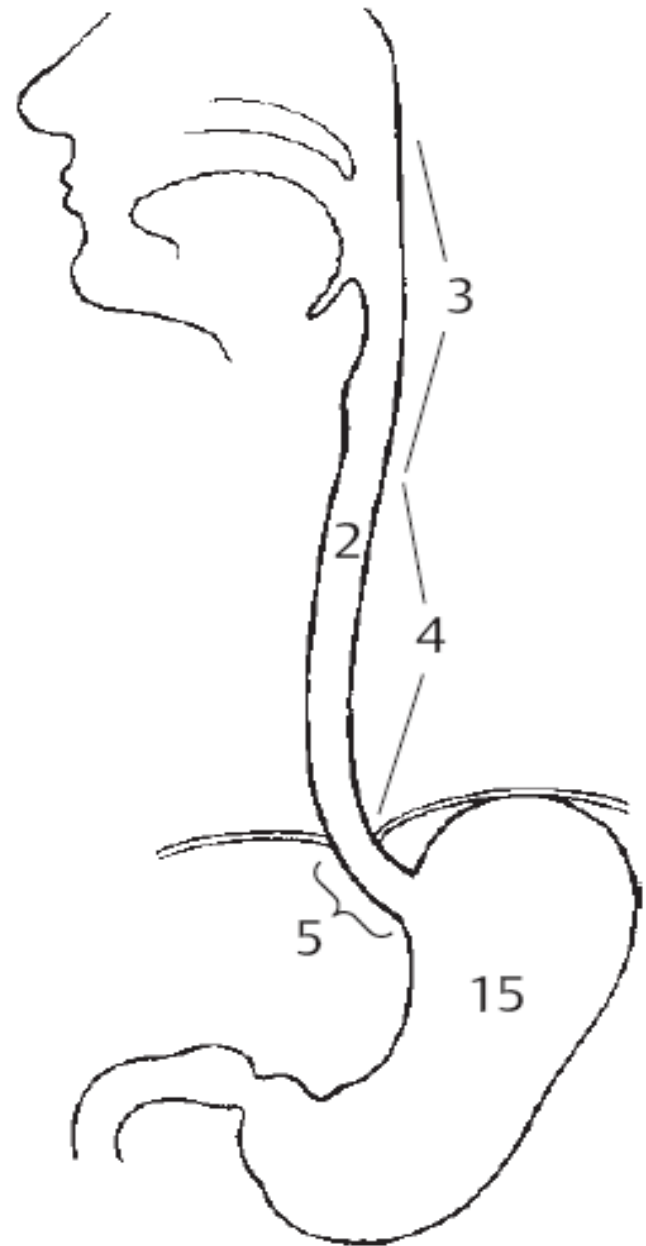
# Vascularisation veineuse



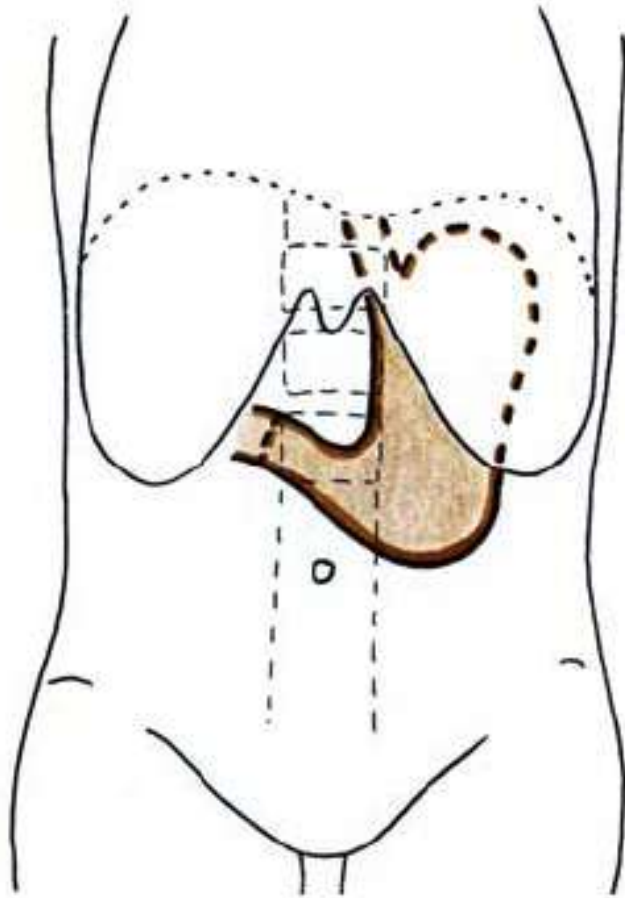
L' estomac

# L'ESTOMAC

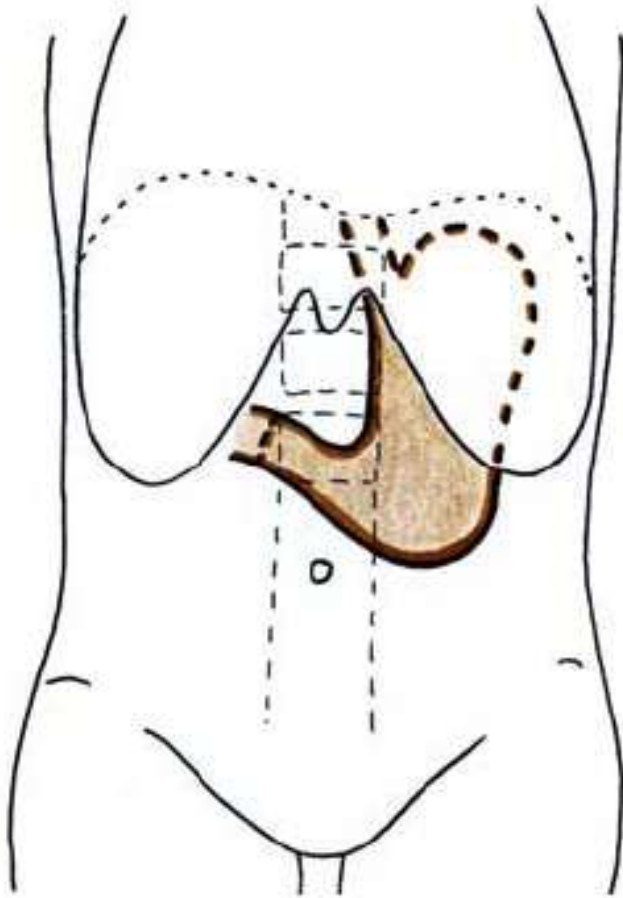
- L'estomac est un segment dilaté du tube digestif, qui fait suite à l'oesophage



# Situation

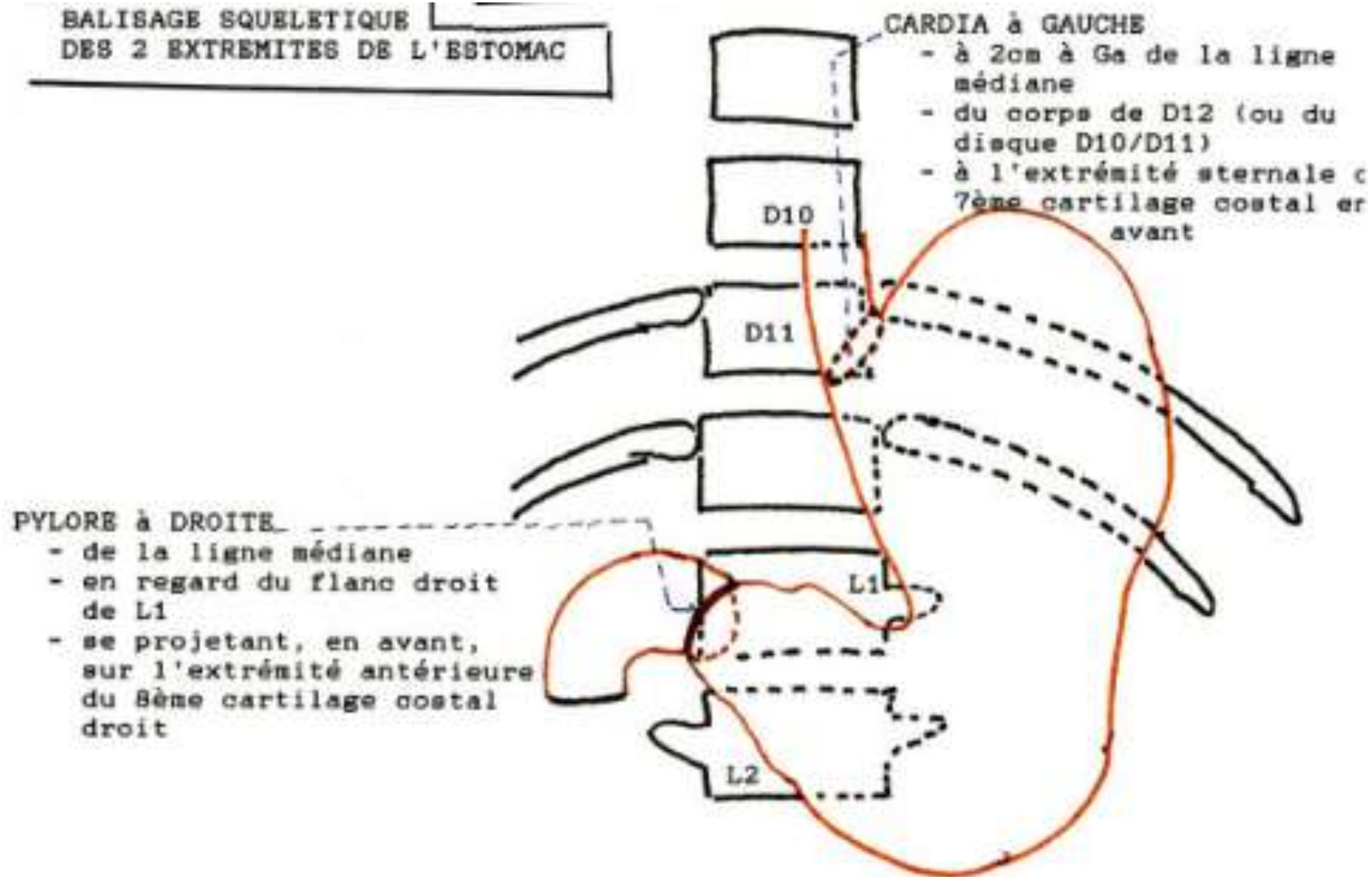


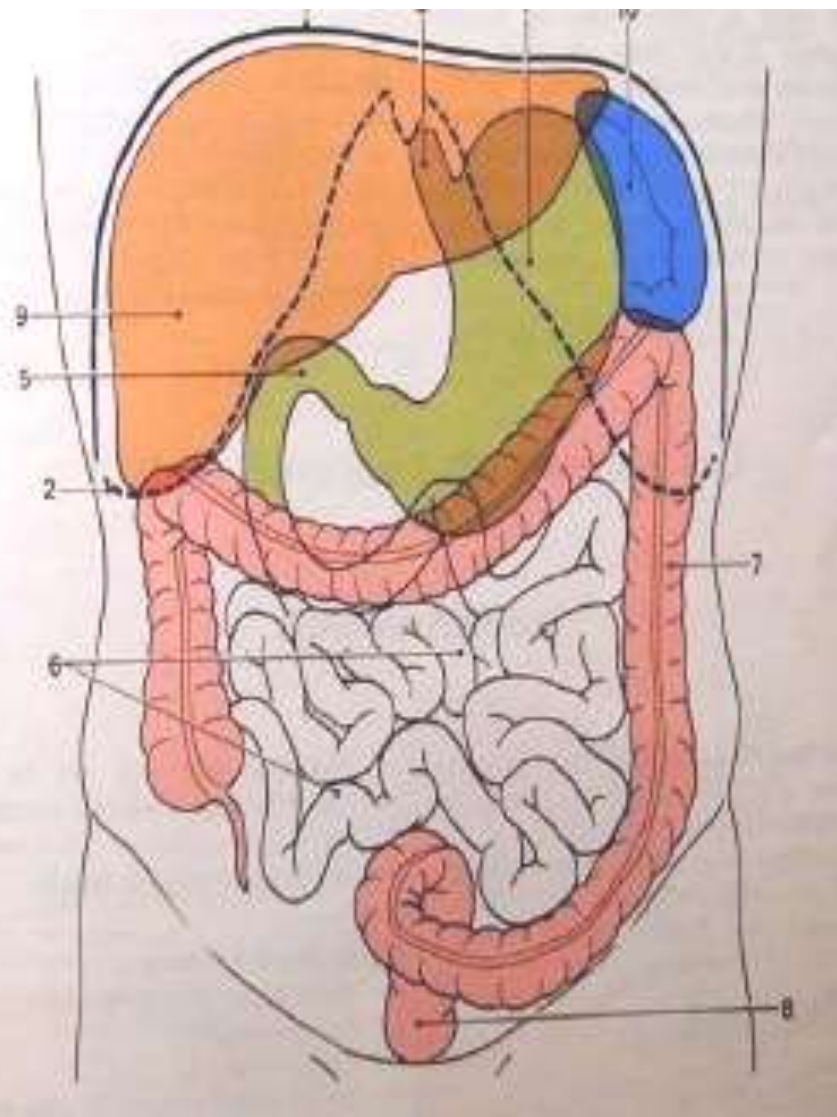
# Situation

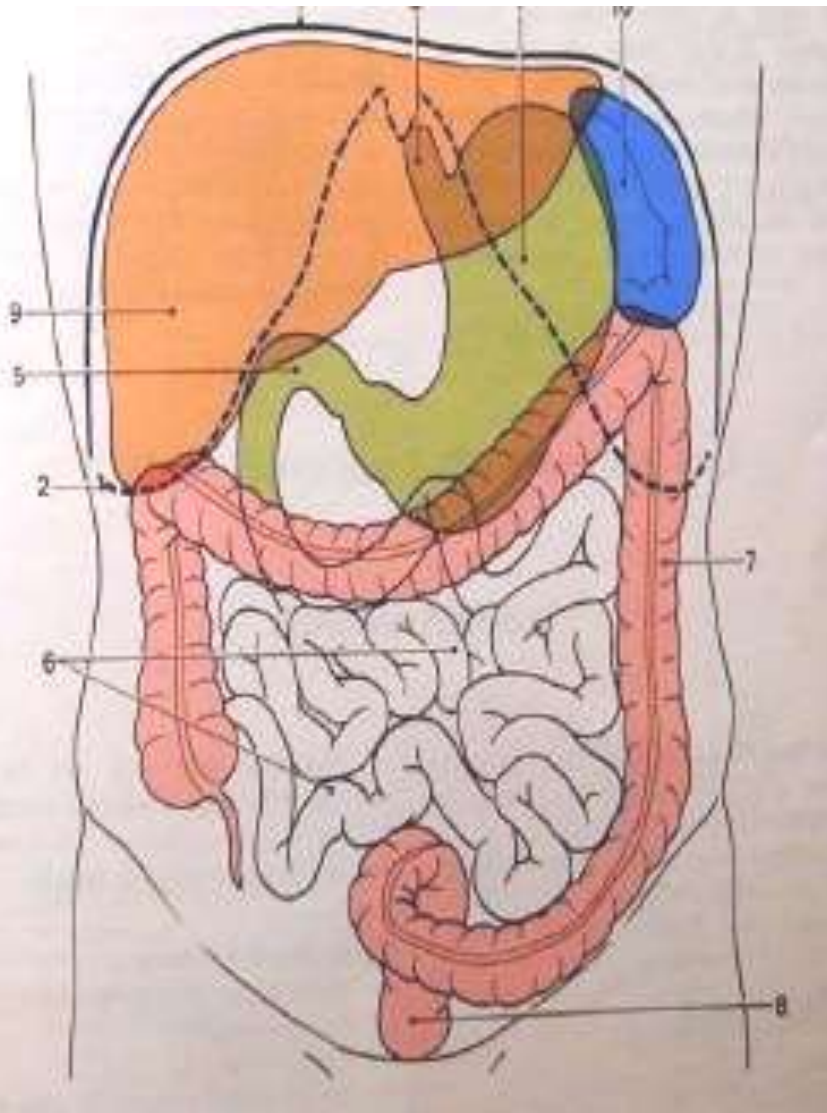


- ❑ Mobile entre 2 points fixes:
  - **Cardia** T 11
  - **Pylore** L 1
- ❑ Viscère thoraco-abdominal

**BALISAGE SQUELETIQUE  
DES 2 EXTREMITES DE L'ESTOMAC**

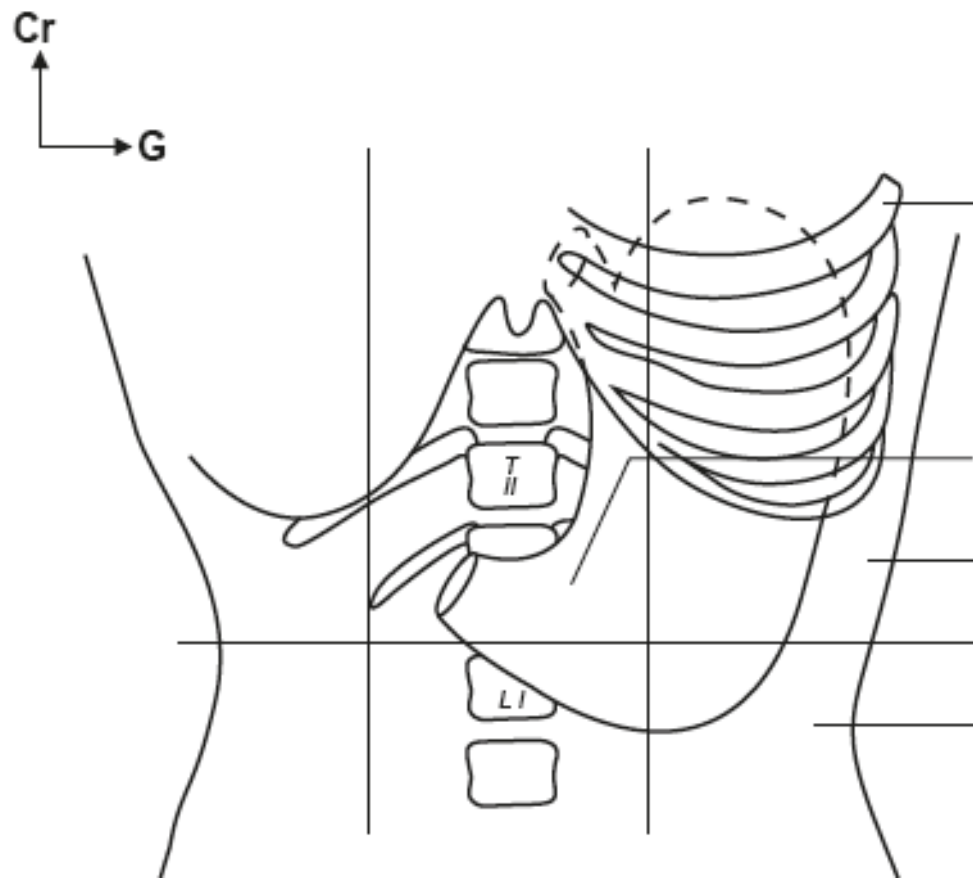


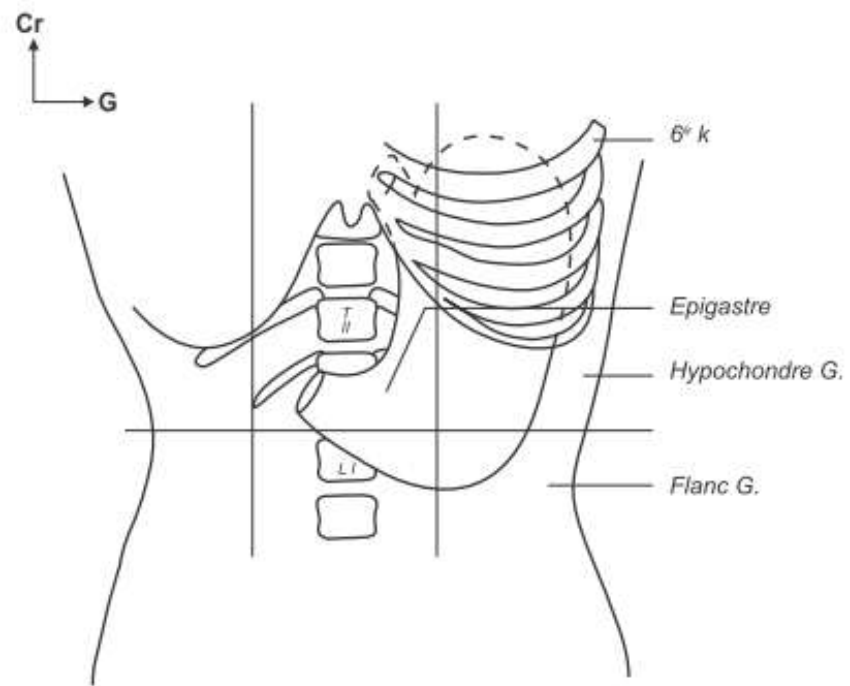




- Etage **SUS**  
**MESOCOLIQUE**
- **LOGE SOUS PHRENIQUE**  
**GAUCHE**
- Topographie **THORACO-**  
**ABDOMINALE**



