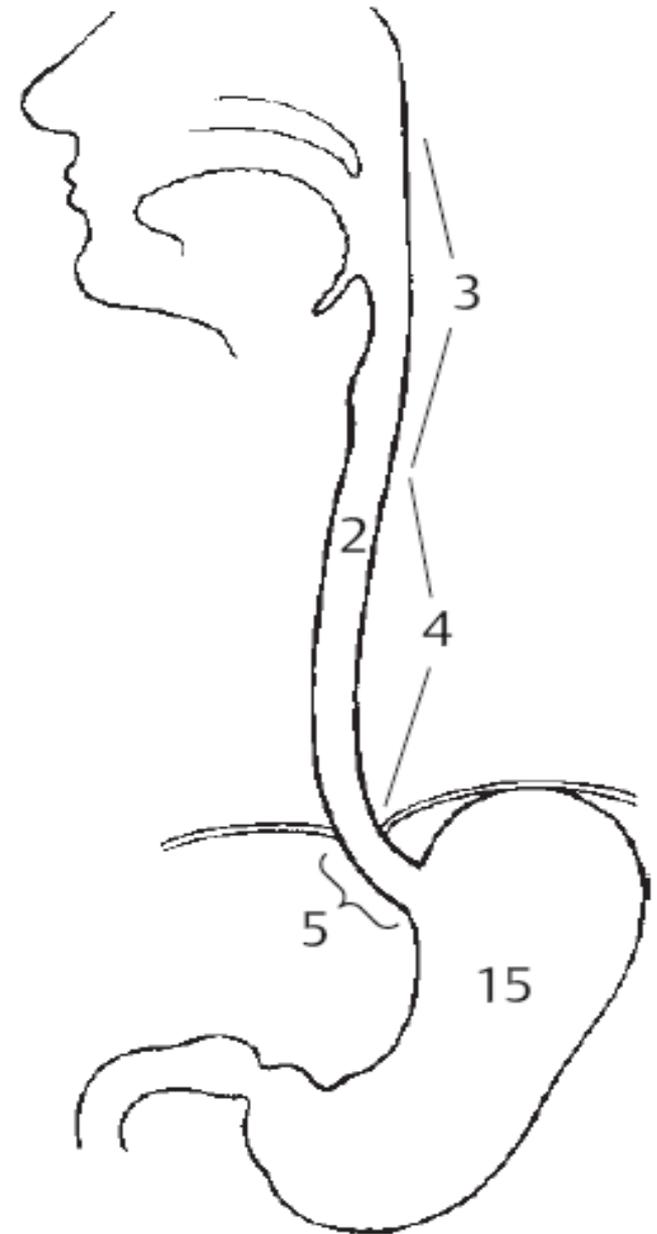
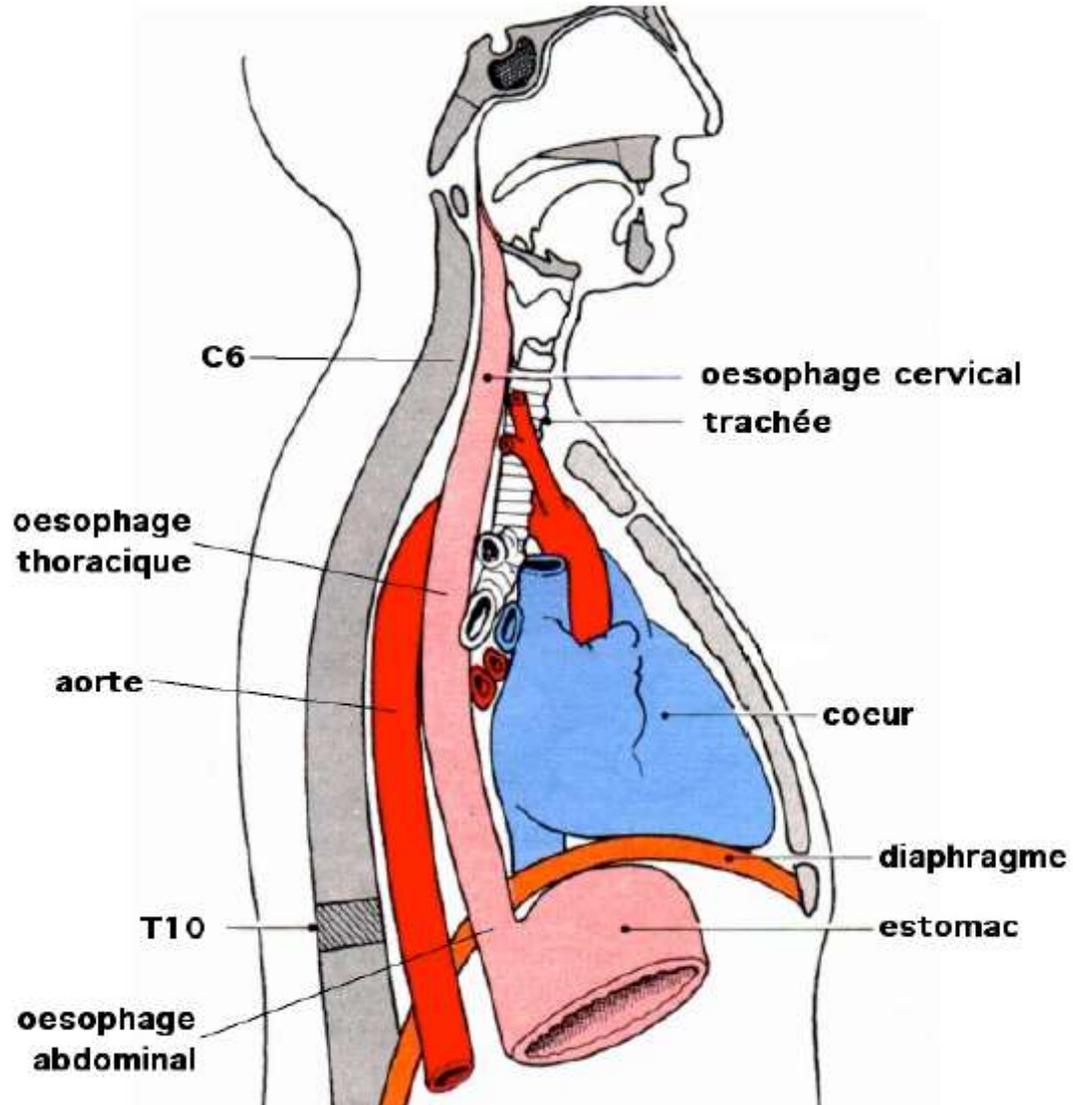