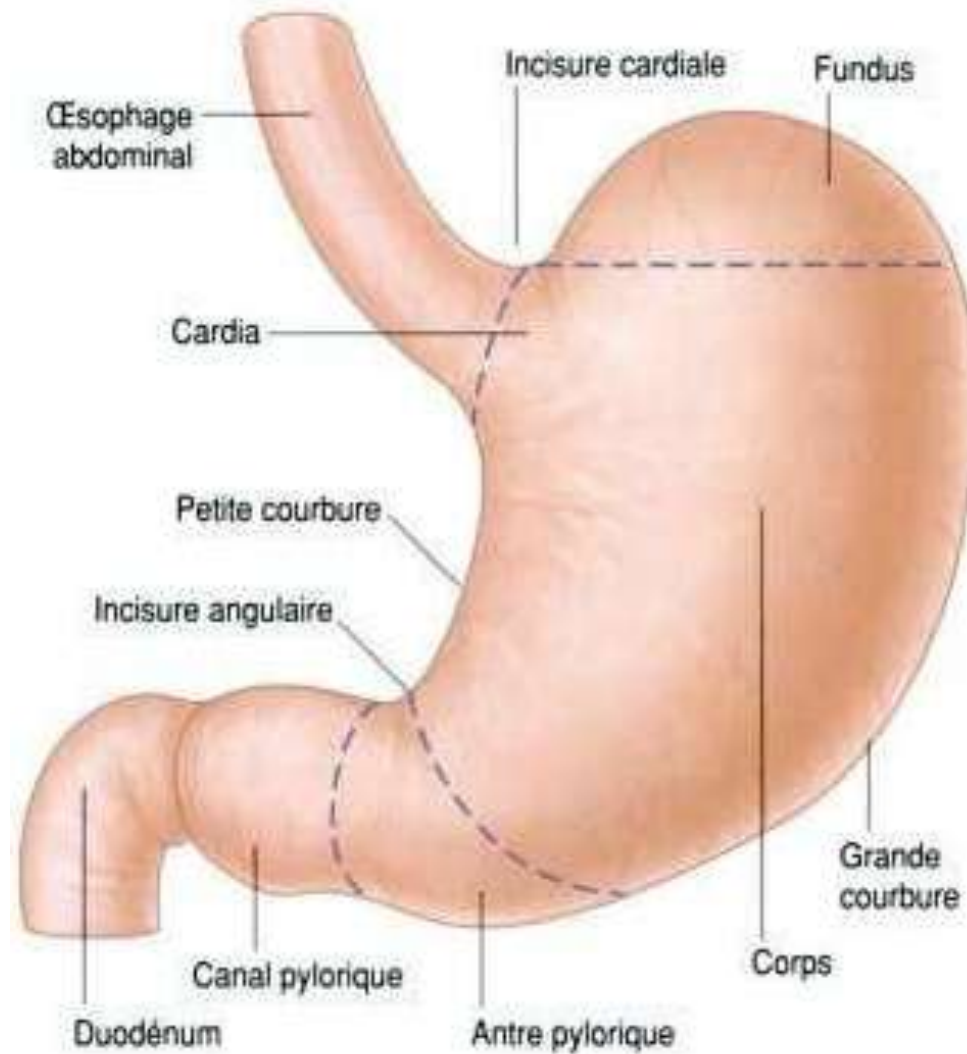


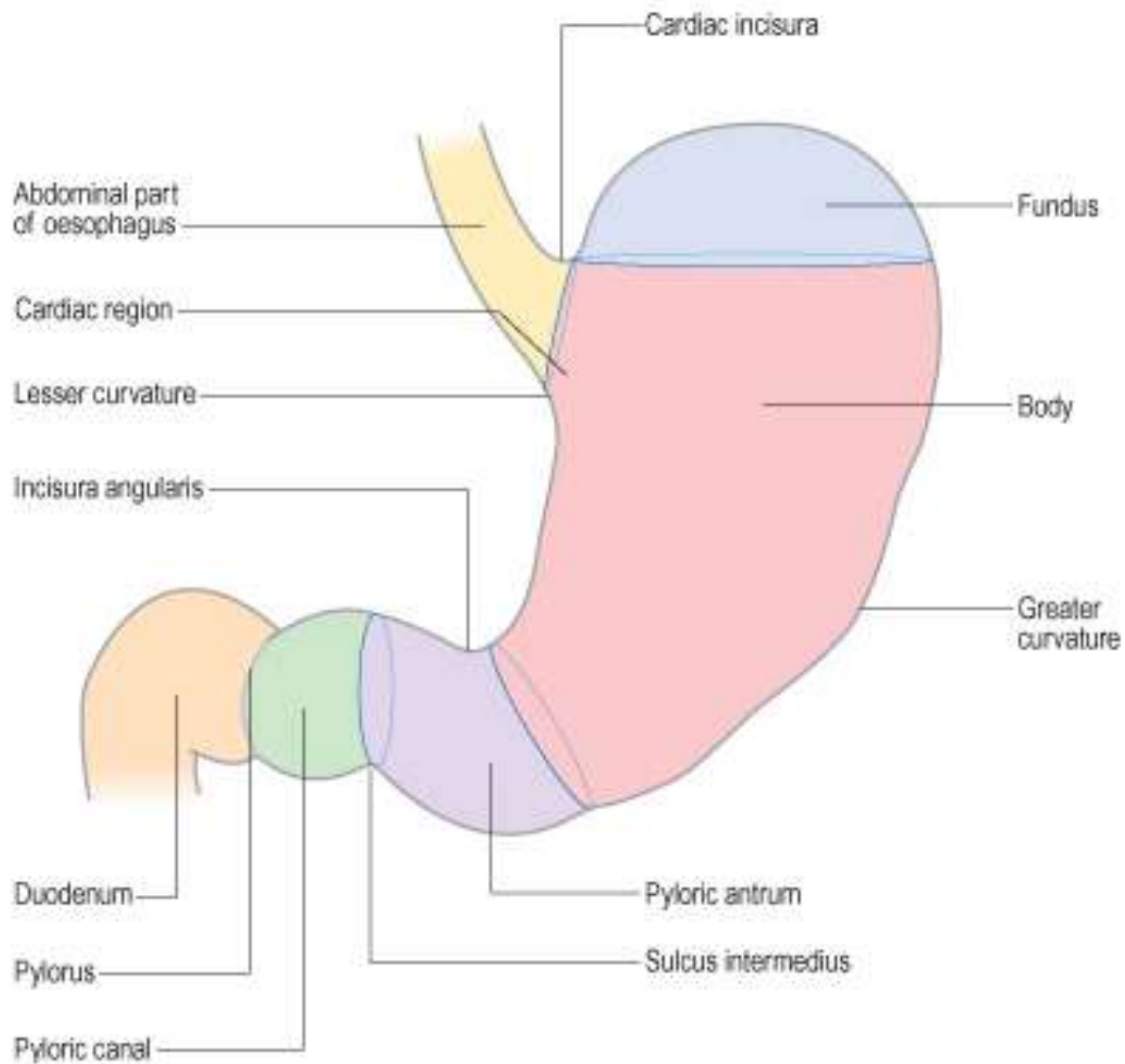


**Estomac : projection sur grill costal**

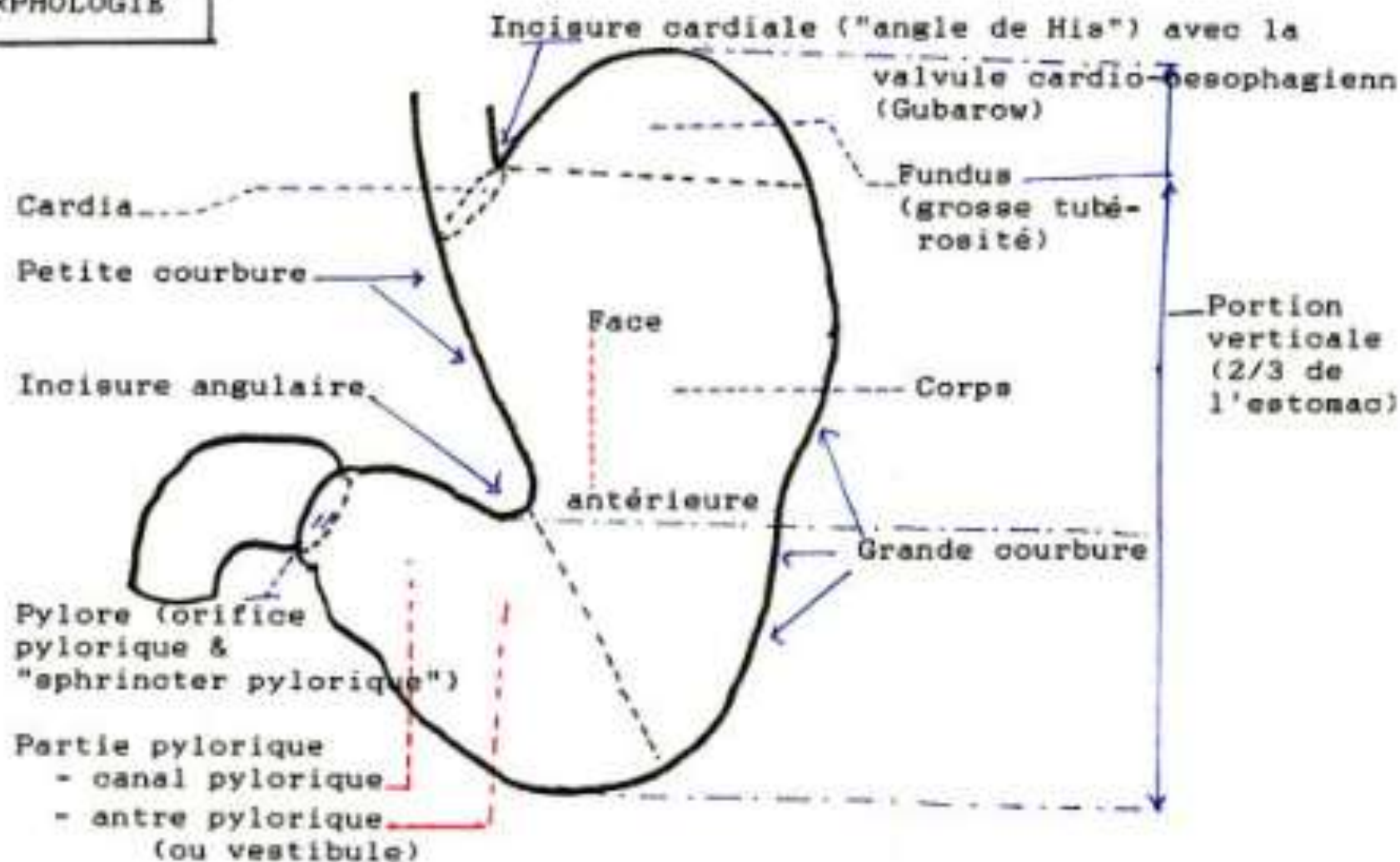
Cr

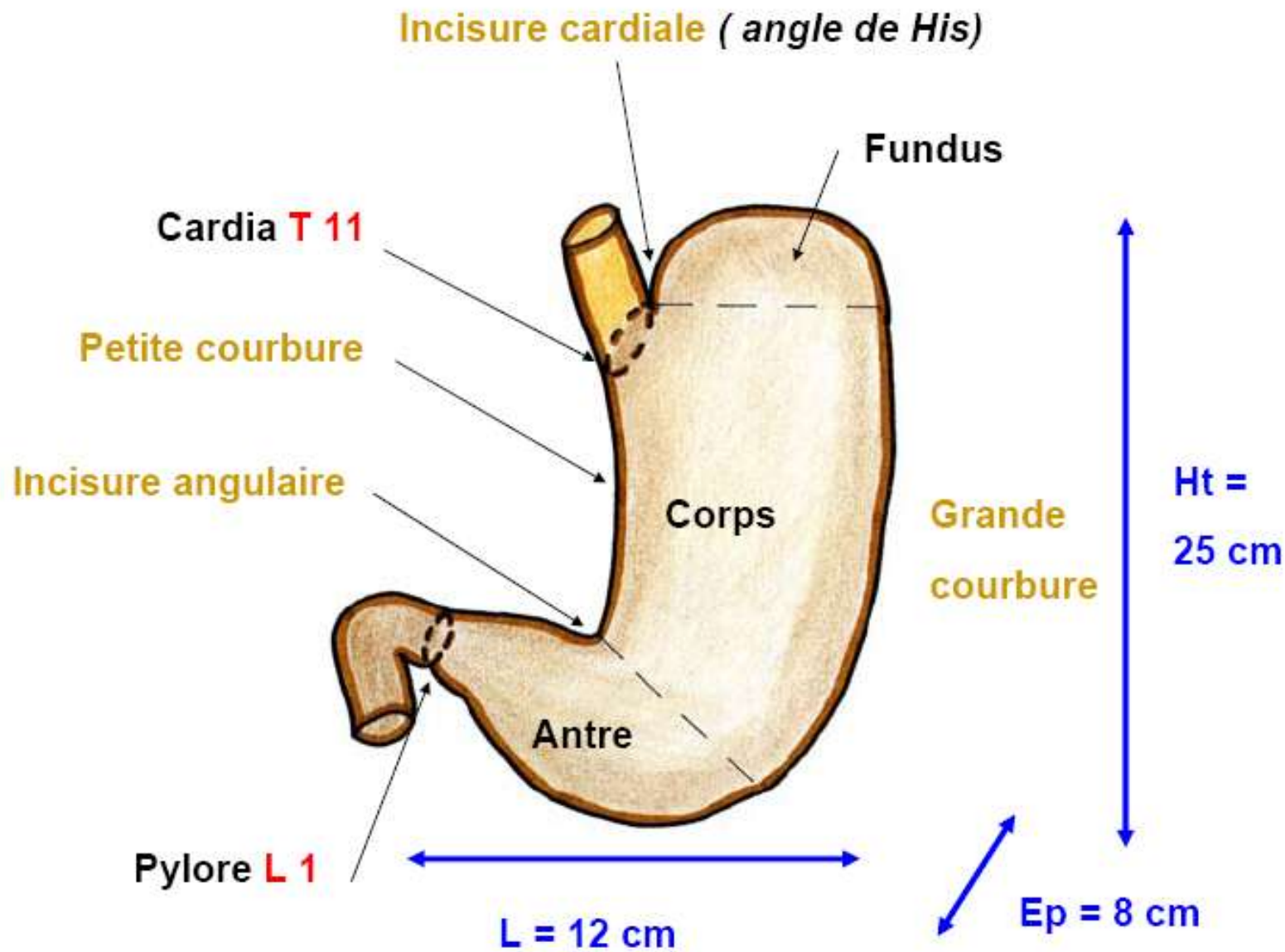
# Morphologie

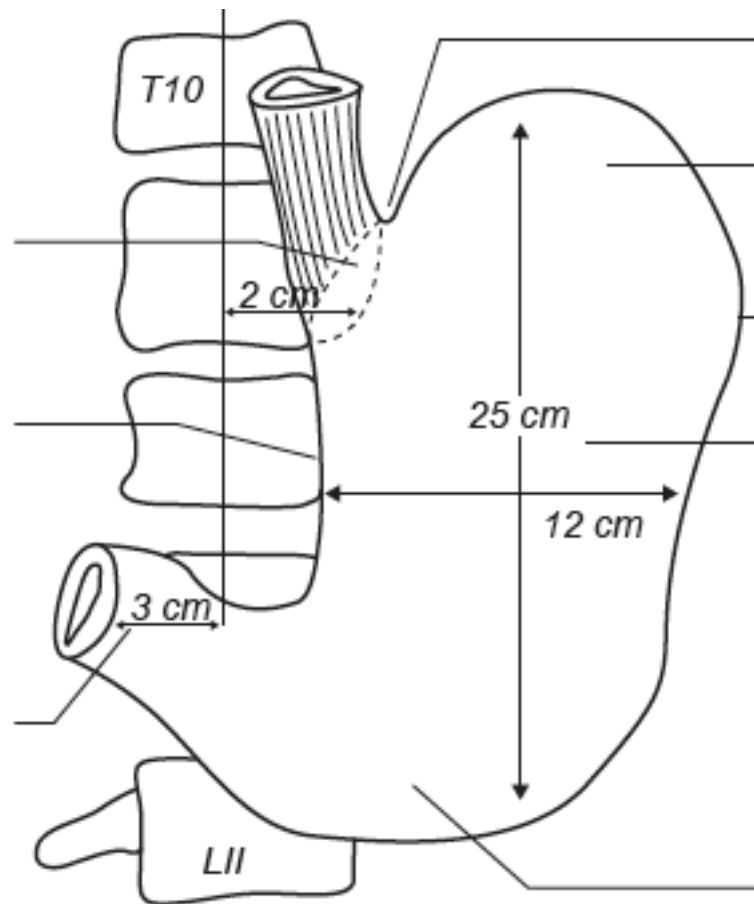


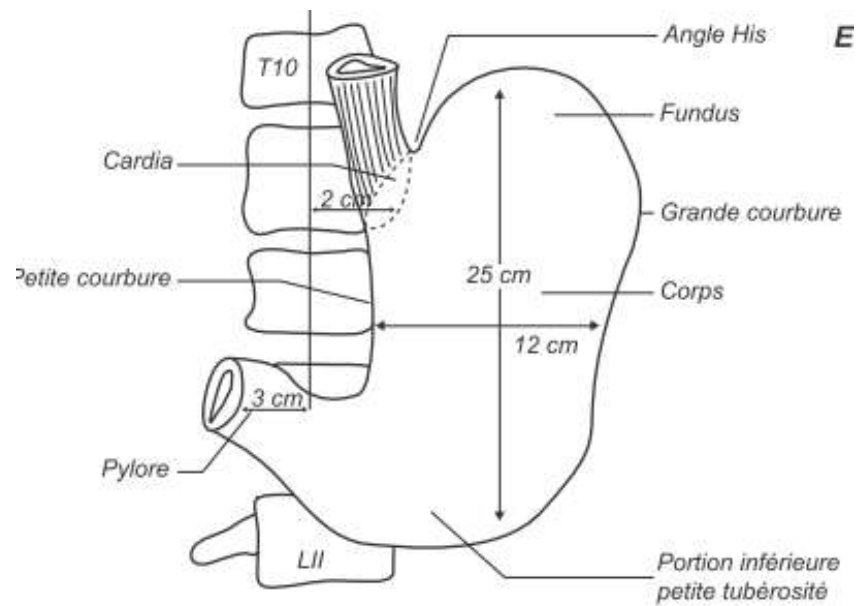


MORPHOLOGIE



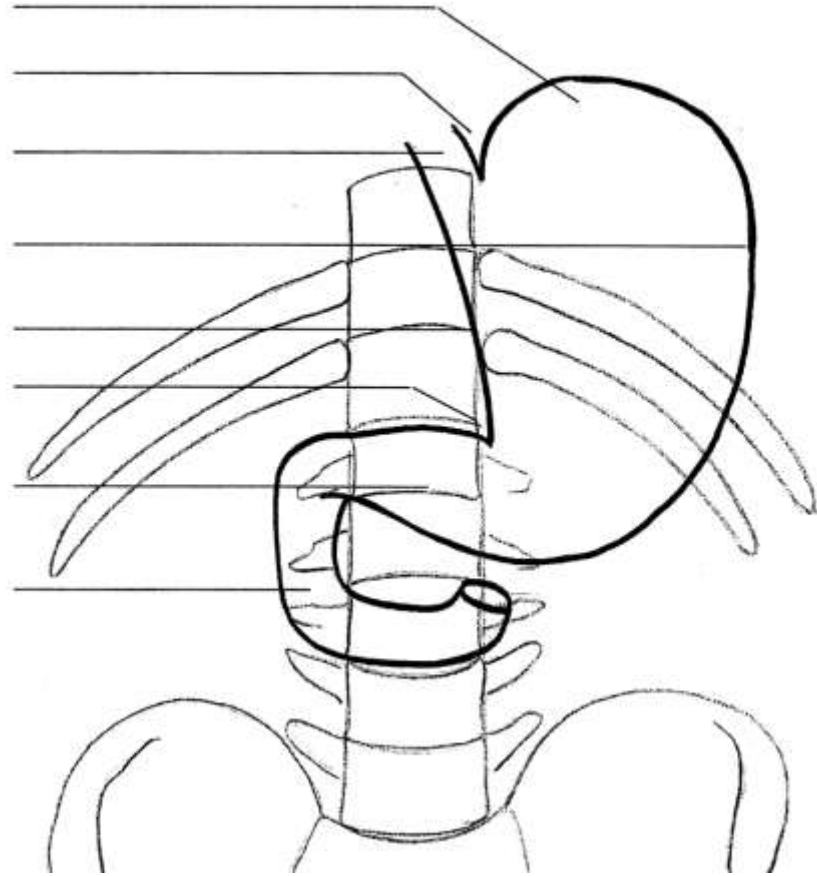


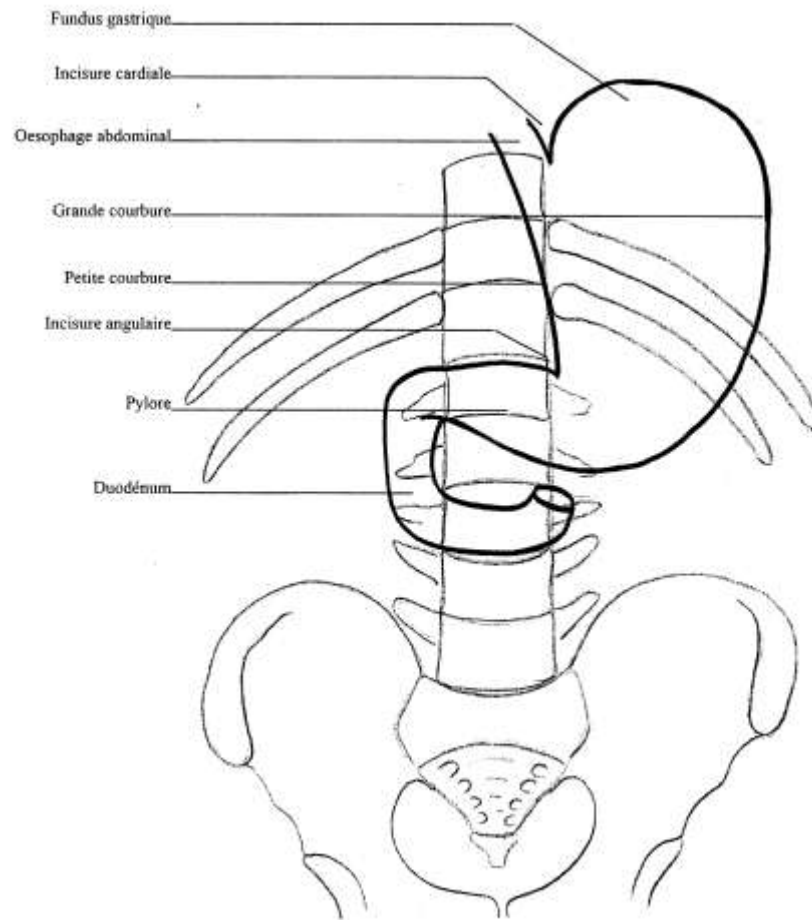




**Morphologie**







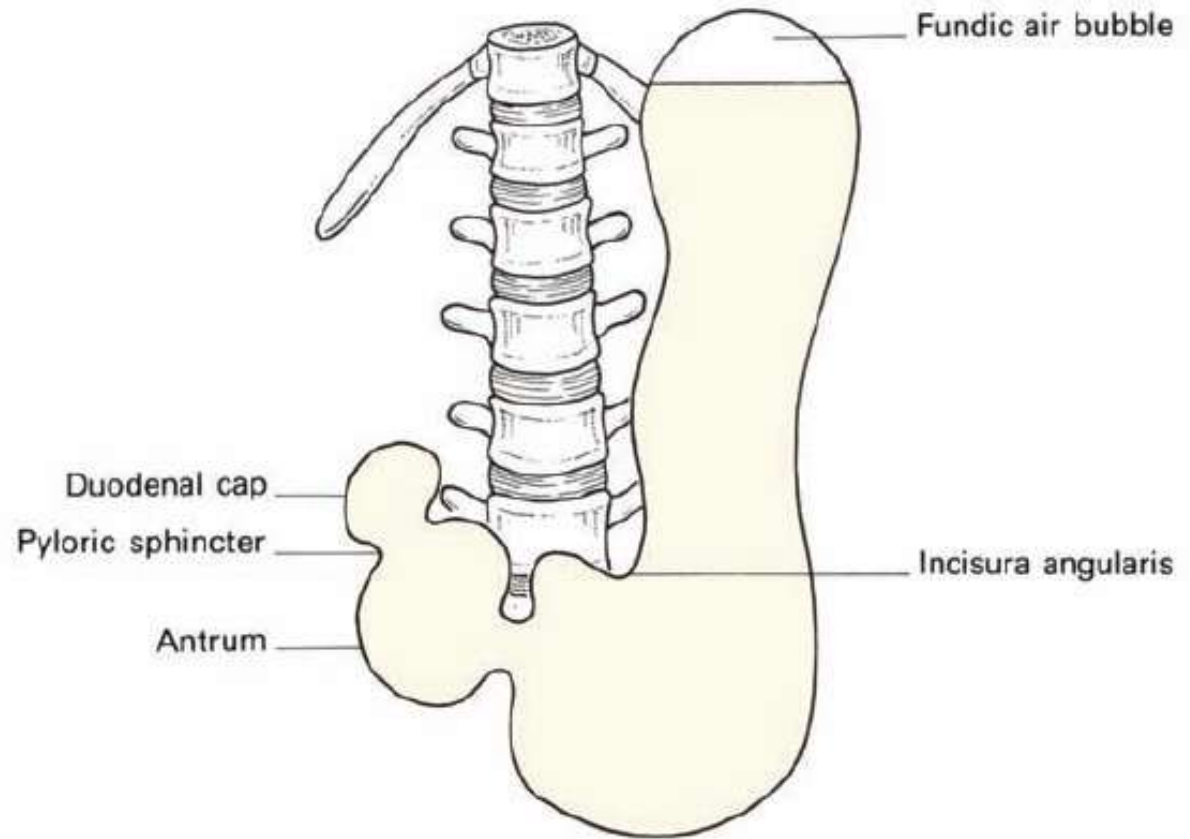
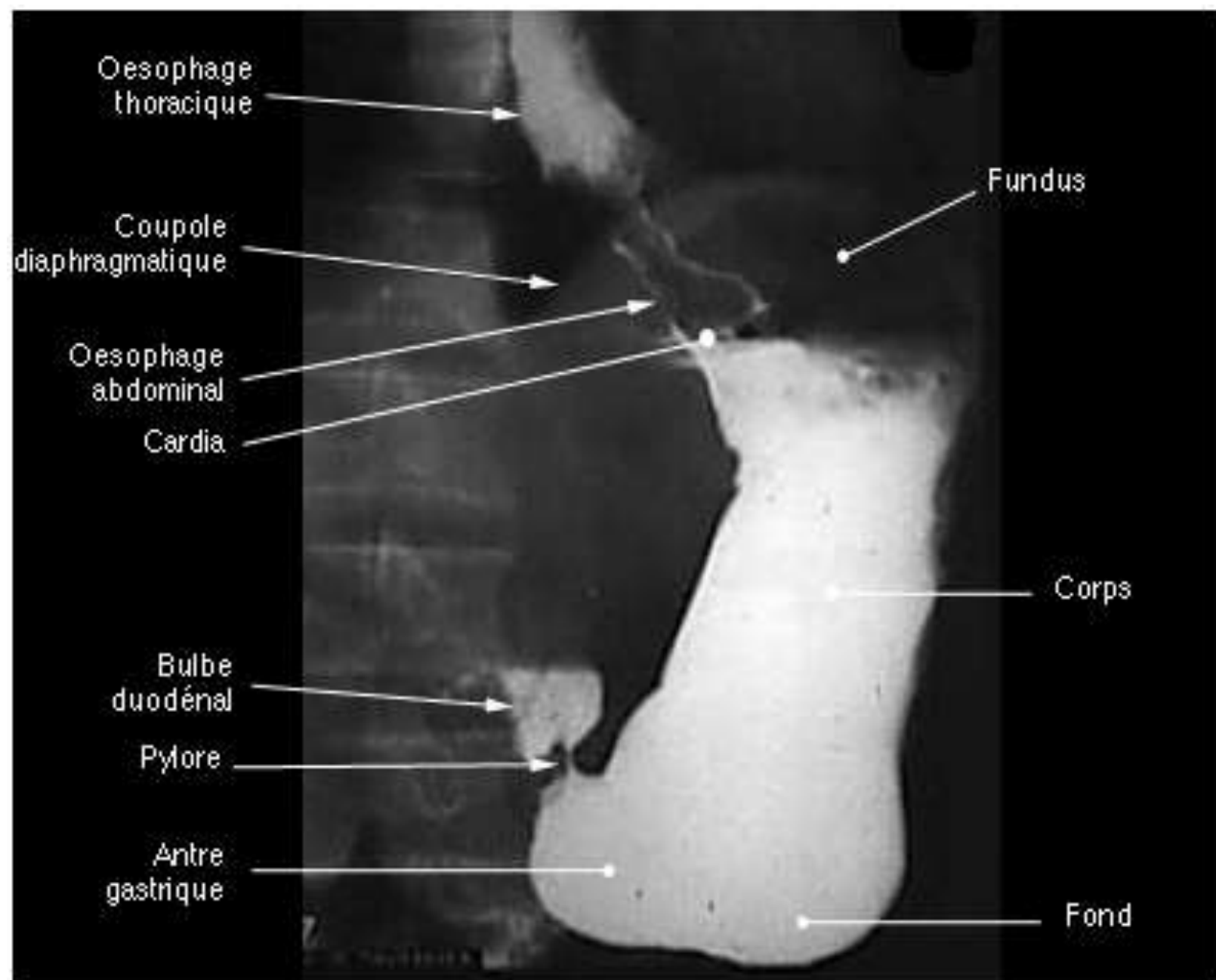
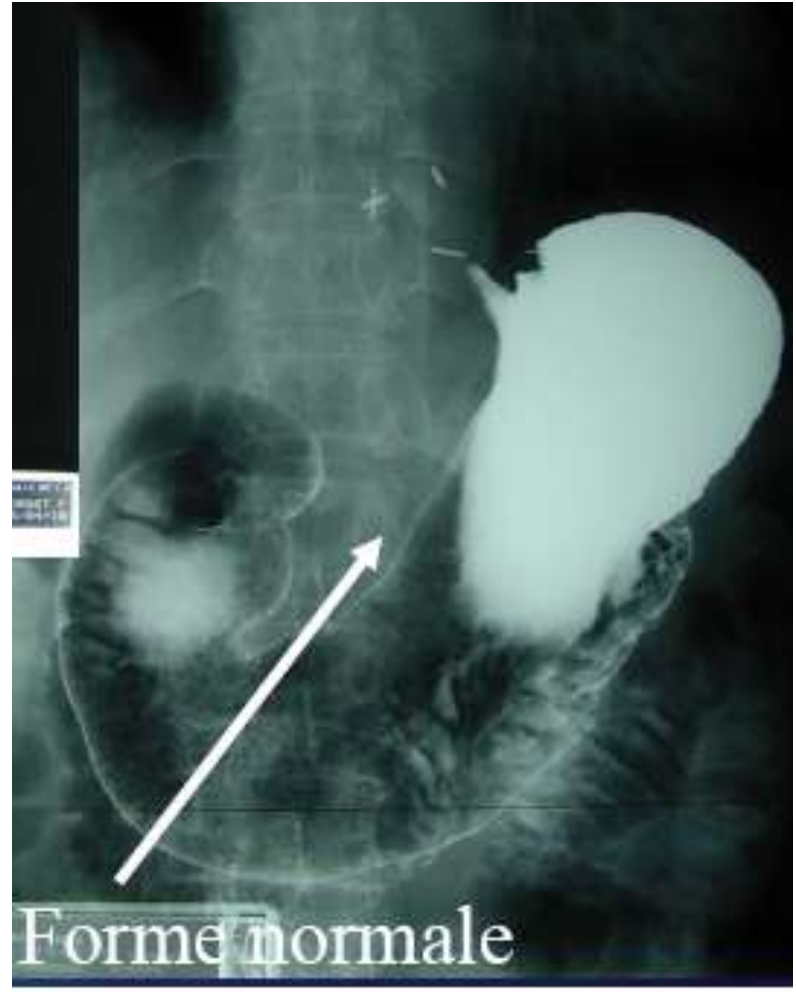
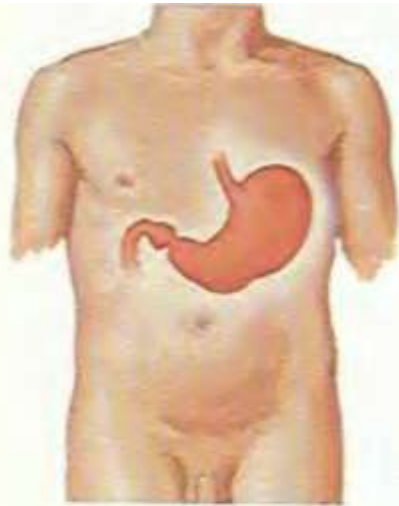


Fig. 56 Tracing of barium meal X-ray of the stomach.