Anatomie de l'estomac et de l'œsophage abdominale

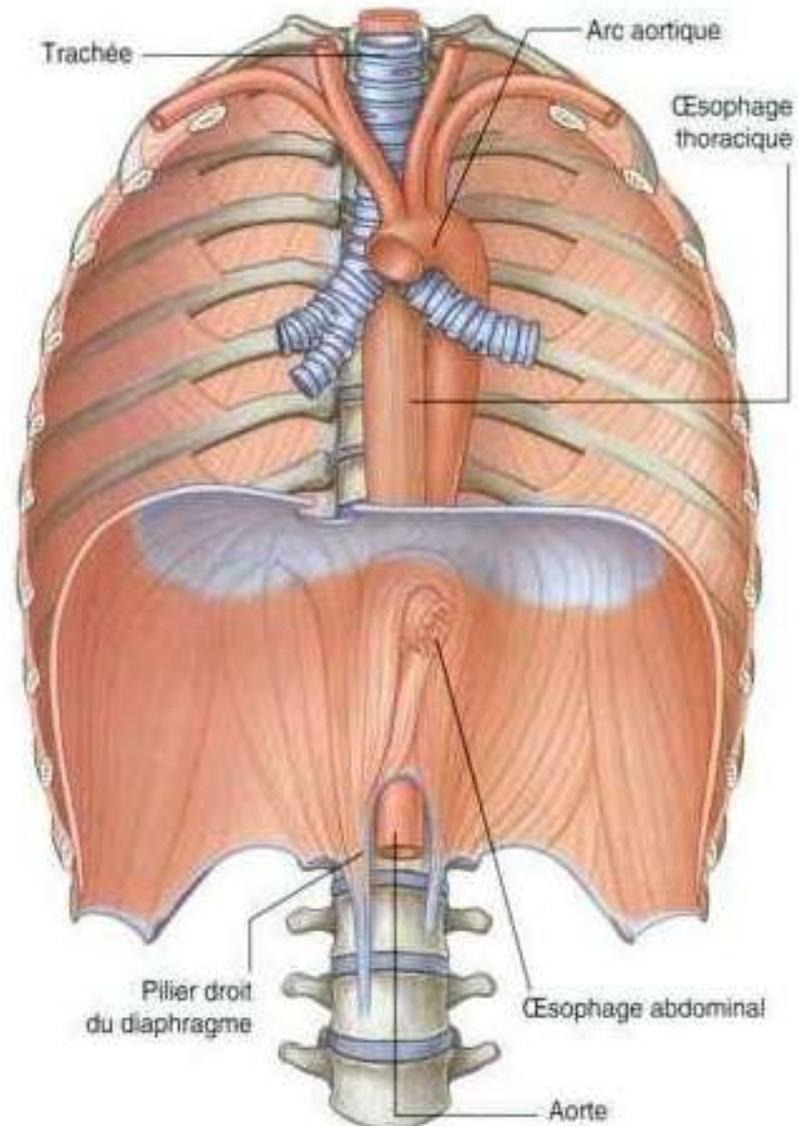


L' œsophage abdominale

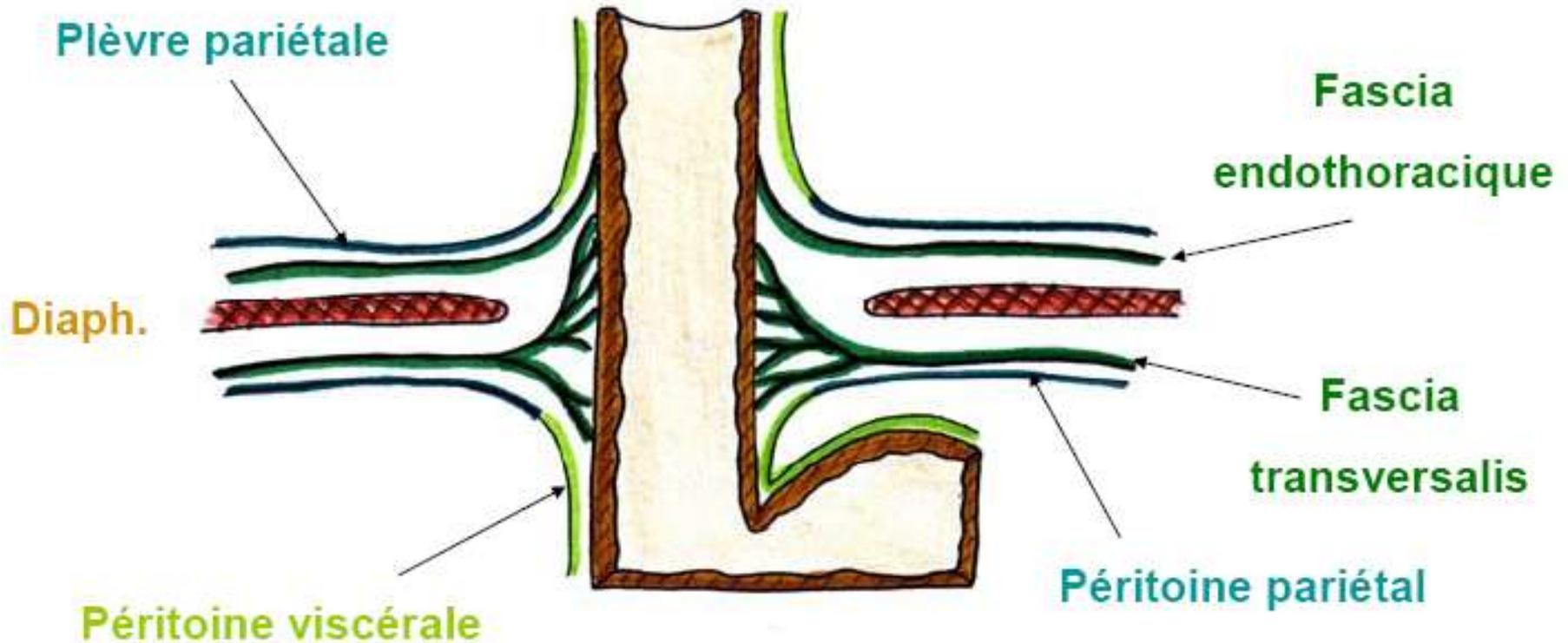
Situation



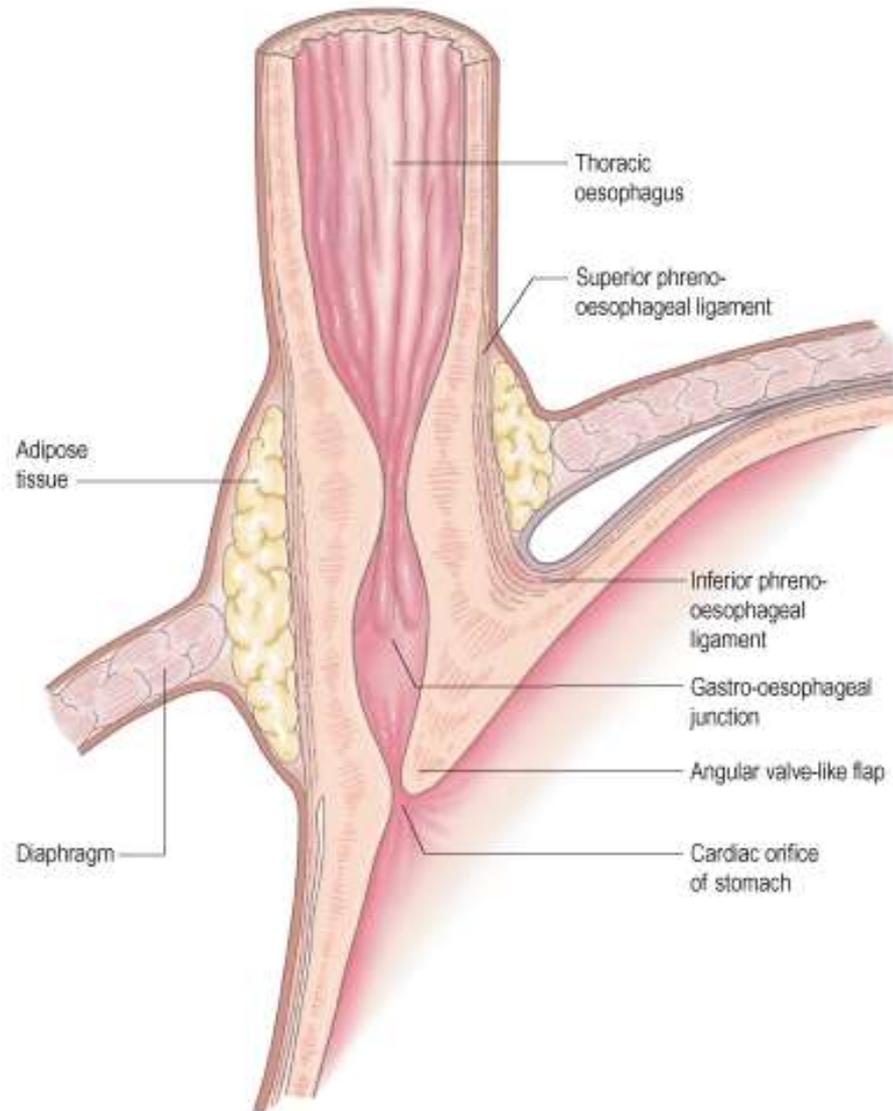
Situation



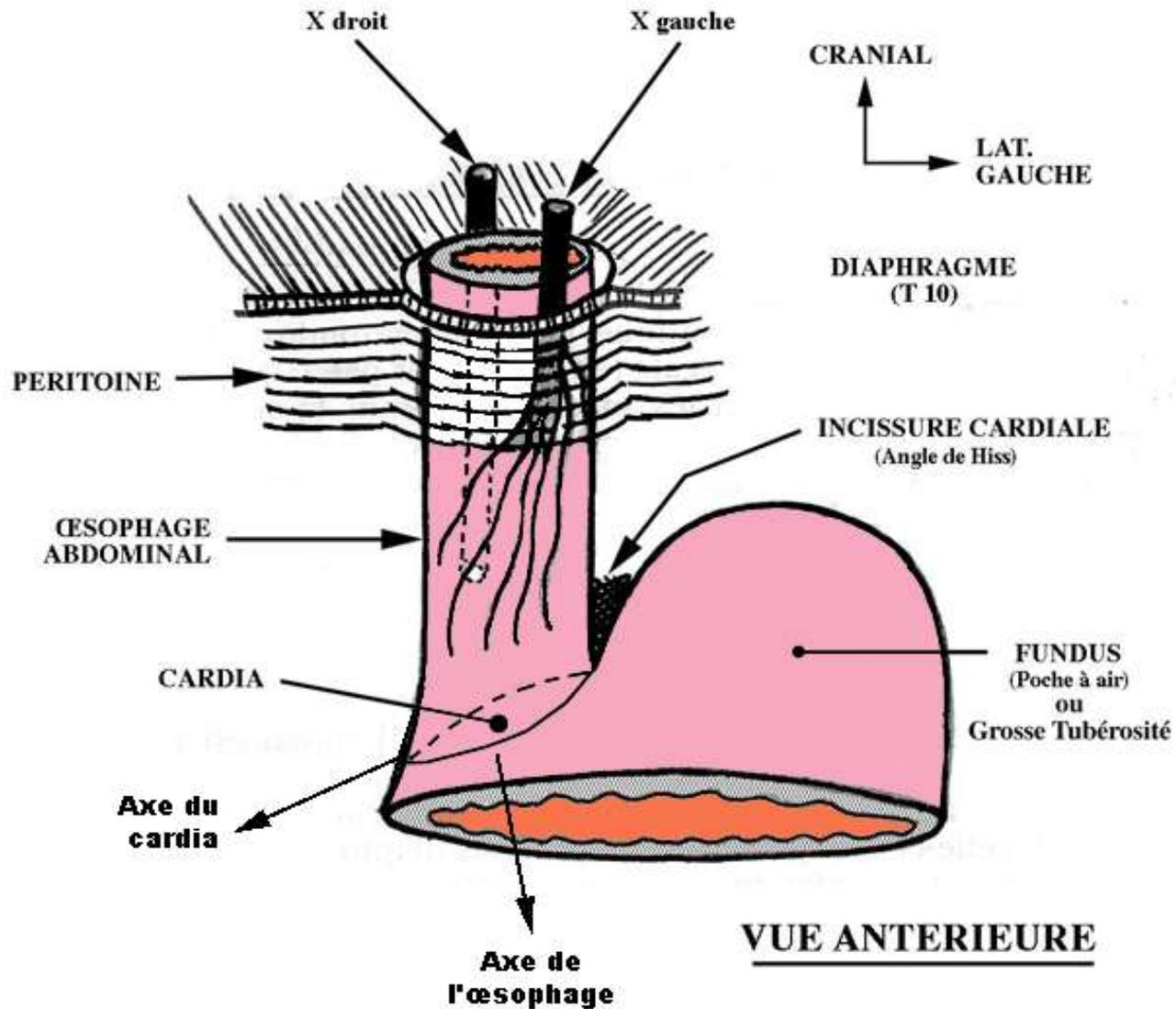
Moyens de Fixité



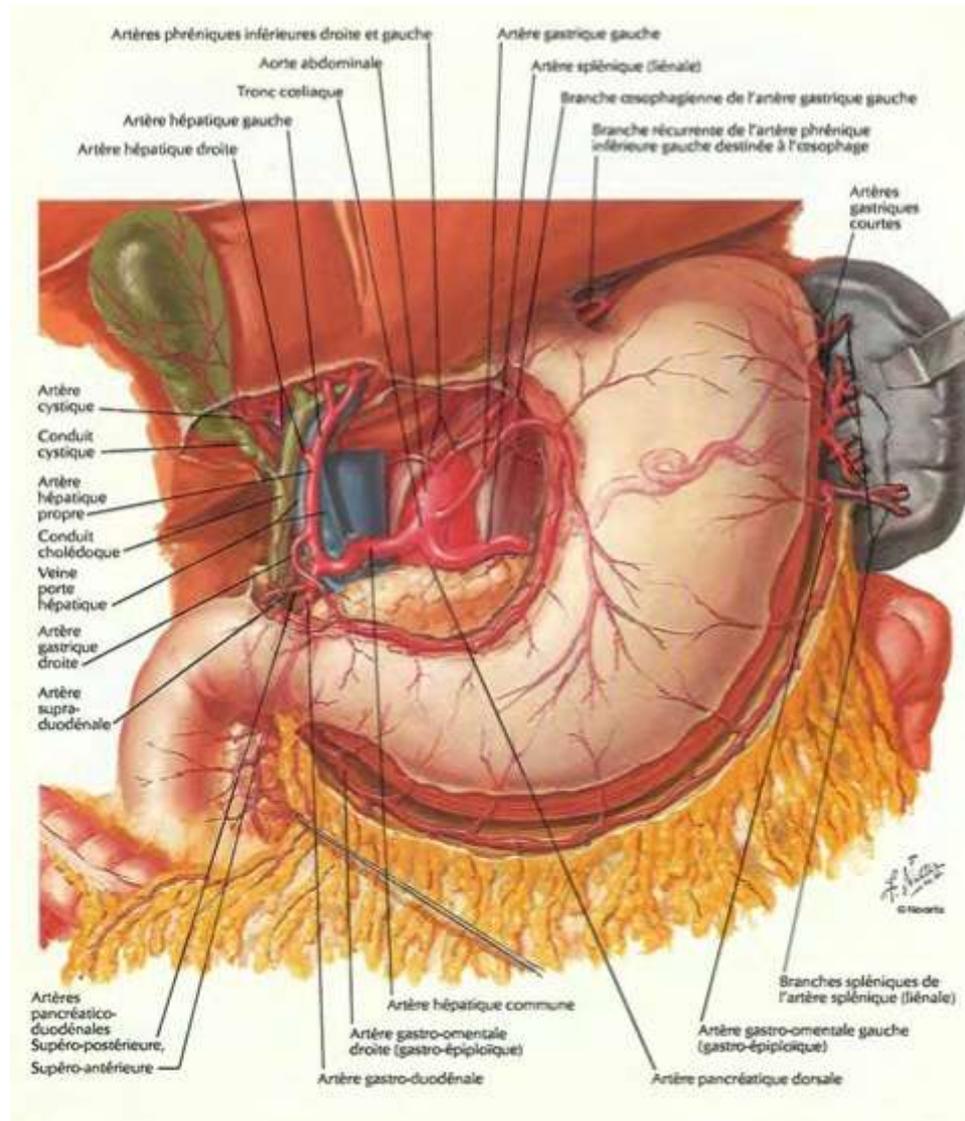
Configuration interne, SIO et structure



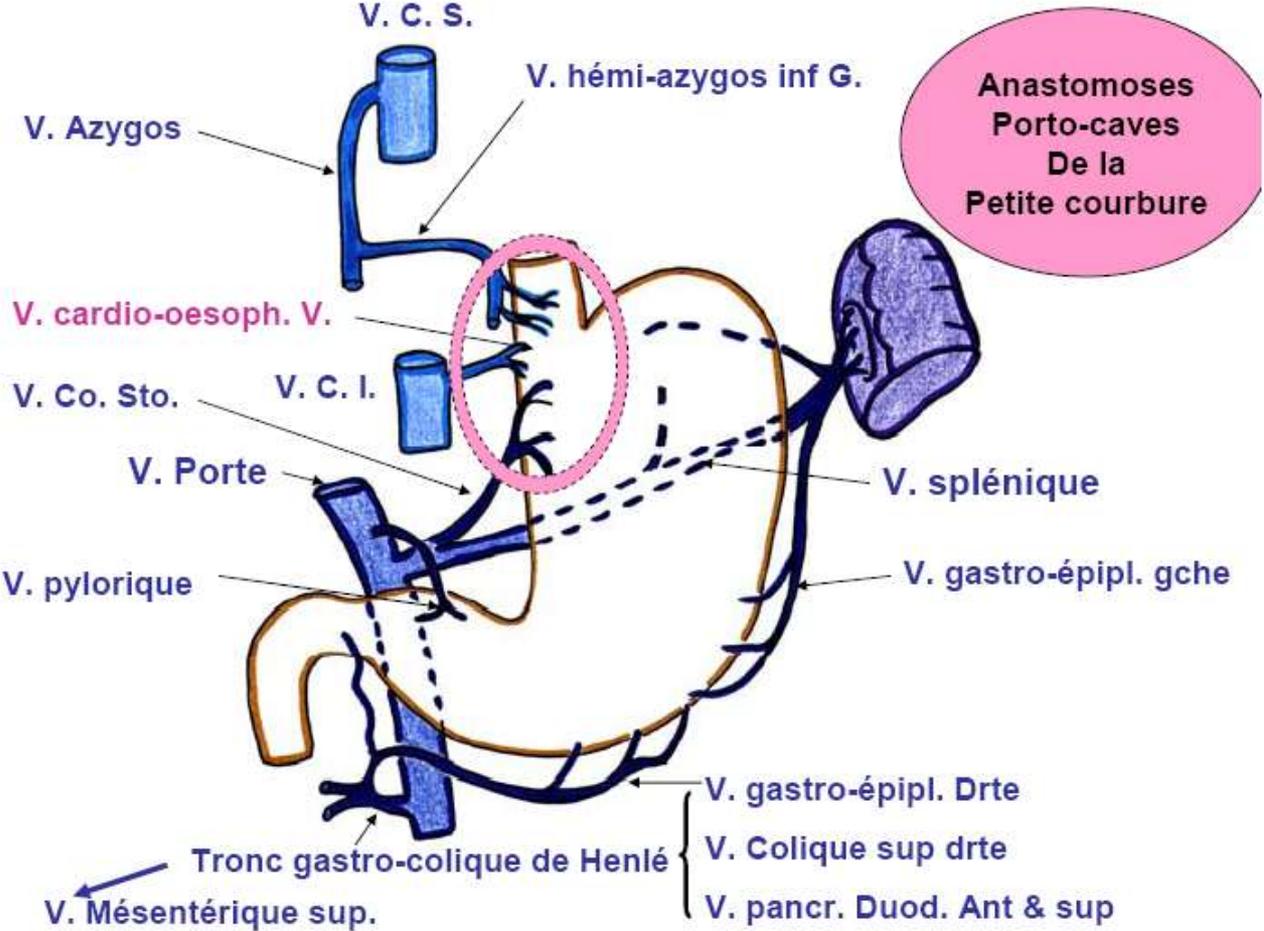
Rapports



Vascularisation artérielle



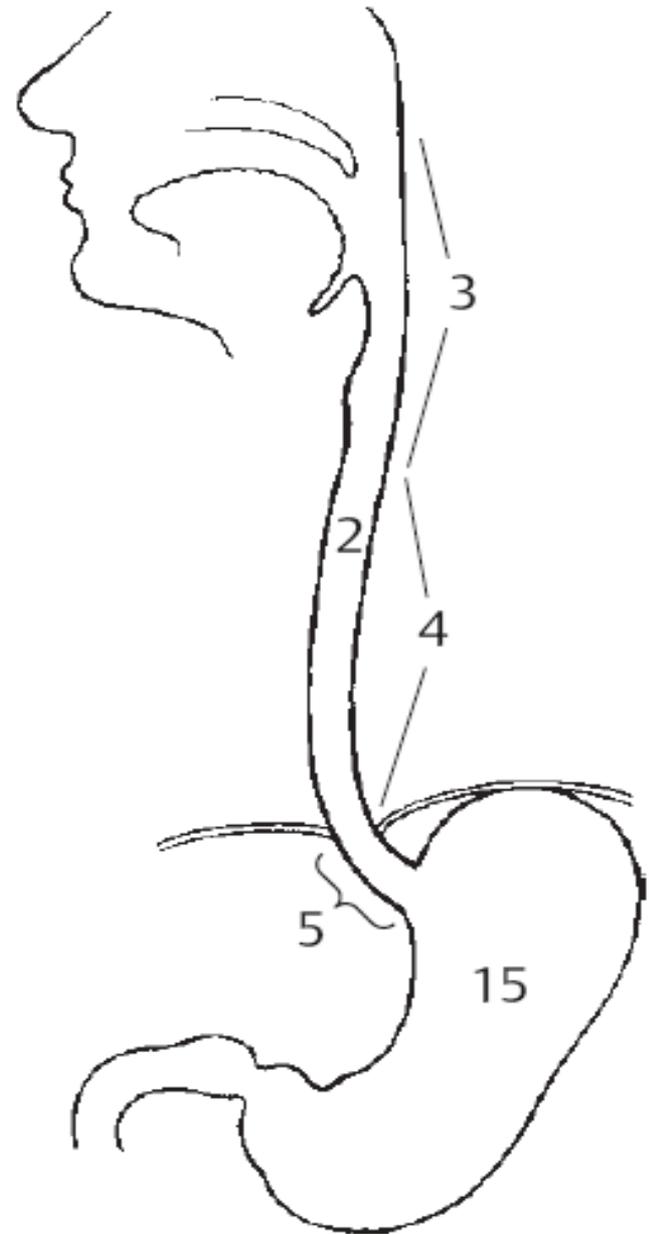
Vascularisation veineuse



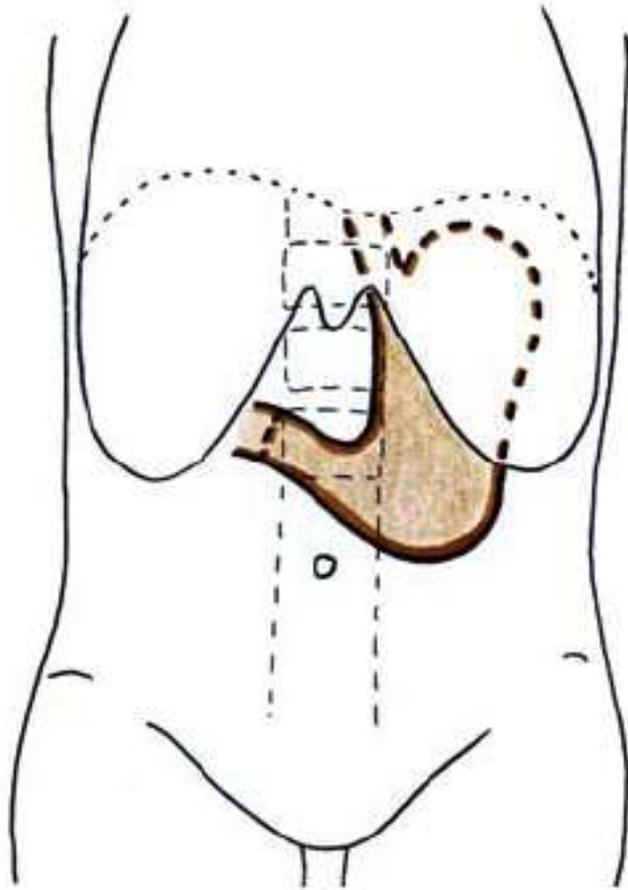
L' estomac

L'ESTOMAC

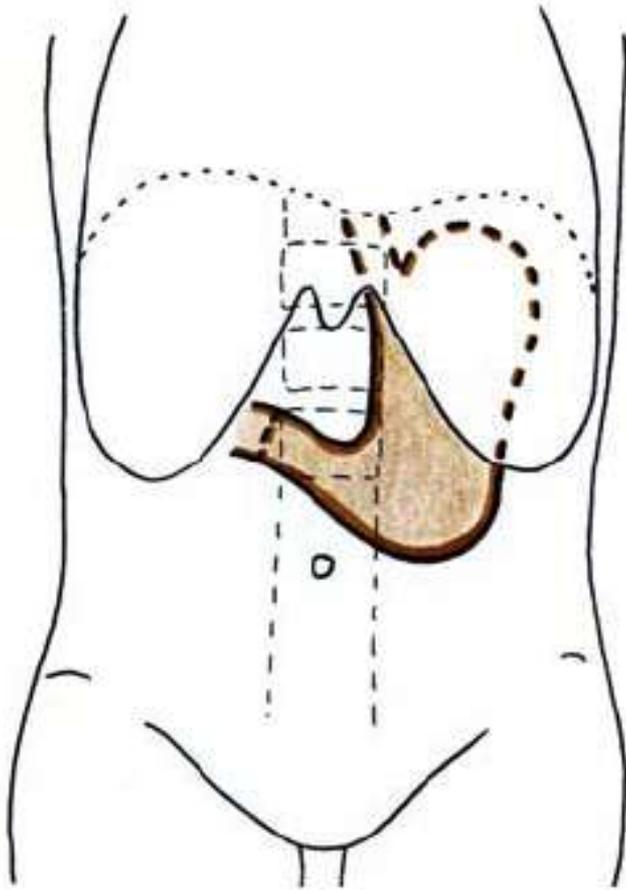
- L'estomac est un segment dilaté du tube digestif, qui fait suite à l'oesophage



Situation

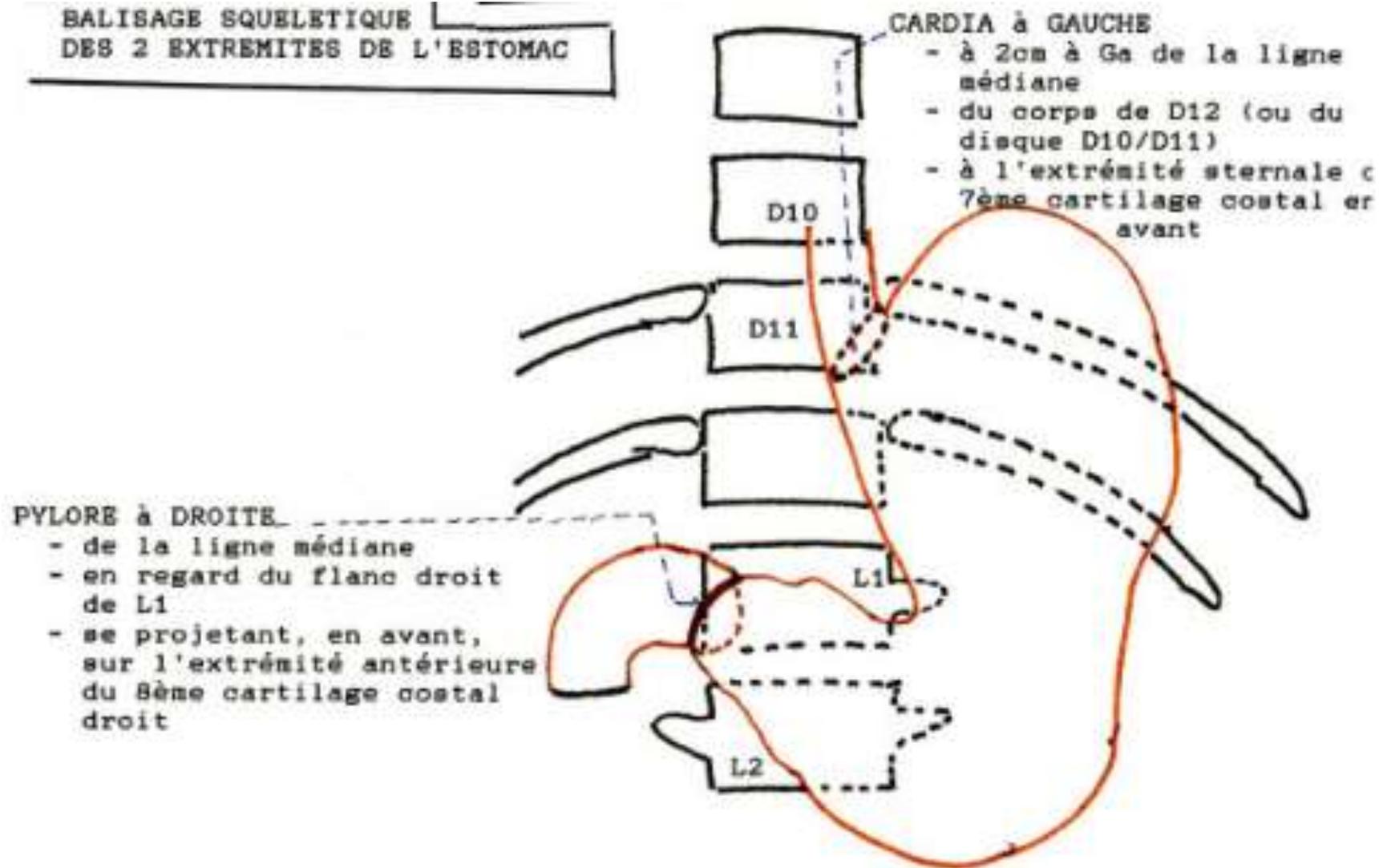


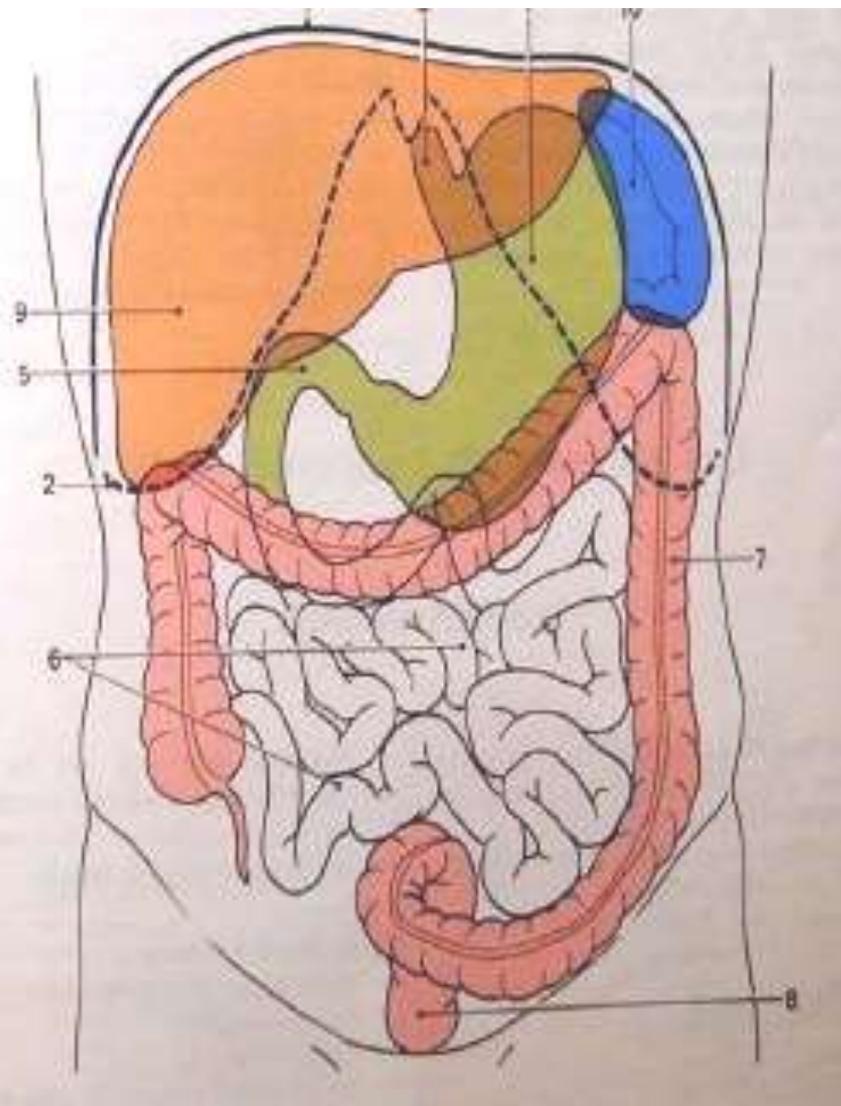
Situation

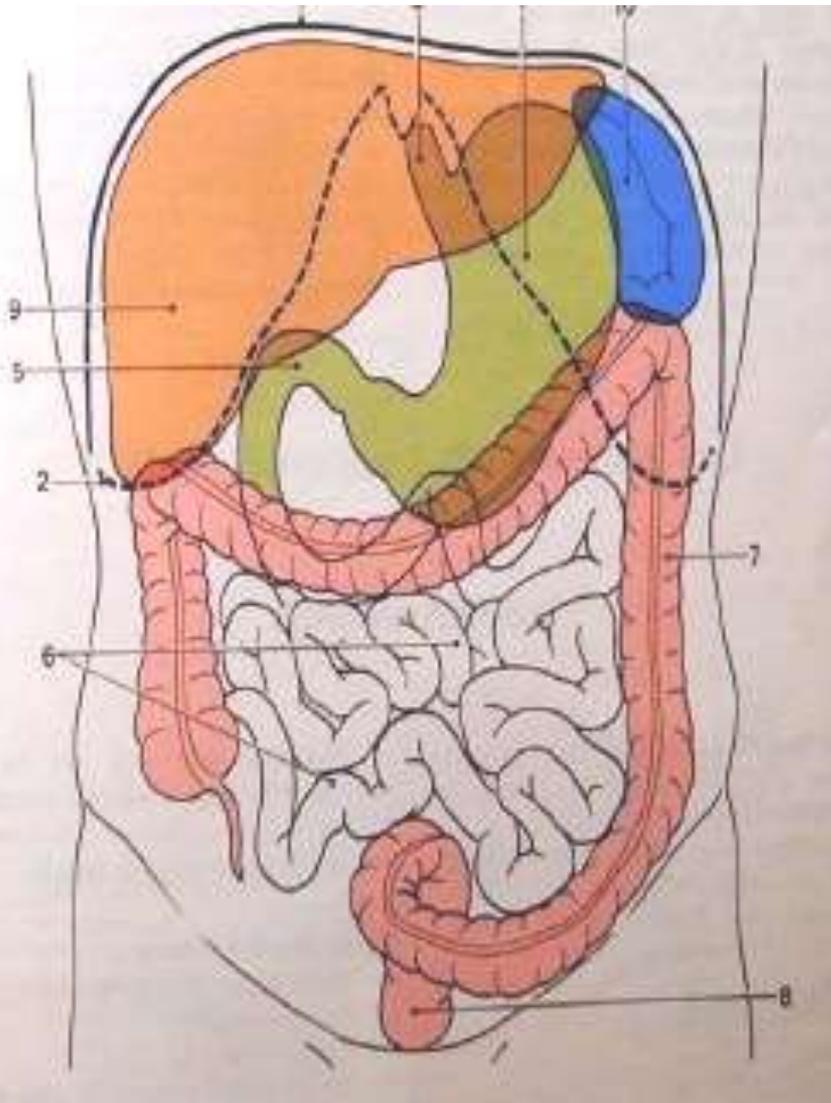


- ❑ Mobile entre 2 points fixes:
 - Cardia T 11
 - Pylore L 1
- ❑ Viscère thoraco-abdominal

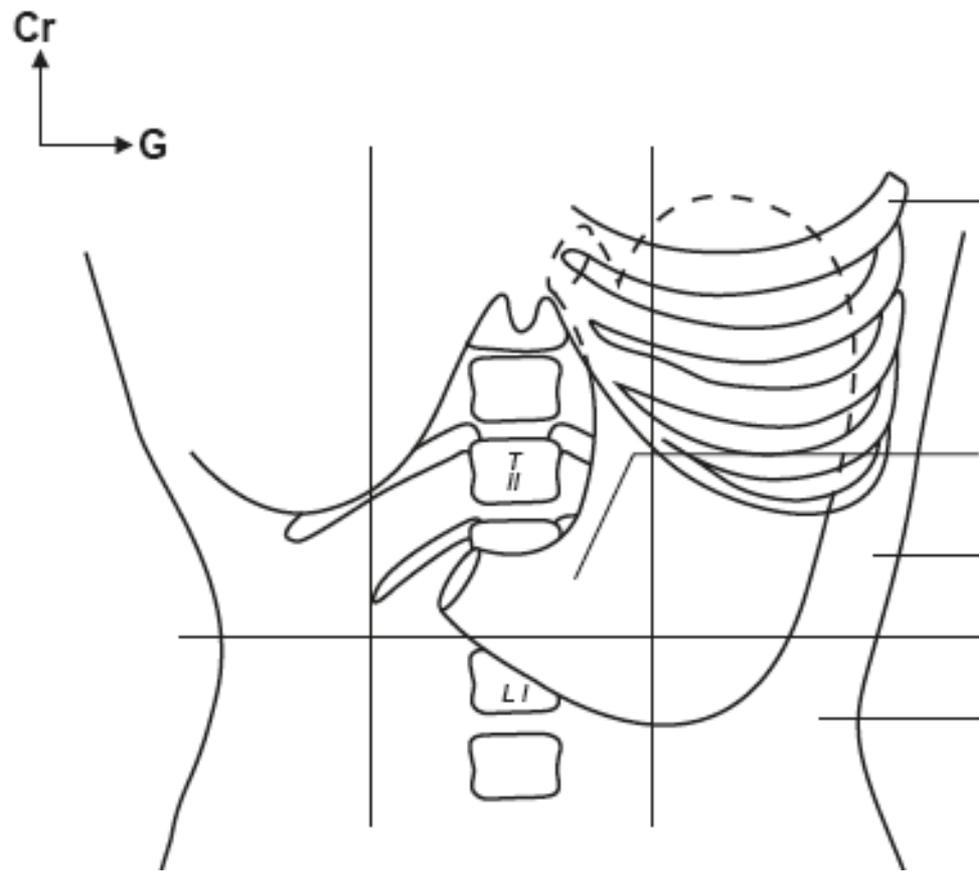
**BALISAGE SQUELETIQUE
DES 2 EXTREMITES DE L'ESTOMAC**

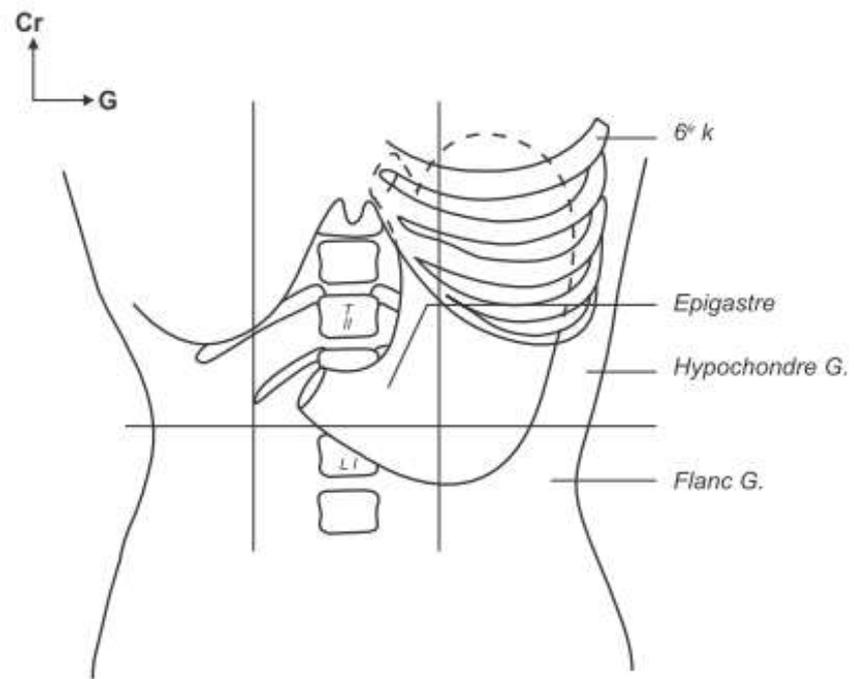






- Etage **SUS**
MESOCOLIQUE
- **LOGE SOUS PHRENIQUE**
GAUCHE
- Topographie **THORACO-**
ABDOMINALE

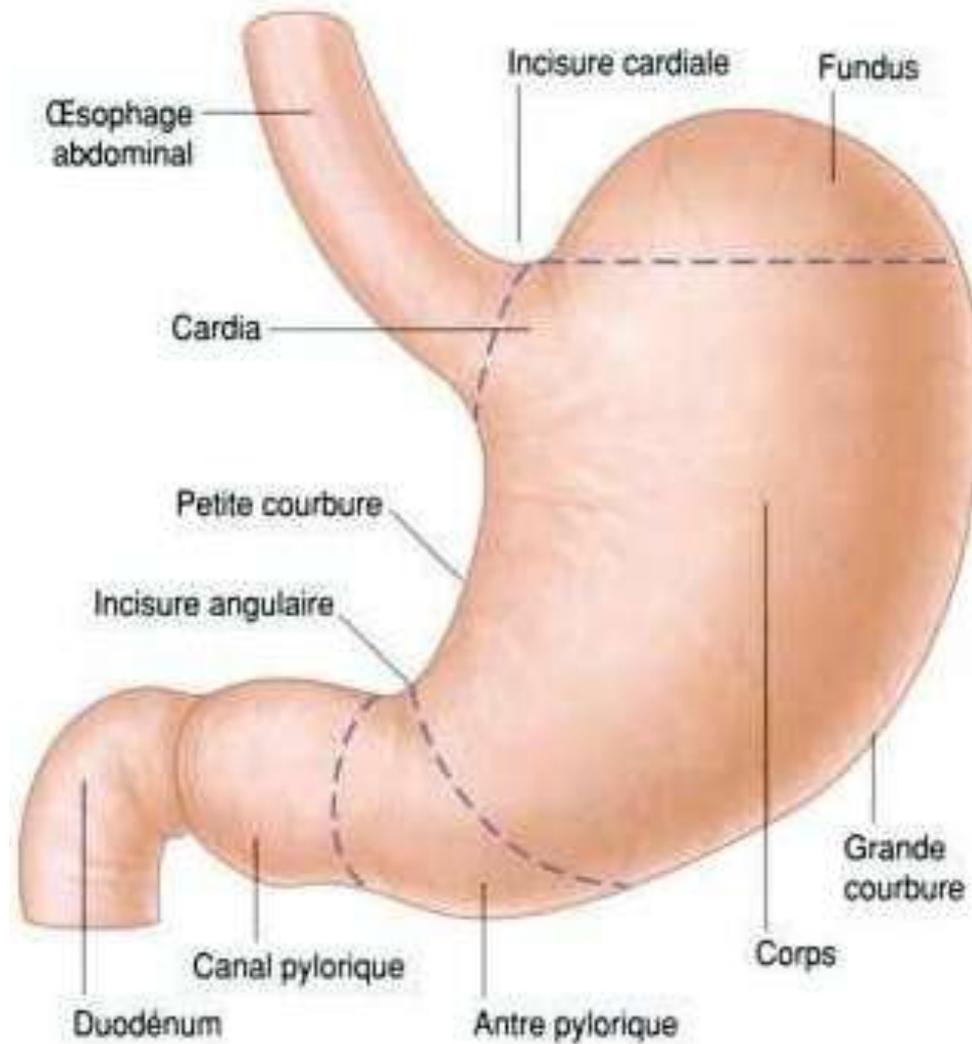


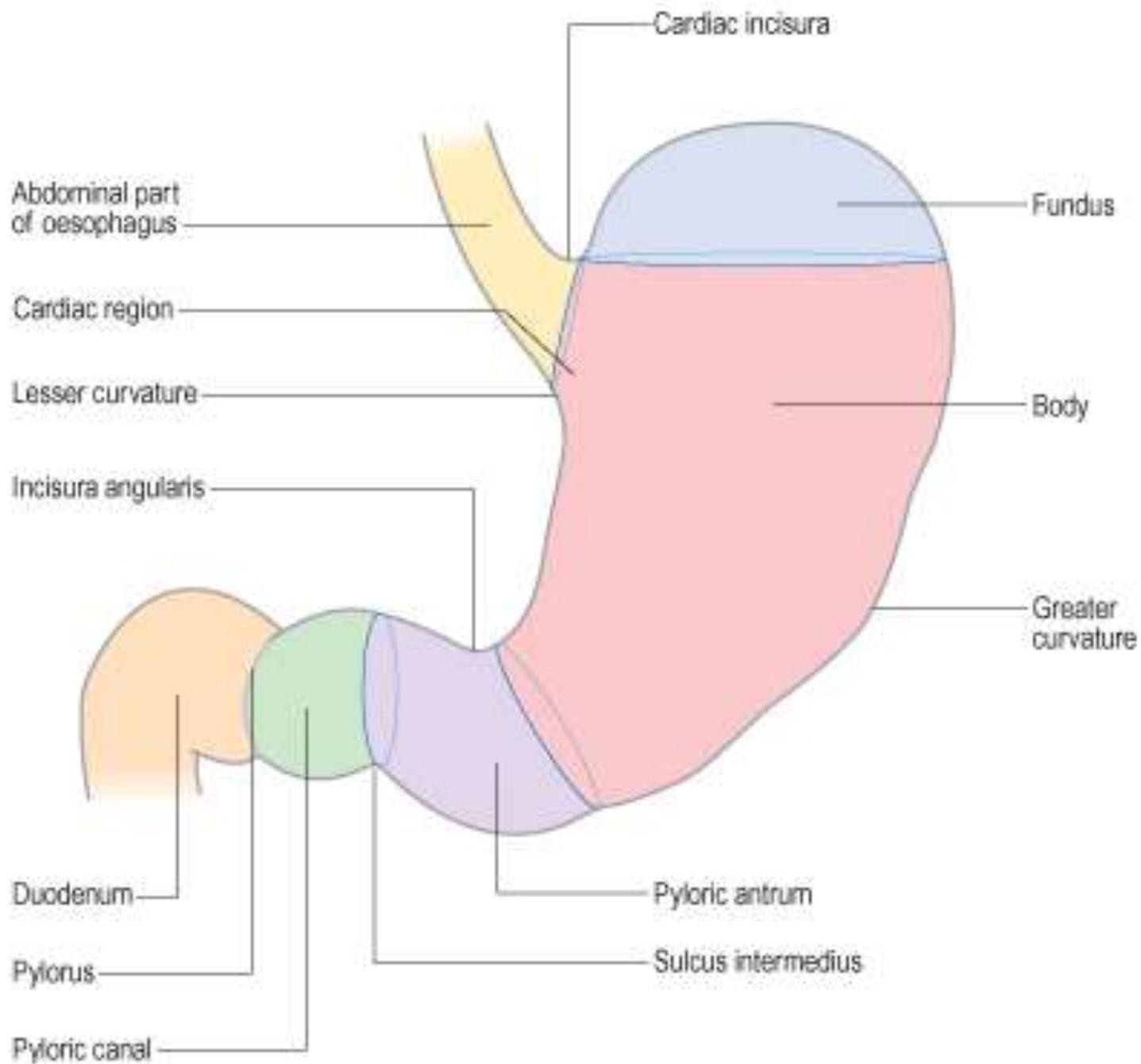


Estomac : projection sur grill costal

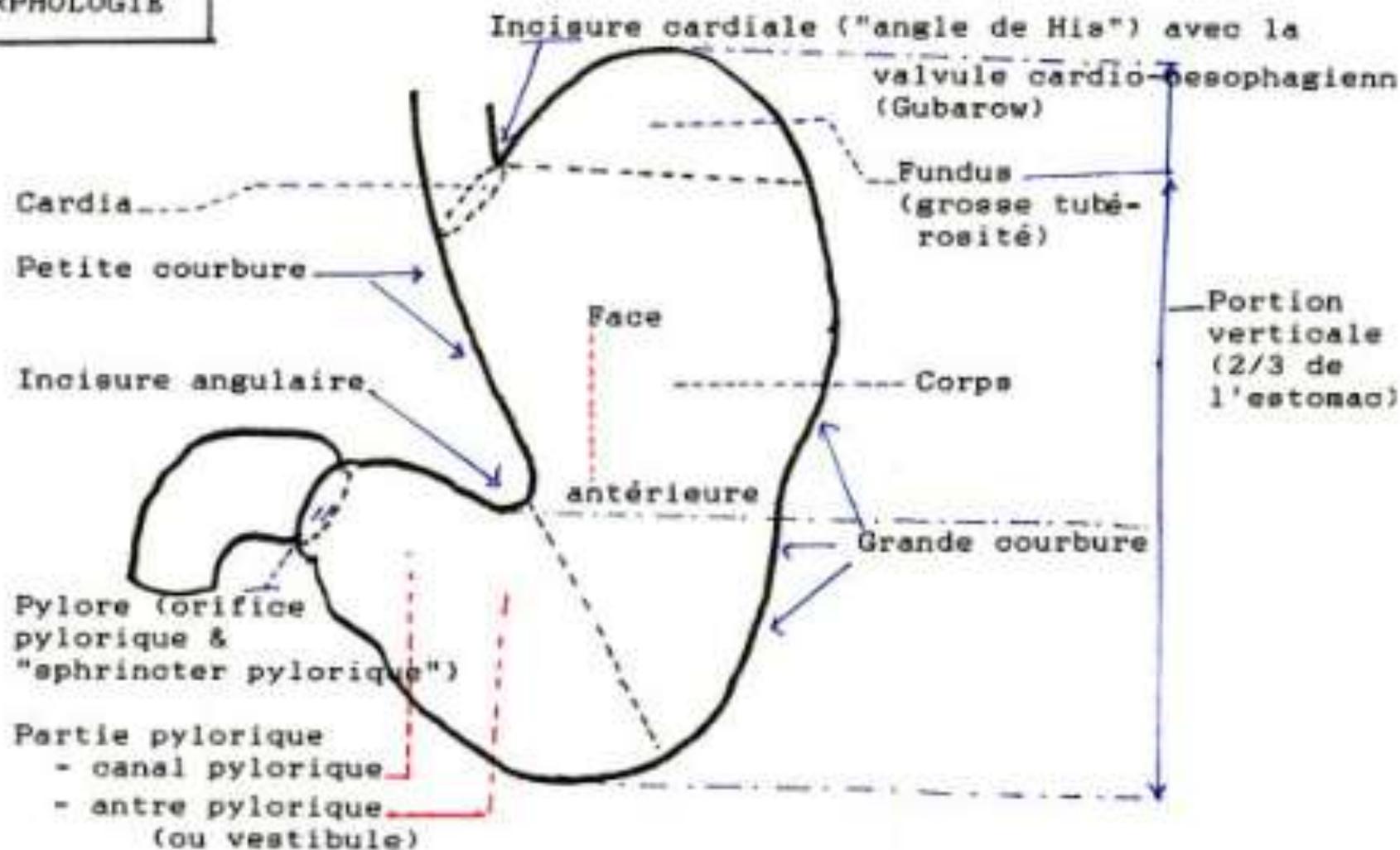
Cr

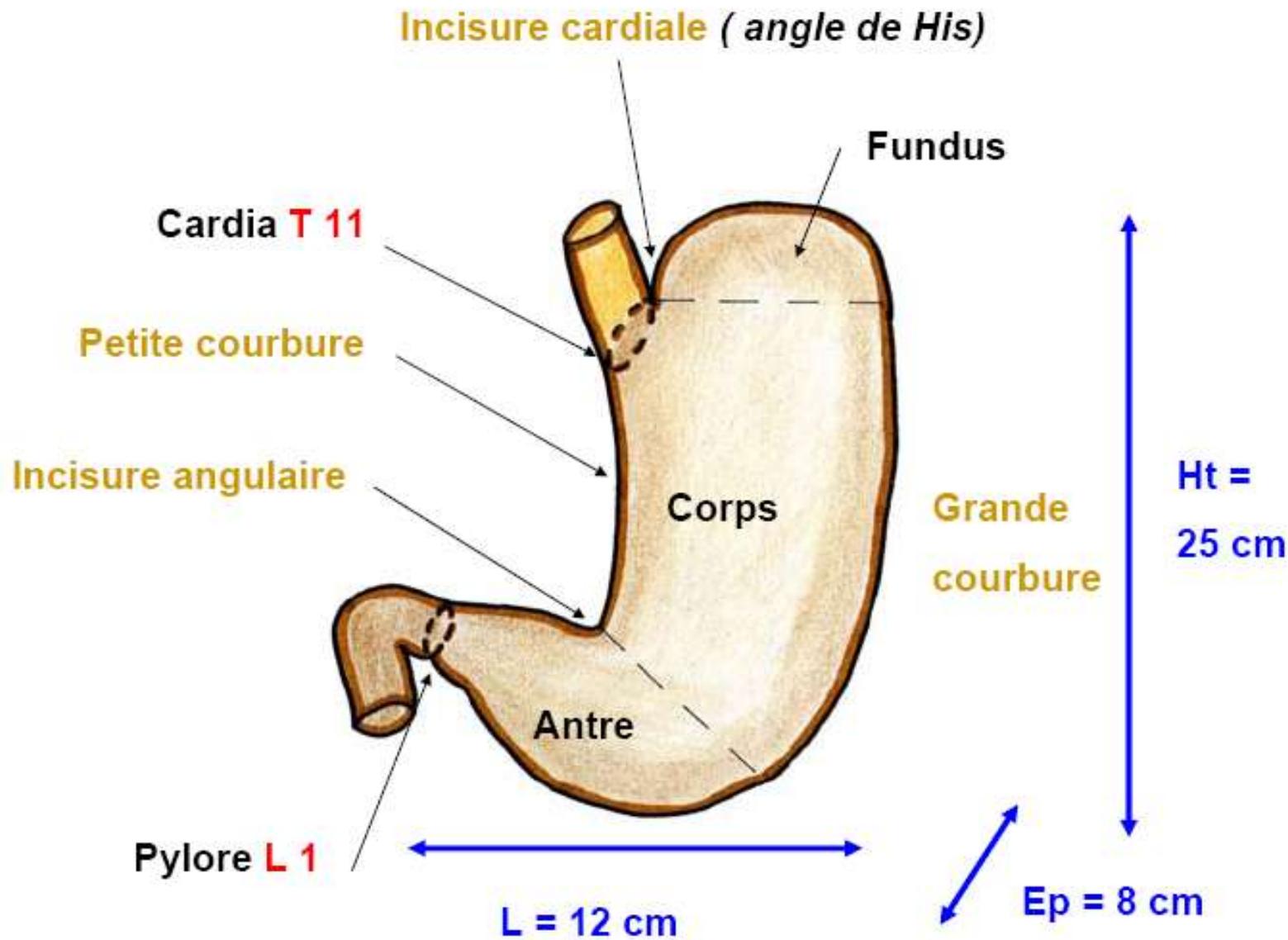
Morphologie

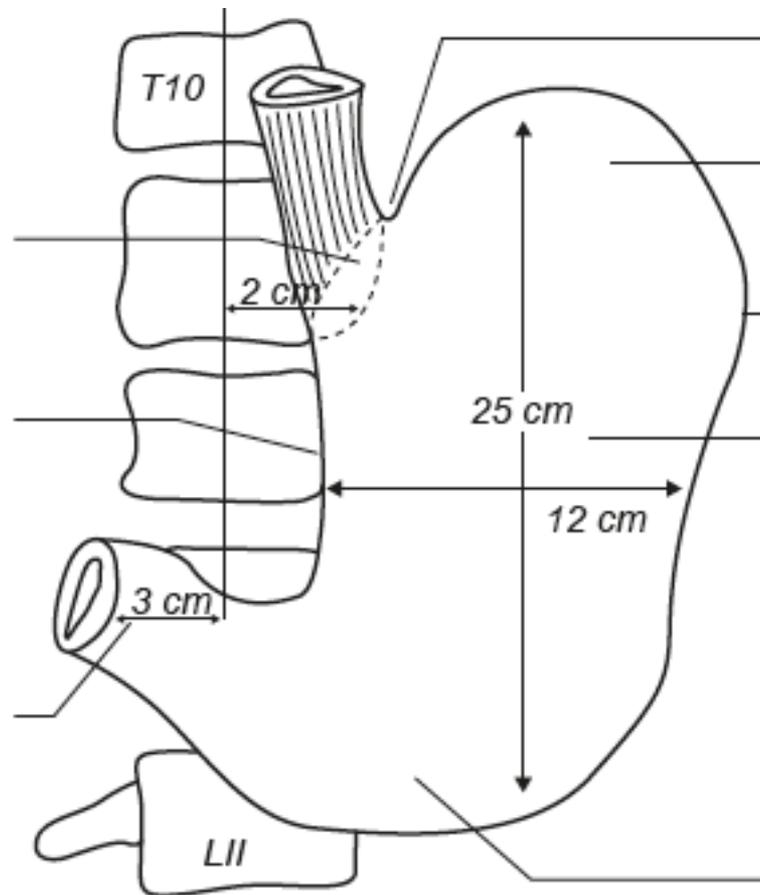


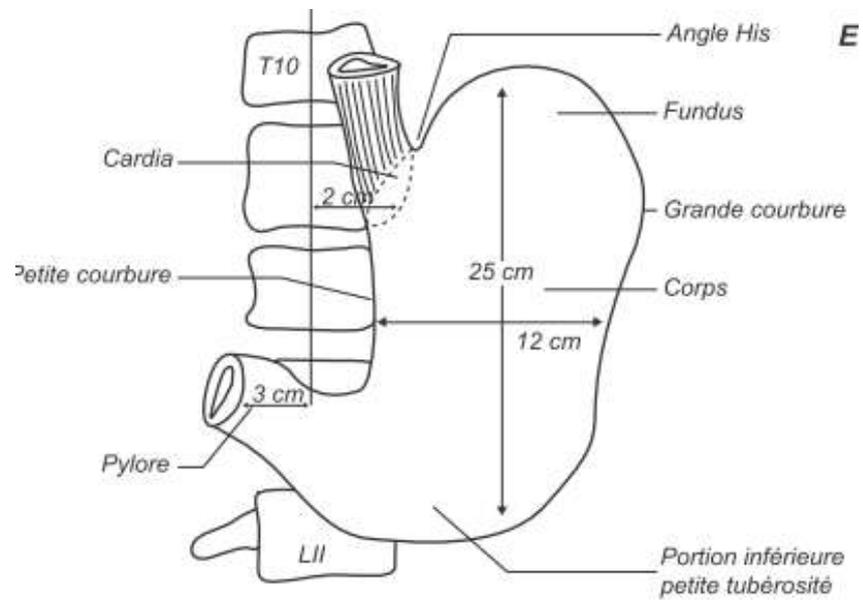


MORPHOLOGIE



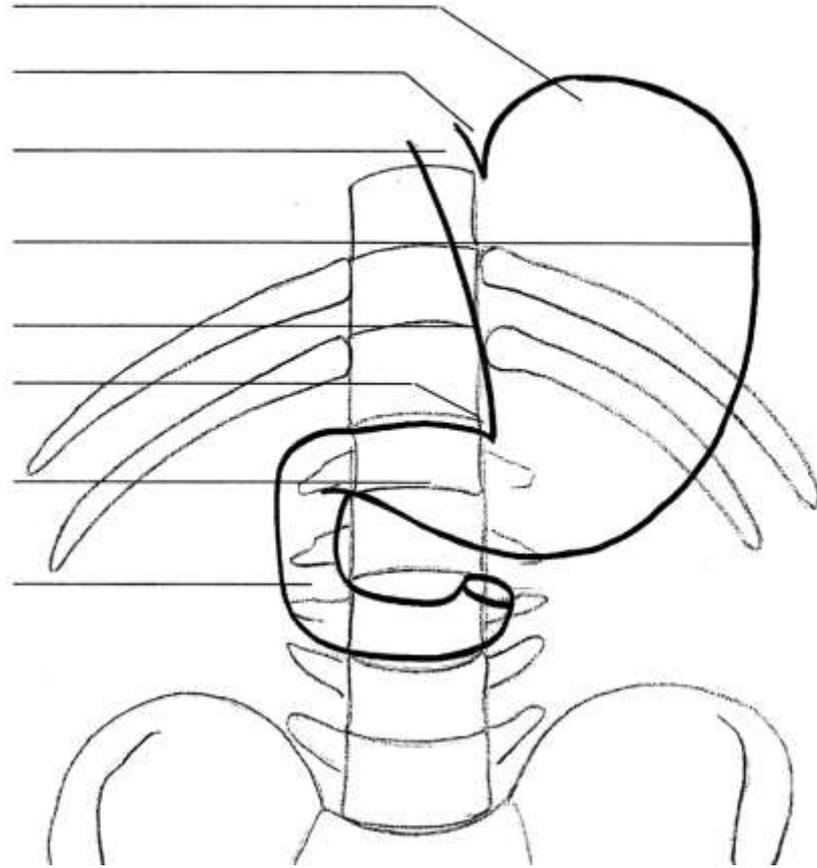


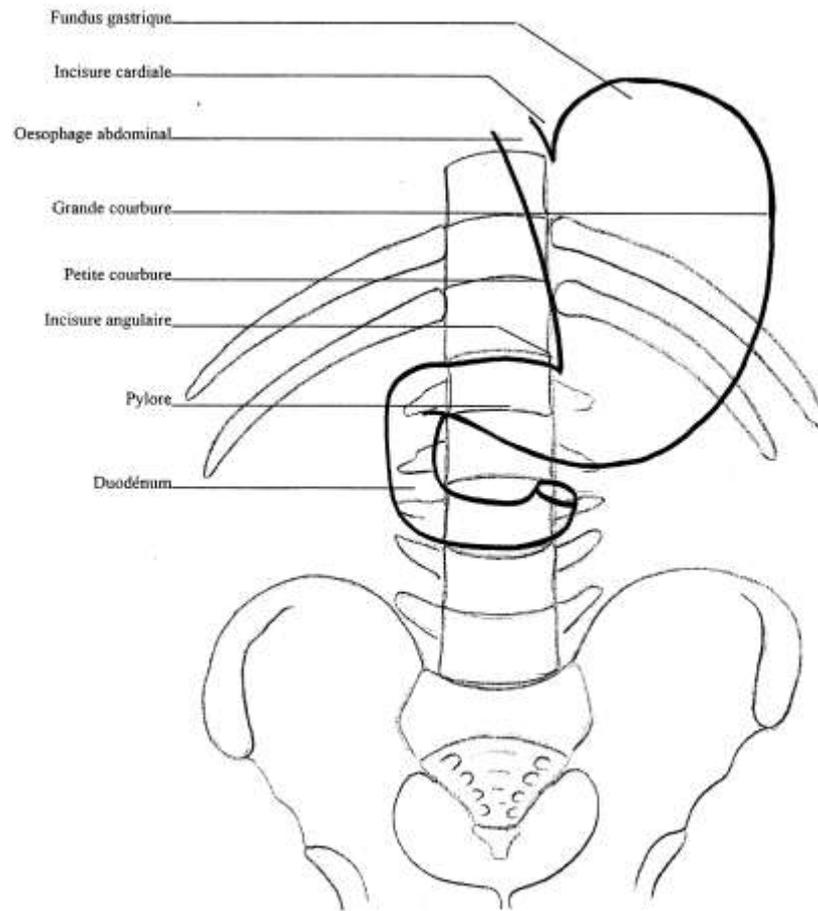




E

Morphologie





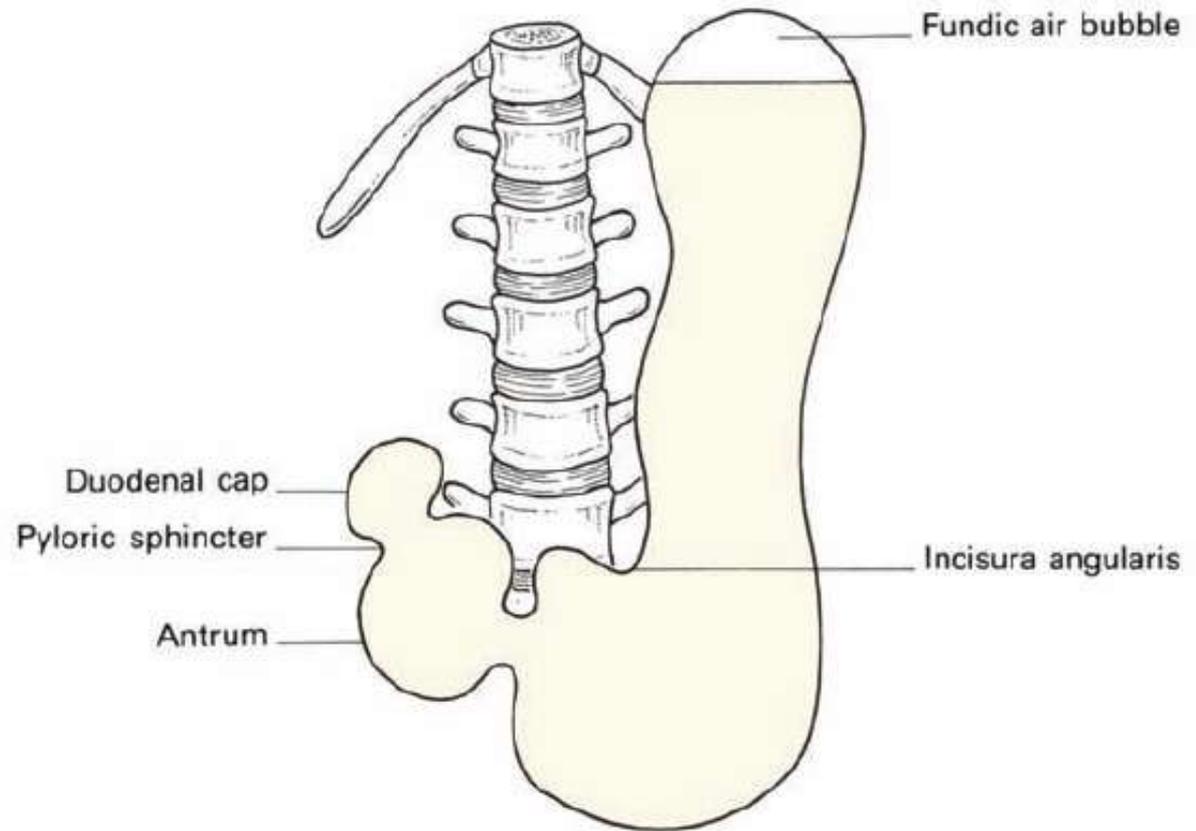
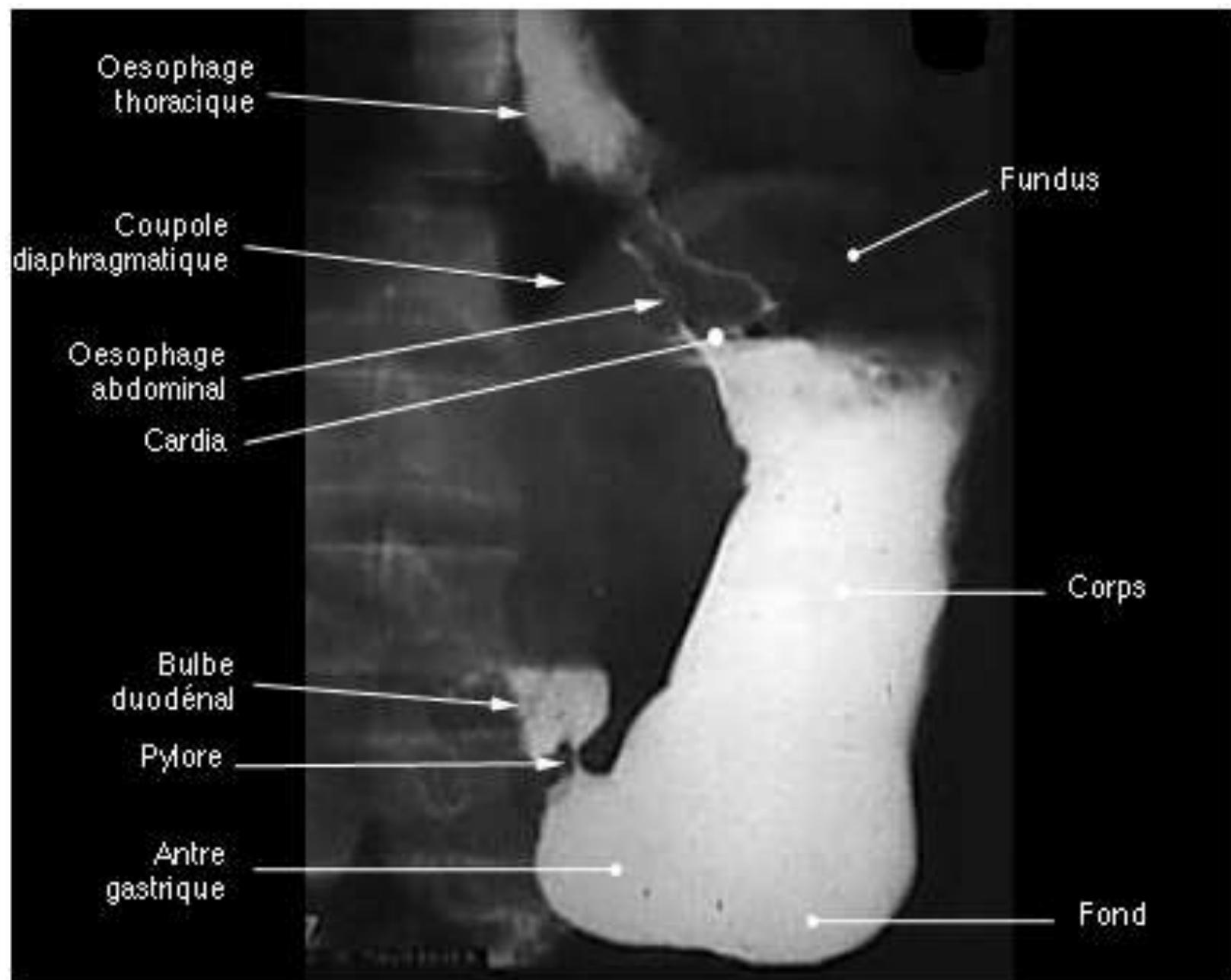
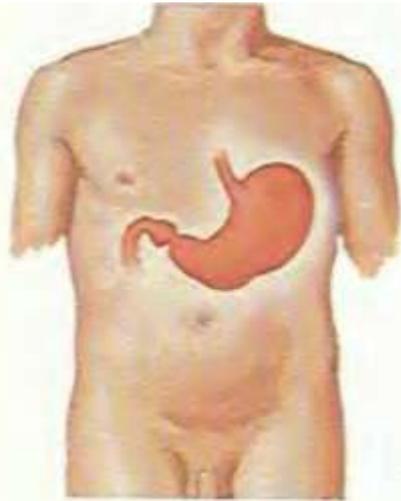


Fig. 56 Tracing of barium meal X-ray of the stomach.