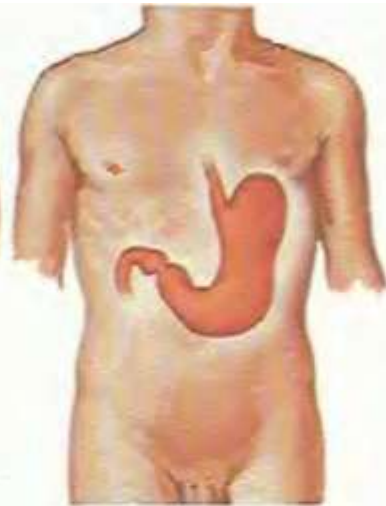




**Variations de position et de configuration de l'estomac en rapport avec le type fonctionnel**



Estomac hyper-tonique



Estomac ortho-tonique

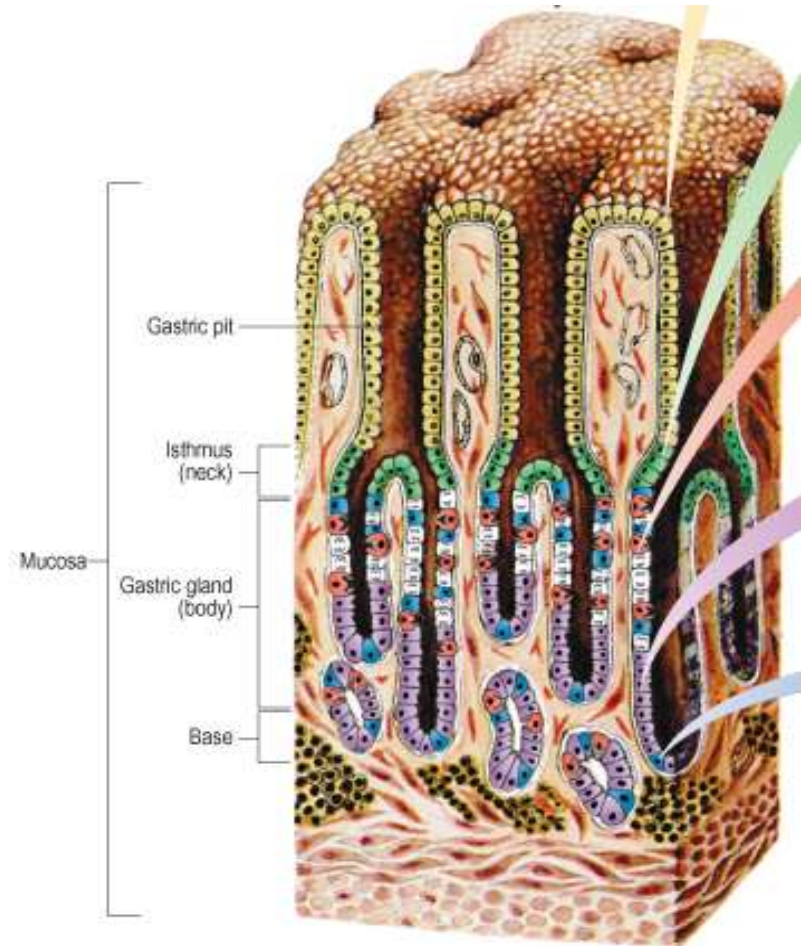
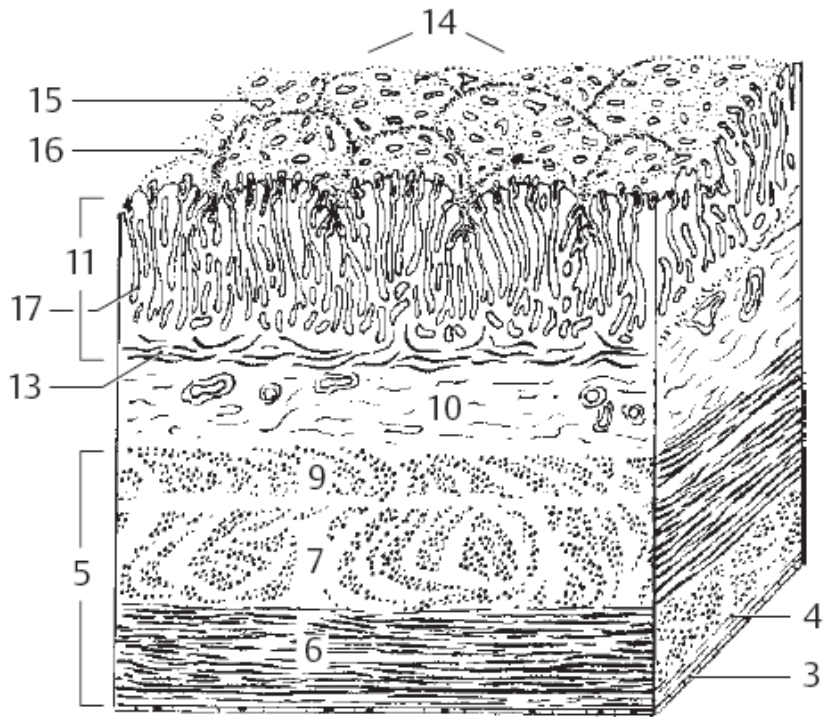


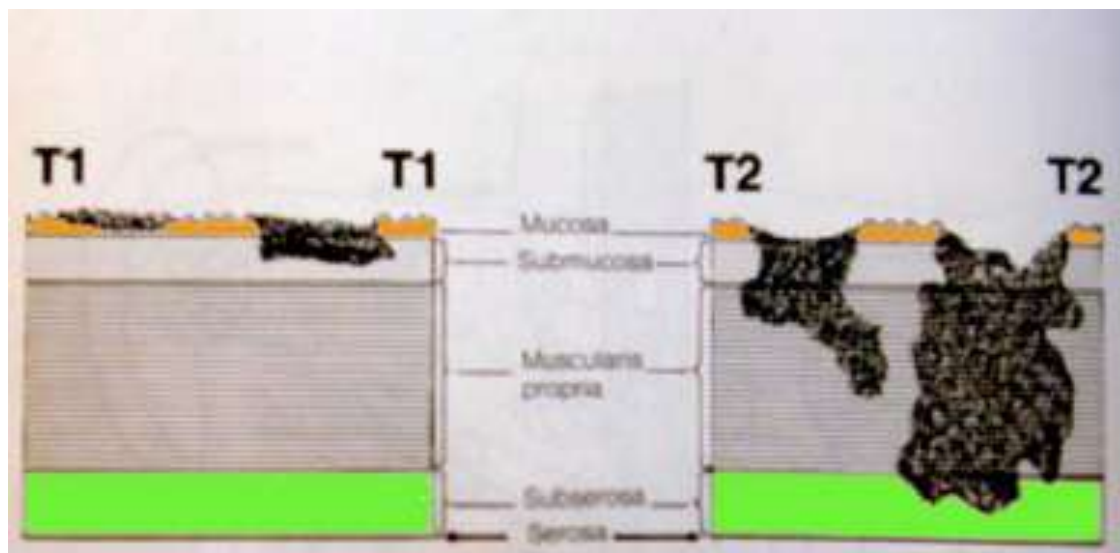
Estomac hypo-tonique



Estomac atone

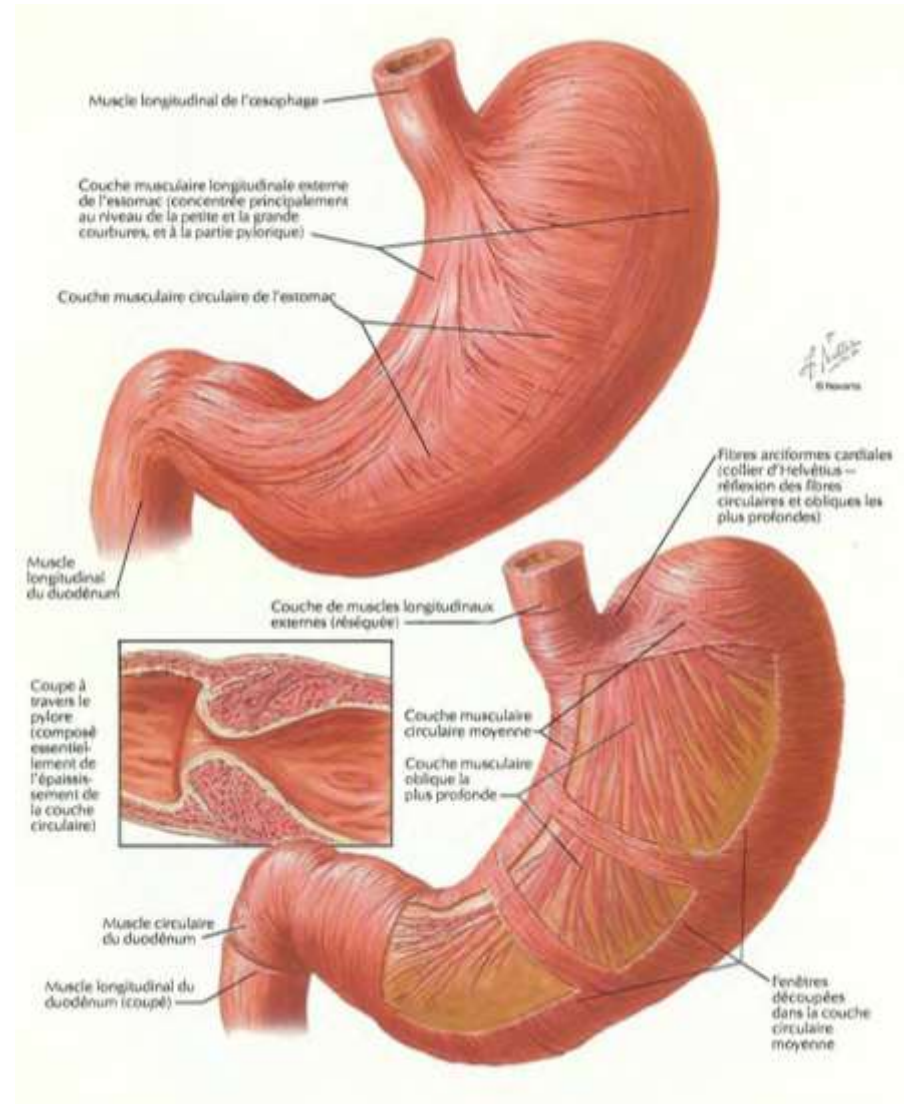
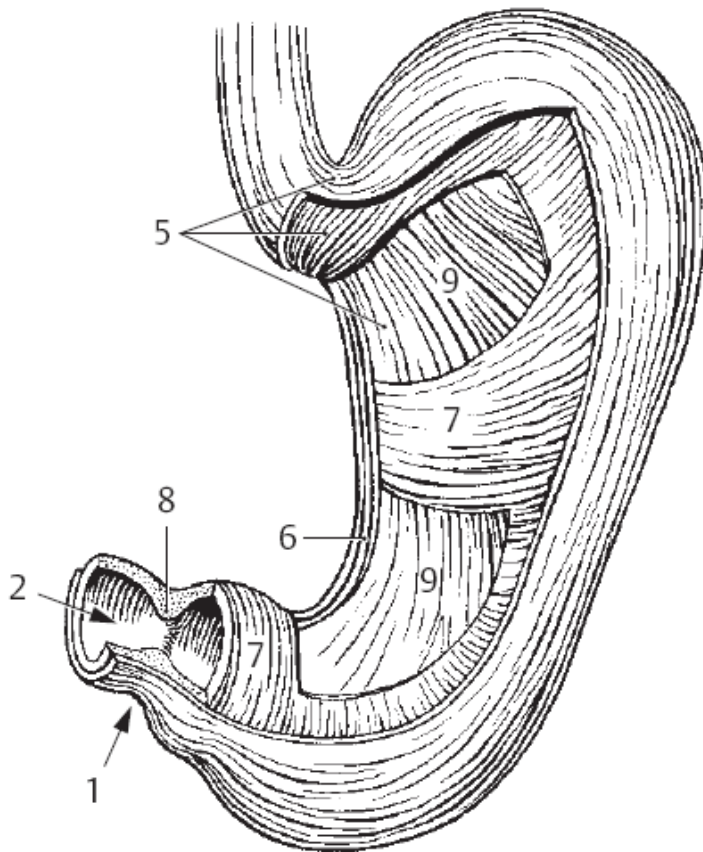
# Structure



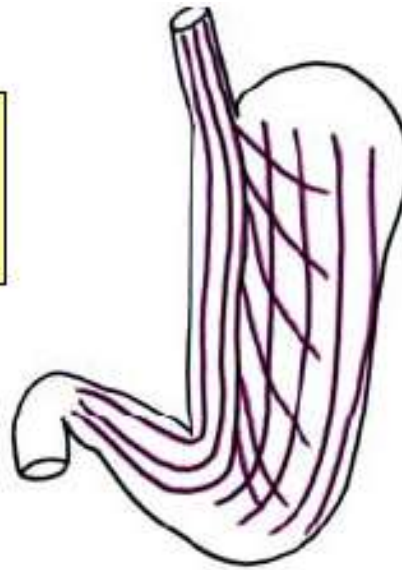




# Structure



**Estomac**  
*Couches musculaires*



Longitudinale superficielle

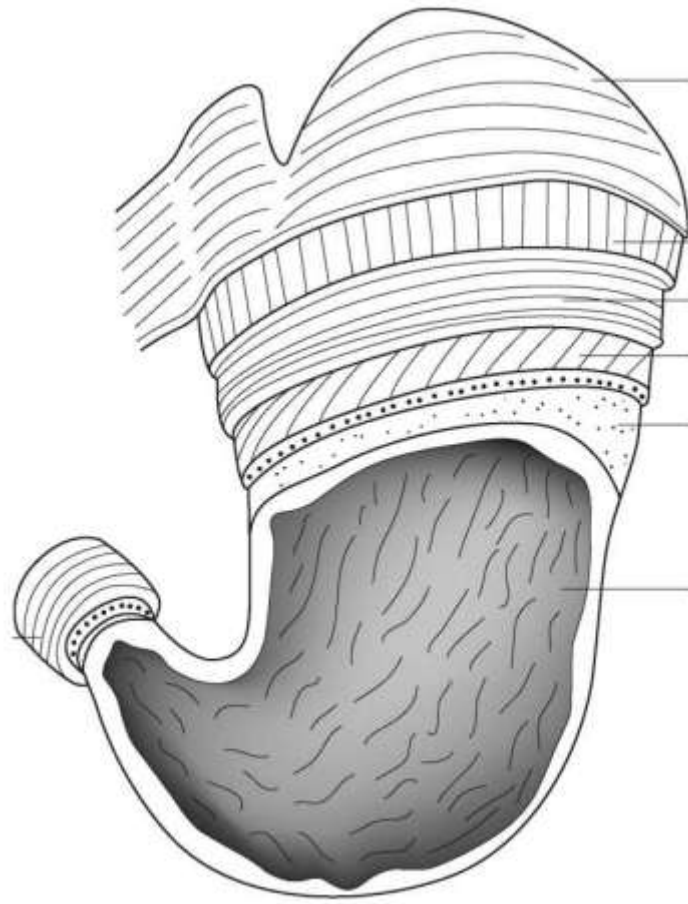


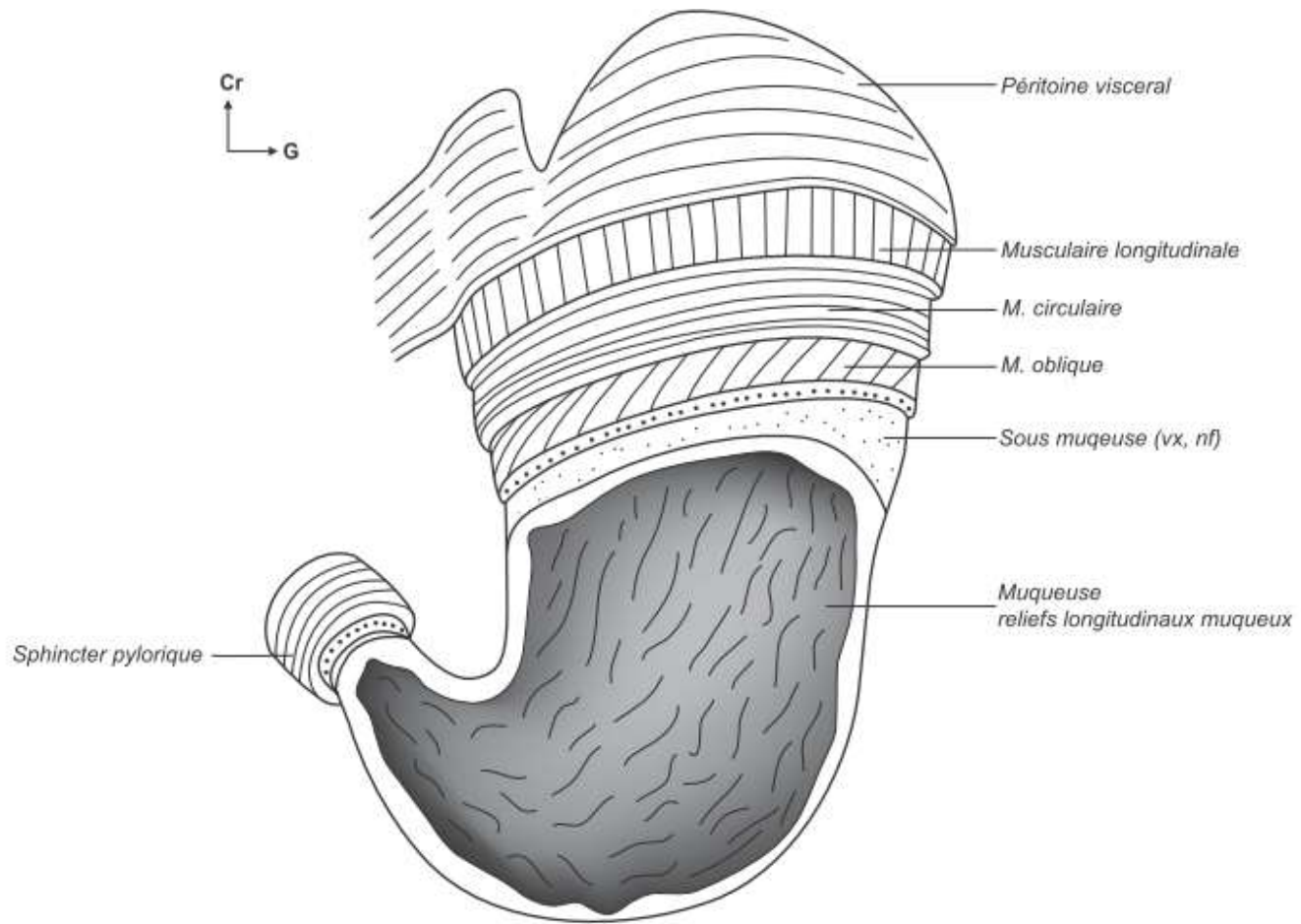
Circulaire moyenne

**Plexus végétatifs  
myentériques**

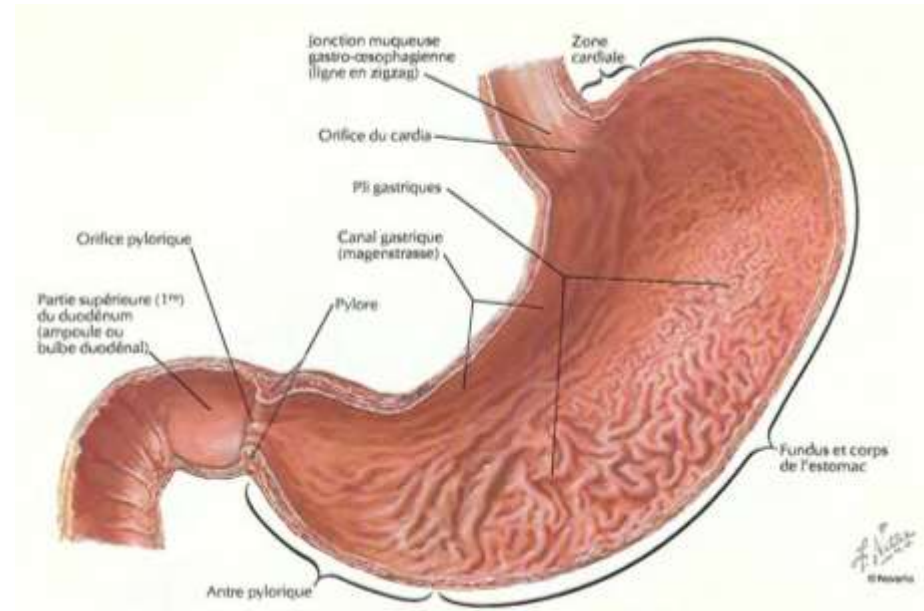
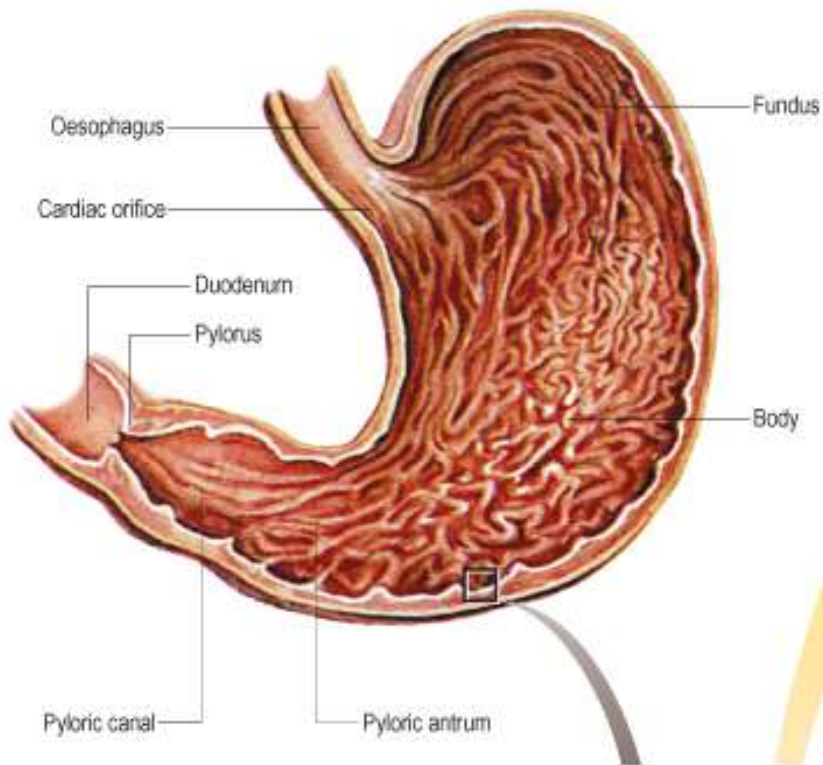


Oblique profonde

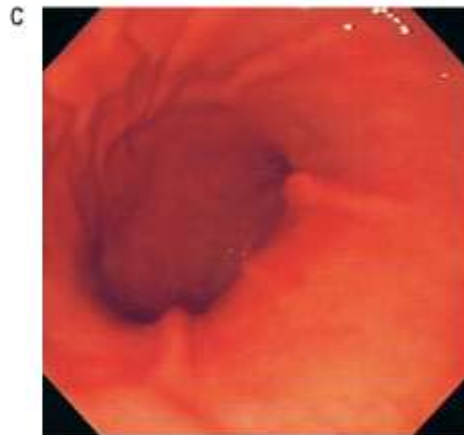
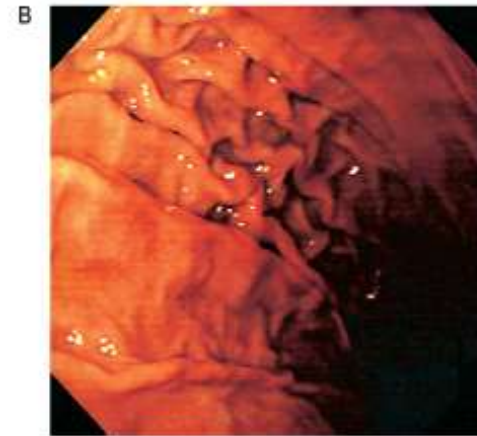
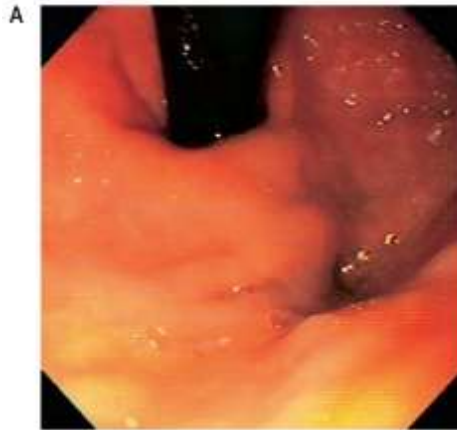




# Configuration interne

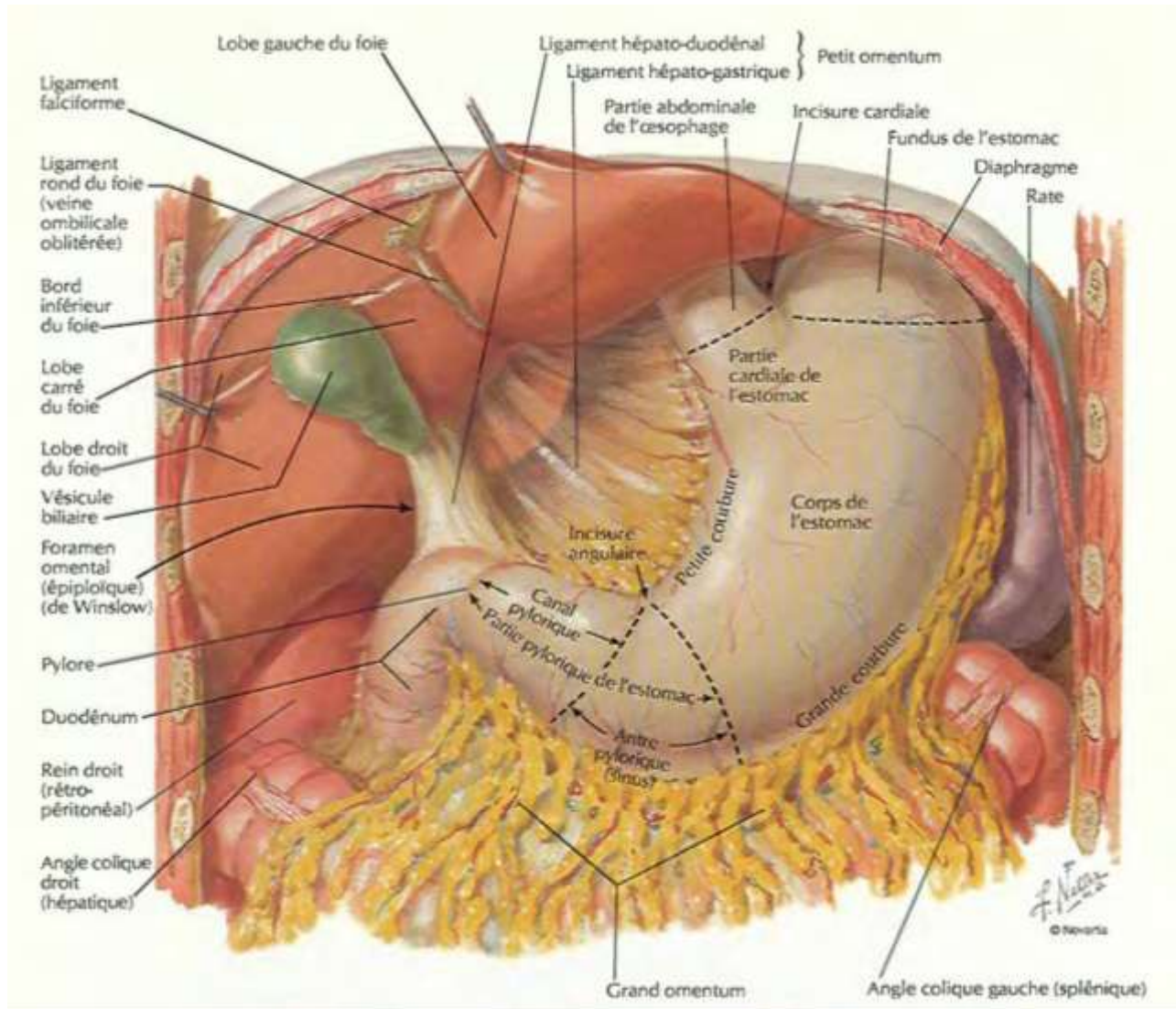


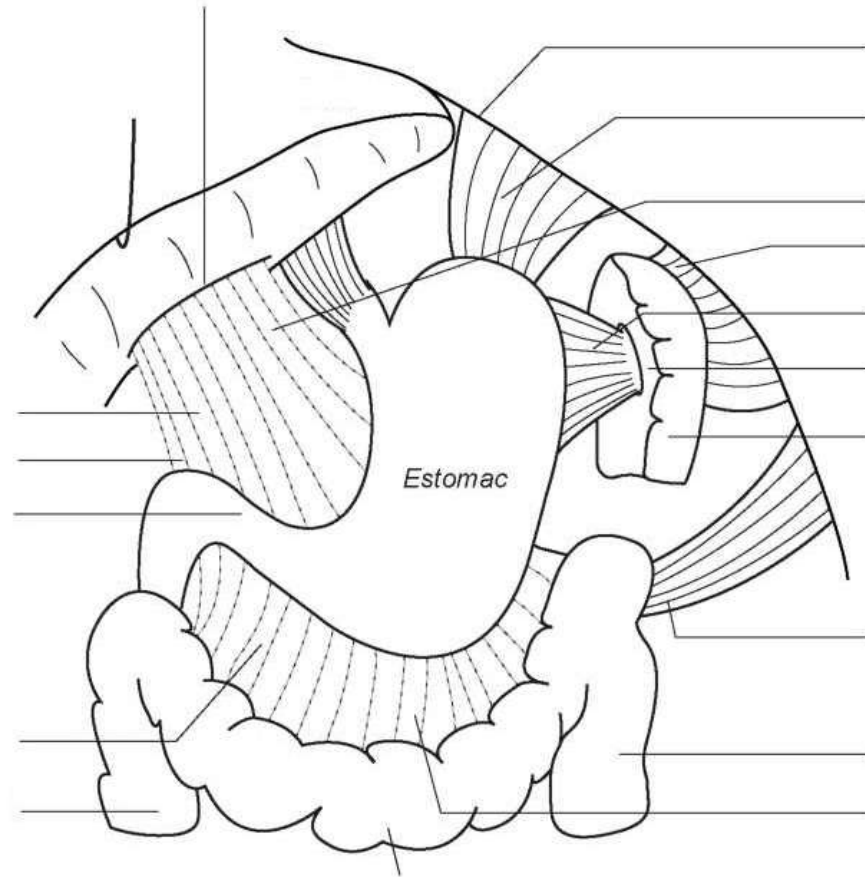
# Configuration interne



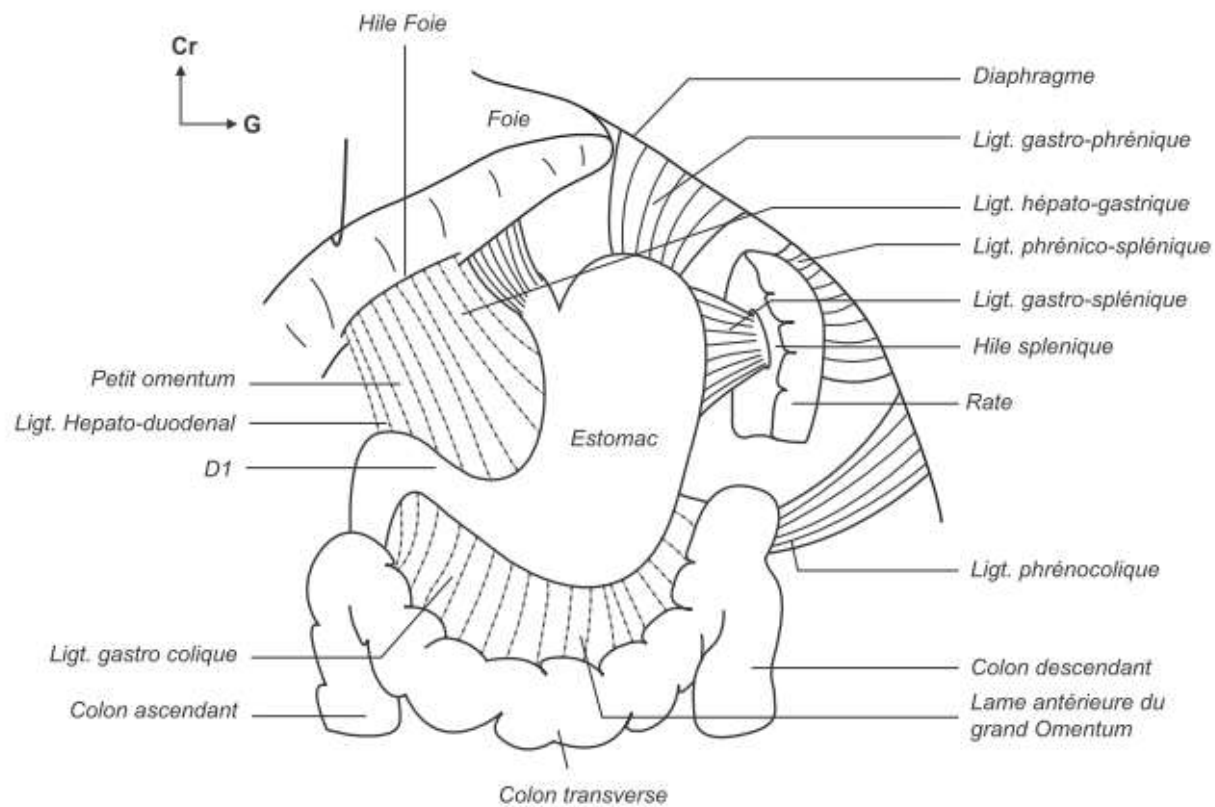
Endoscopic appearance of the stomach: A, cardiac orifice from below; B, body greater curvature; C, body lesser curvature; D, pylorus.

# Moyens de fixité







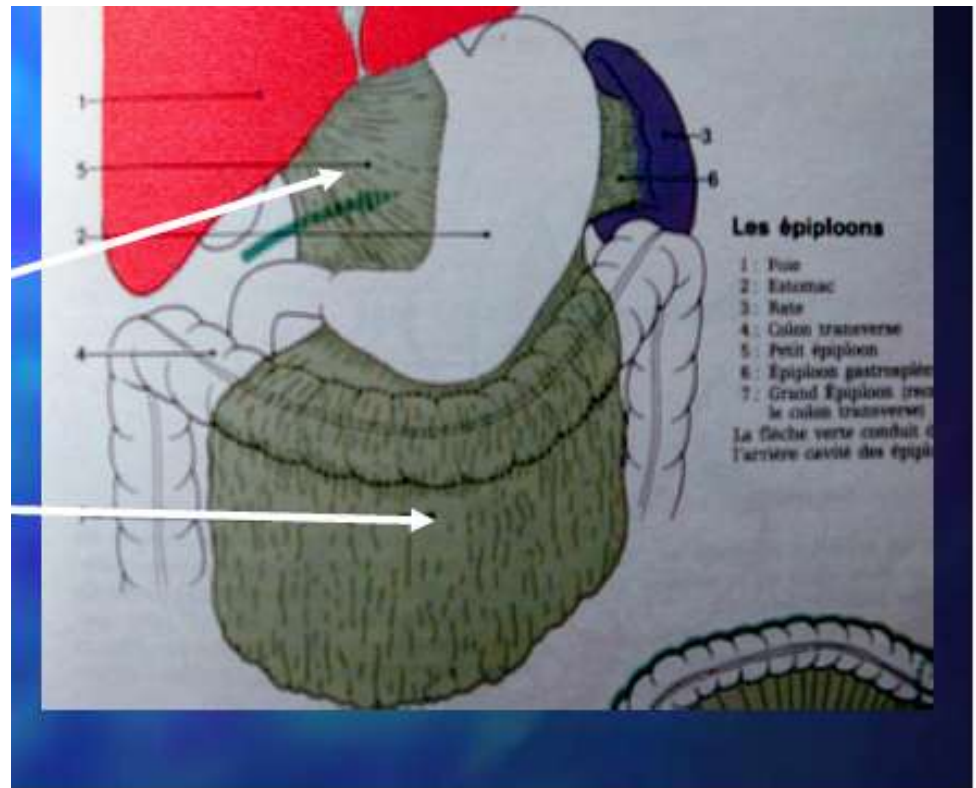


Vue ventrale

**Fixité de l'estomac : ligaments**

# Rapports

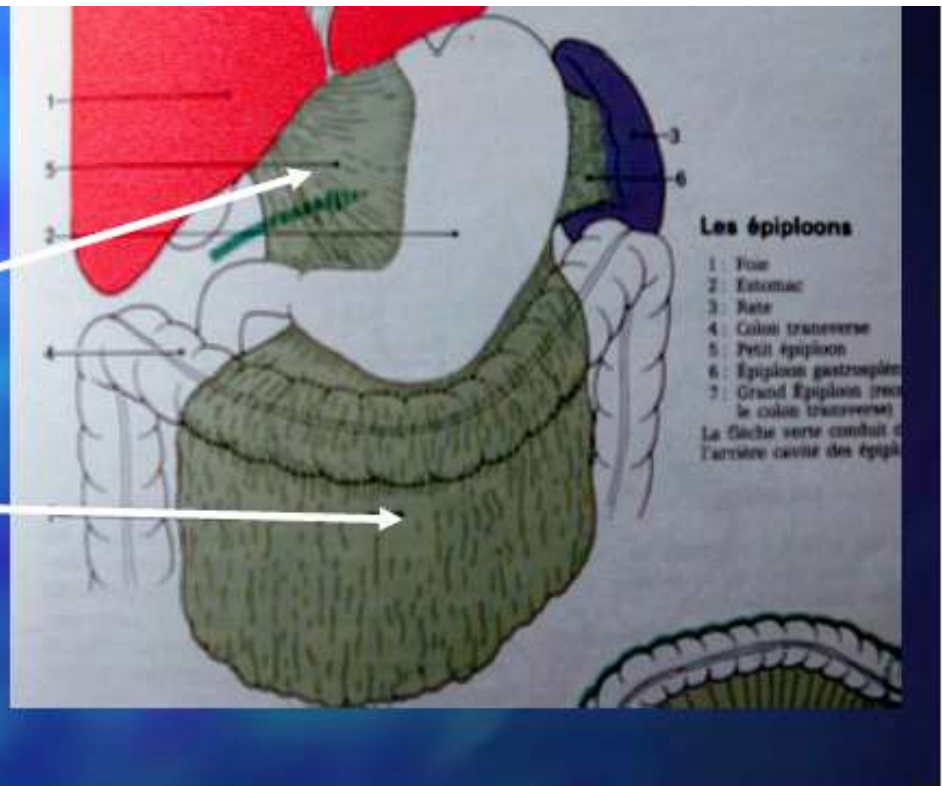
## Rapports péritonéaux



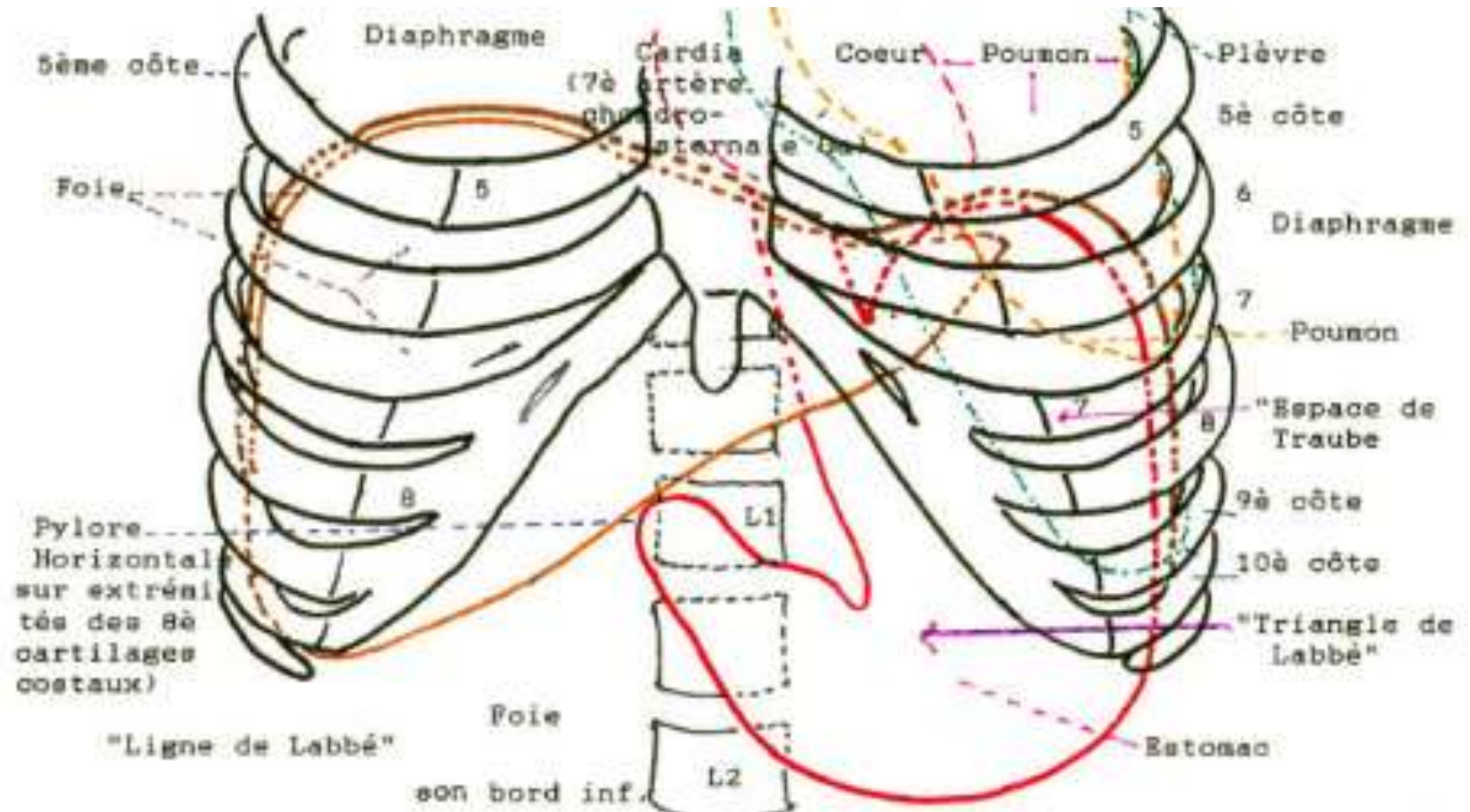
# Rapports

## Rapports péritonéaux

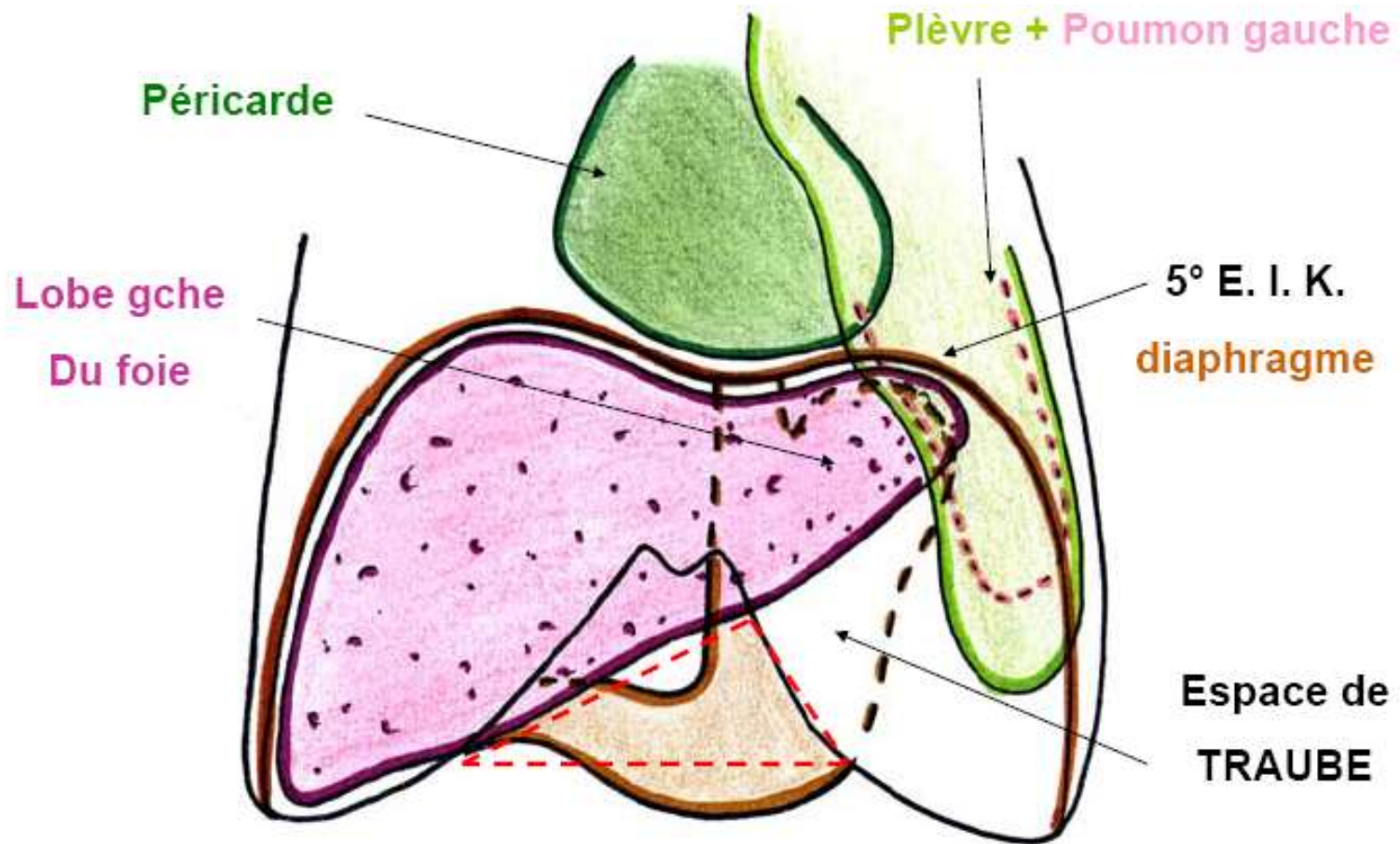
- Entouré du **péritoine viscéral**,
- Qui forme le **petit épiploon (PC)**,
- Et le **grand épiploon (GC)**.
- La face POST de l'estomac limite en avant l'**ACDE**



# Rapports antérieurs



# Rapports antérieurs



Triangle de Labbé

# Rapports antérieurs

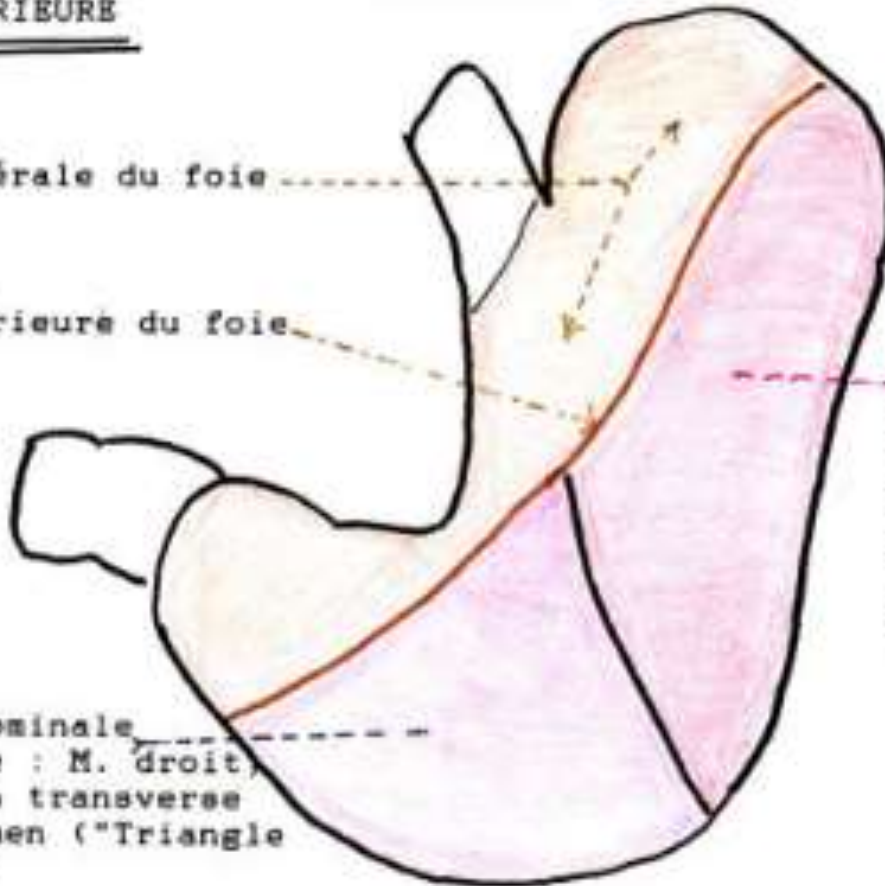
(Les zones colorées représentent les empreintes des organes avec lesquelles ces faces entrent en rapports)

## FACE ANTERIEURE

Face viscérale du foie

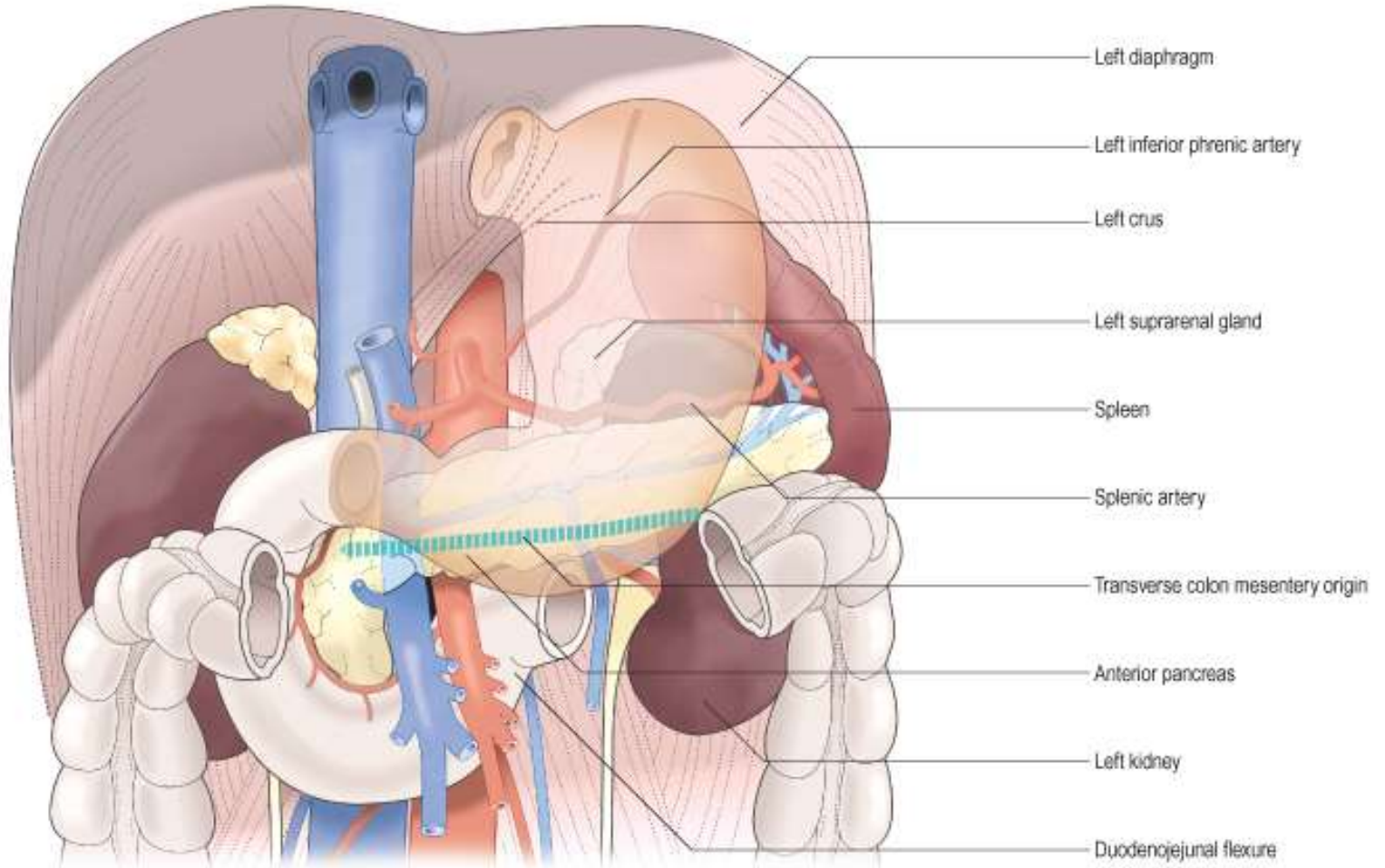
Bord inférieure du foie

Paroi abdominale antérieure : M. droit, obliques & transverse de l'abdomen ("Triangle de Labbé")



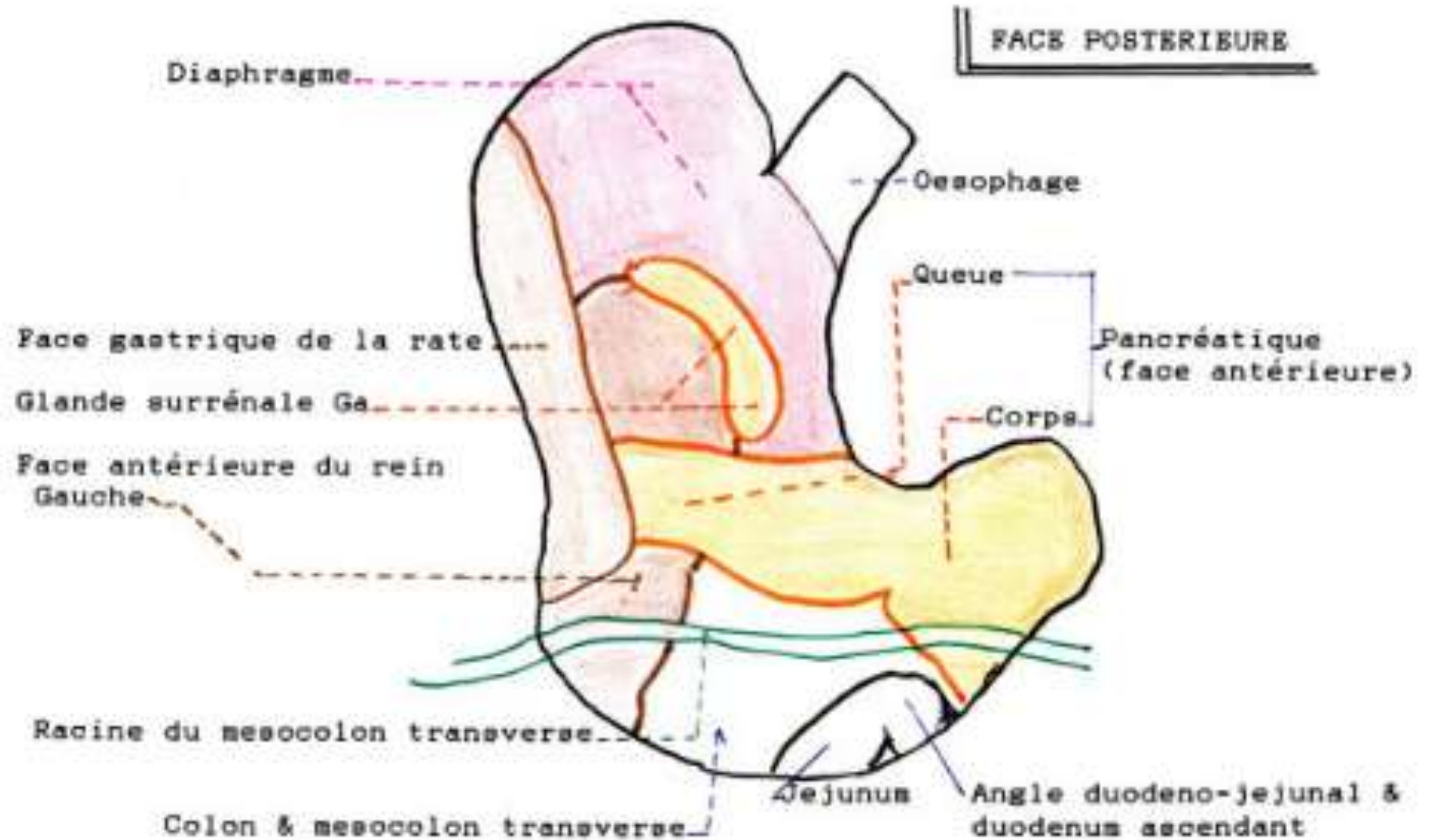
Diaphragme au dessus de l'arc costal Ga. Au dessus du diaphragme : base du Thorax avec le coeur, le recessus costo-diaphragmatique de la plèvre & le bc inférieur du poumon Ga. ("Espace semi-lunaire" de Traube)

# Rapports postérieurs

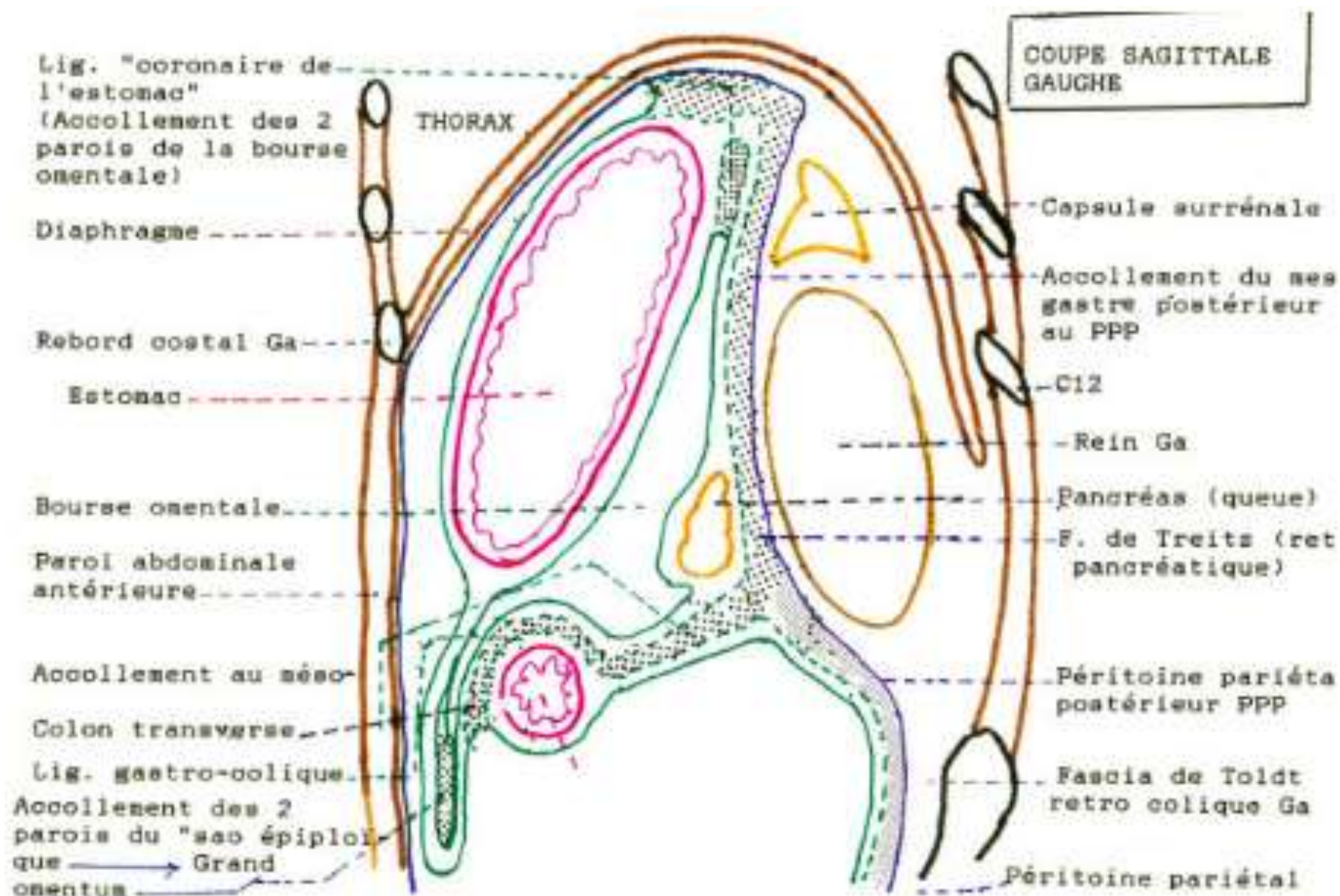


Posterior relations of the stomach.