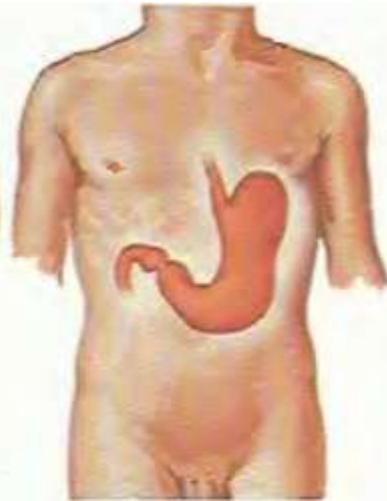




Variations de position et de configuration de l'estomac en rapport avec le type fonctionnel



Estomac hyper-tonique



Estomac ortho-tonique

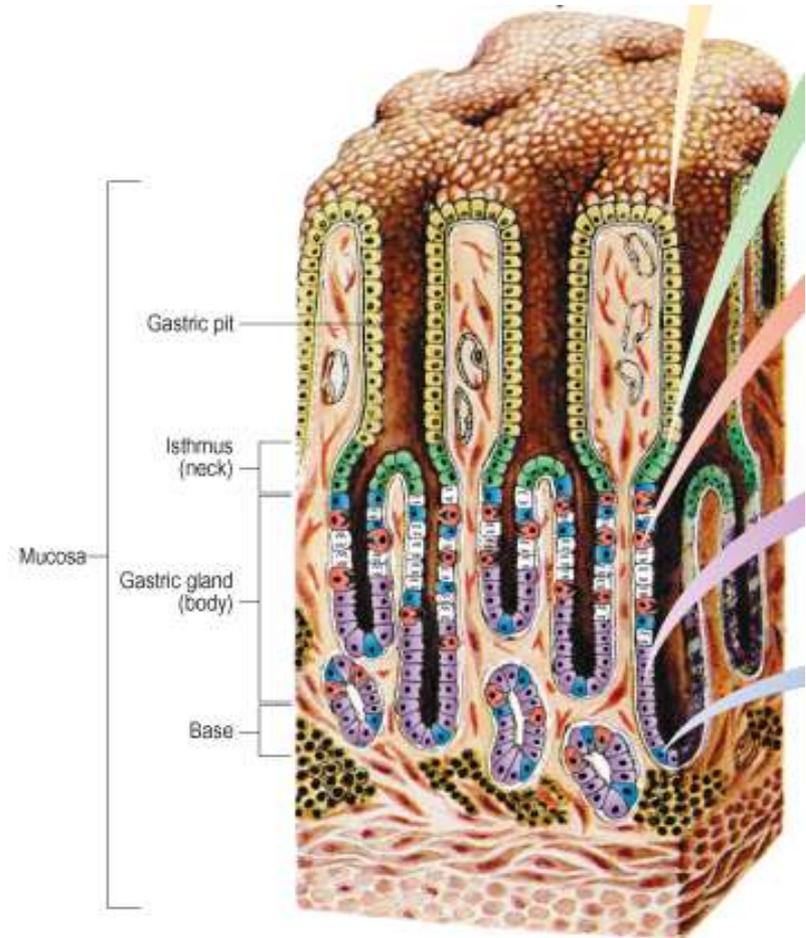
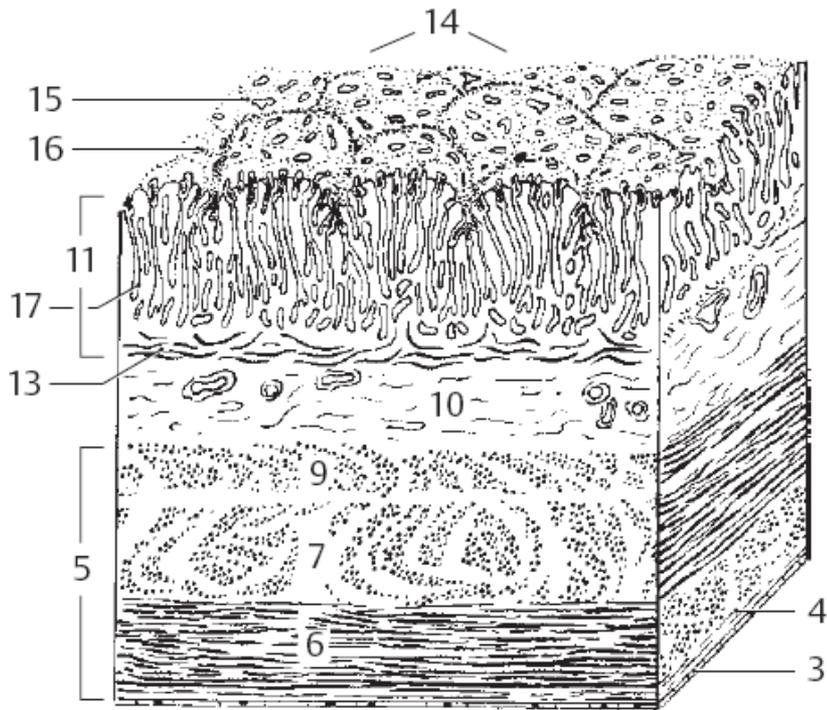


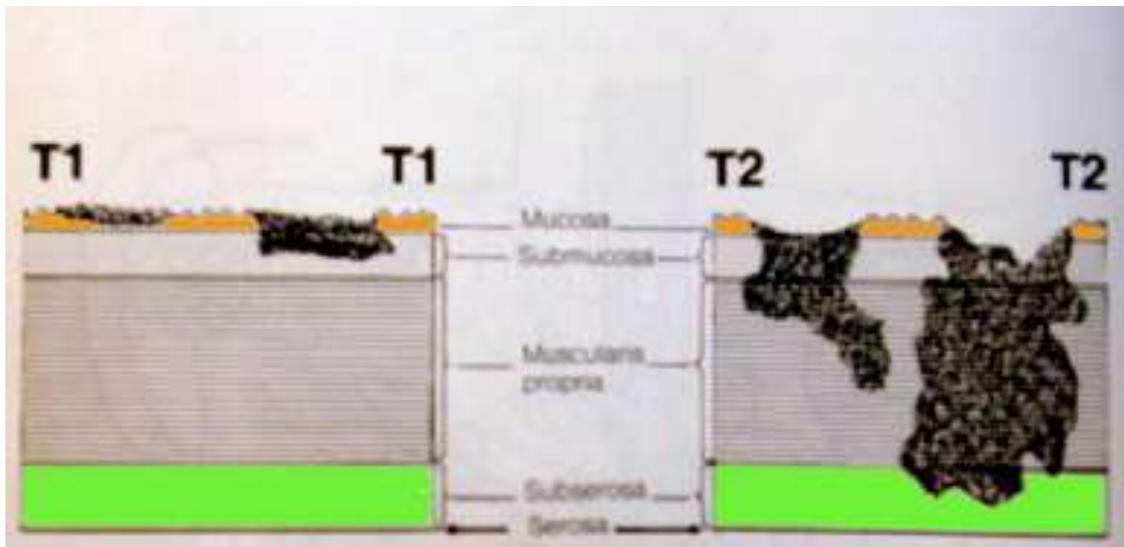
Estomac hypo-tonique



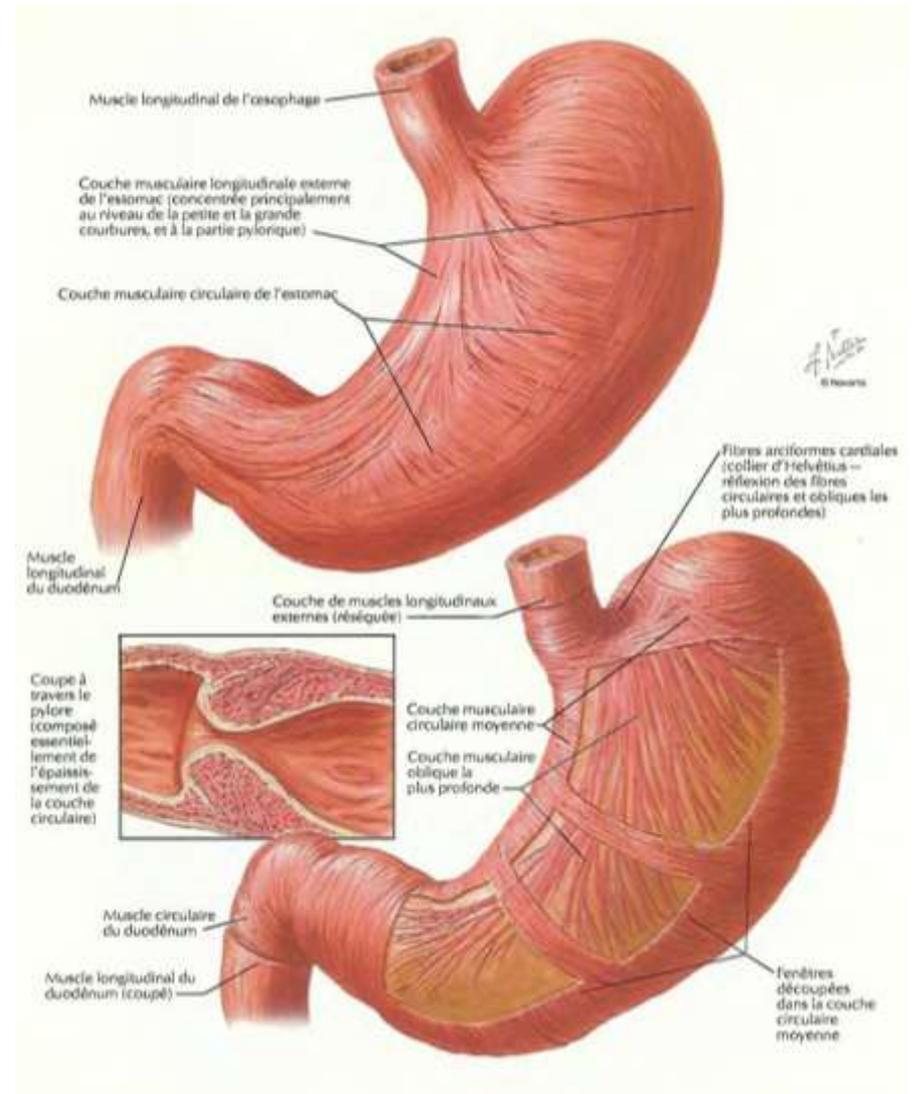
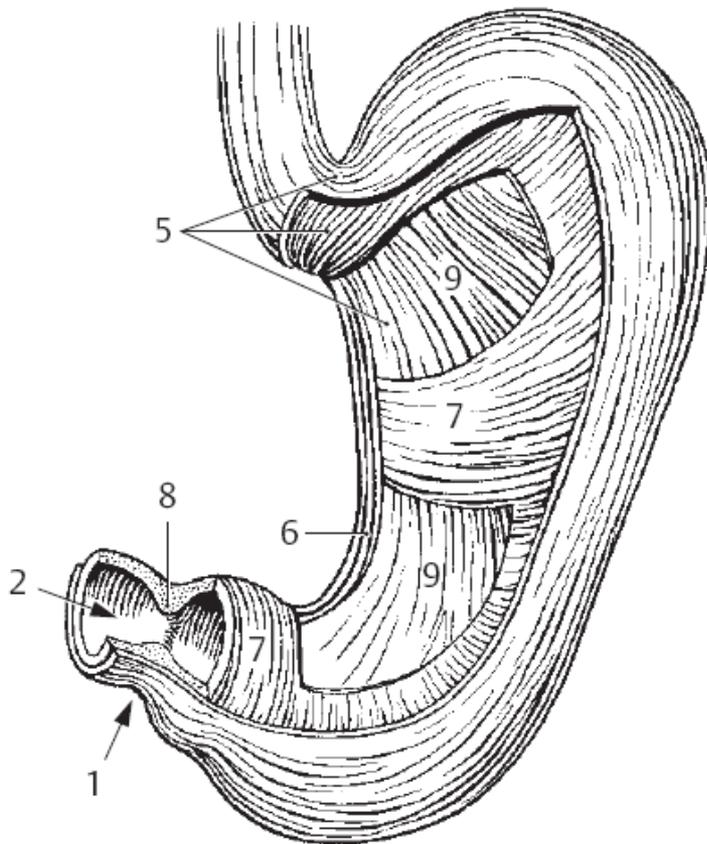
Estomac atone

Structure

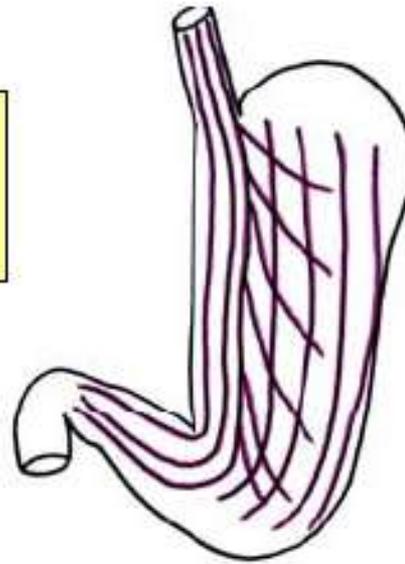




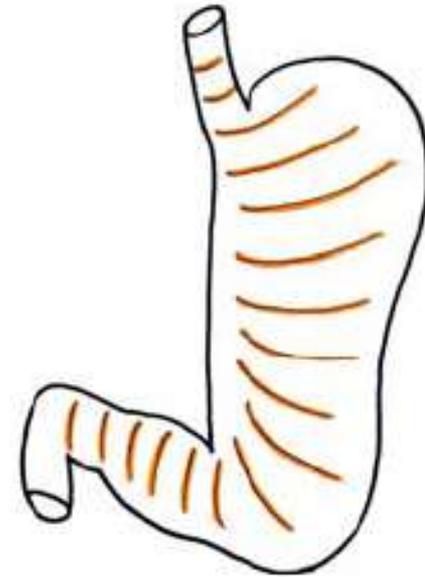
Structure



Estomac
Couches musculaires

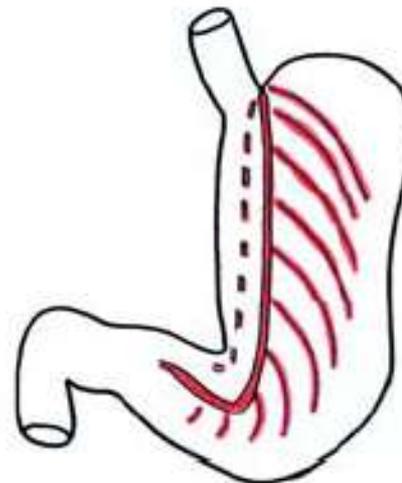


Longitudinale superficielle

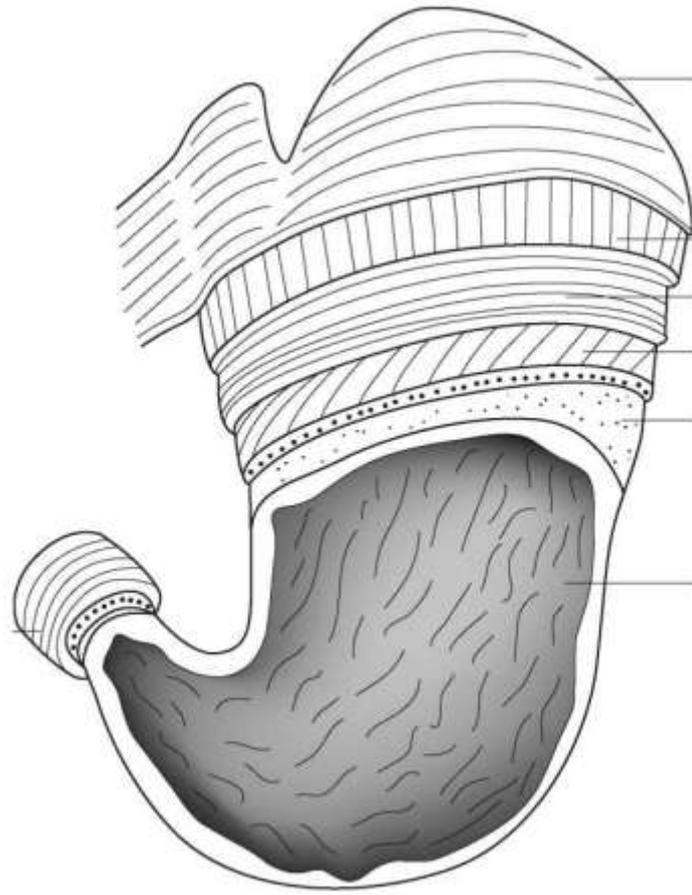


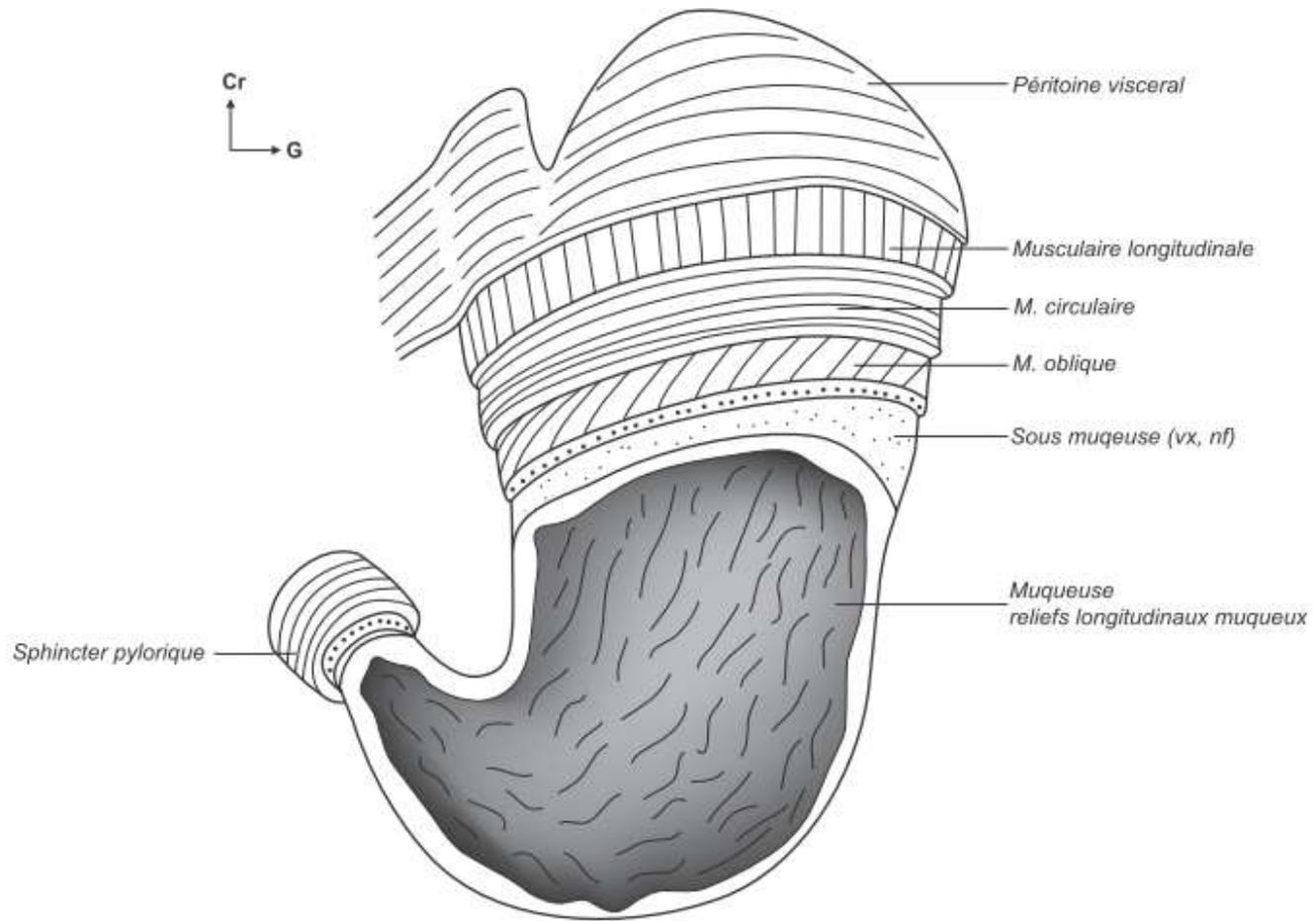
Circulaire moyenne

**Plexus végétatifs
myentériques**

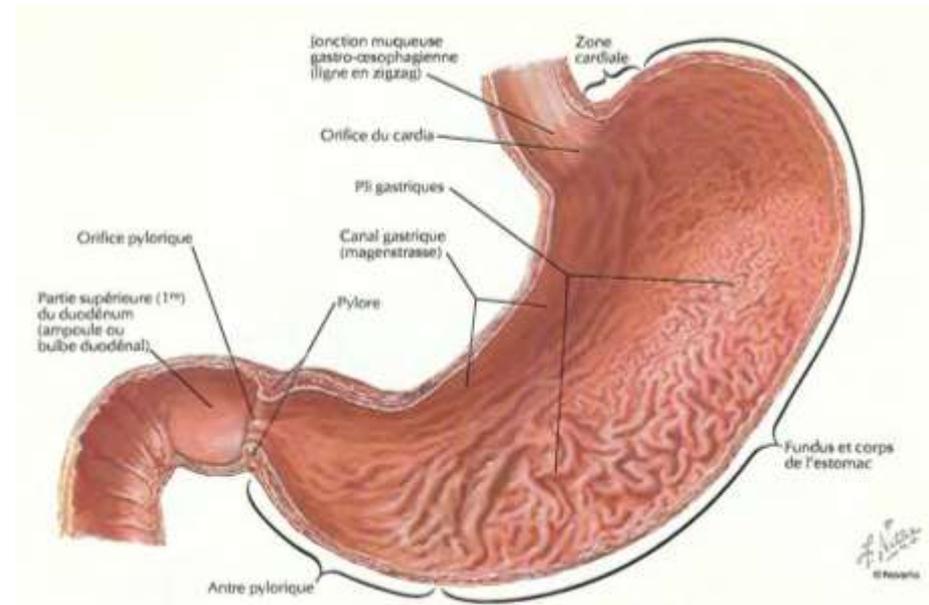
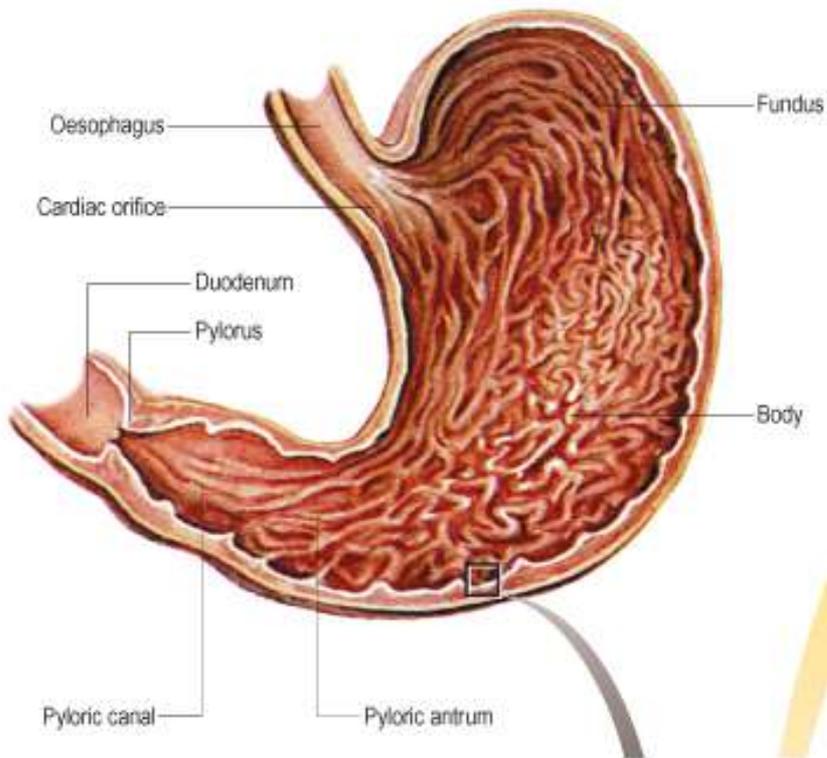


Oblique profonde

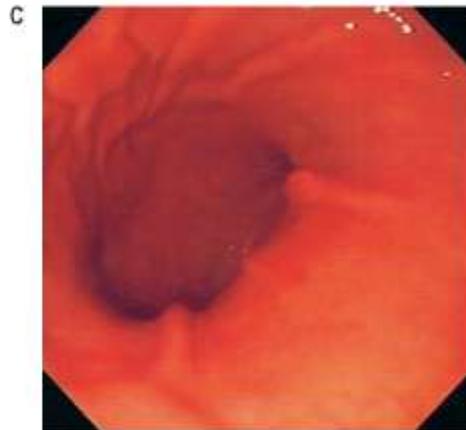
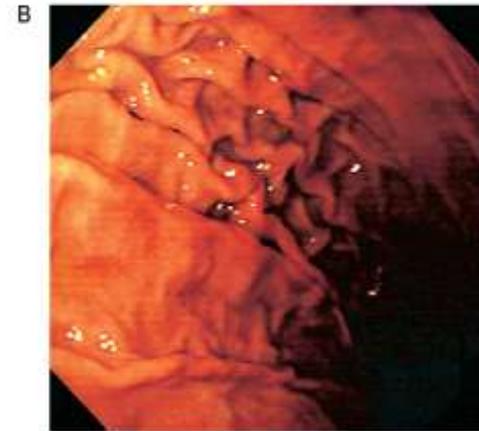
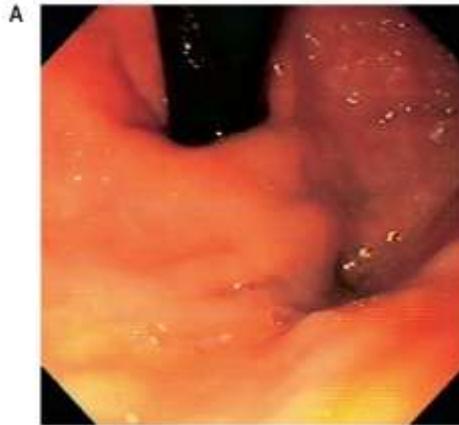




Configuration interne

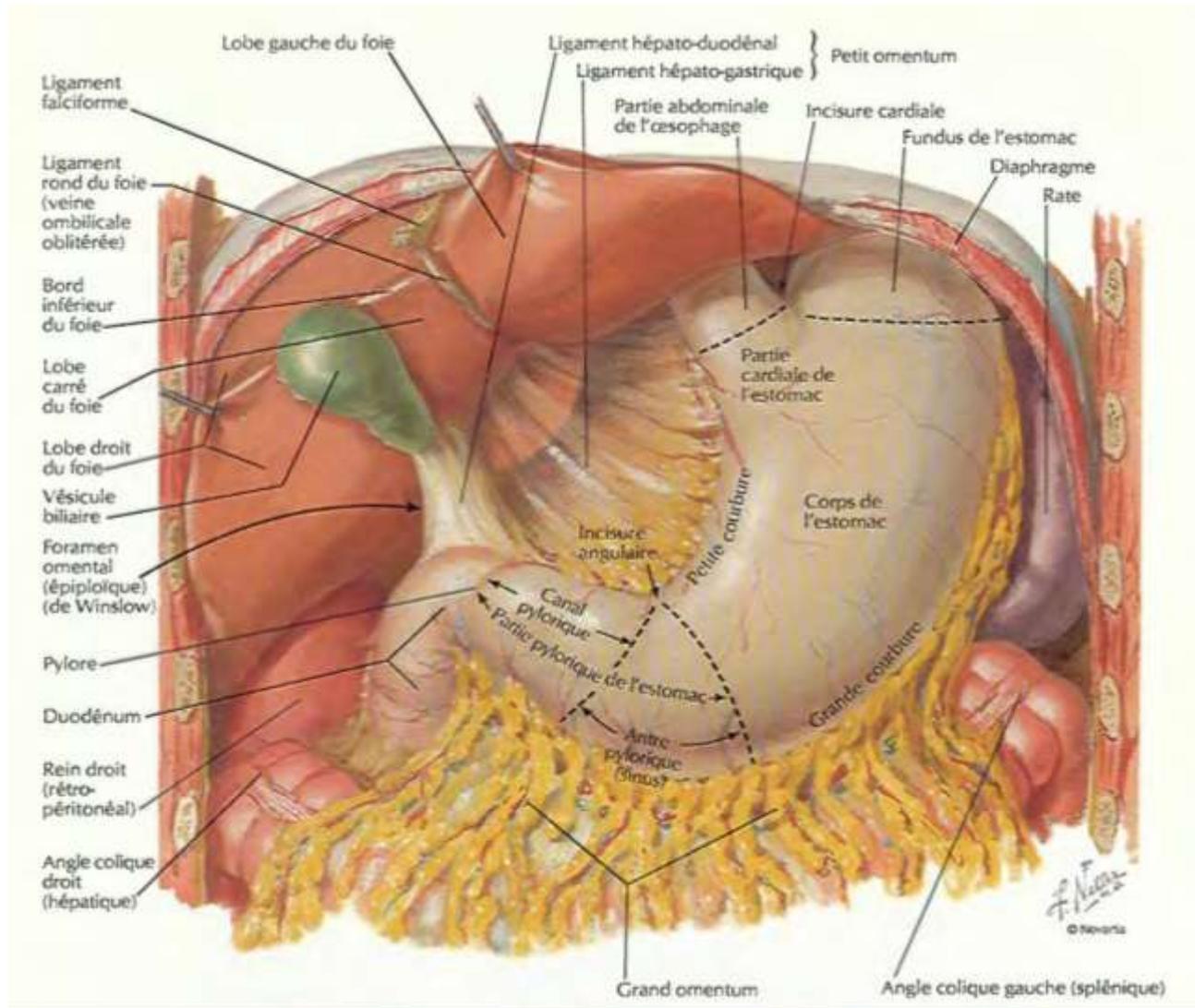


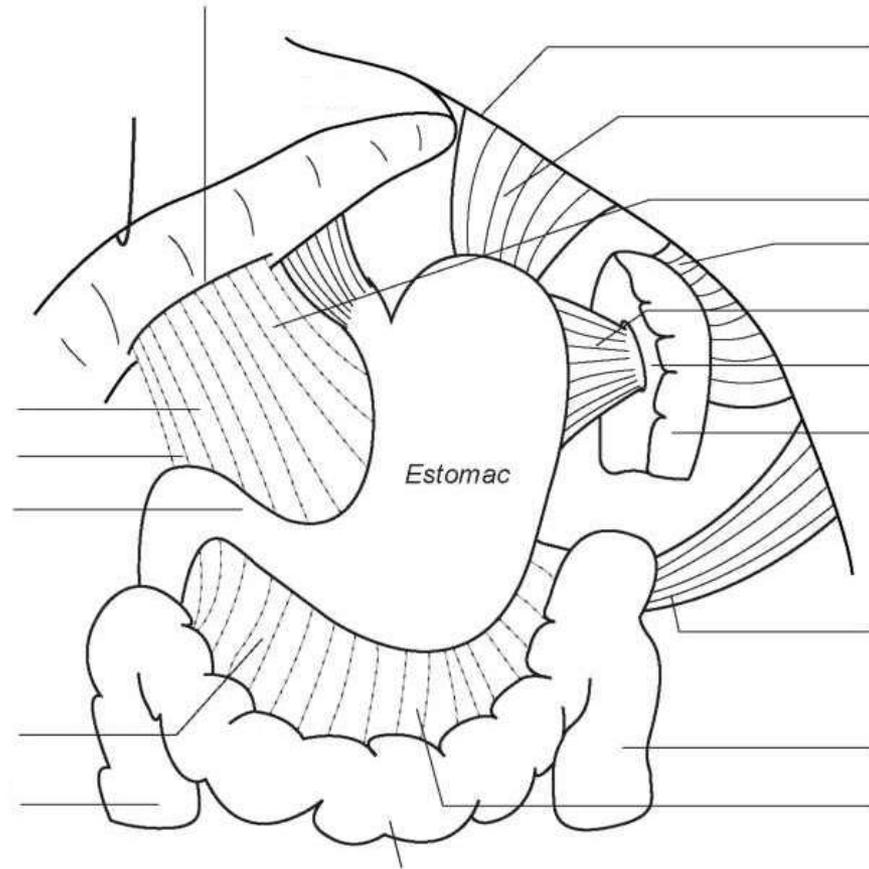
Configuration interne

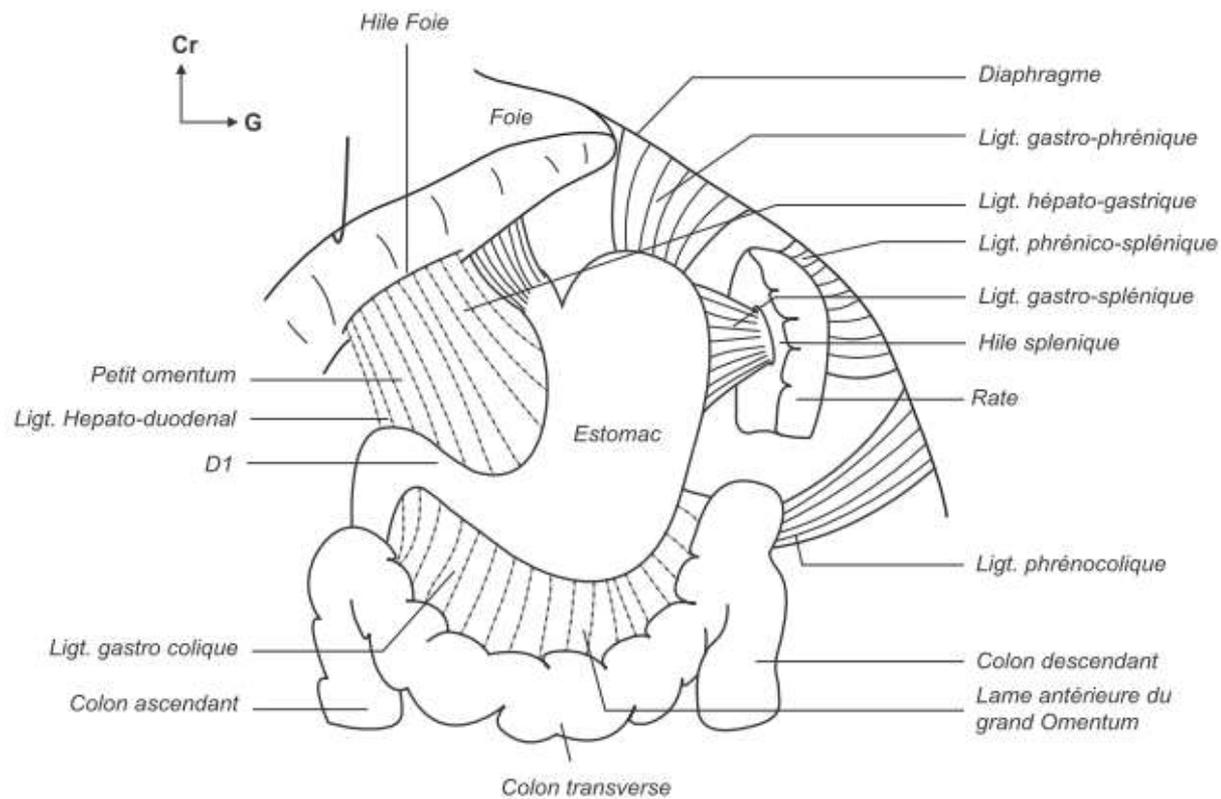


Endoscopic appearance of the stomach: A, cardiac orifice from below; B, body greater curvature; C, body lesser curvature; D, pylorus.

Moyens de fixité





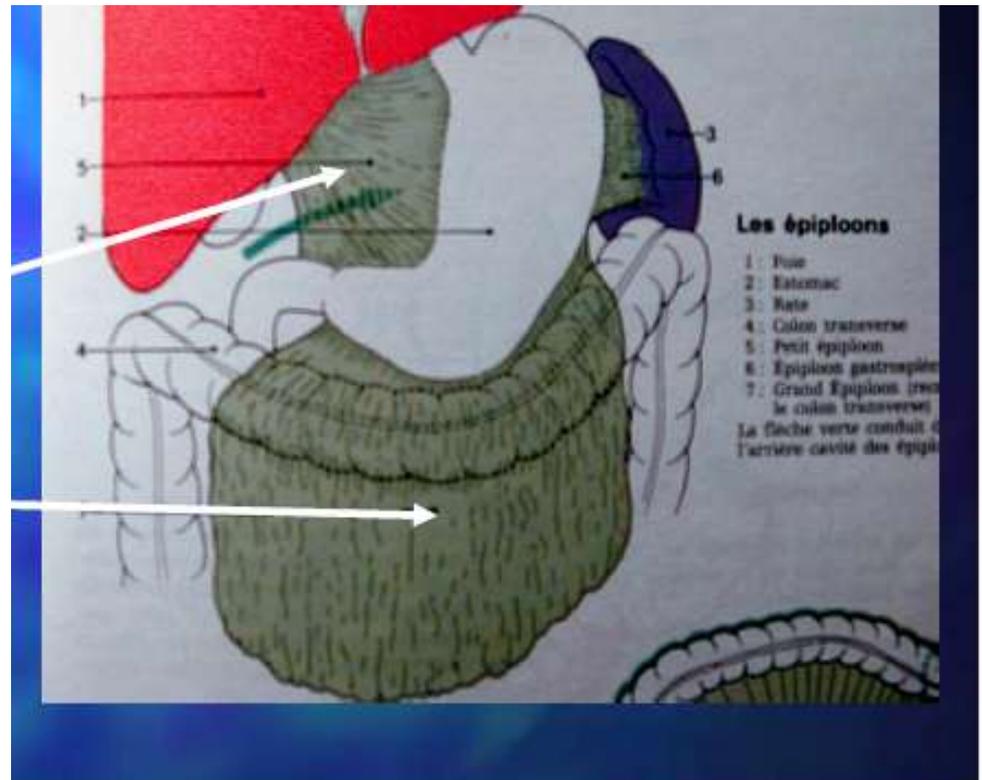


Vue ventrale

Fixité de l'estomac : ligaments

Rapports

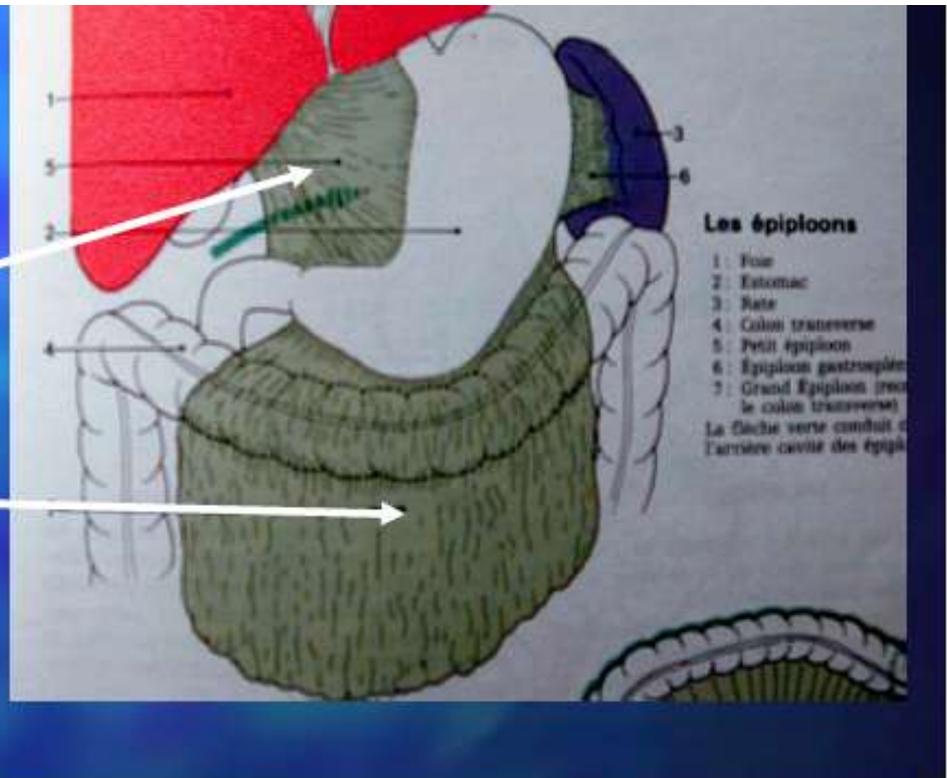
Rapports péritonéaux



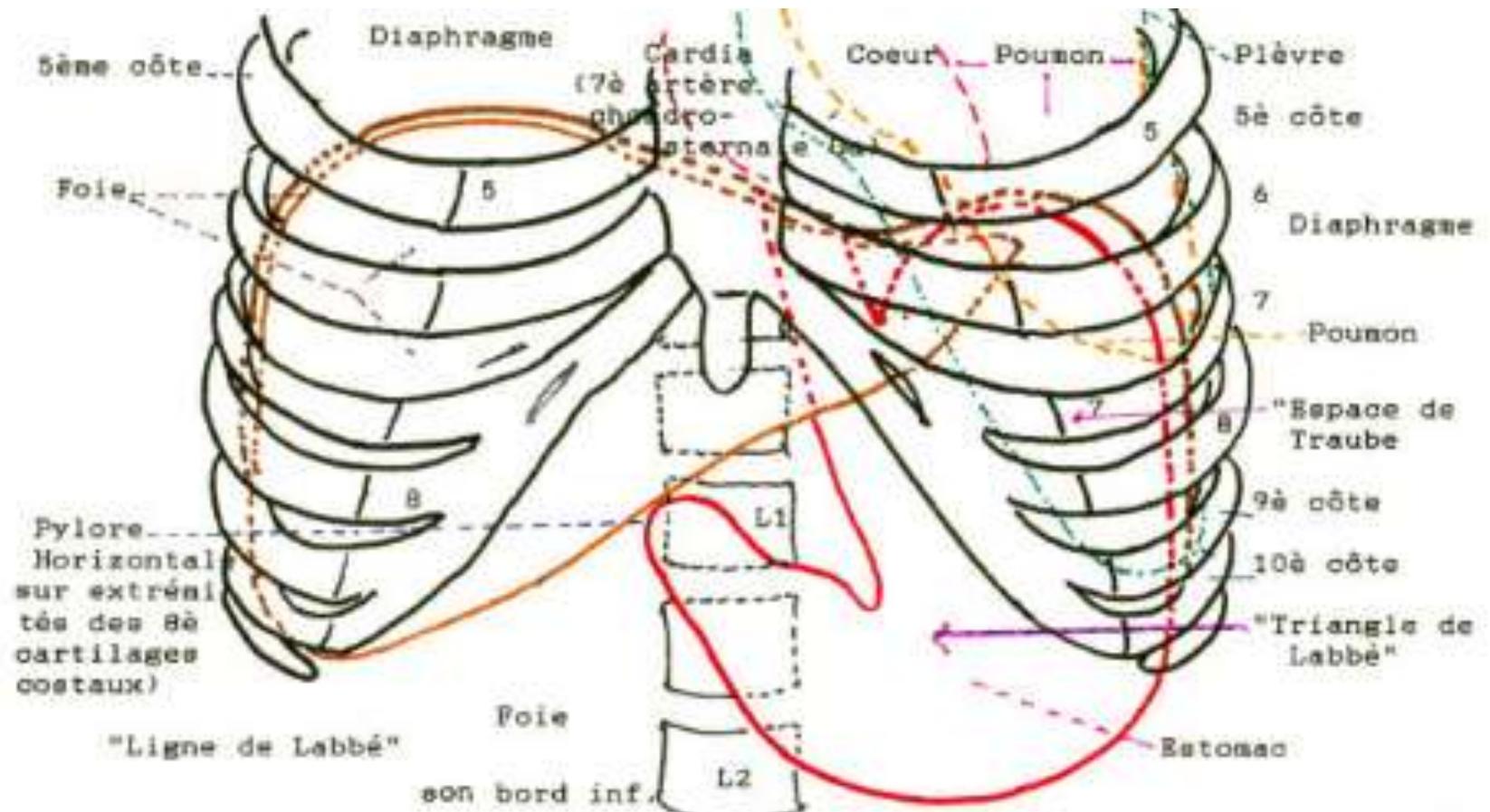
Rapports

Rapports péritonéaux

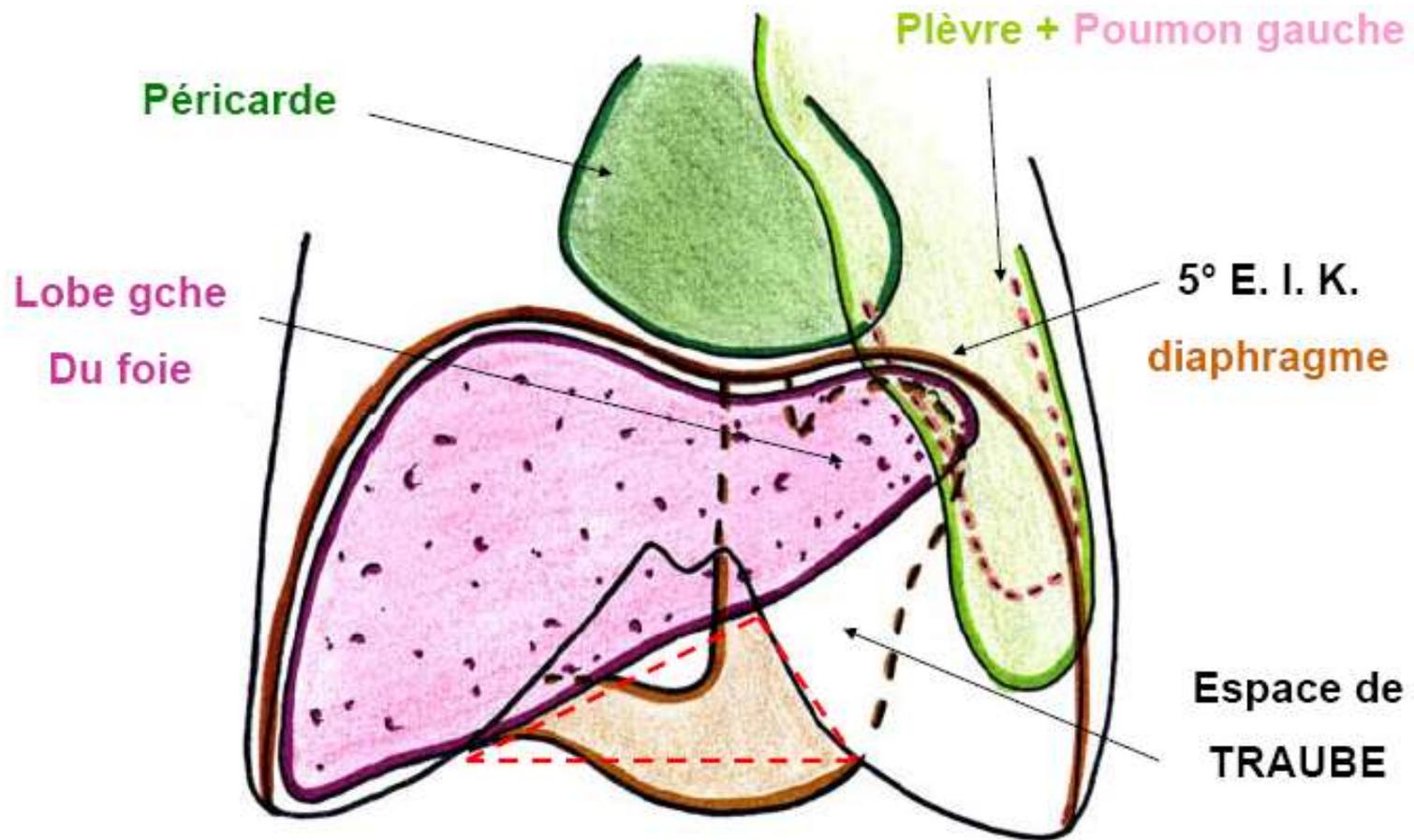
- Entouré du **péritoine viscéral**,
- Qui forme le **petit épiploon (PC)**,
- Et le **grand épiploon (GC)**.
- La face POST de l'estomac limite en avant l'**ACDE**



Rapports antérieurs



Rapports antérieurs



Rapports antérieurs

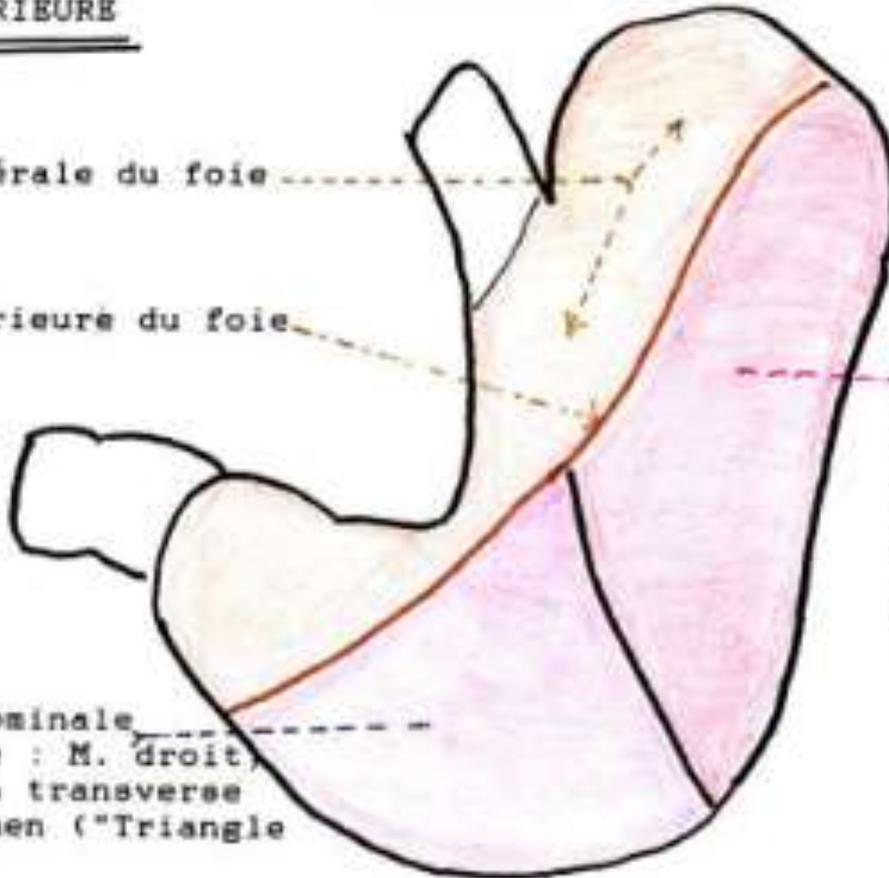
(Les zones colorées représentent les empreintes des organes avec lesquelles ces faces entrent en rapports)