# Rapports postérieurs



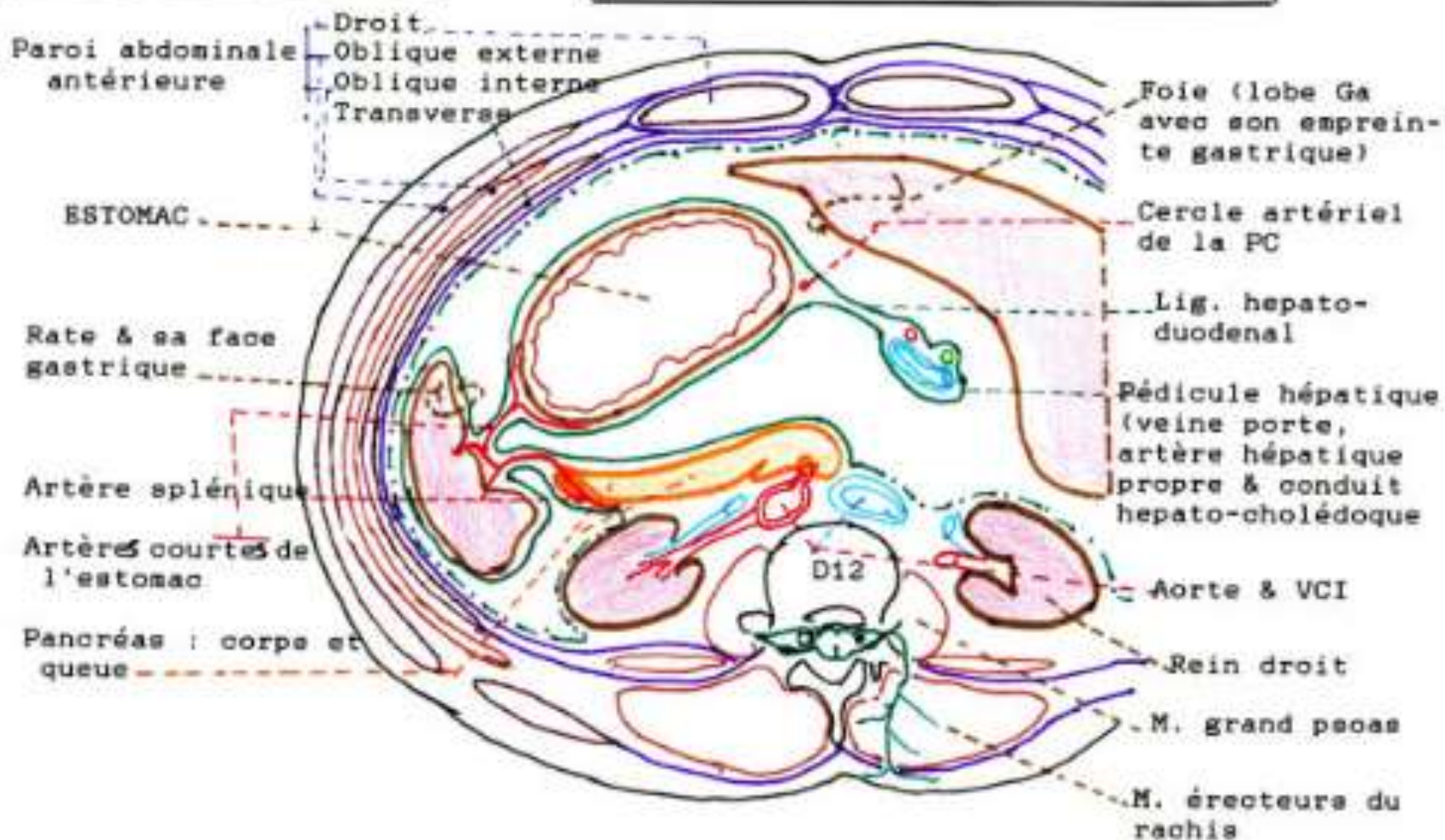


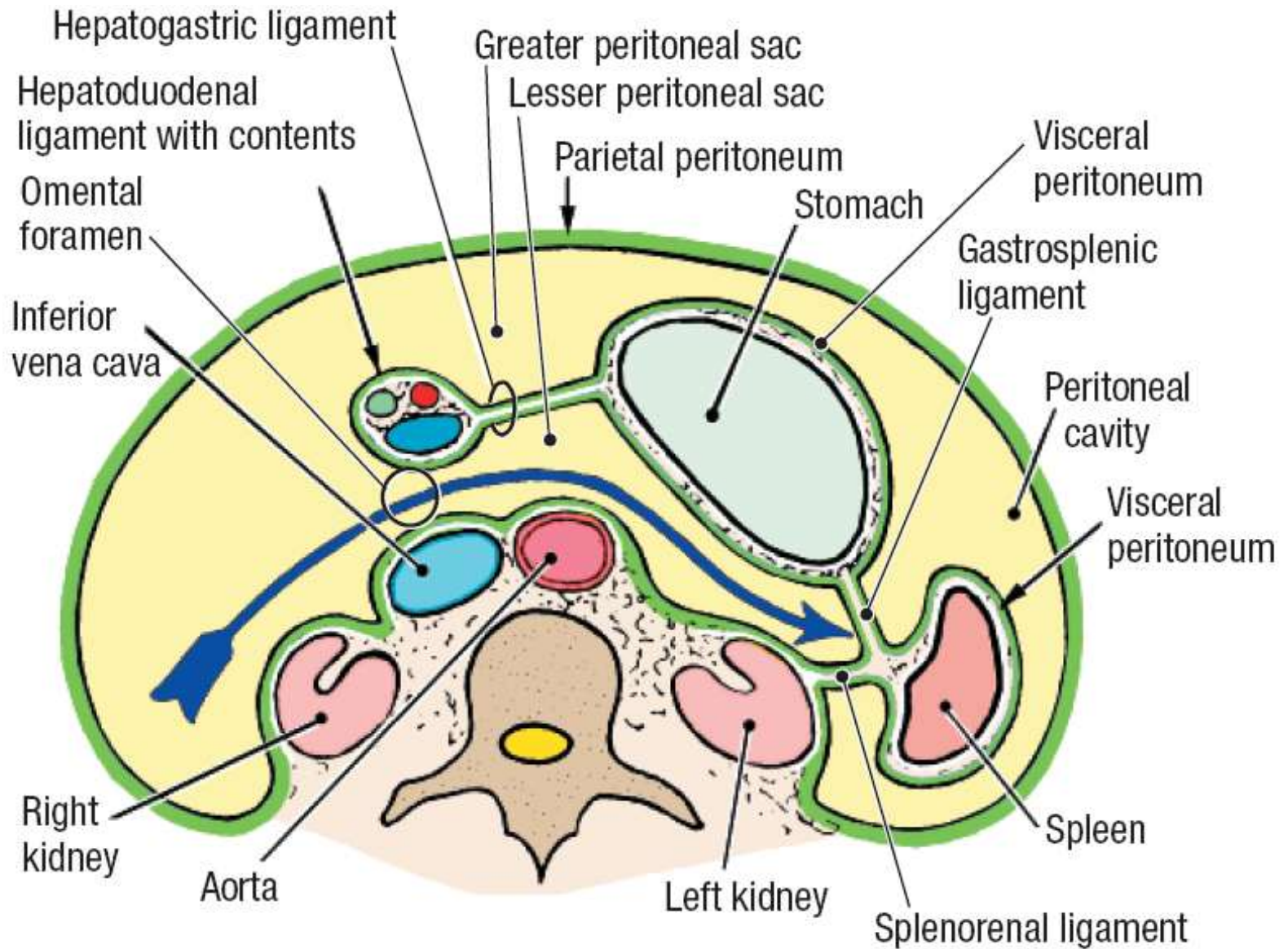


RAPPORTS DE L'ESTOMAC

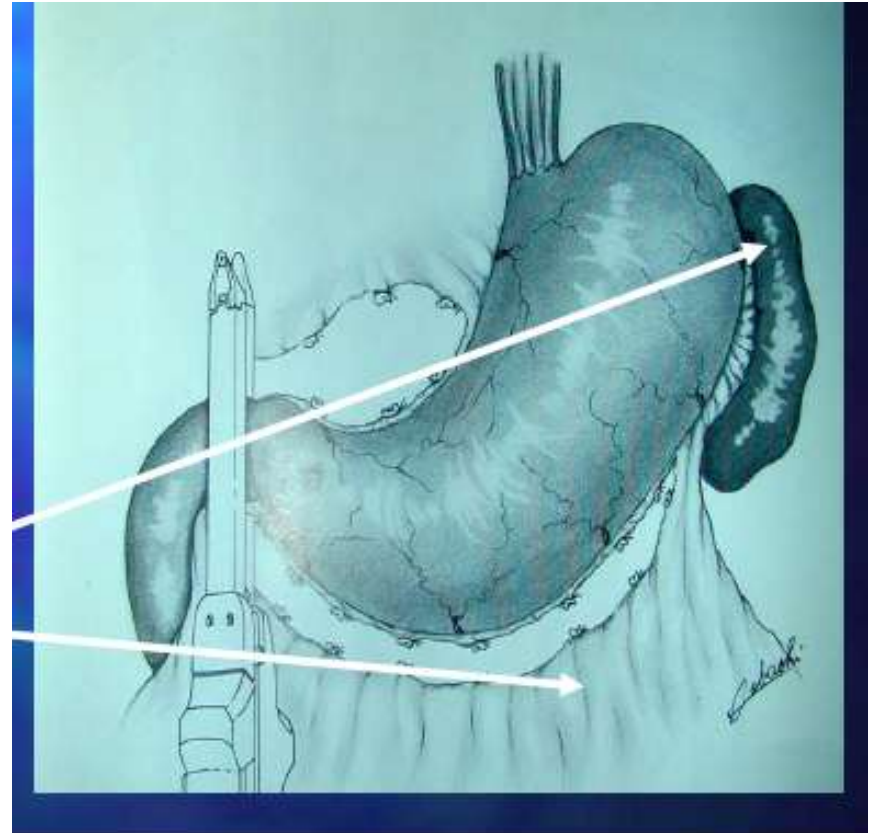
COUPE HORIZONTALE PASSANT PAR D12

22<sup>1</sup>



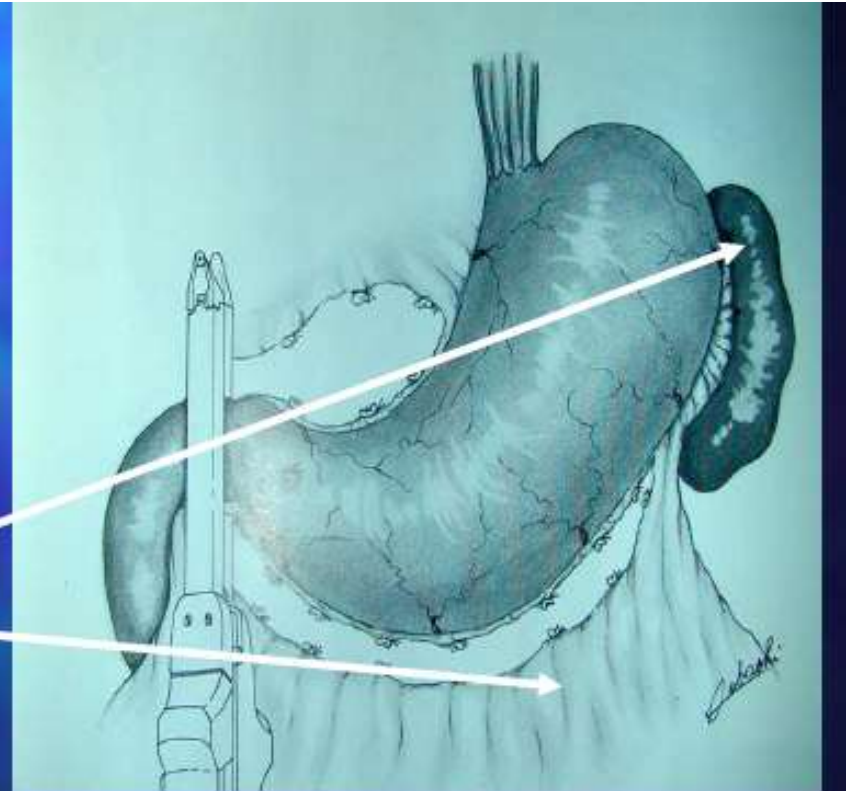


# Rapports de la grande courbure

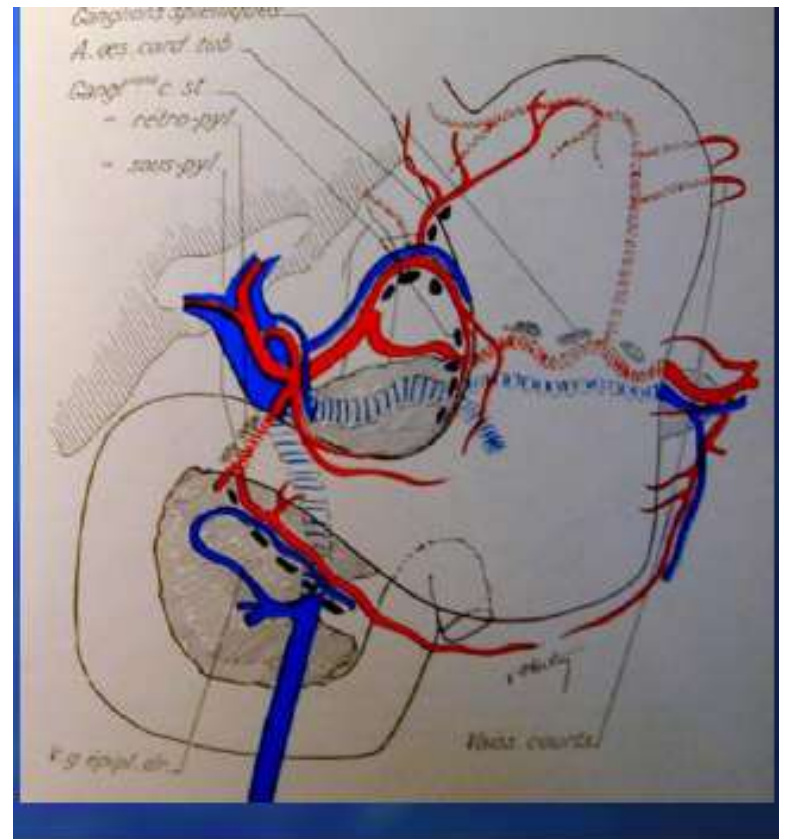


## Rapports de la grande courbure

- Elle répond de Haut en Bas:
- Lgt phréno-gastrique
- Rate et son pédicule
- Lgt gastro colique

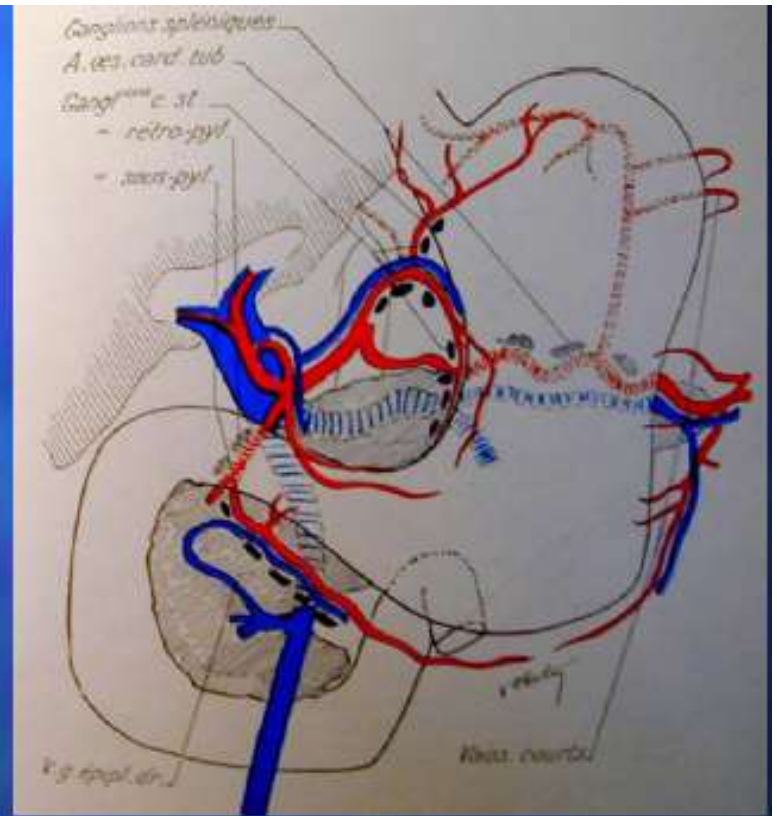


# Rapports de la petite courbure

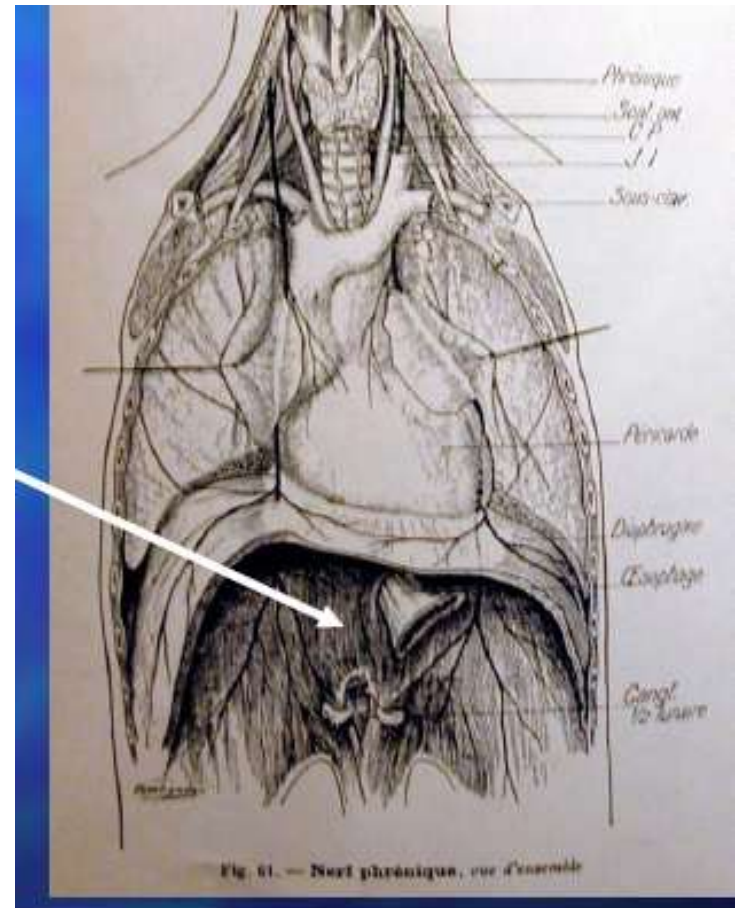


## Rapports de la petite courbure

- Elle est reliée au foie par le **Petit épiploon**
- Dans le petit épiploon, les branches de la coronaire stomachique et les filets du X.



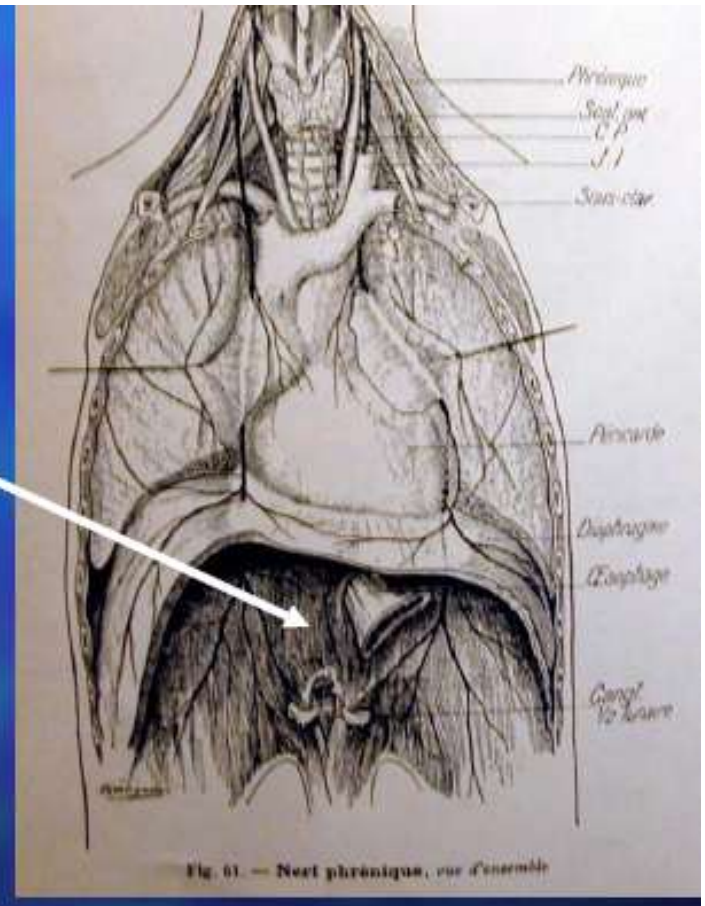
# Rapports du cardia



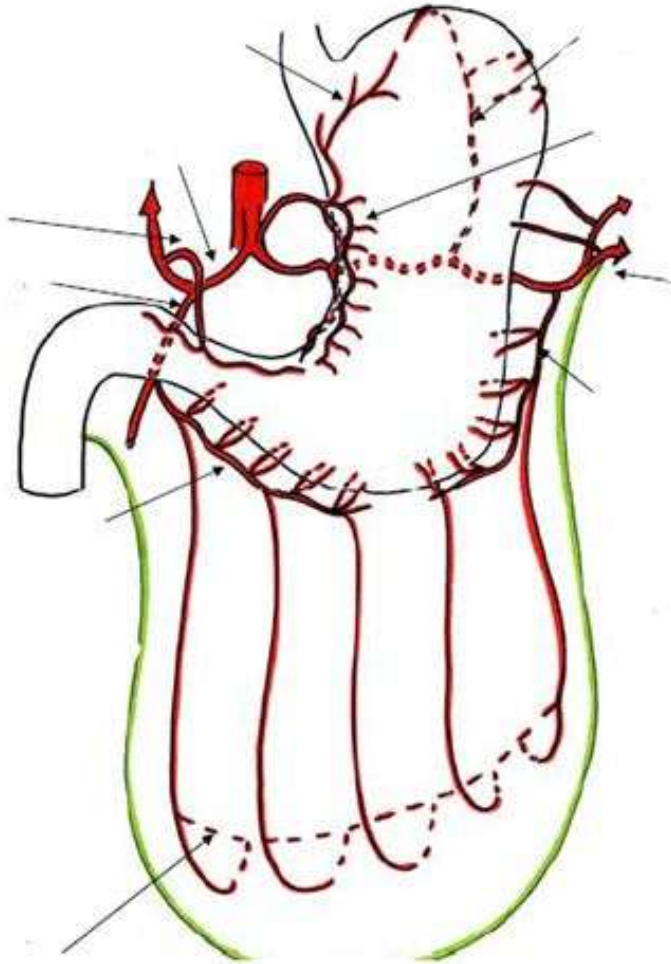


## Rapports du cardia

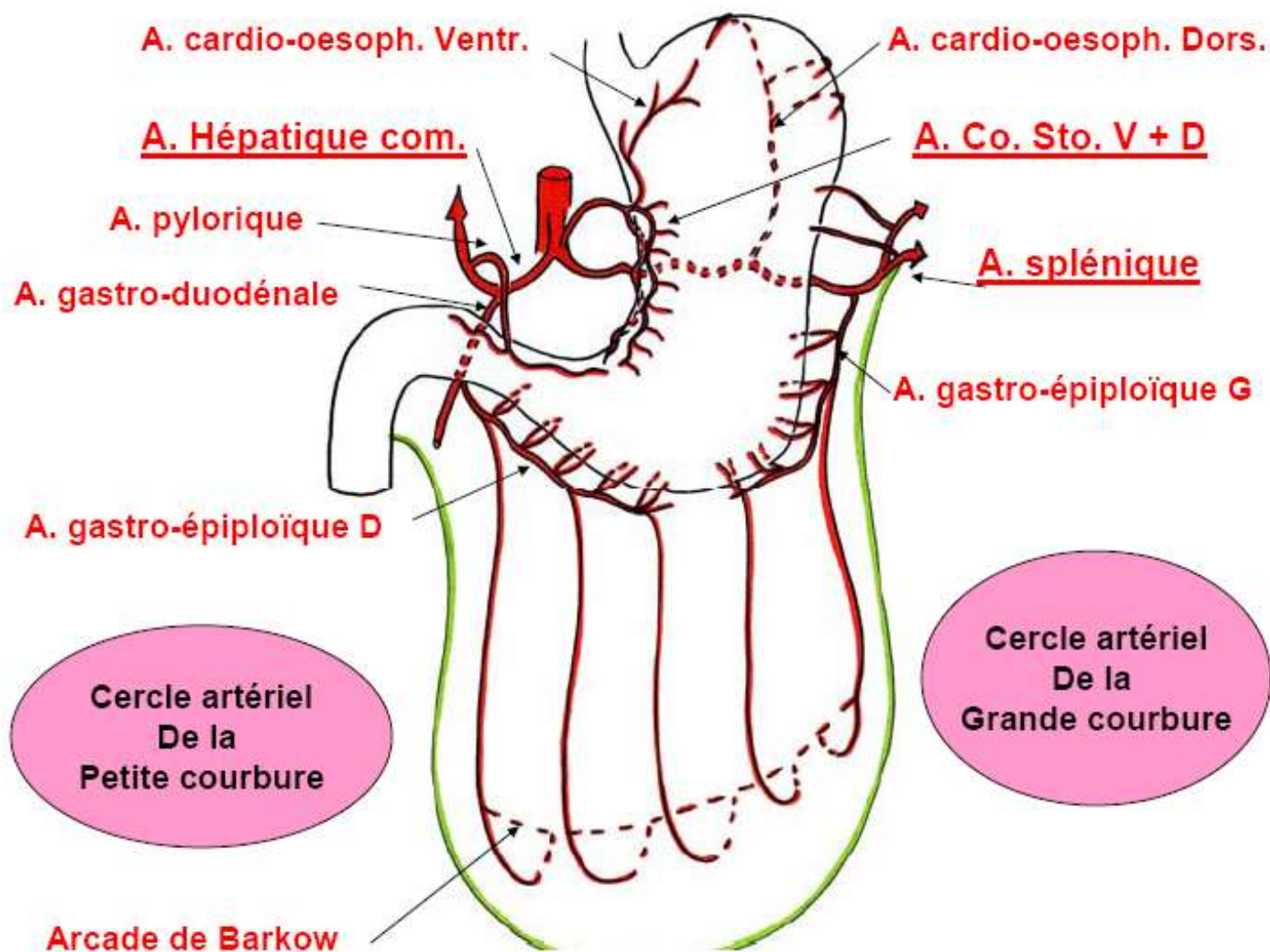
- Ce sont les piliers du diaphragme et, en arrière, l'aorte