FACE ANTERIEURE

Face viscérale du foie

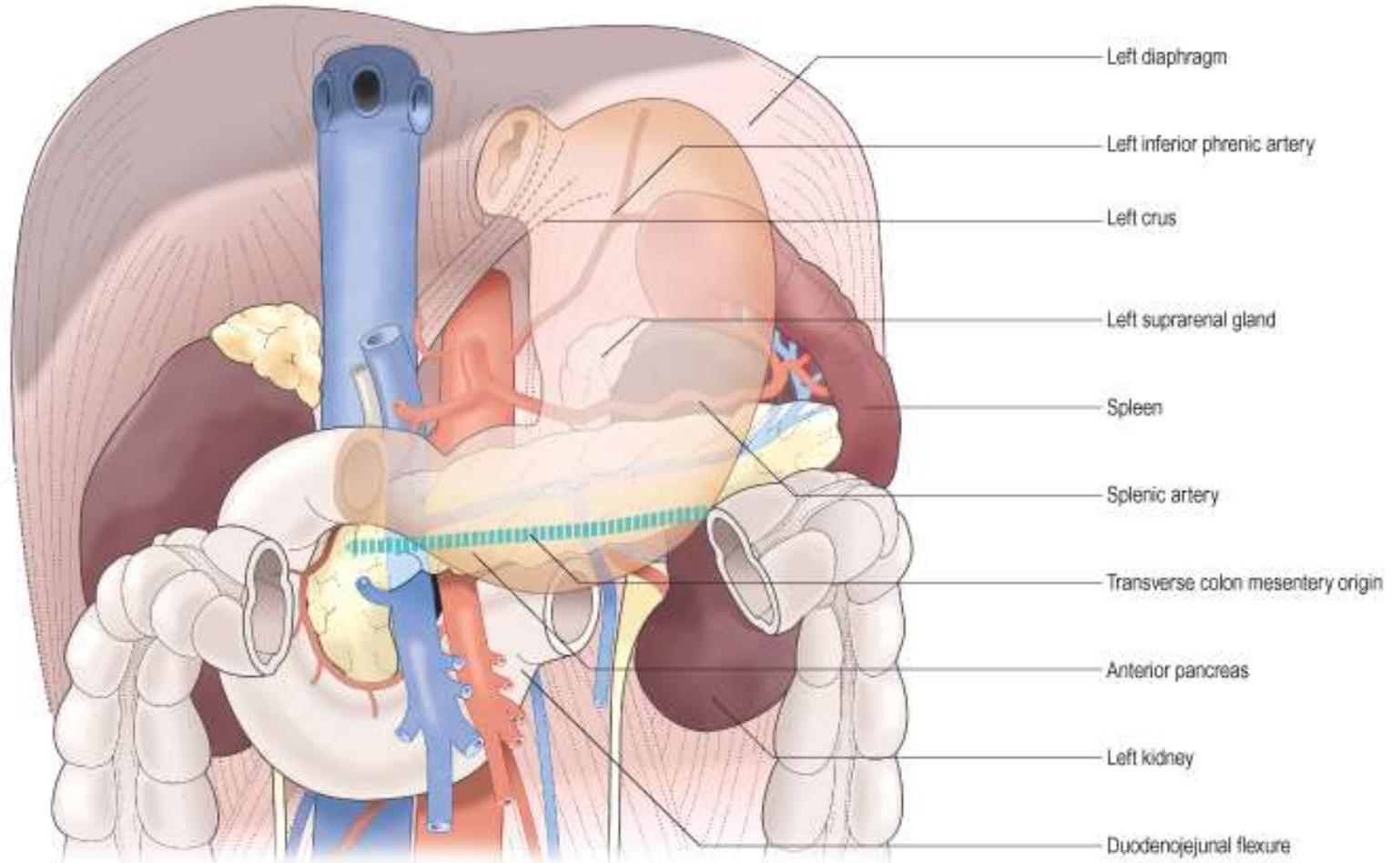
Bord inférieure du foie

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



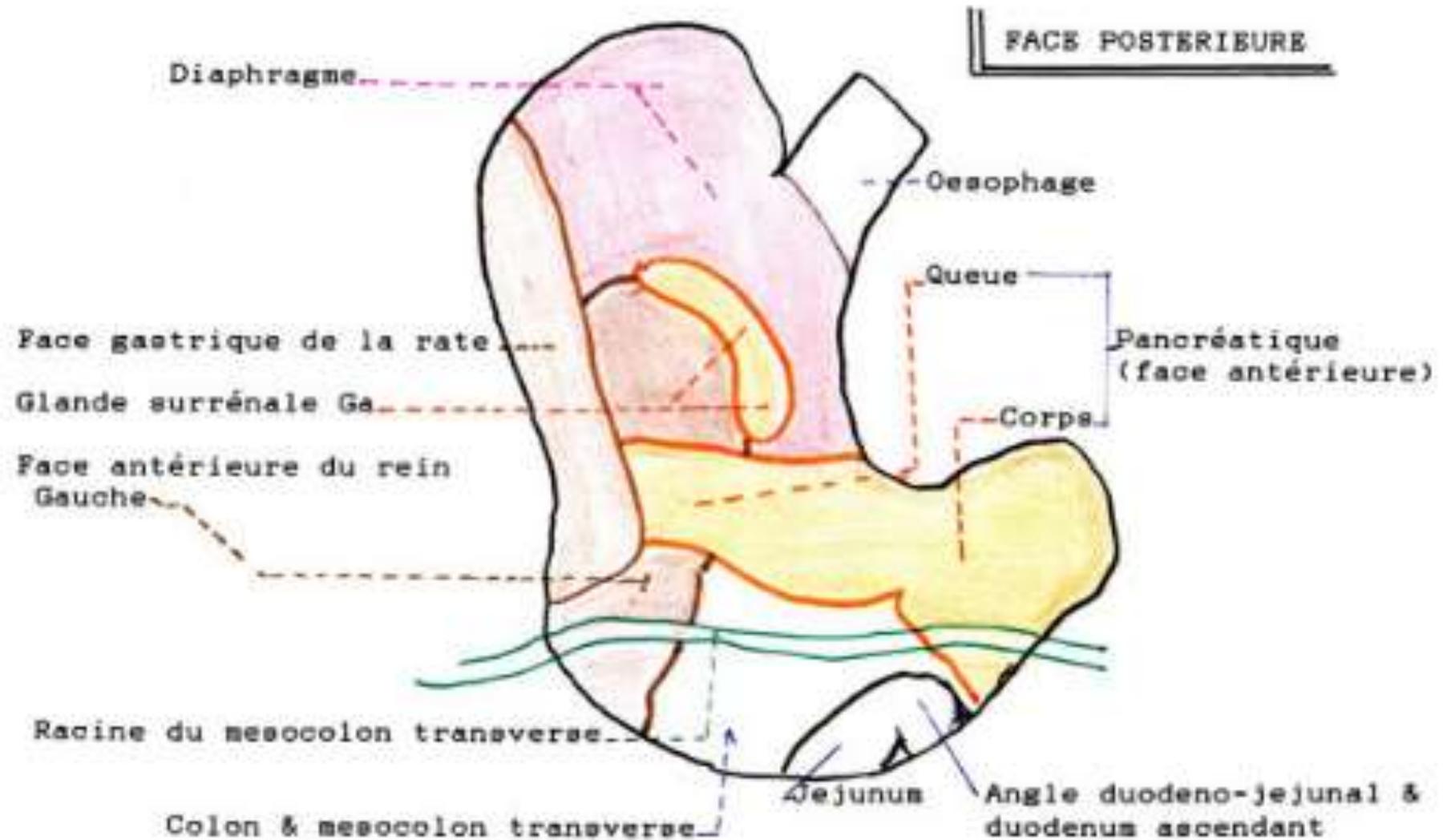
Diaphragme au dessus de l'arc costal Ga. Au dessus du diaphragme : base du Thorax avec le coeur, le recessus costo-diaphragmatique de la plèvre & le bc inférieur du poumon Ga. ("Espace semi-lunaire" de Traube)

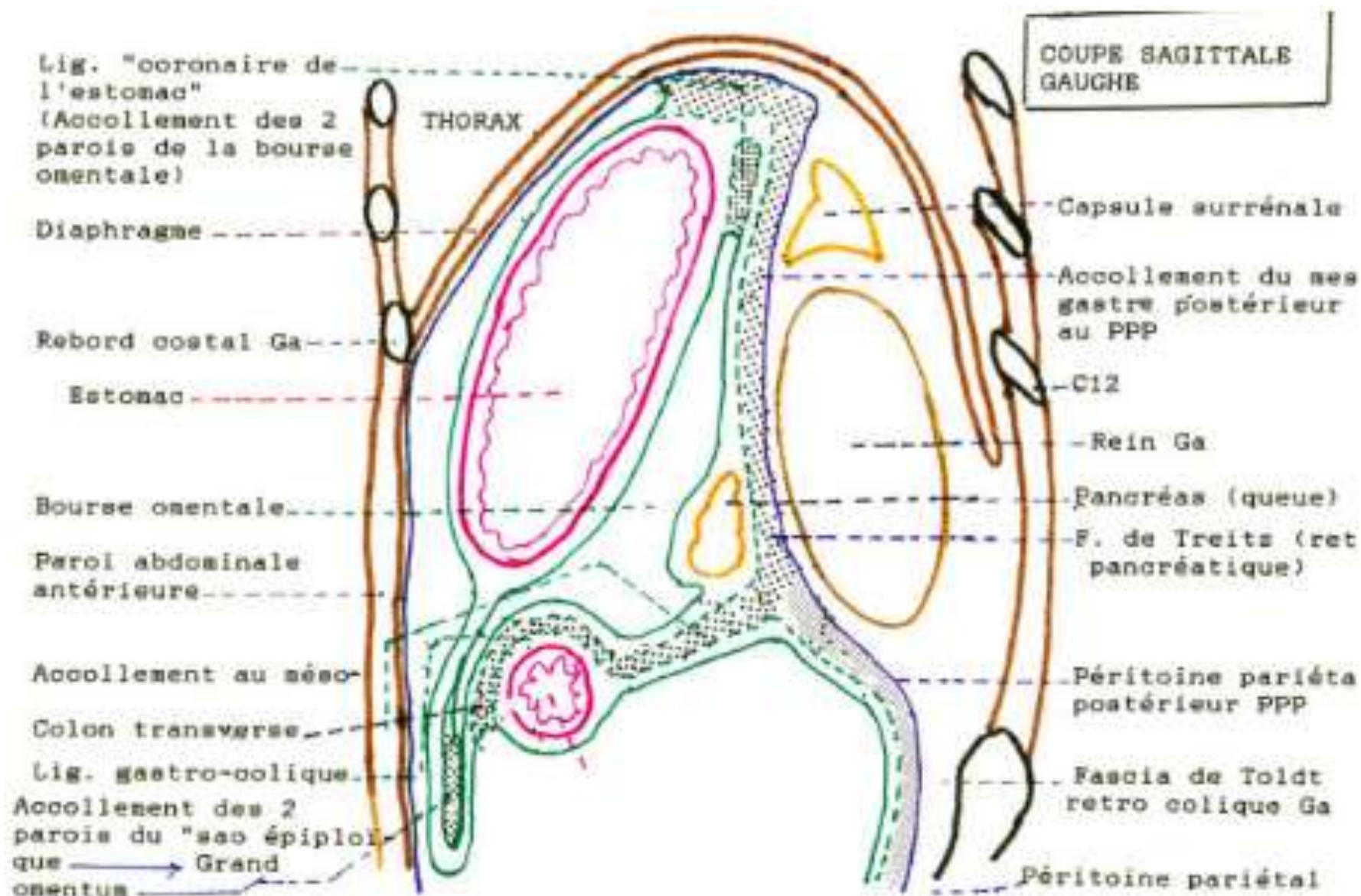
Rapports postérieurs



Posterior relations of the stomach.