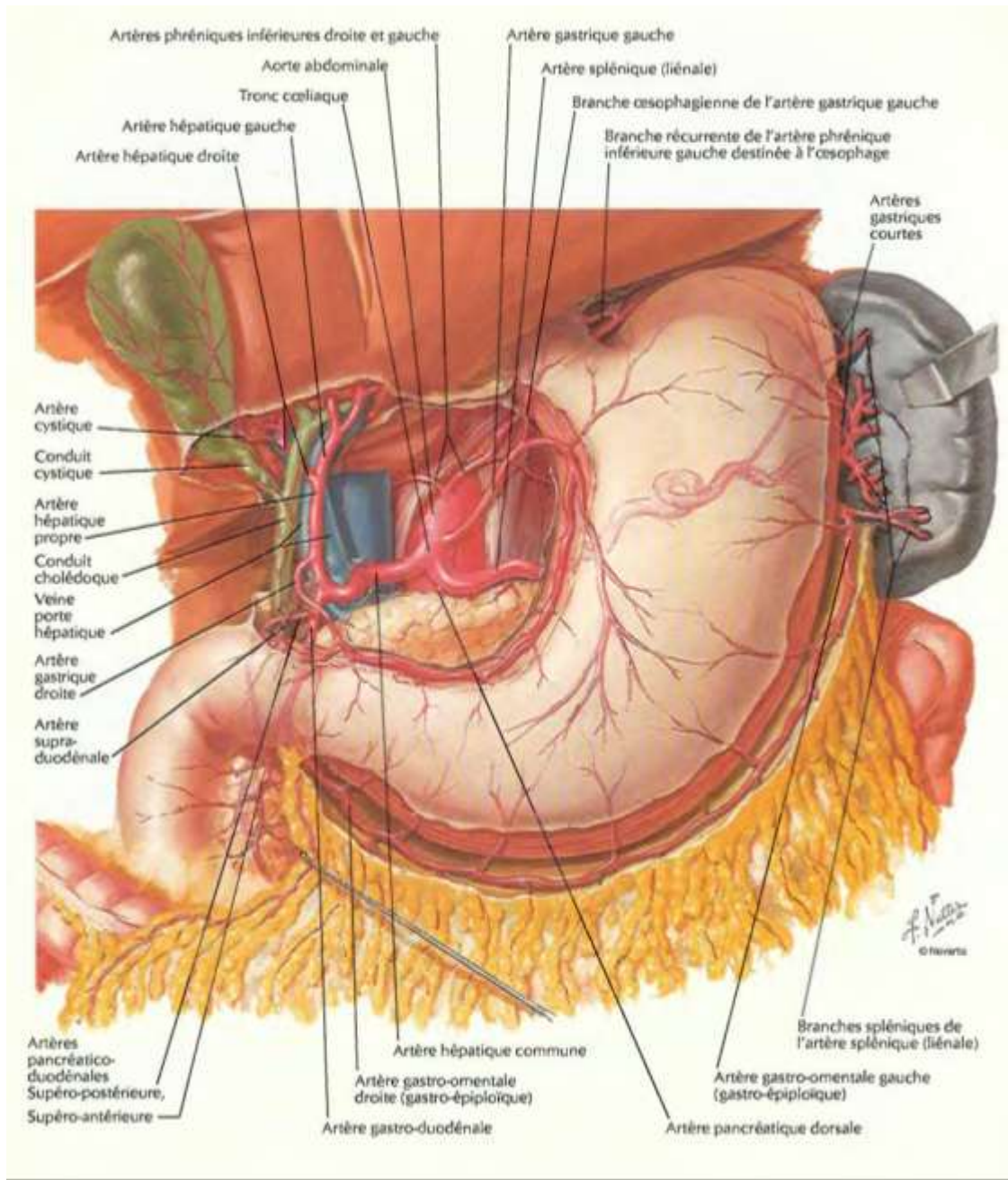


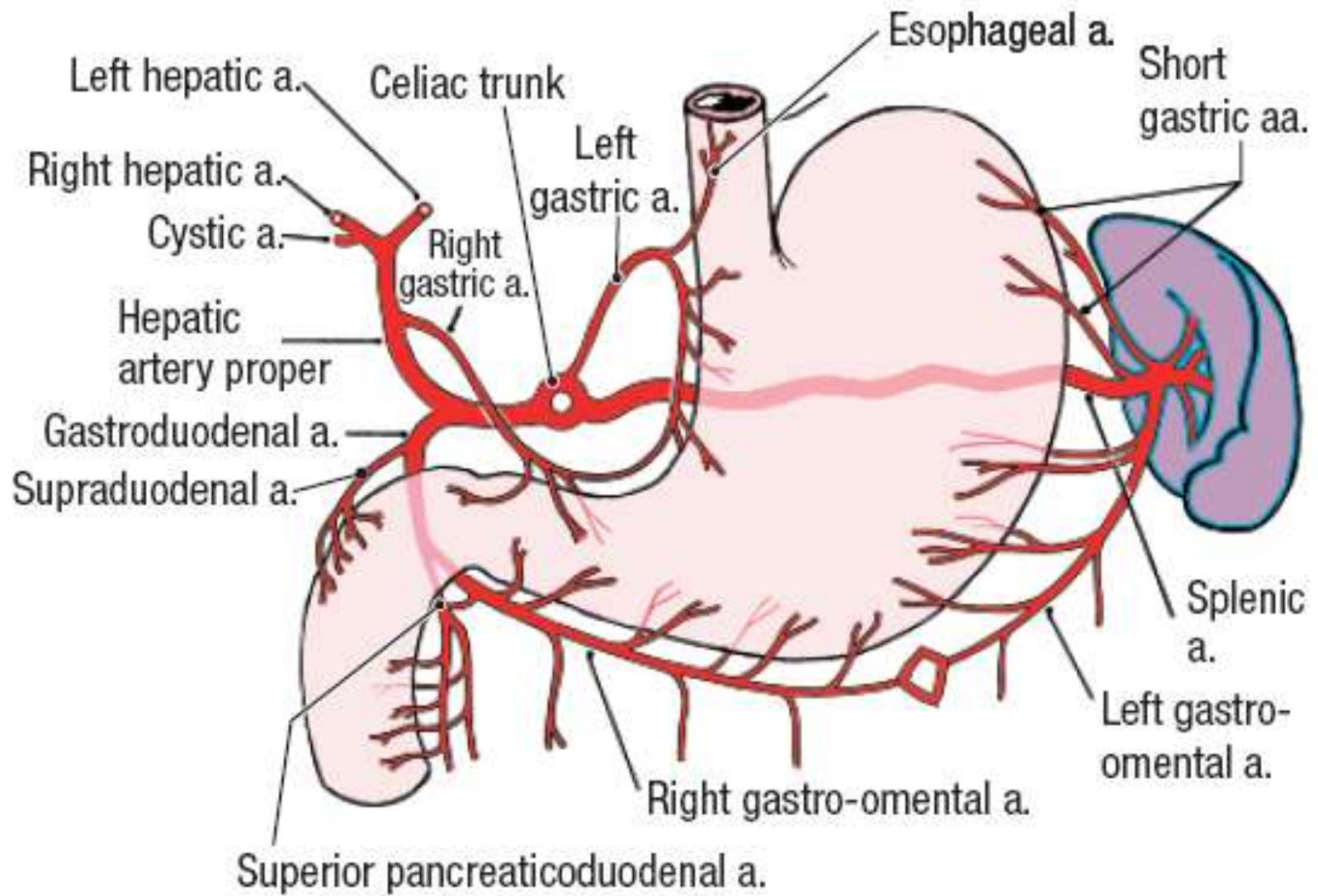
# Vascularisation artérielle

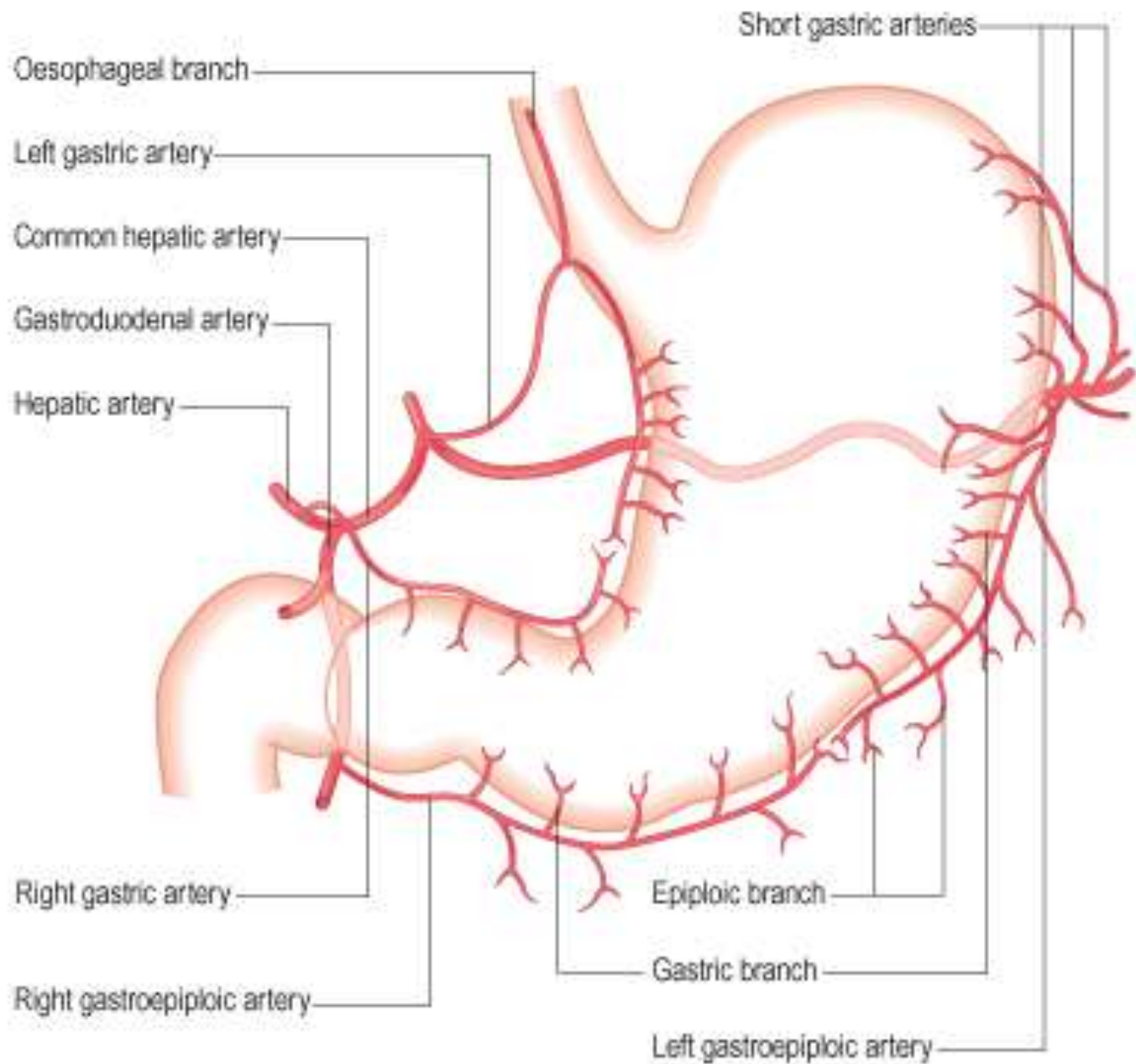


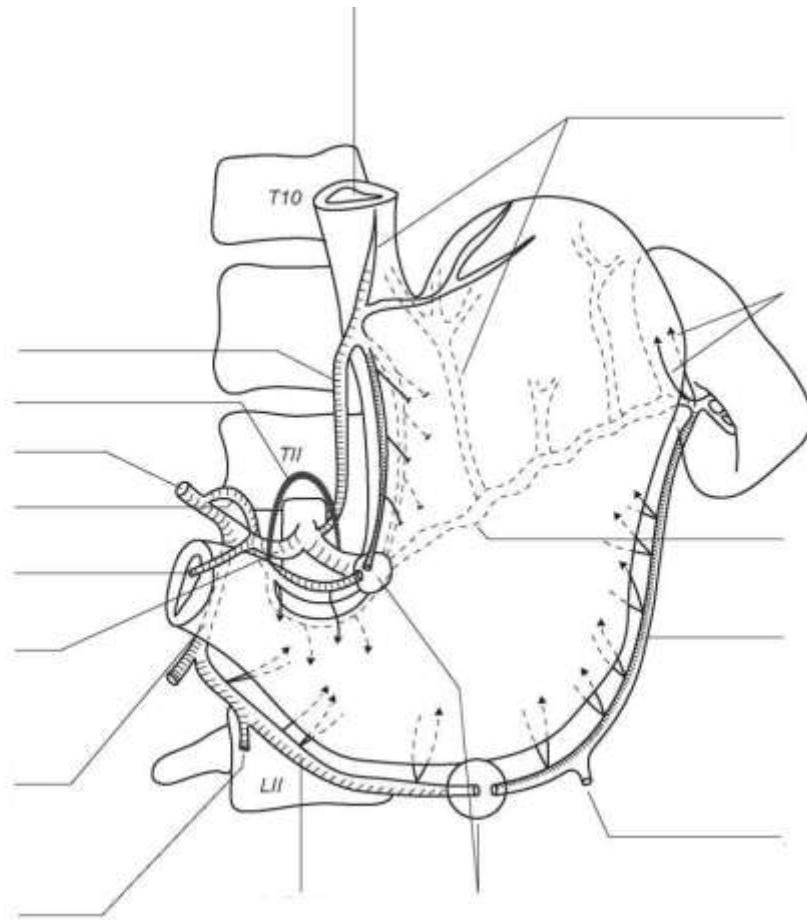
# Vascularisation artérielle

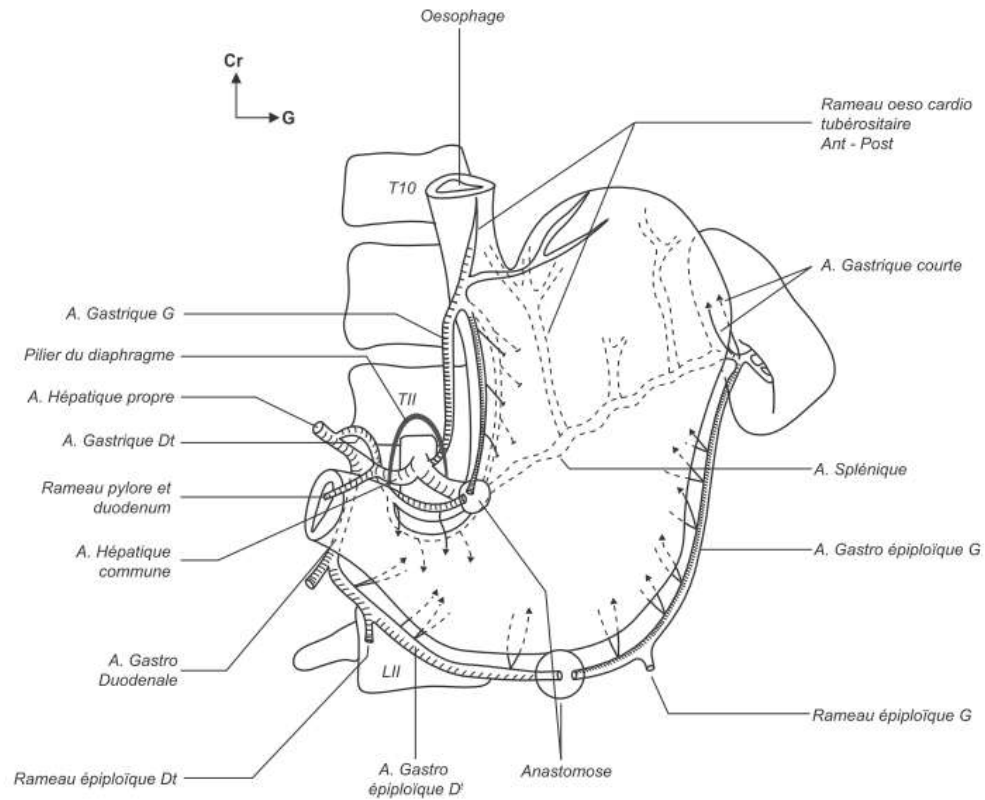








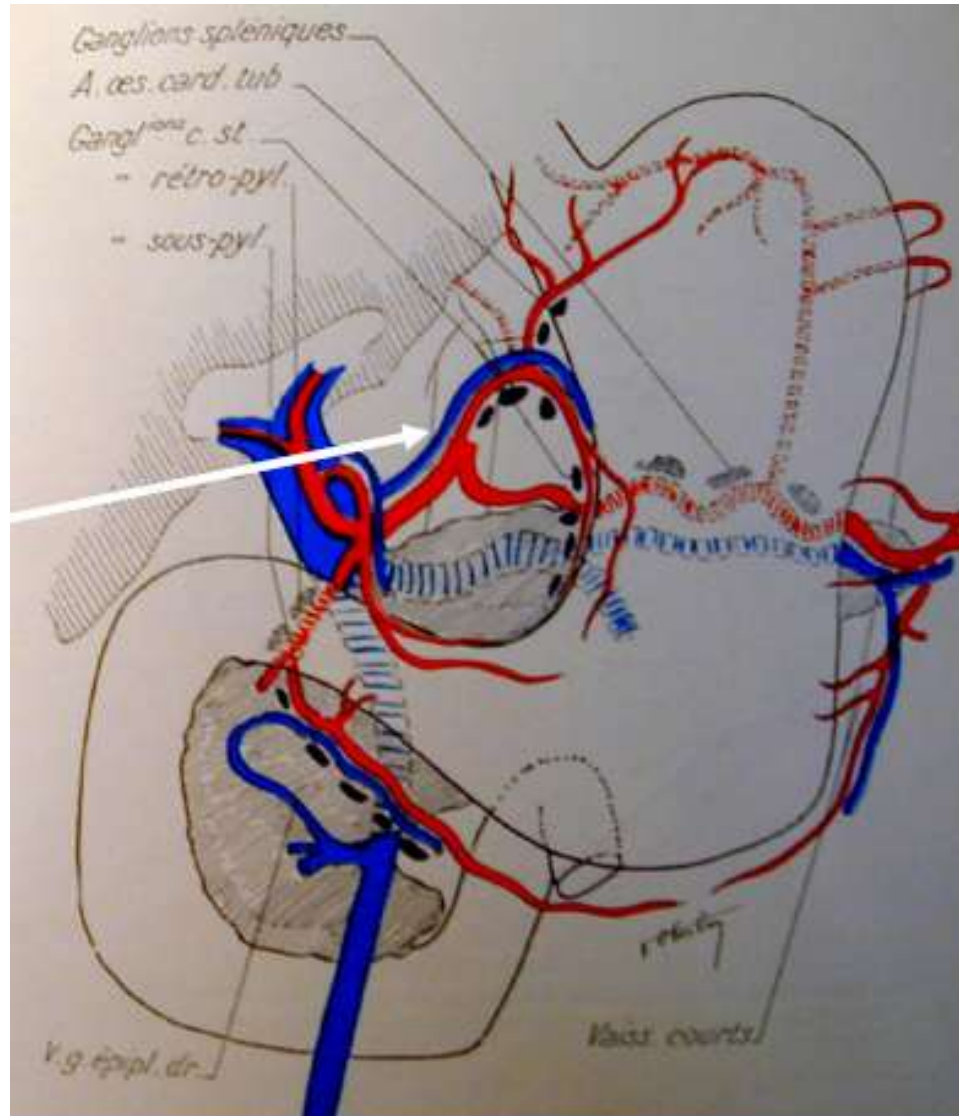


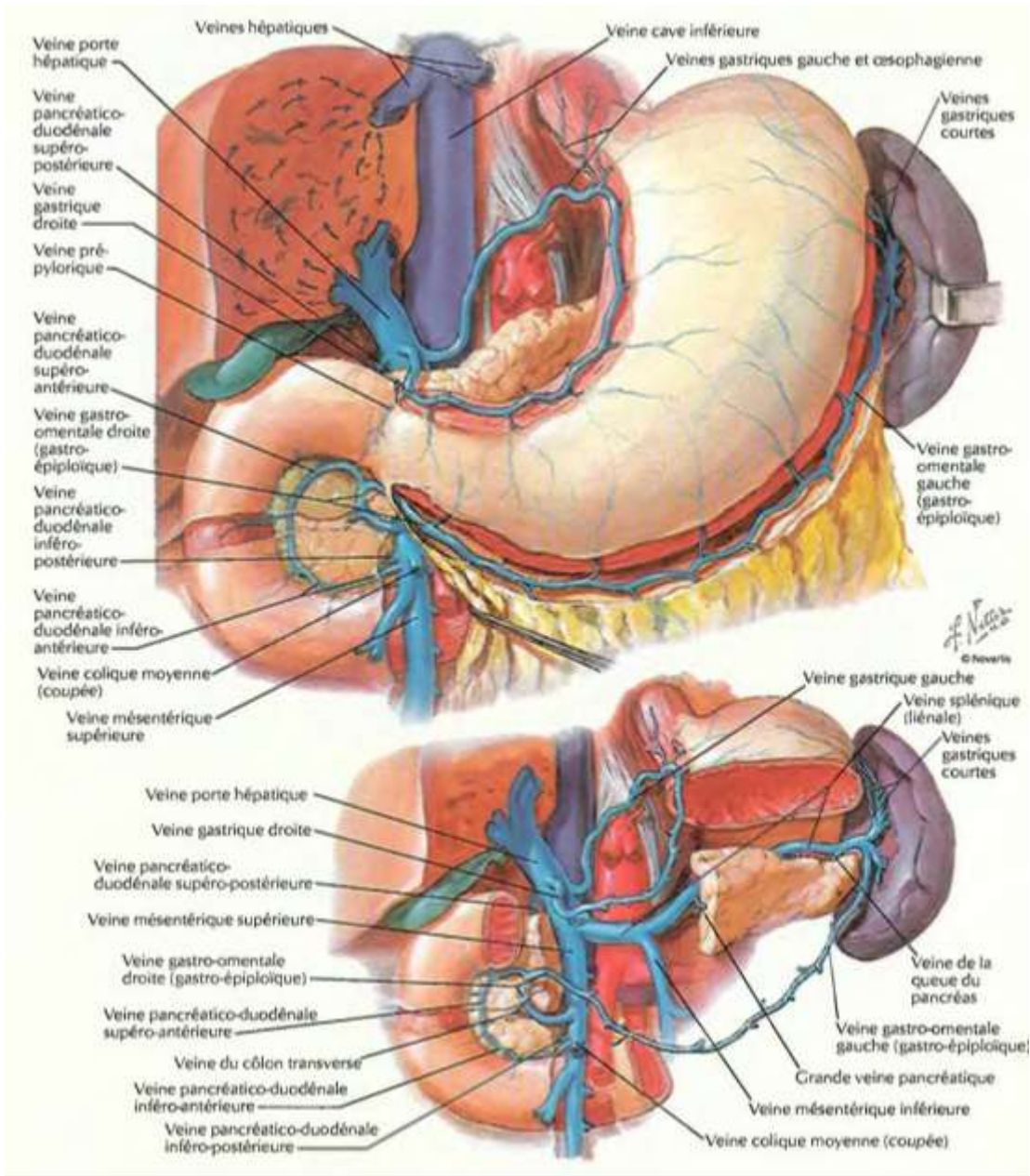


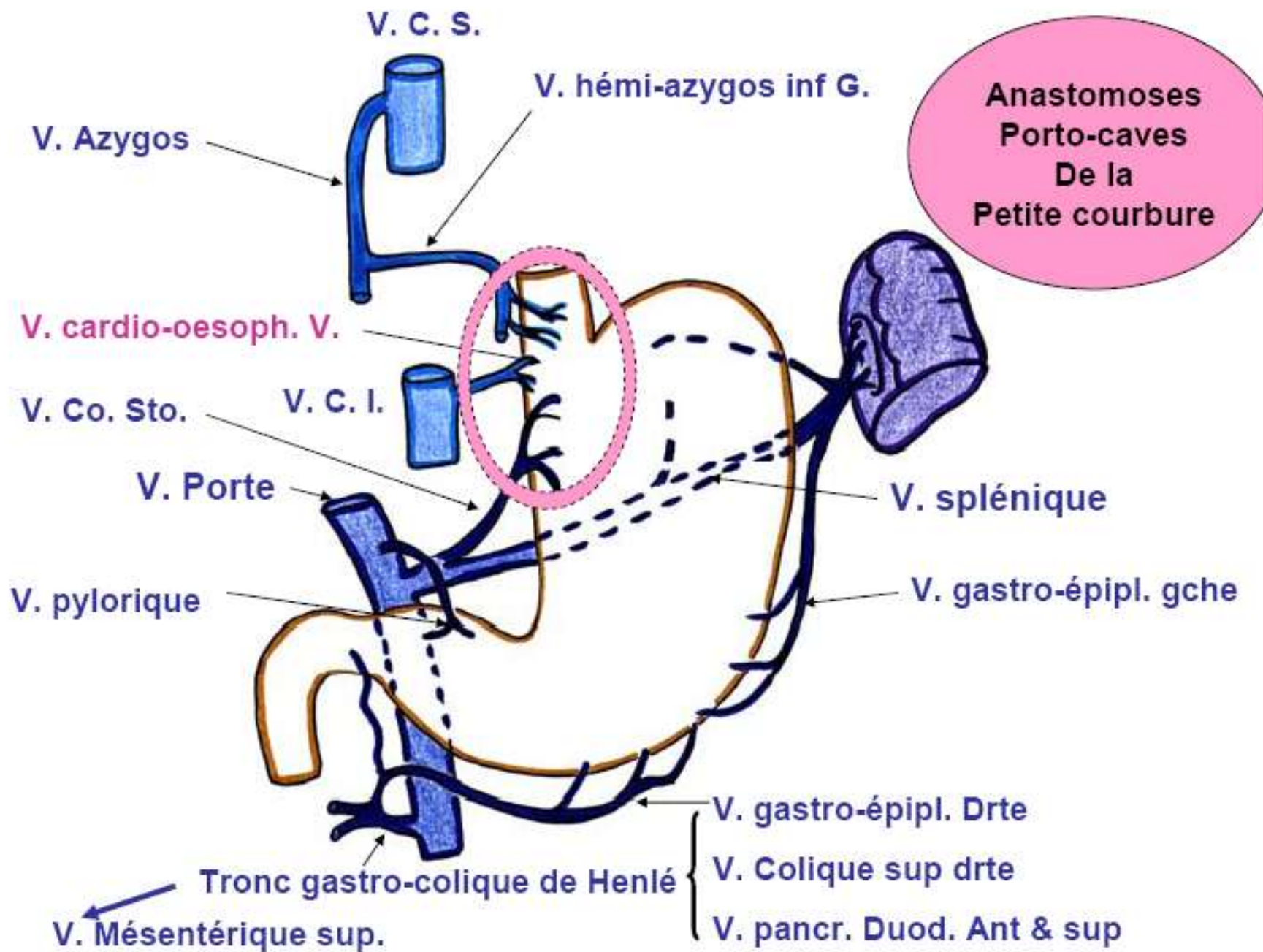
Vue ventrale  
**Vascularisation  
 artérielle de l'estomac**

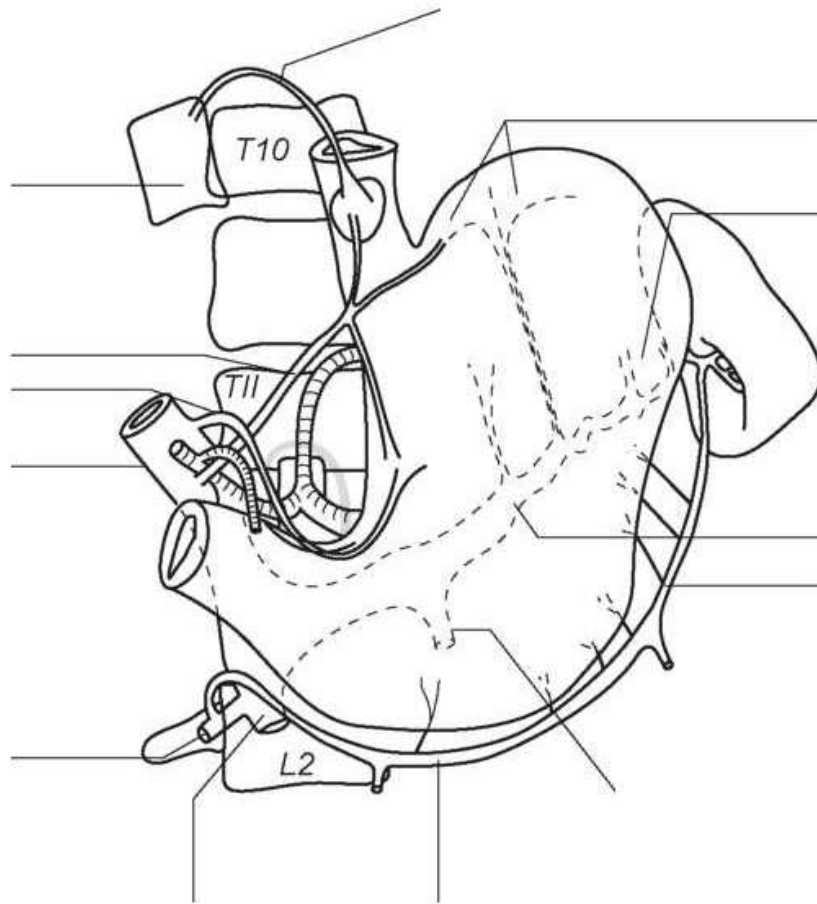


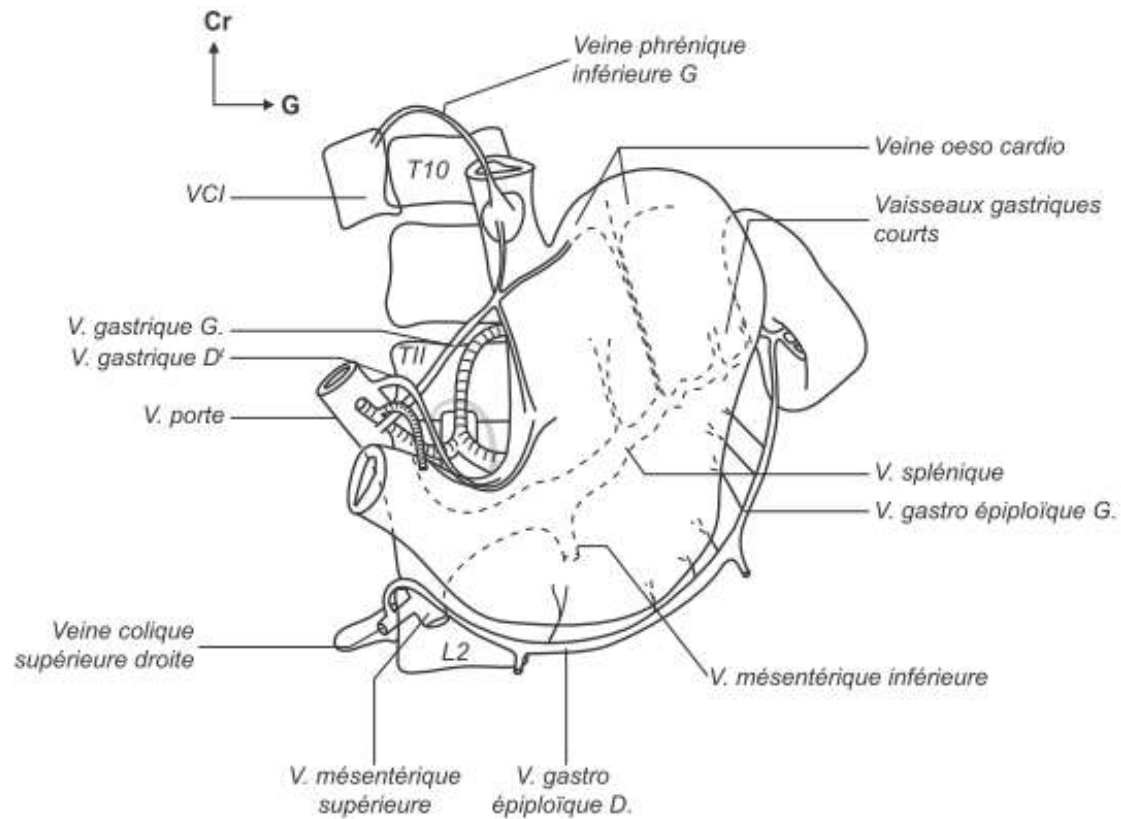
# Vascularisation veineuse





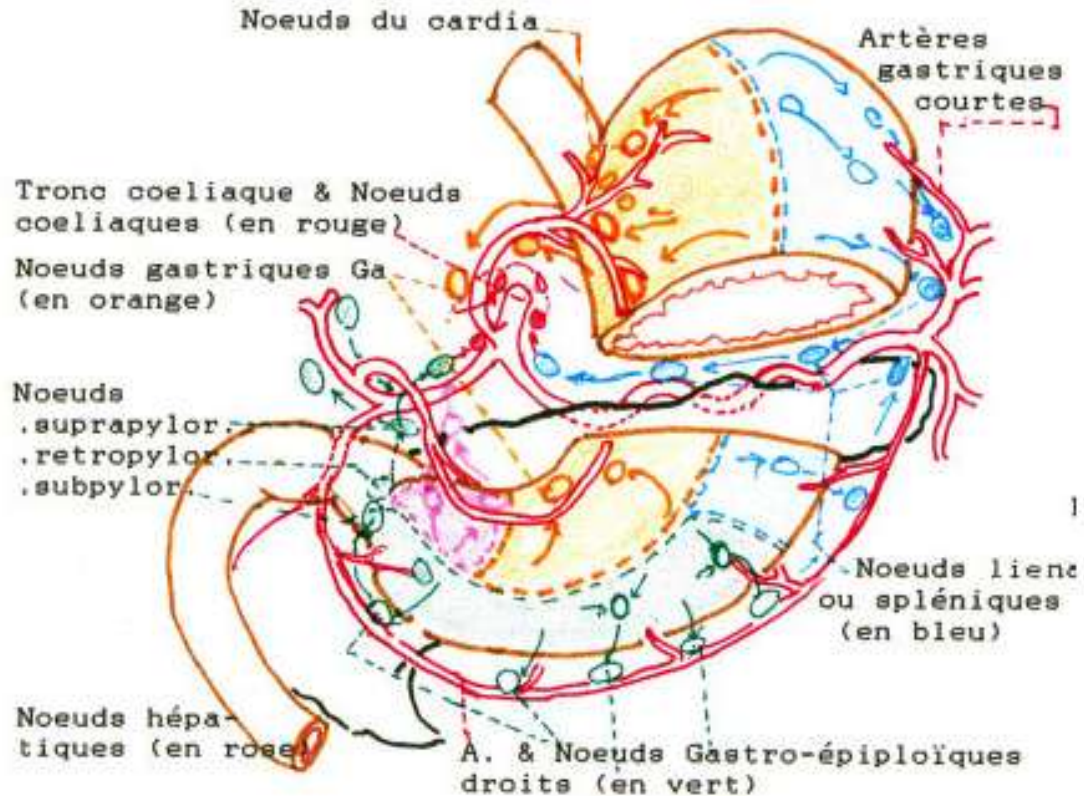






**Vascularisation veineuse de l'estomac**

# Lymphatiques

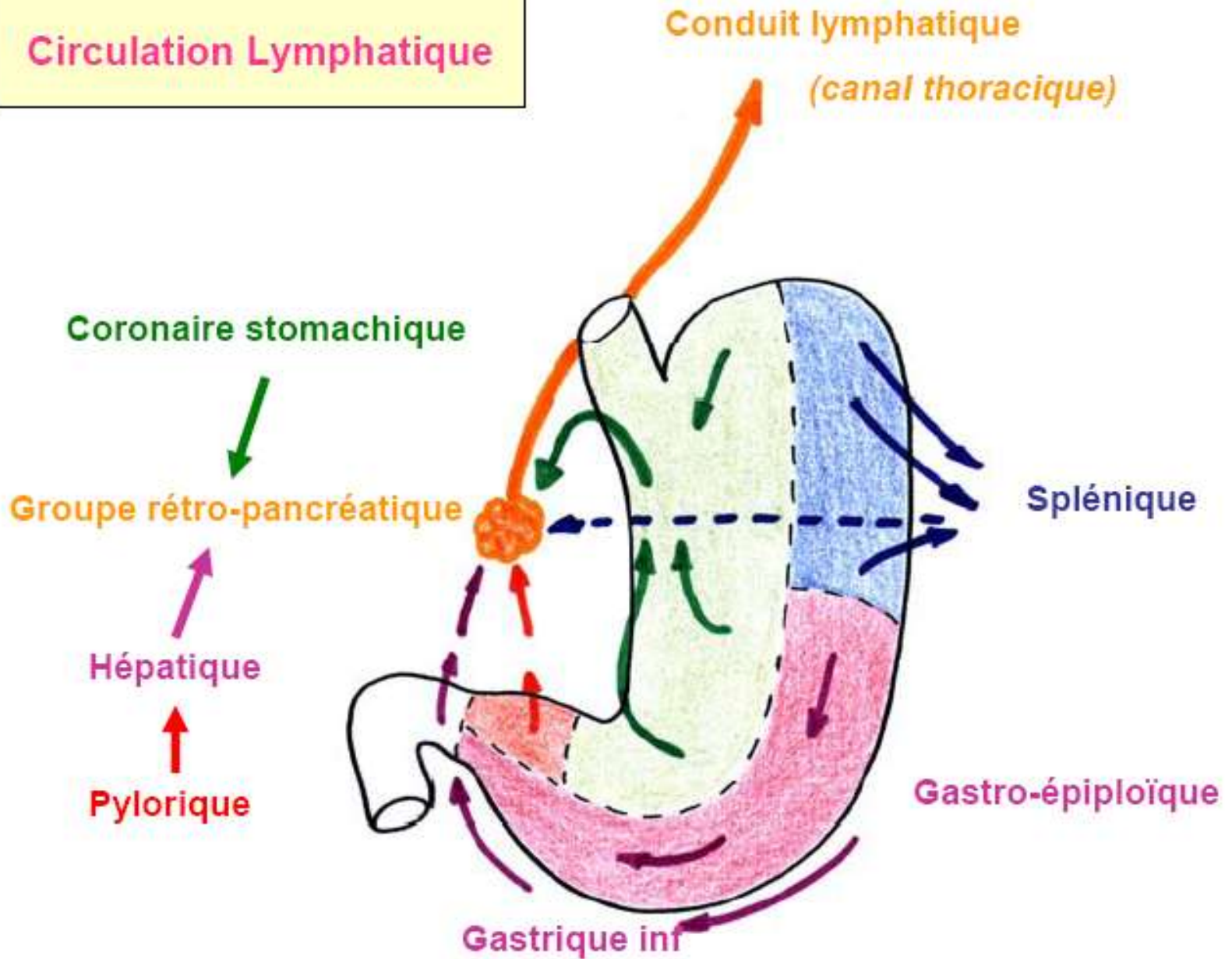


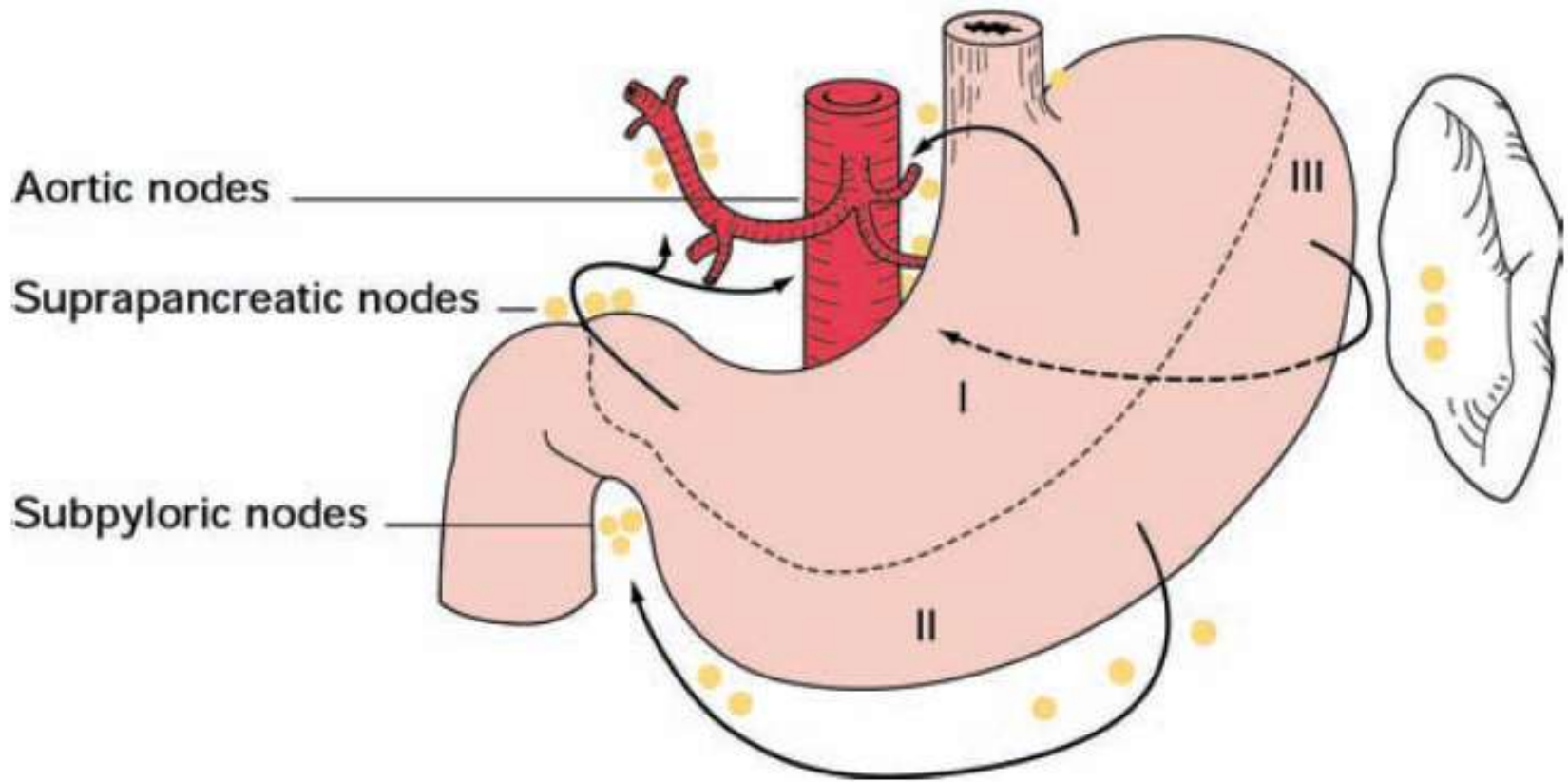
CI-DESSUS : LYMPHATIQUES DE L'ESTOMAC

4 territoires

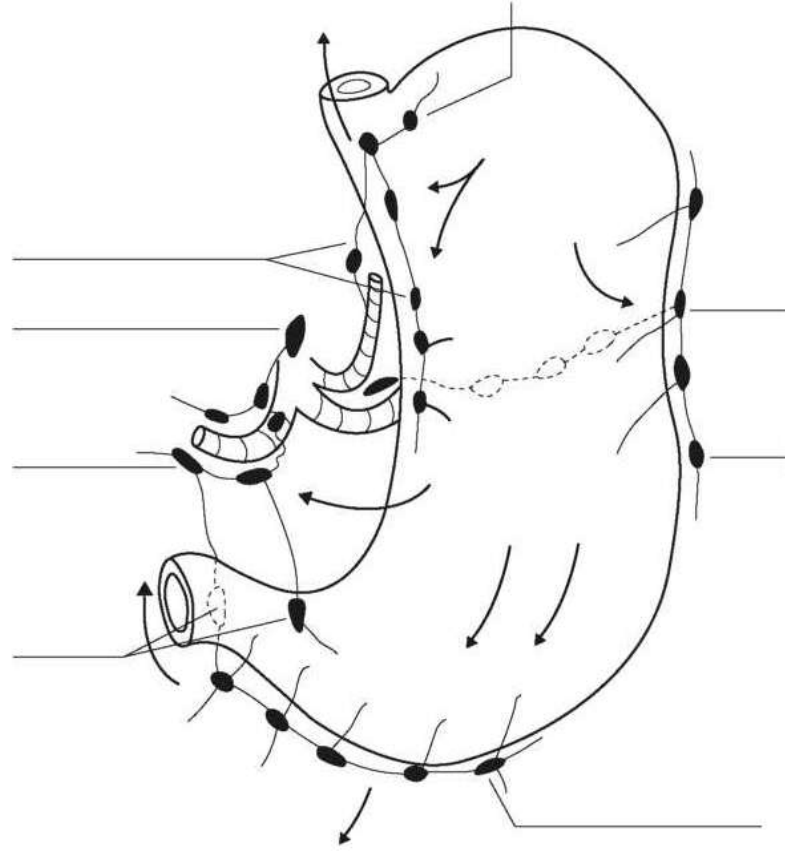
- . Splénique (en bleu), 2. Gastro-épiploïque droit (vert)
- . Gastrique gauche (orange) 4. Gastrique droit & Pylorique (rose)