Rapports postérieurs

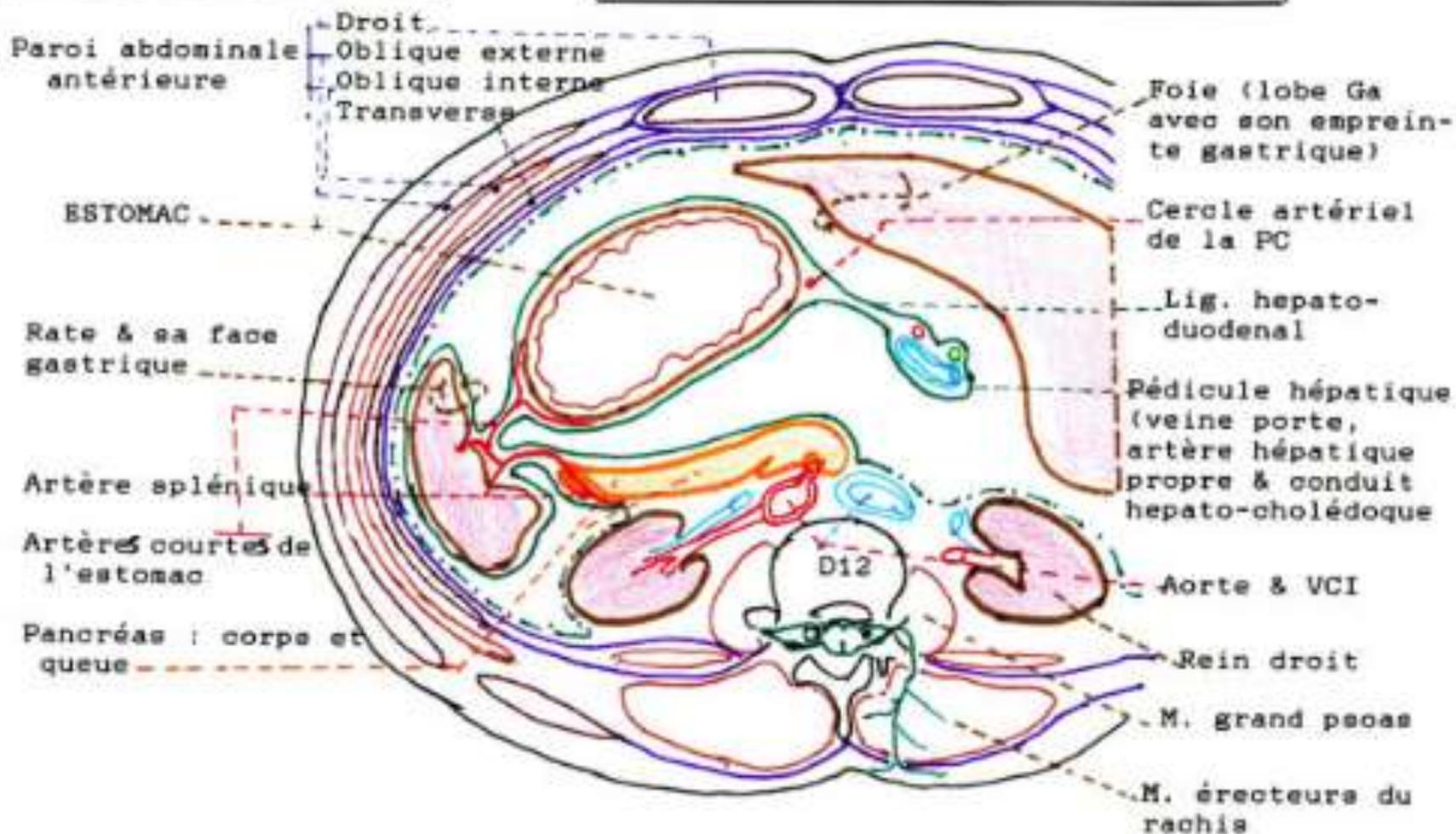


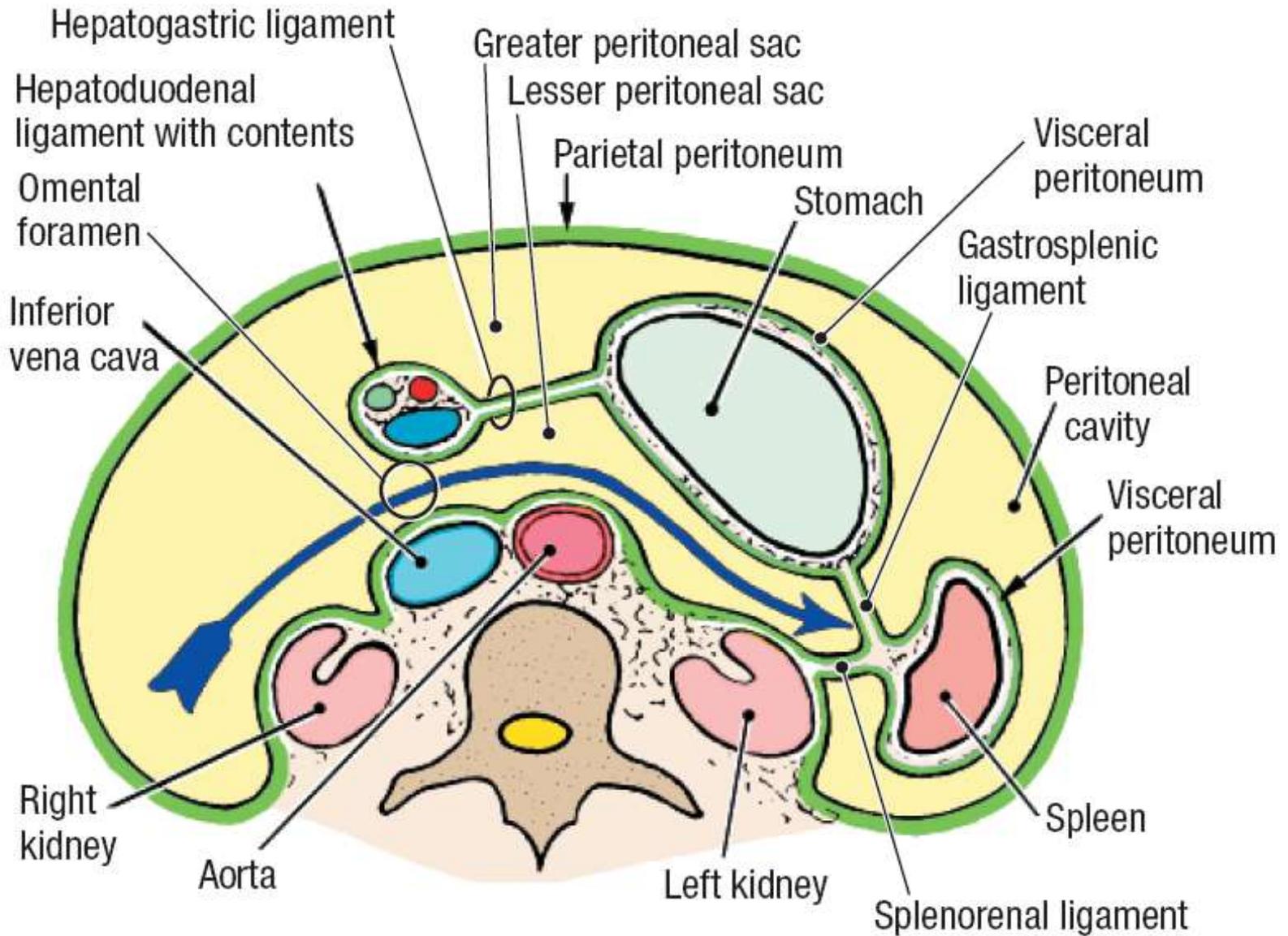


RAPPORTS DE L'ESTOMAC

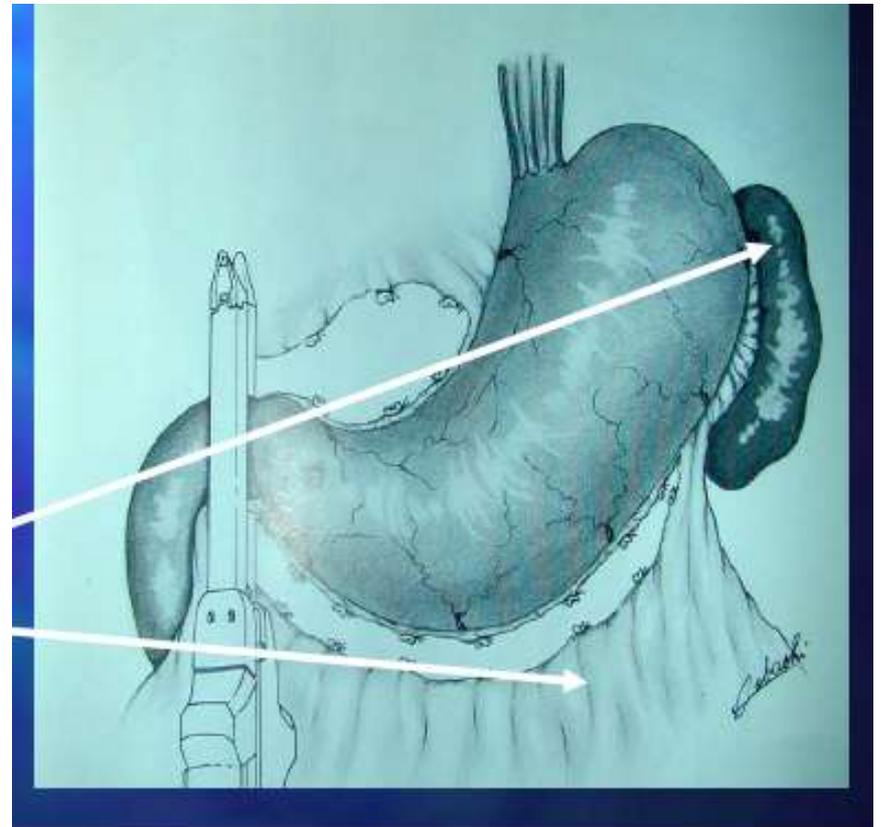
COUPE HORIZONTALE PASSANT PAR D12

22^e



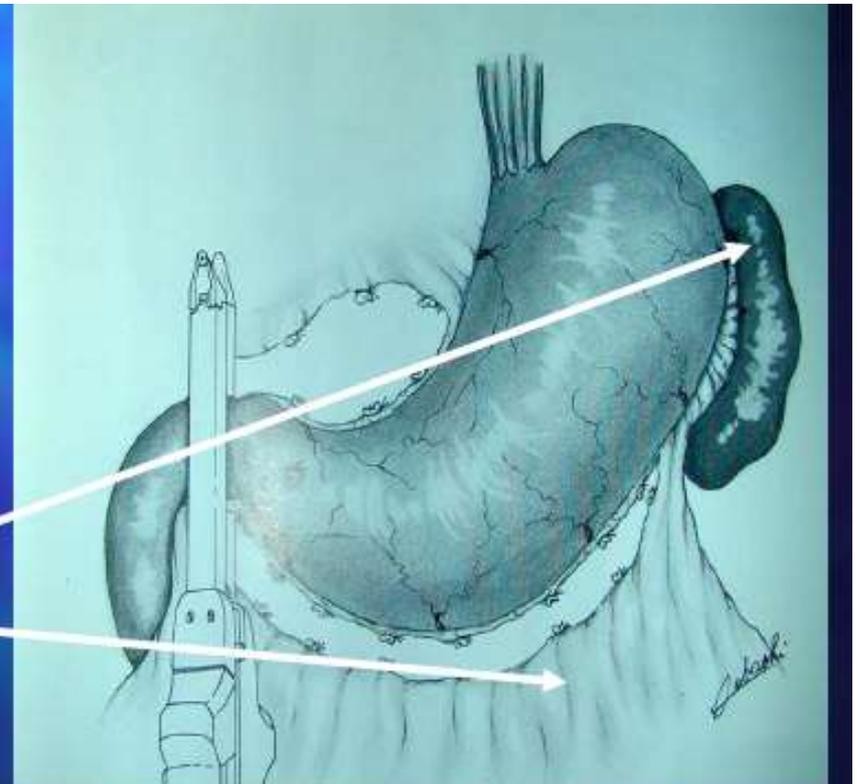


Rapports de la grande courbure

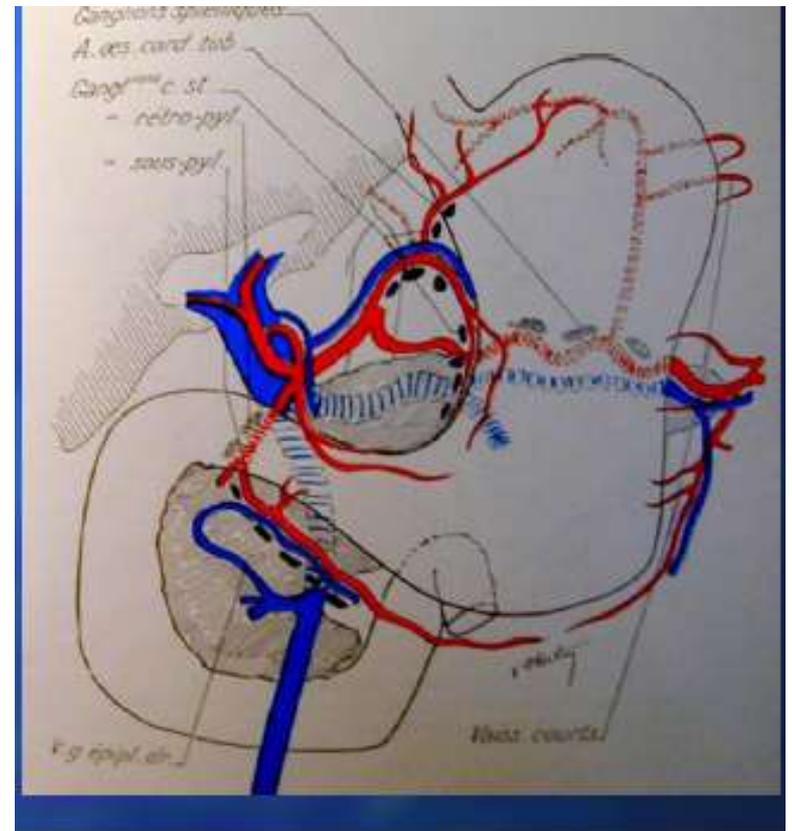


Rapports de la grande courbure

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

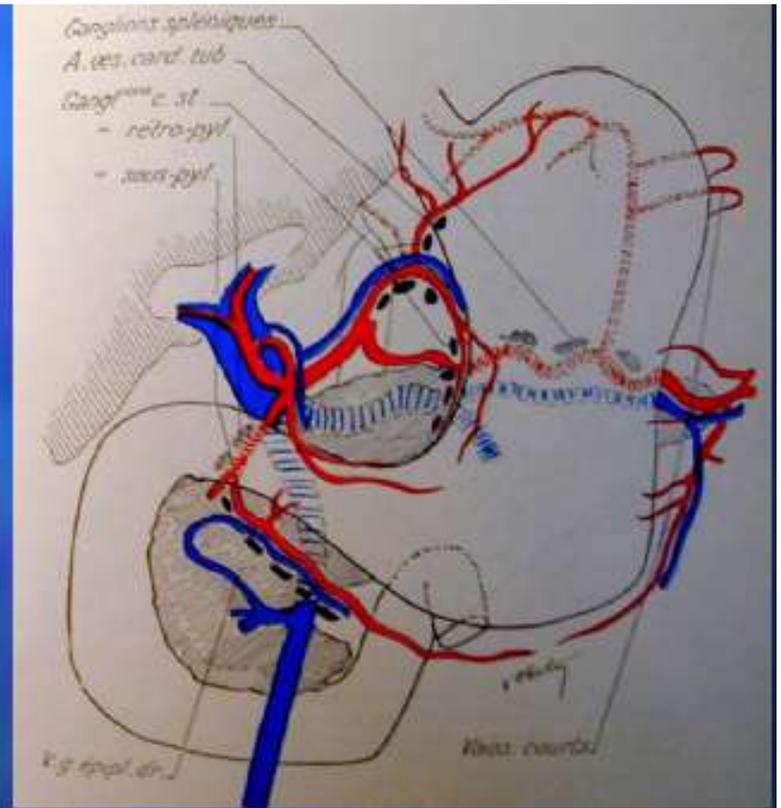


Rapports de la petite courbure

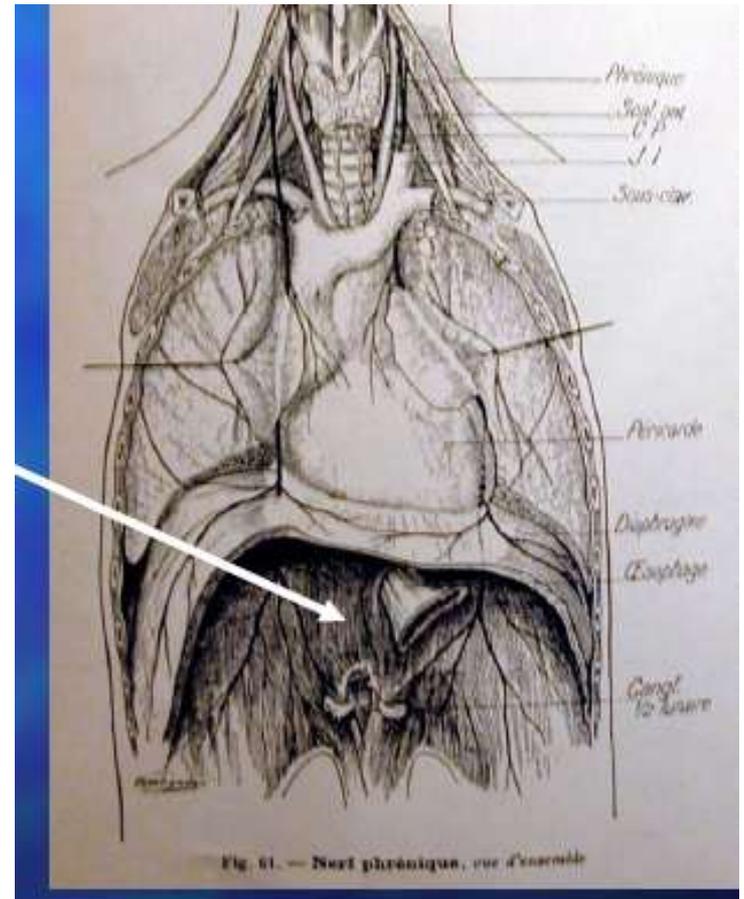


Rapports de la petite courbure

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

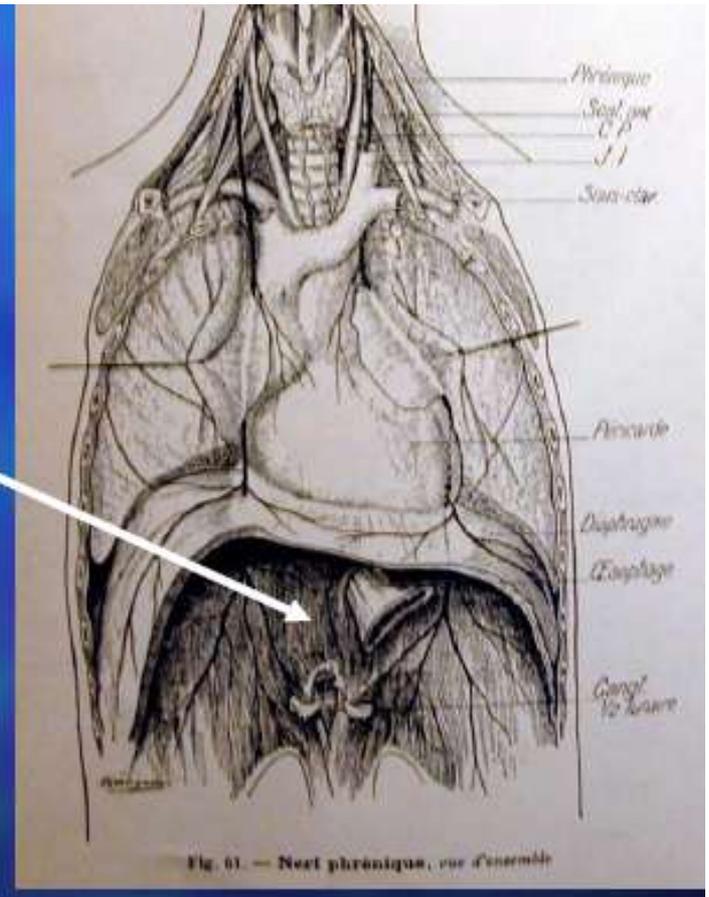


Rapports du cardia

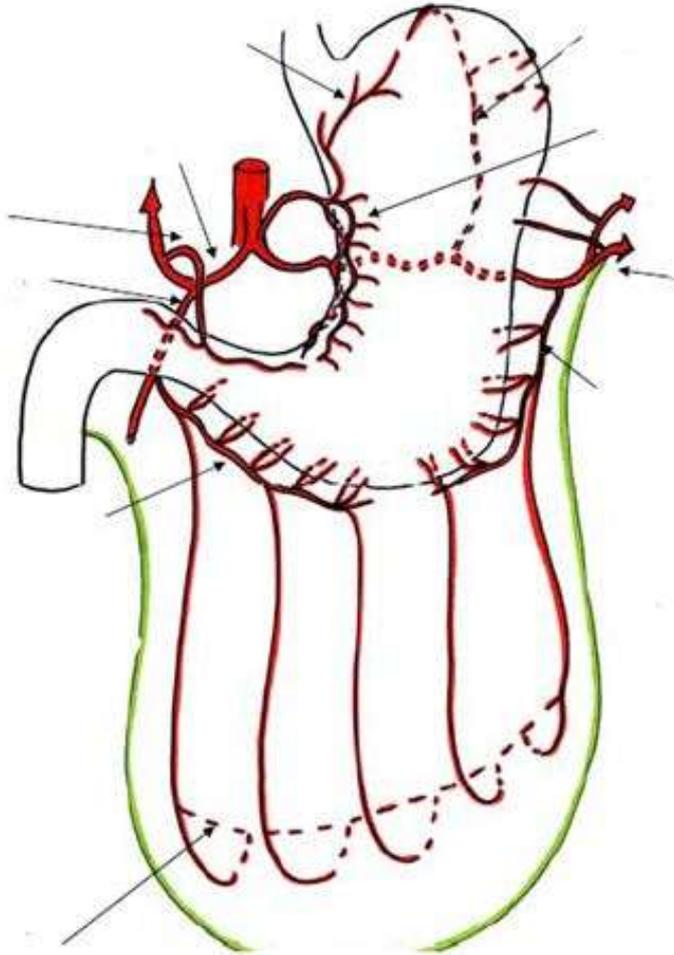


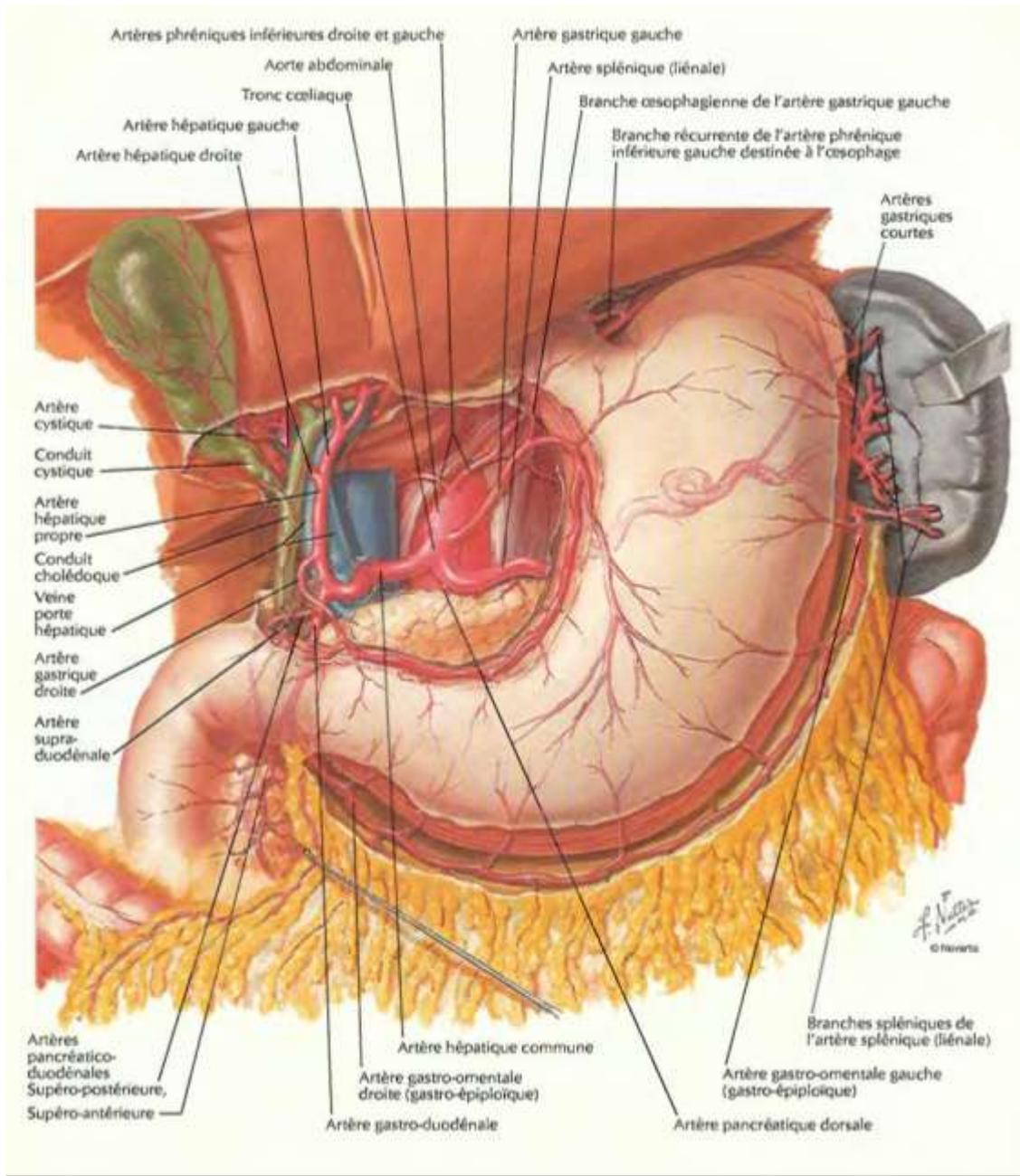
Rapports du cardia

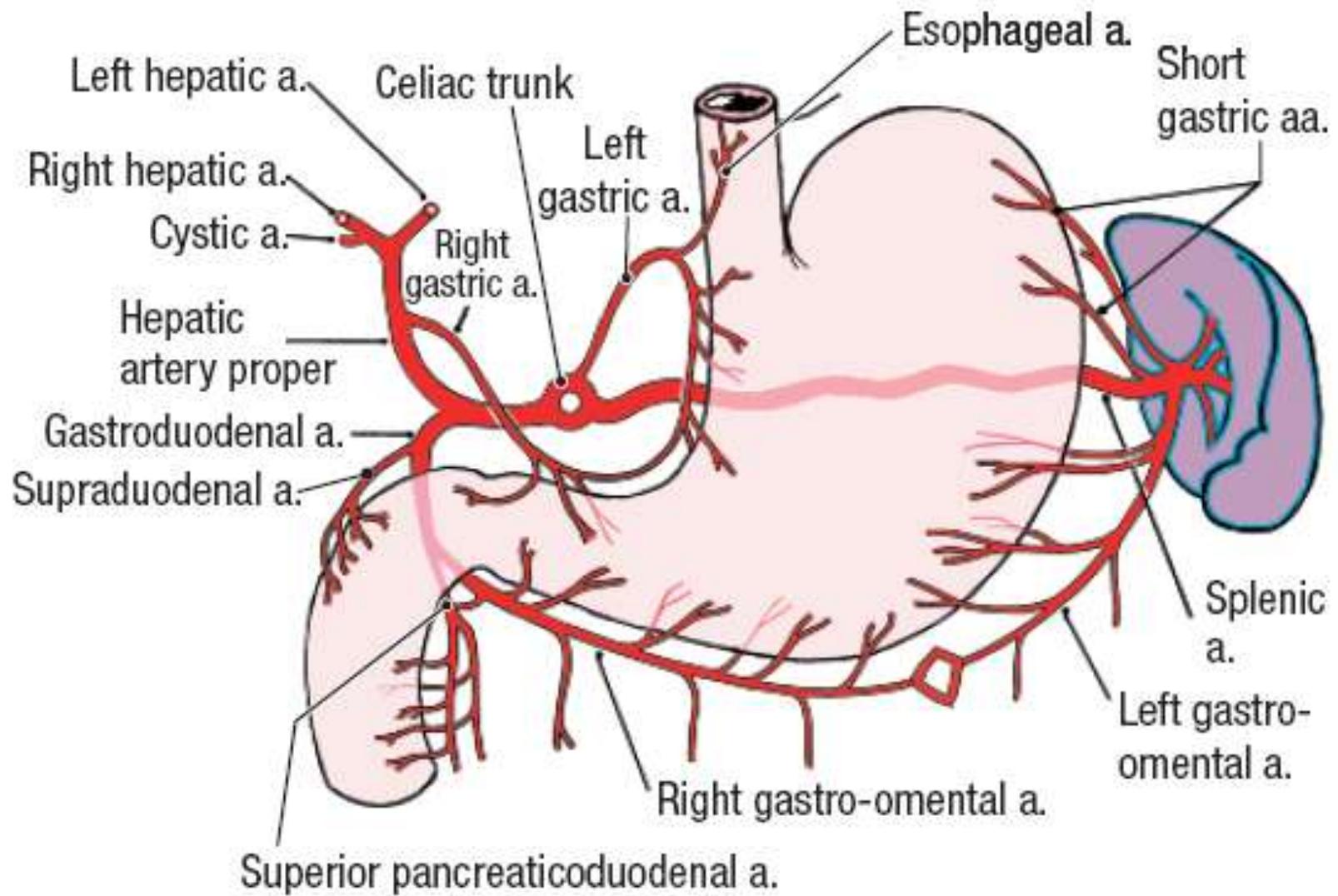
- Ce sont les piliers du diaphragme et, en arrière, l'aorte