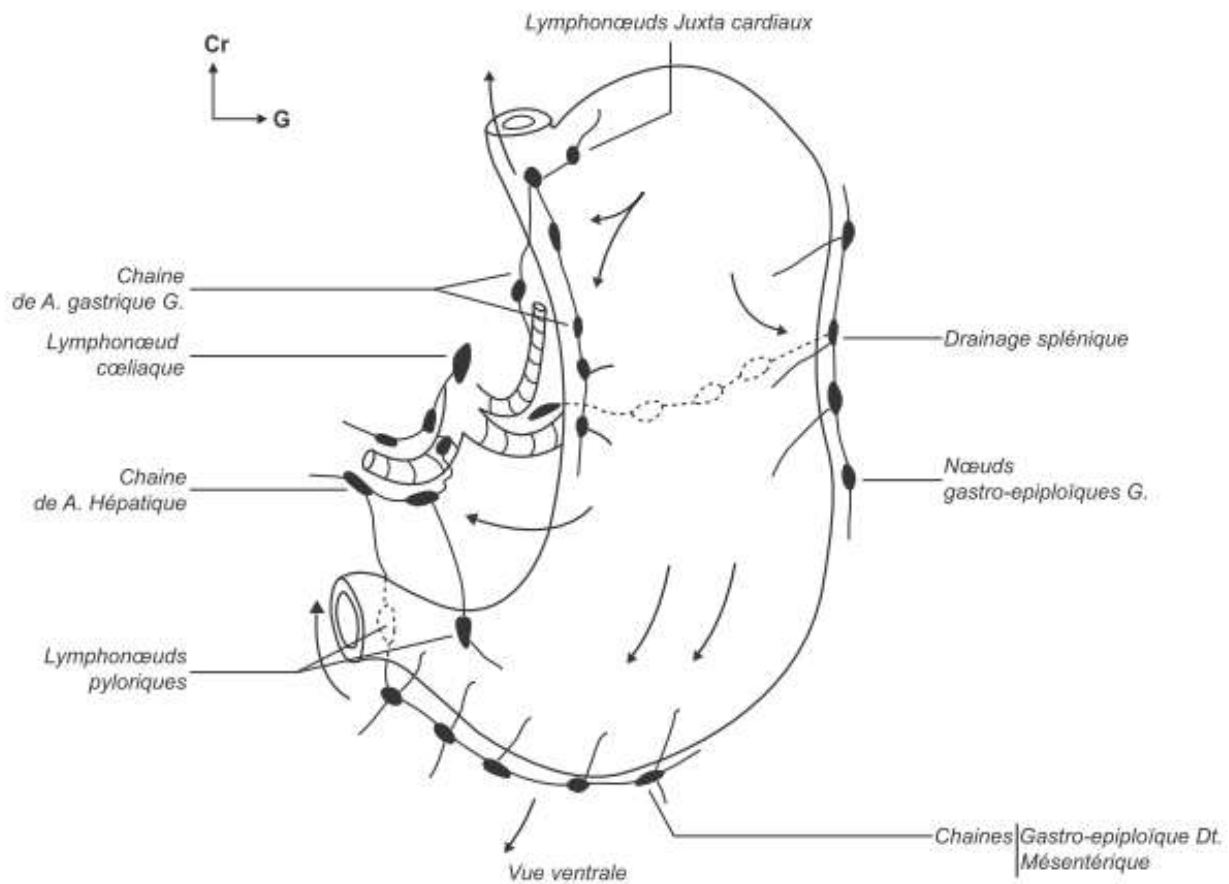
# Circulation Lymphatique





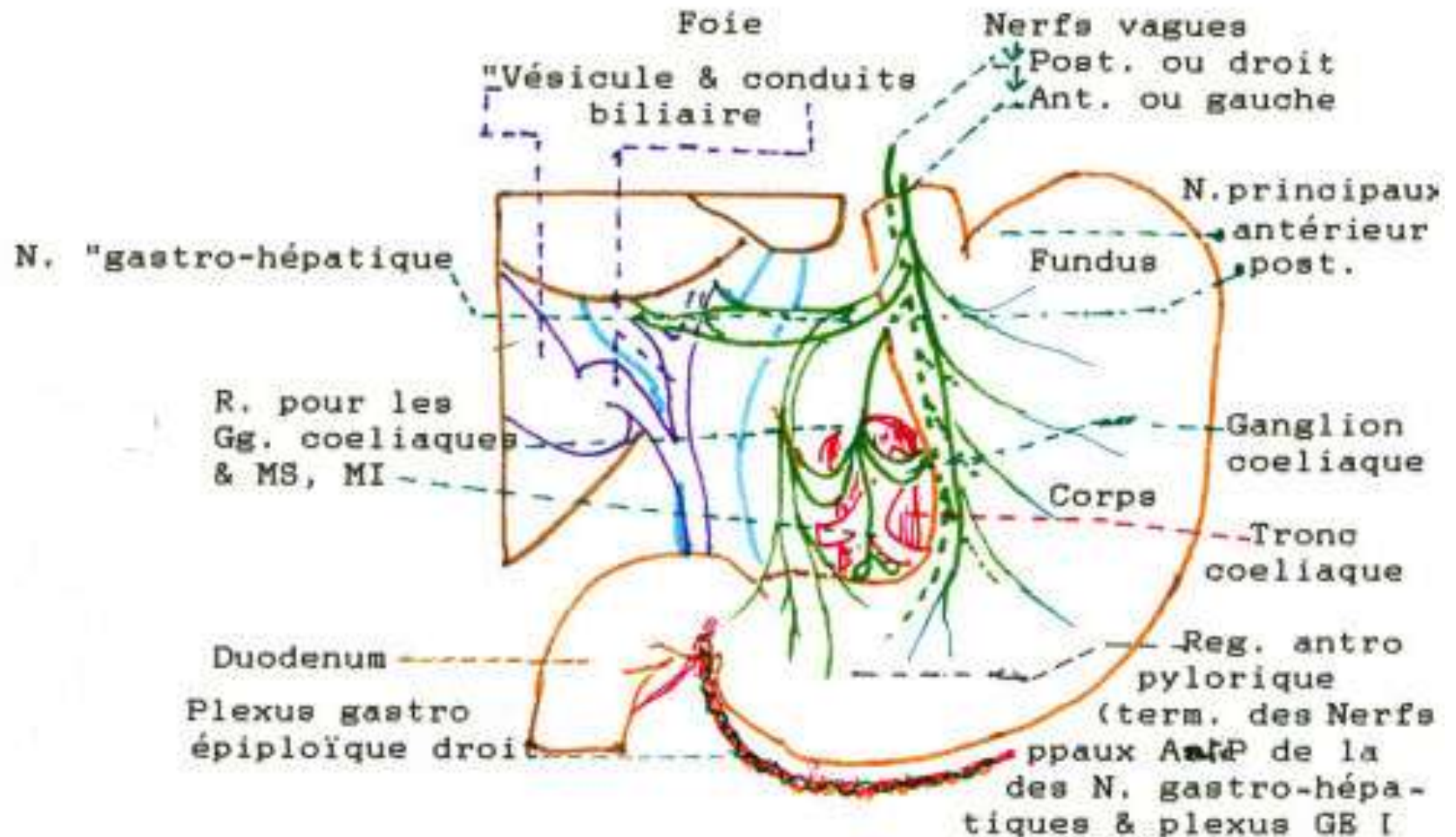


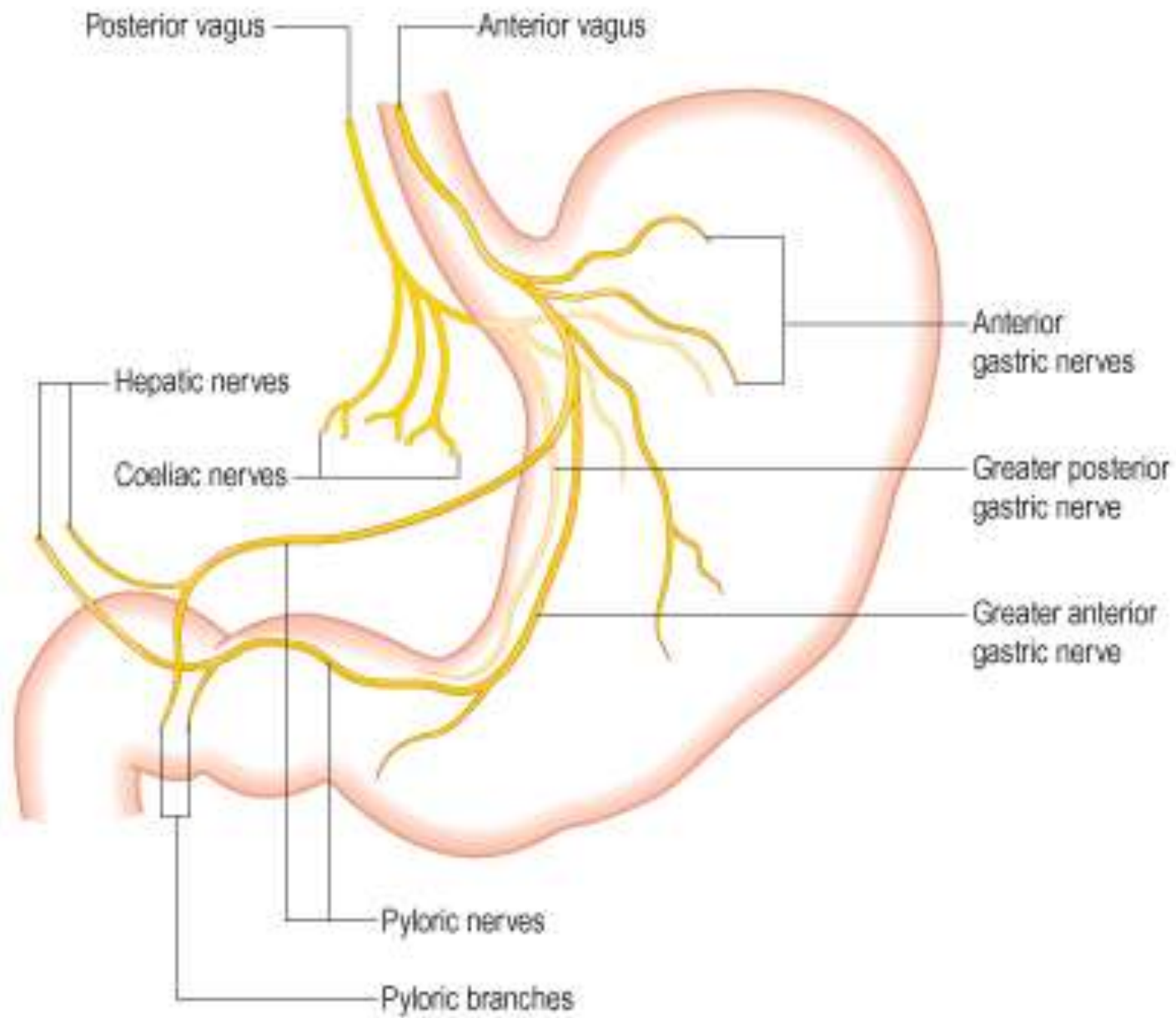




**Vascularisation lymphatique de l'estomac**

# Nerfs de l'estomac





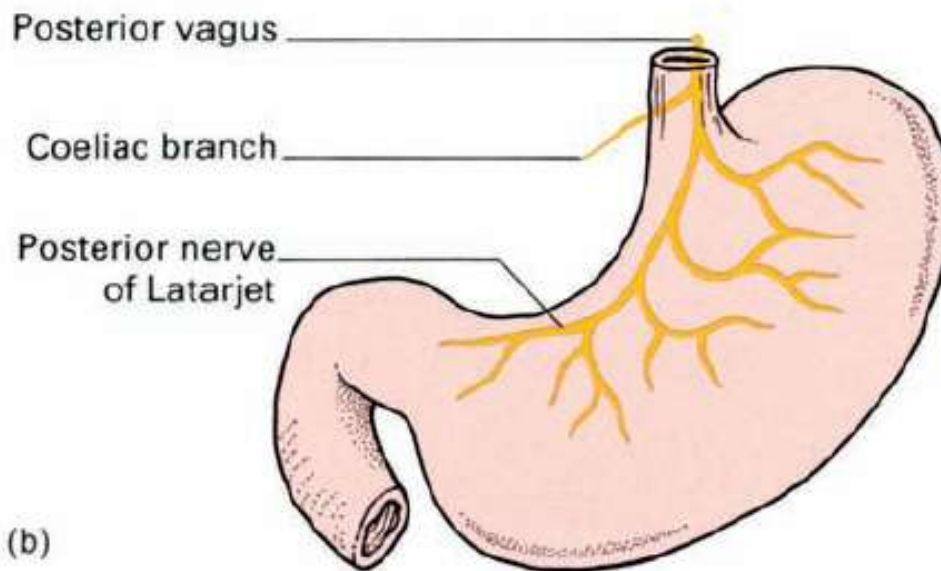
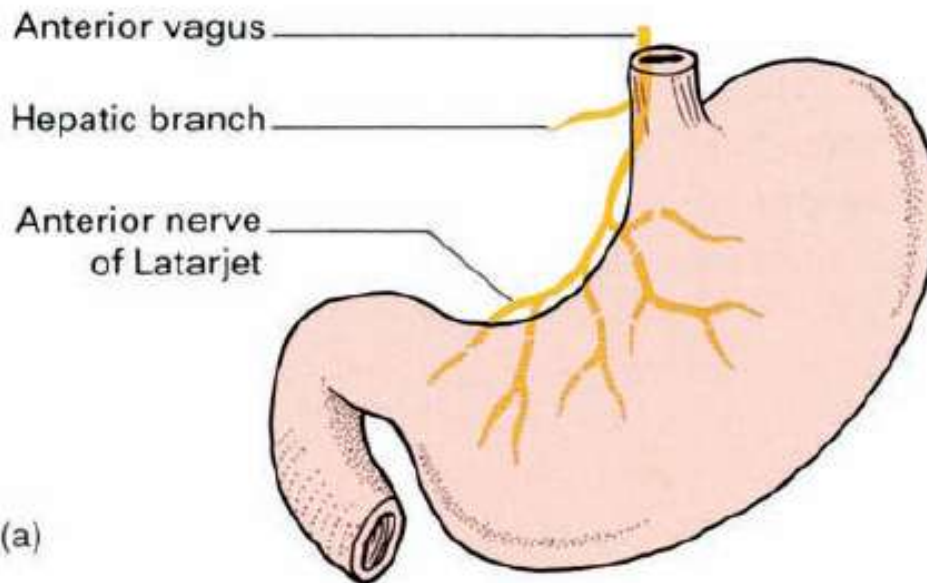
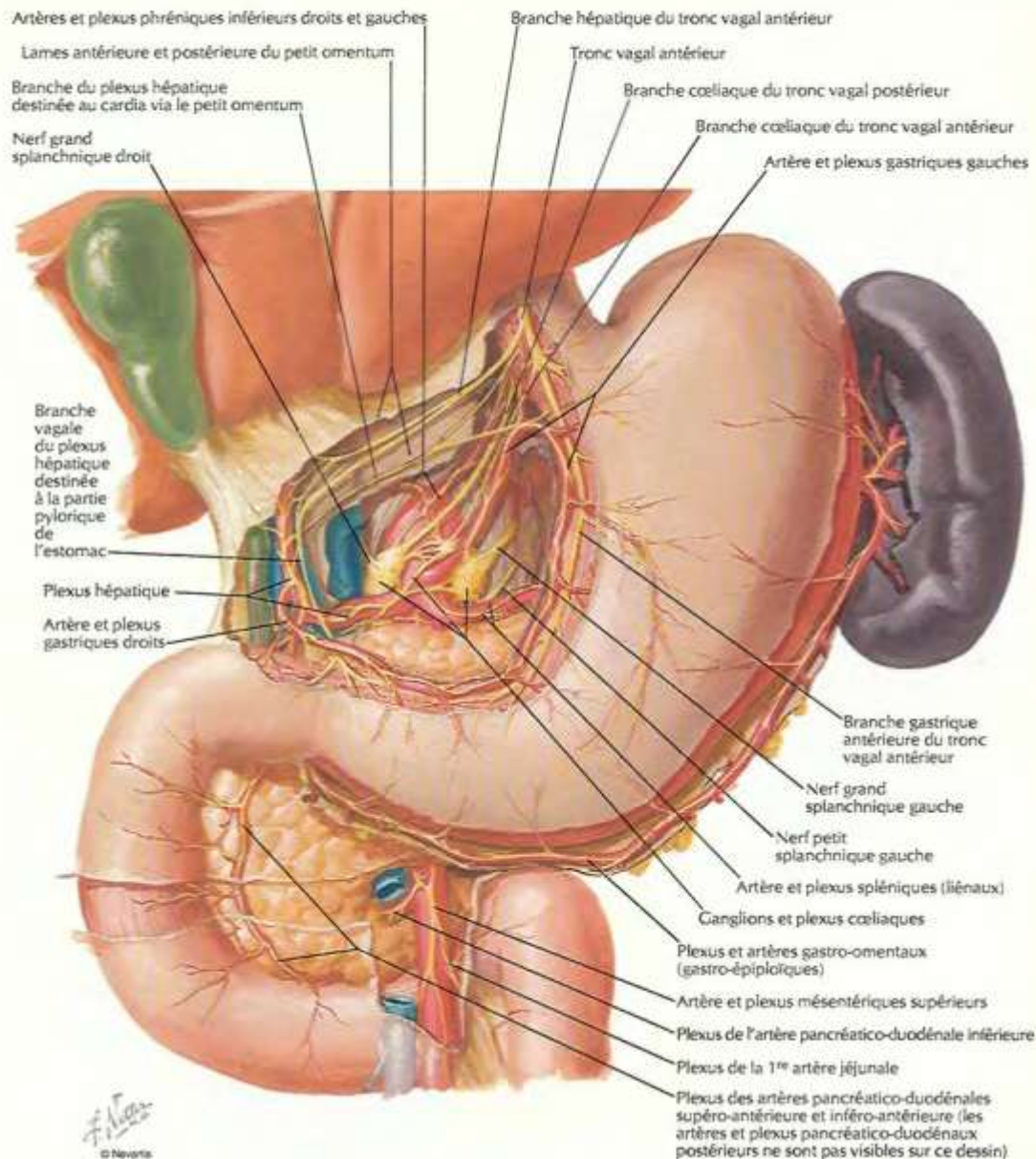
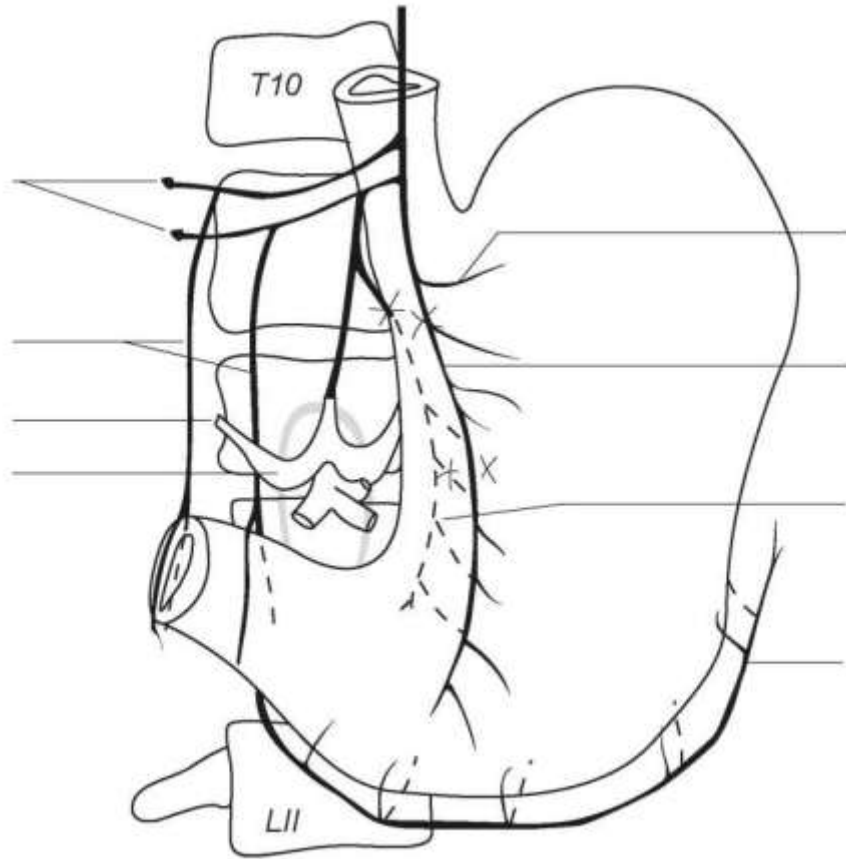


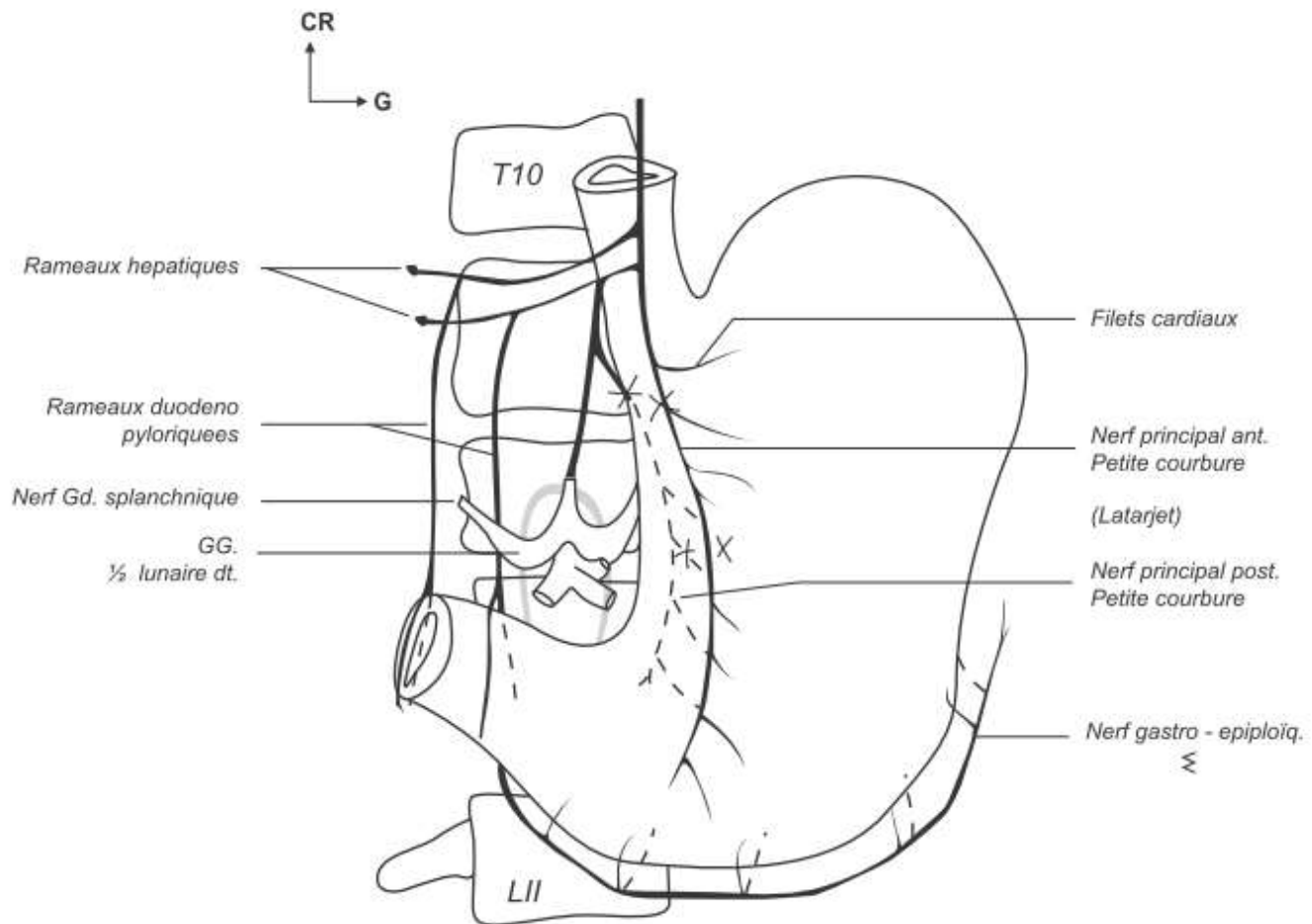
Fig. 55 The vagal supply to the stomach:  
(a) anterior vagus;  
(b) posterior vagus.

# Nerfs de l'estomac et du duodénum

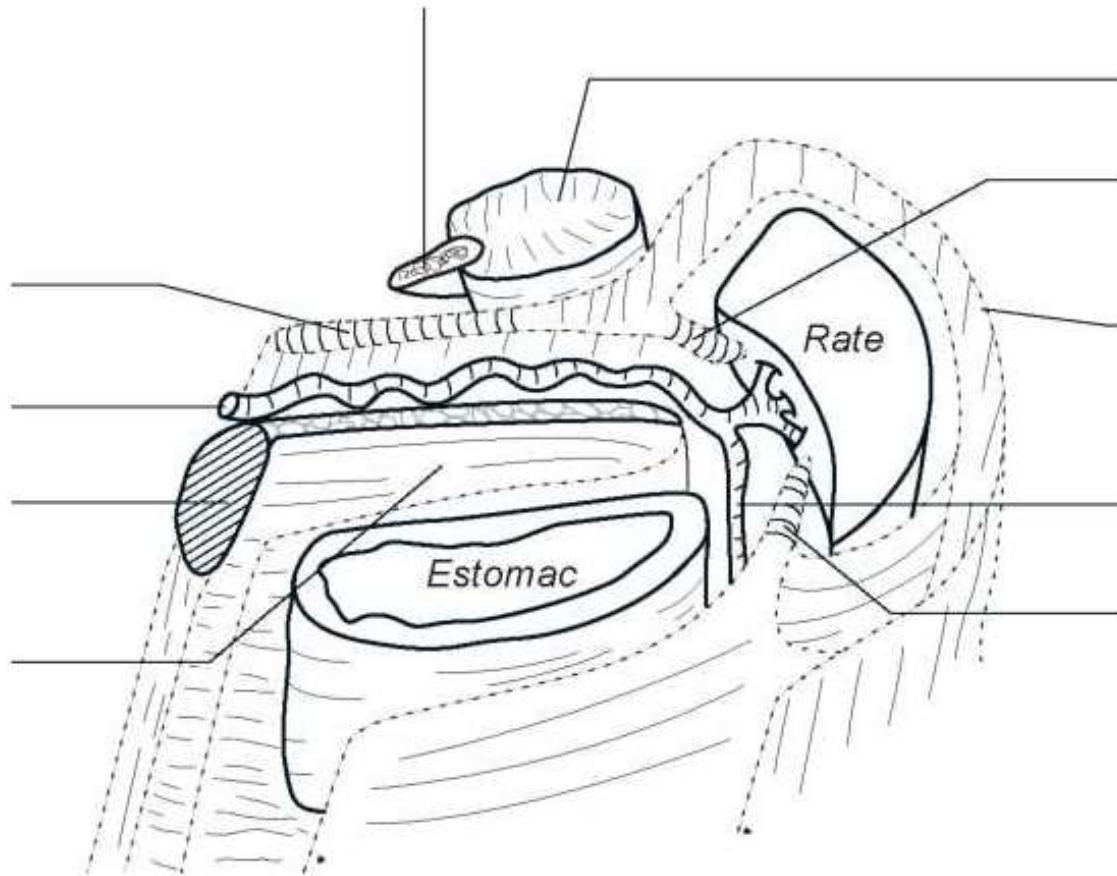
VOIR AUSSI LA PLANCHE 152

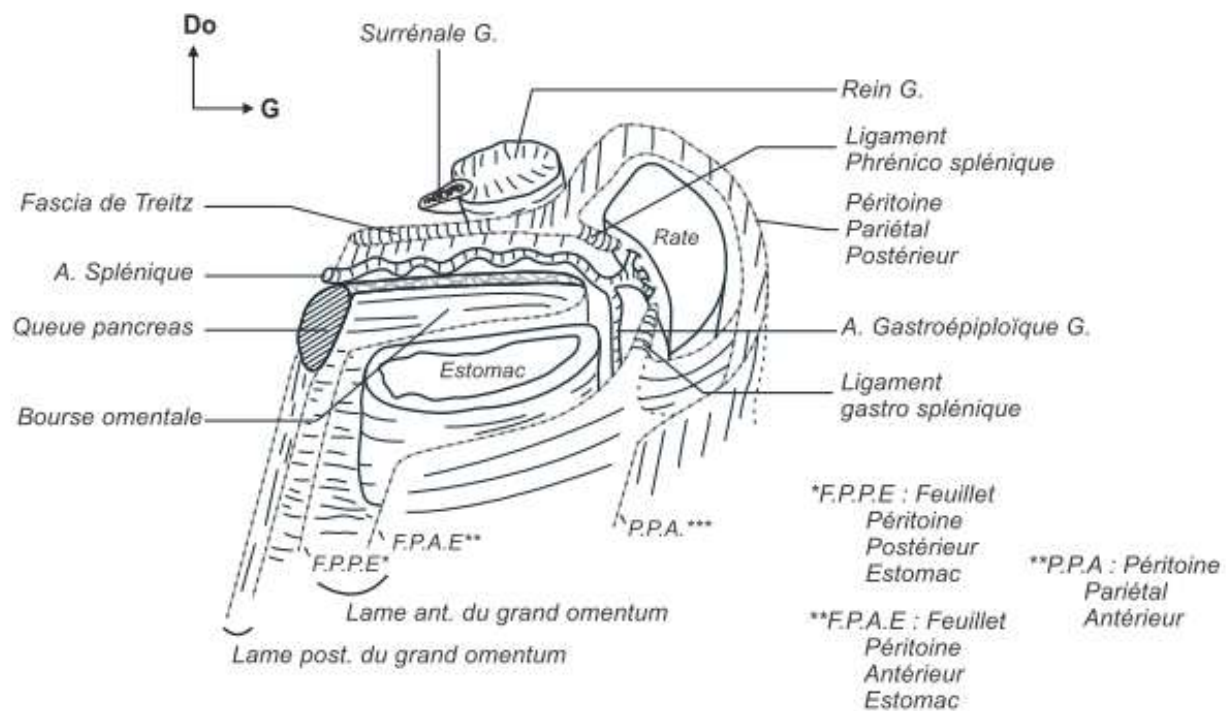


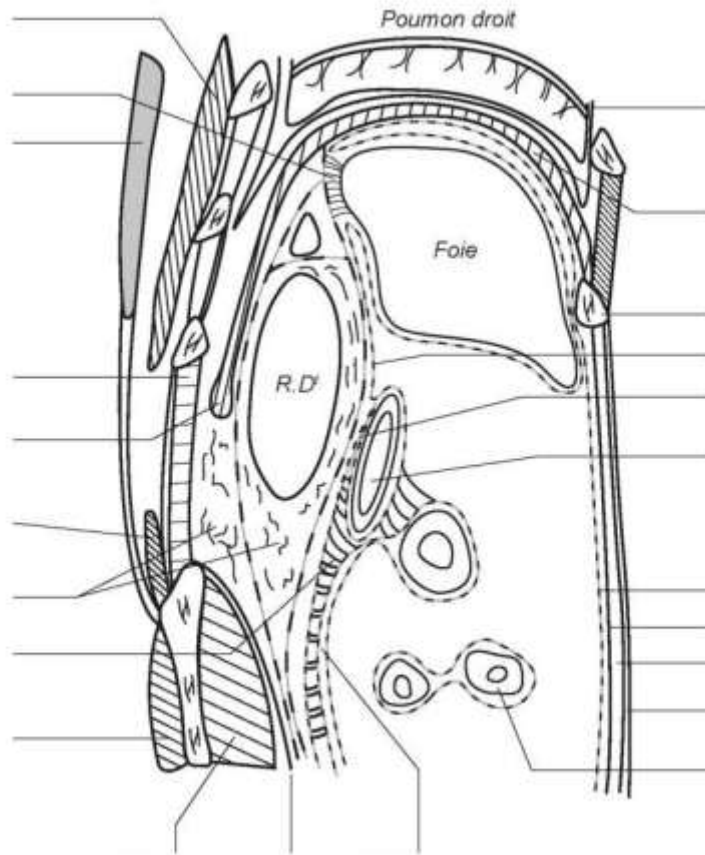


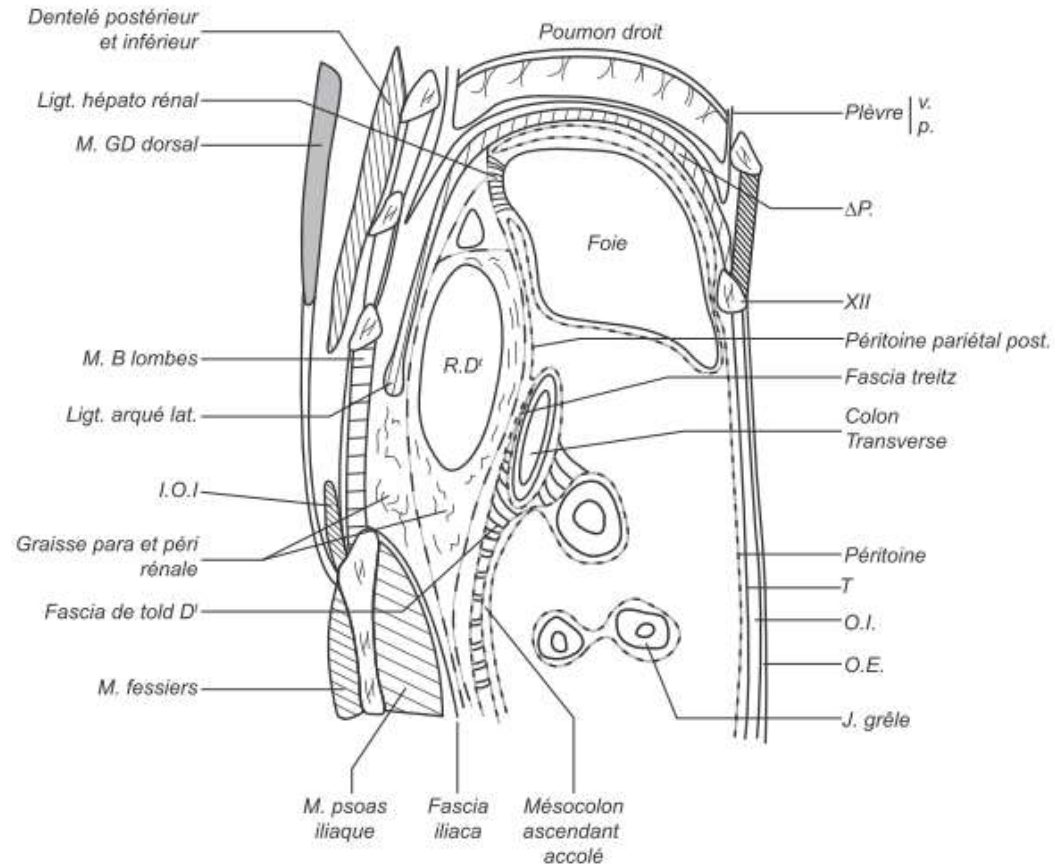




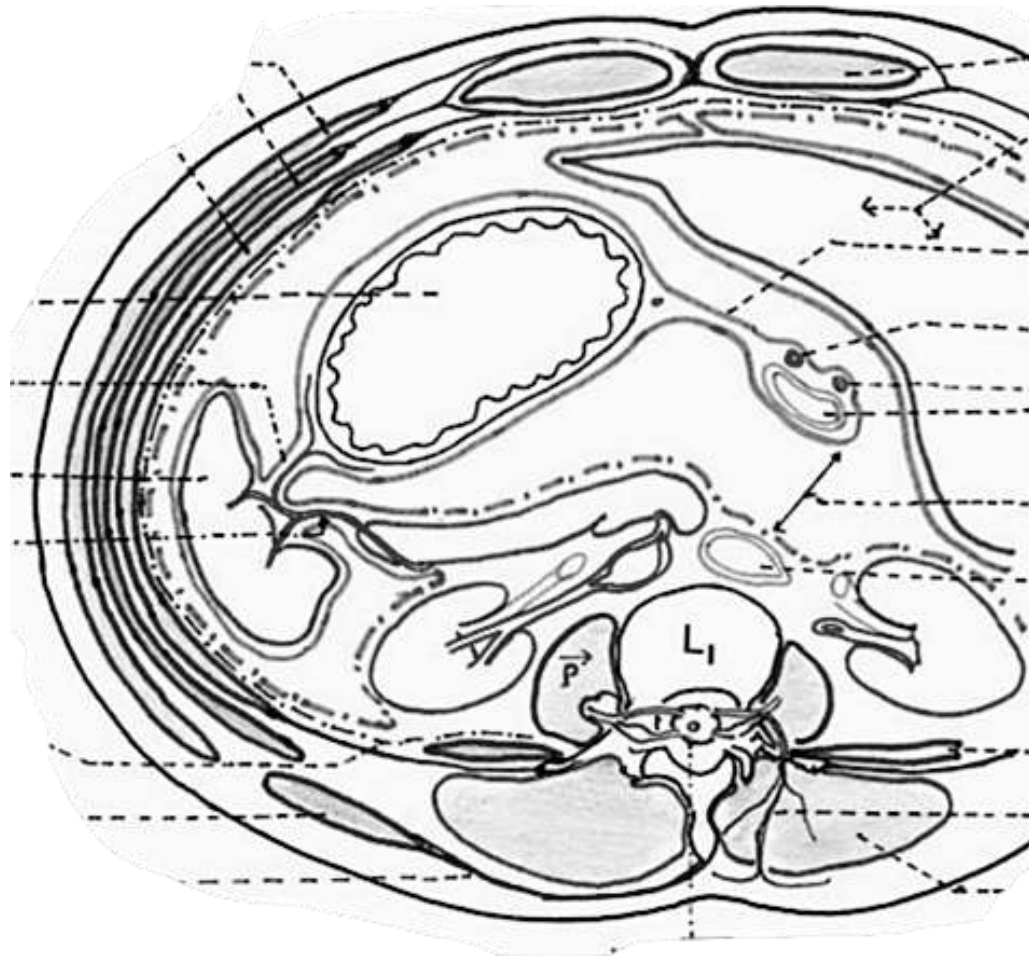






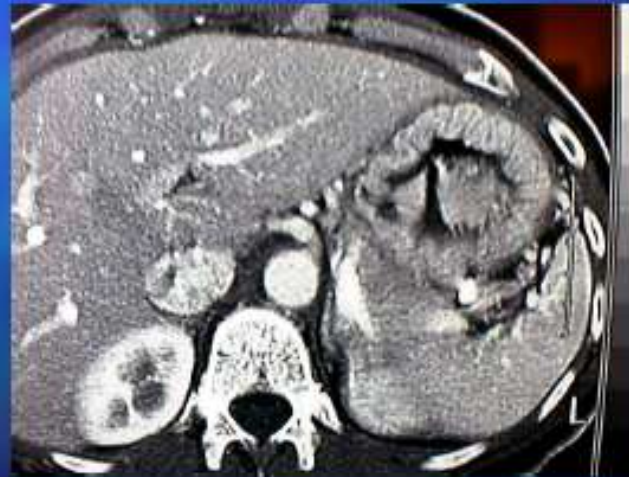


**Rapports avec organes voisins**



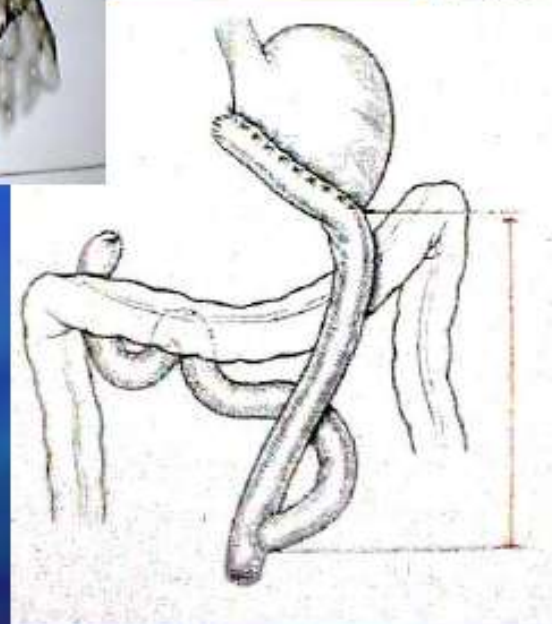
# Applications pratiques

- **Sur les TOGD ou sur les scanners et RMN, savoir reconnaître:**
  - un cancer
  - un épaississement des parois



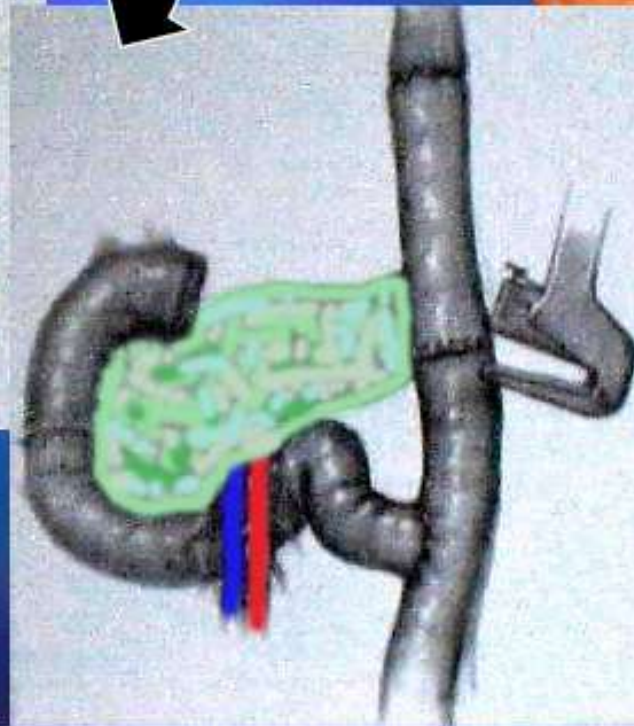
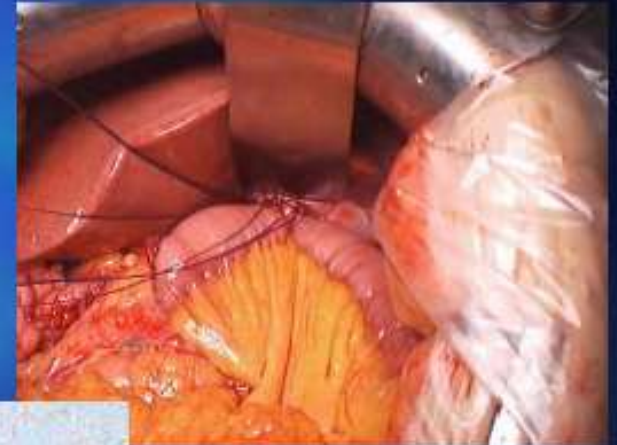
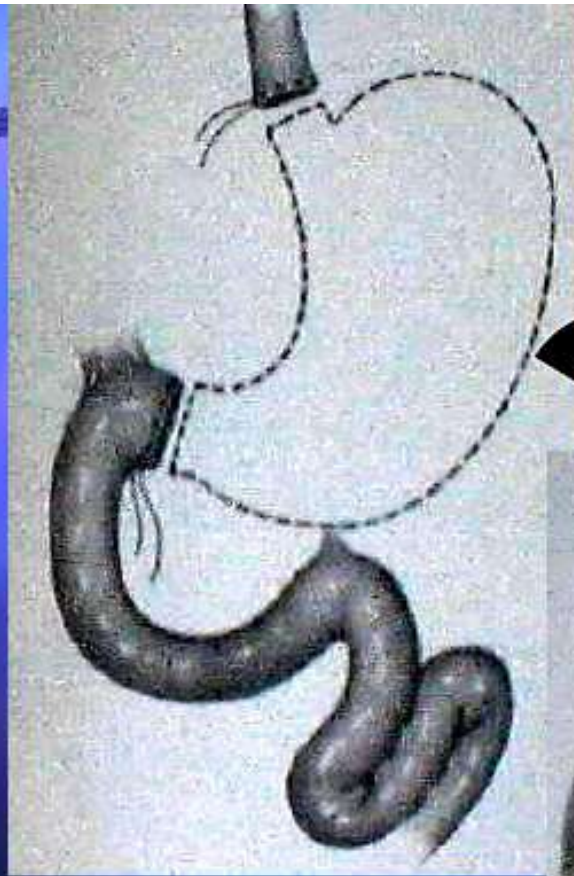
- **Analyse de la région coeliaque sur les clichés de scanner dans les cancers de l'estomac**





## Gastrectomie Sub totale





**Gastrectomie  
Totale**