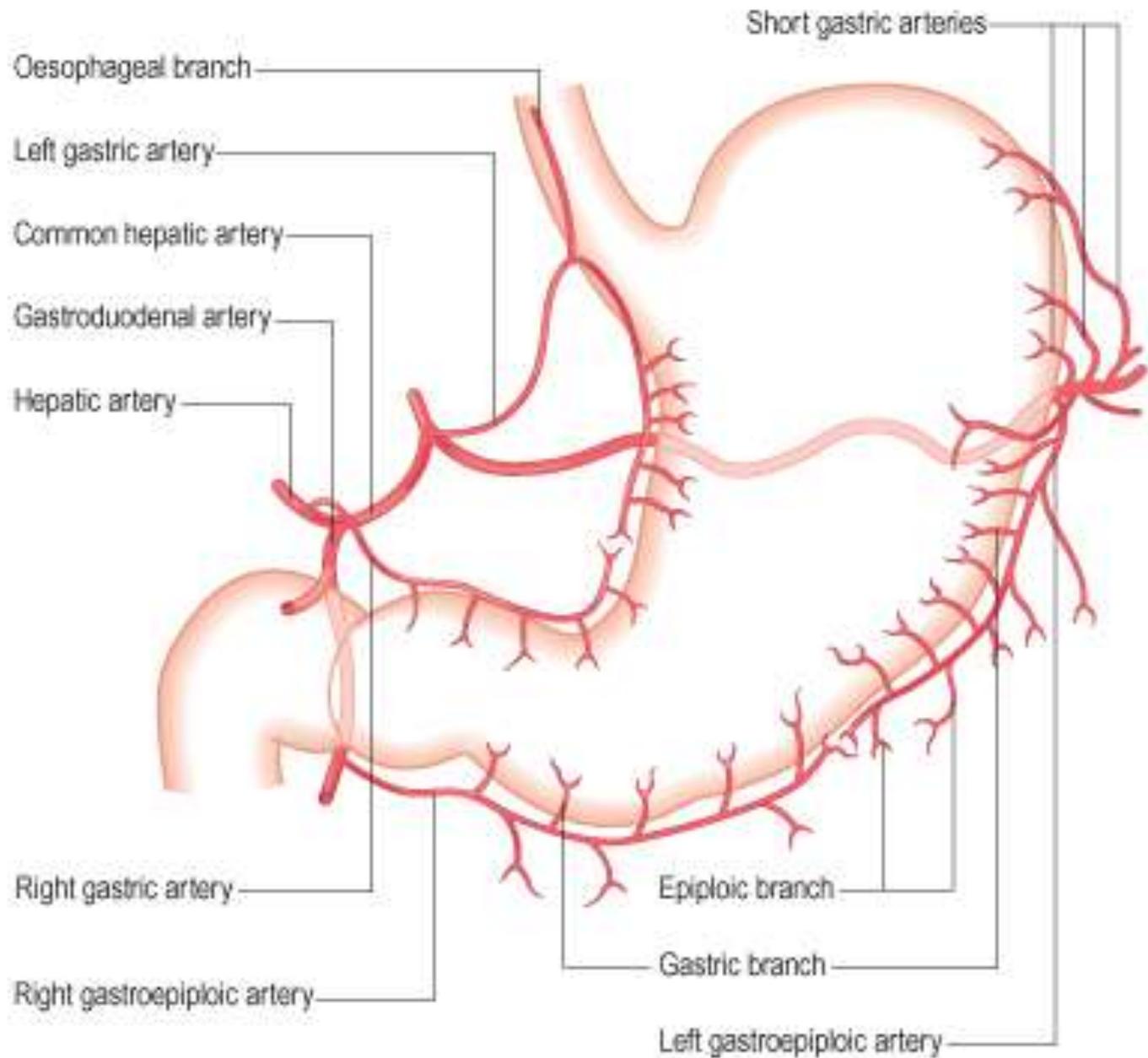


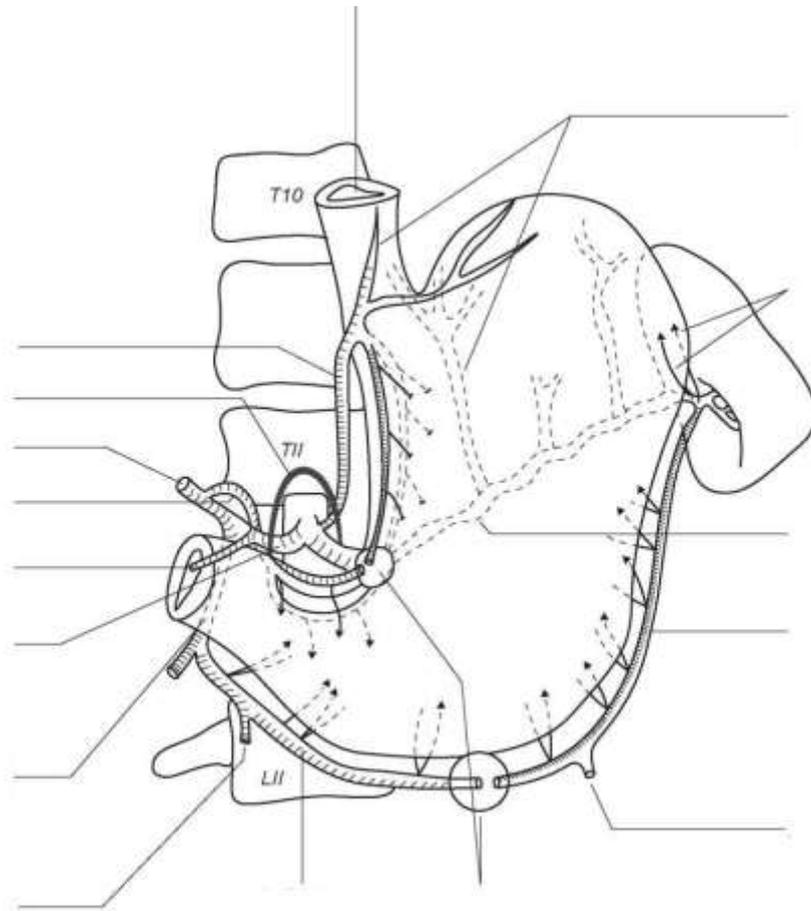
Vascularisation artérielle

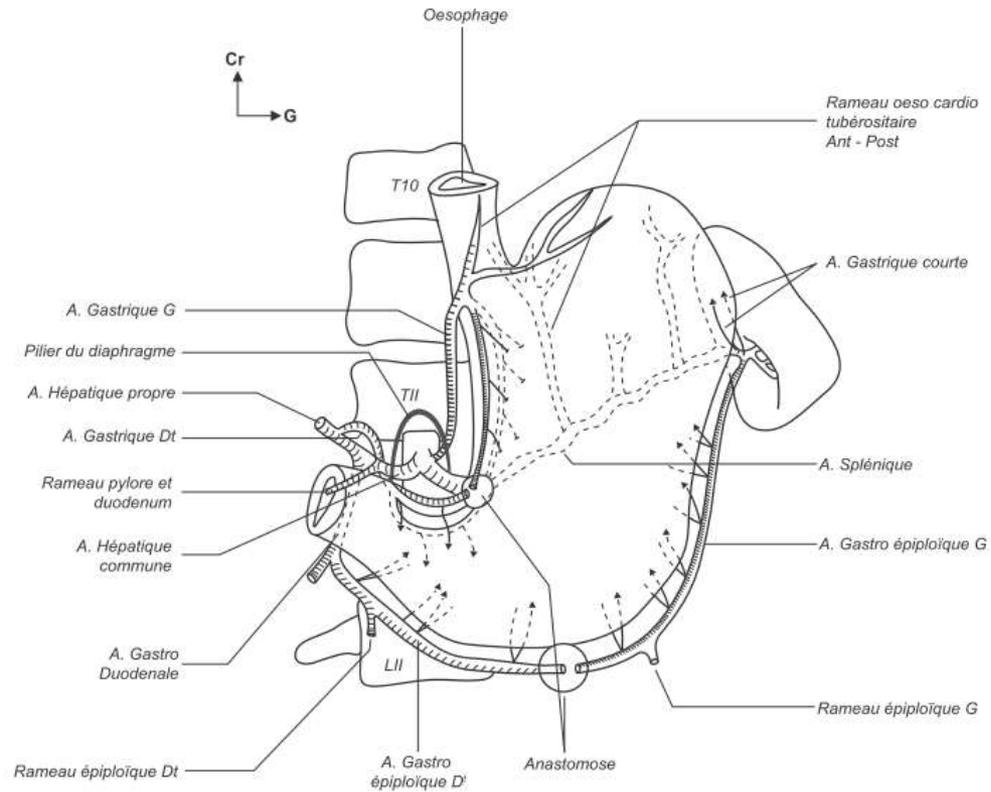






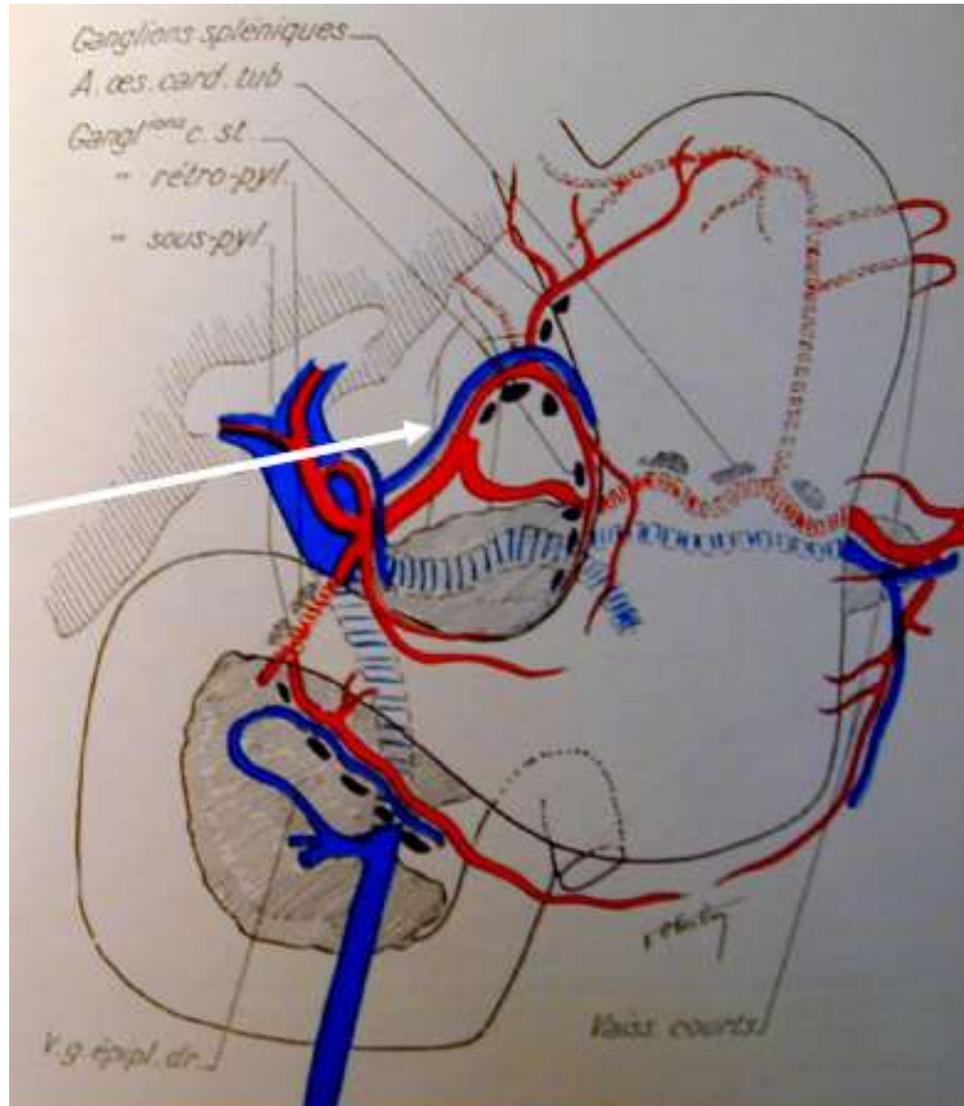


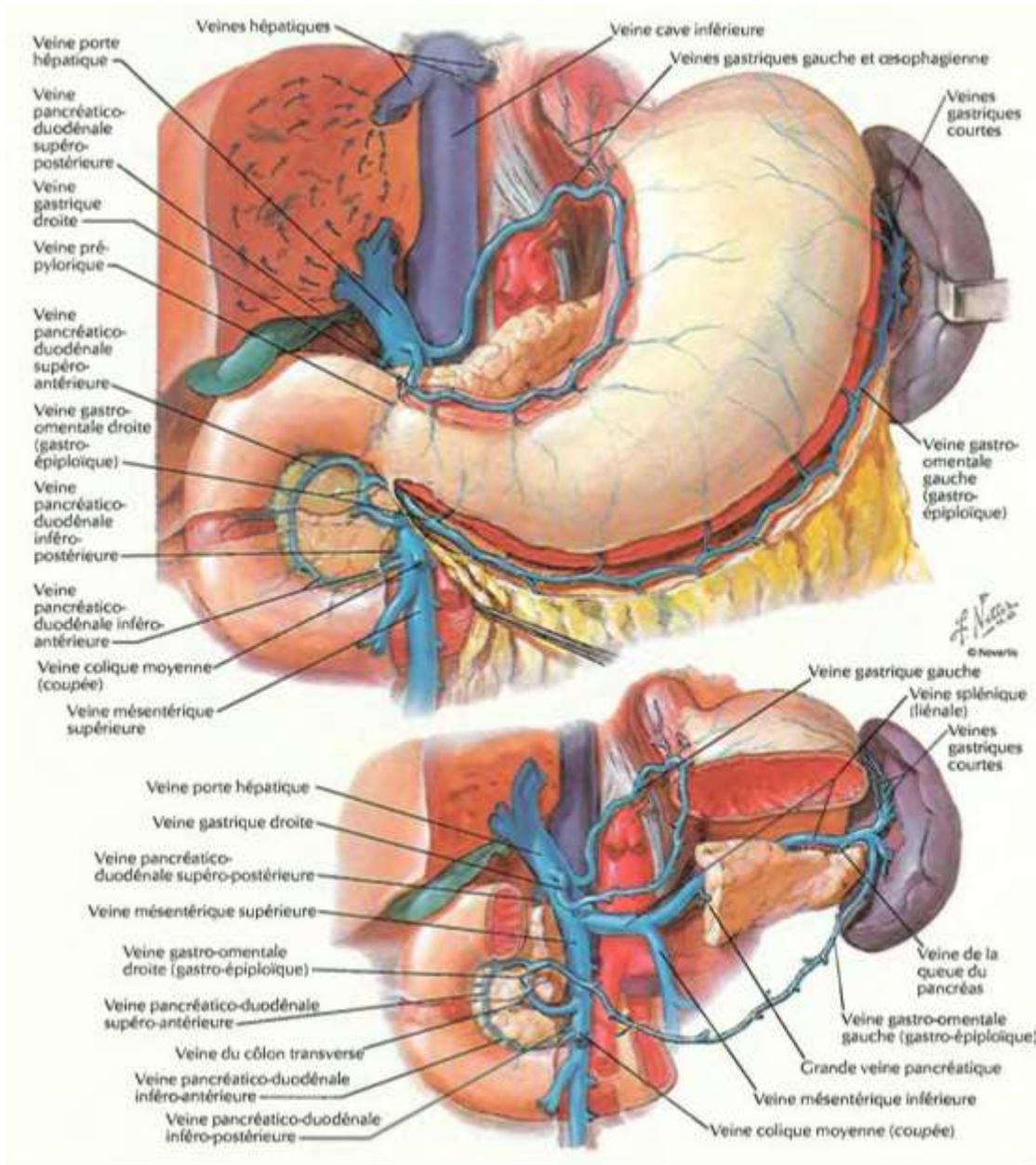


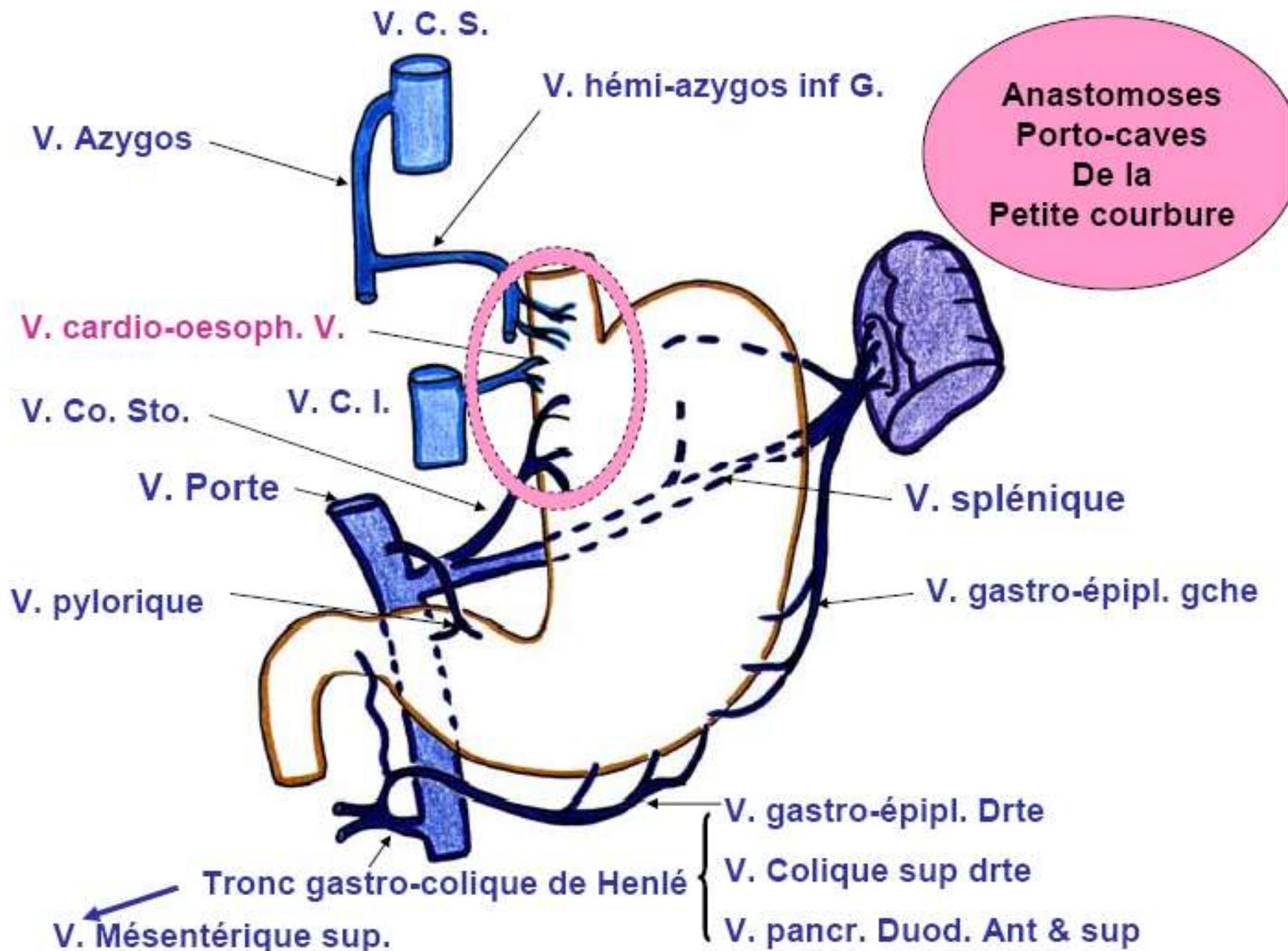


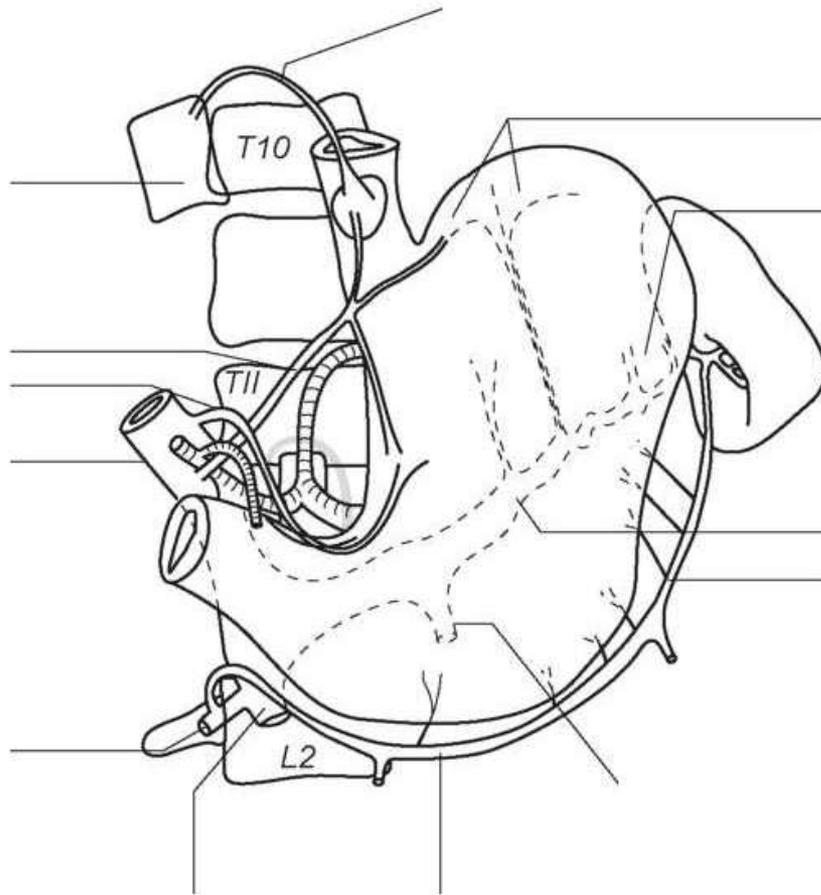
Vue ventrale
**Vascularisation
 artérielle de l'estomac**

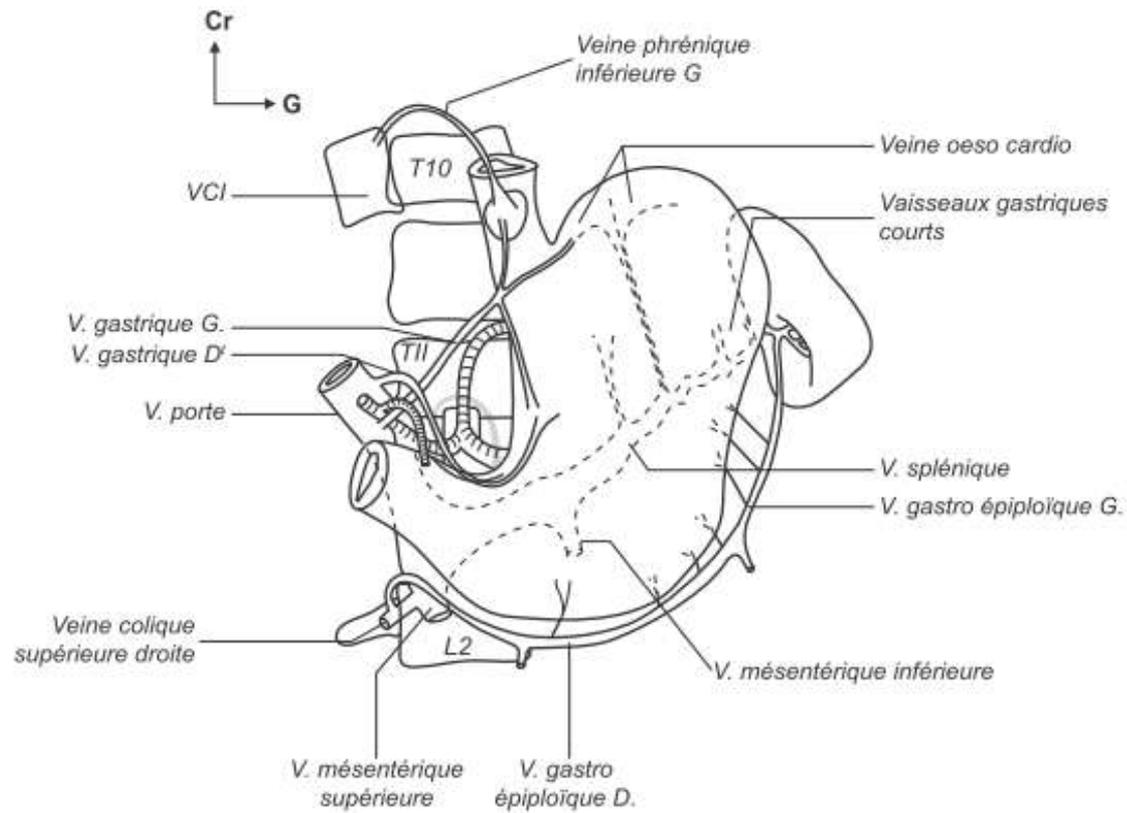
Vascularisation veineuse





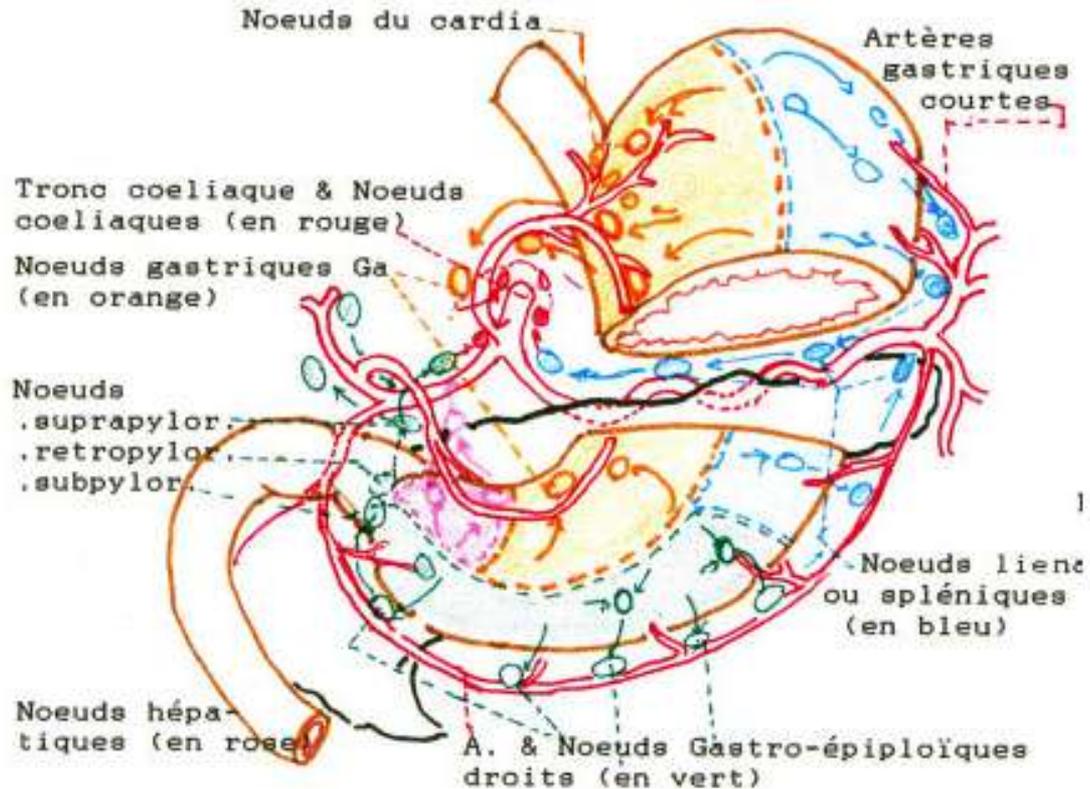






Vascularisation veineuse de l'estomac

Lymphatiques

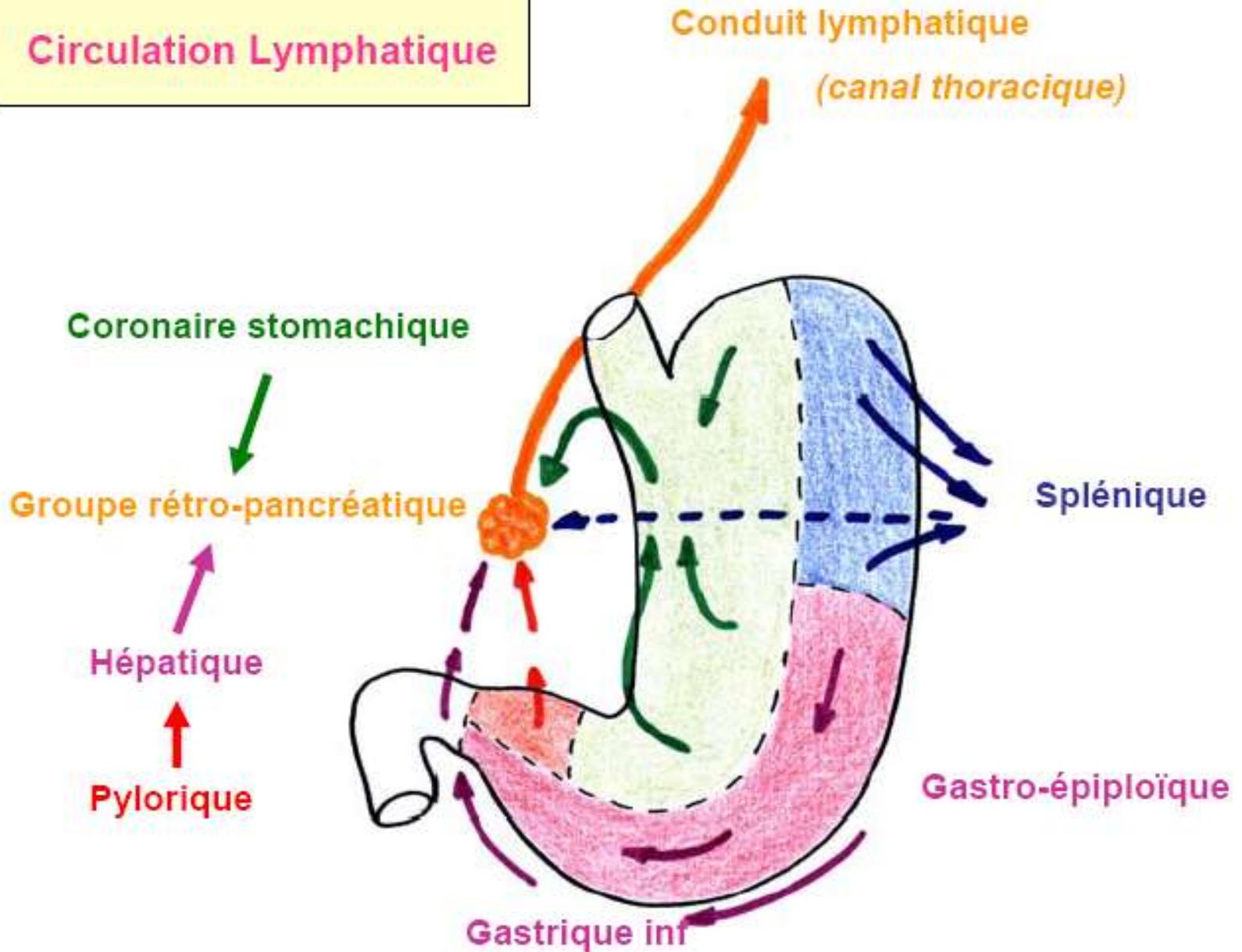


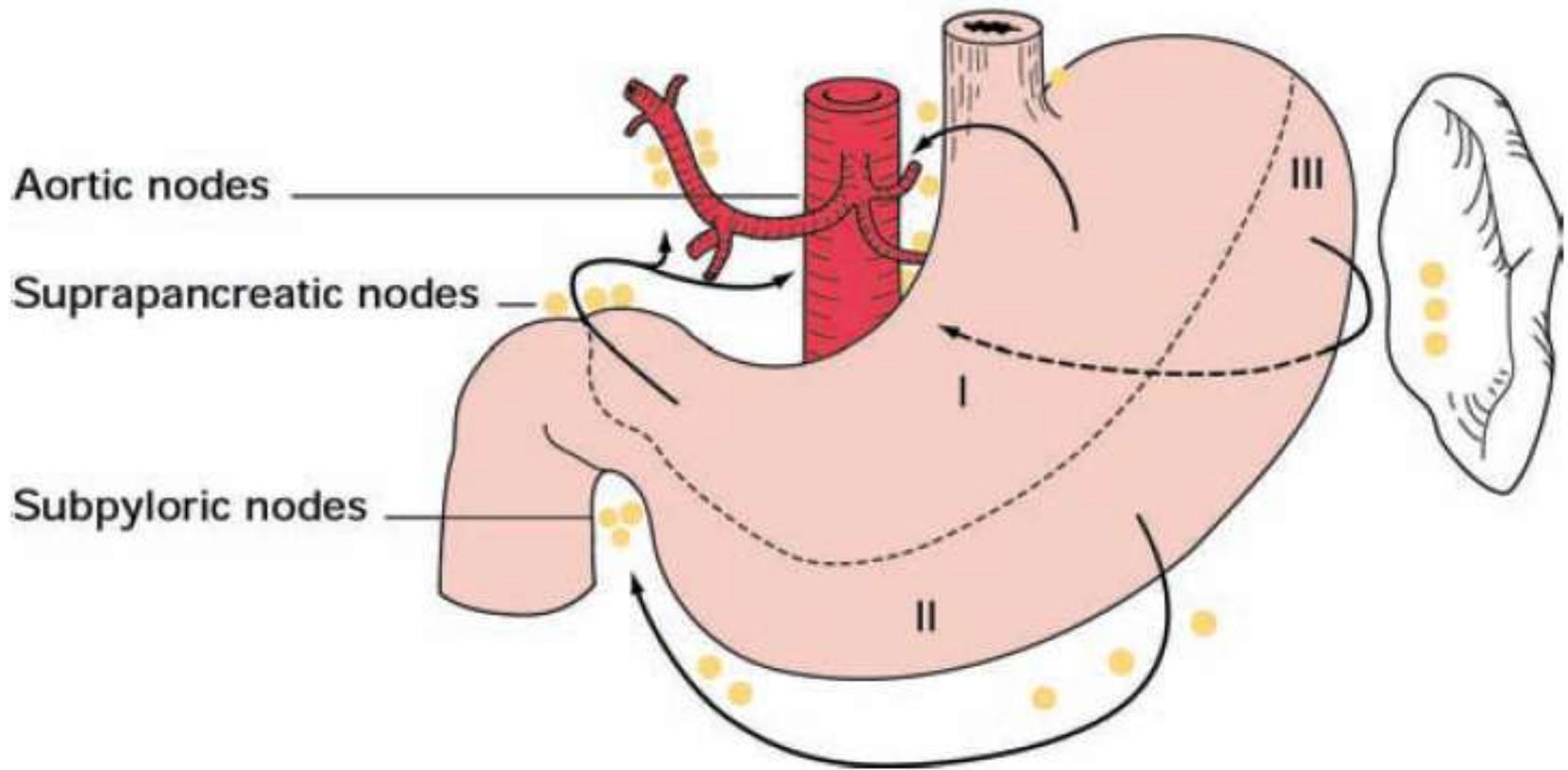
CI-DESSUS : LYMPHATIQUES DE L'ESTOMAC

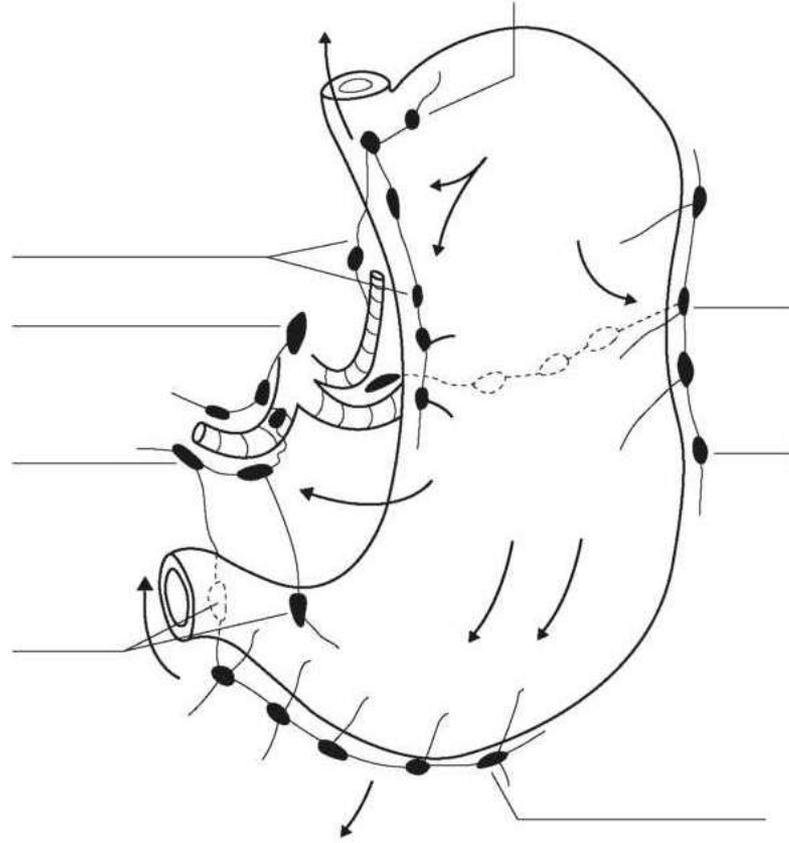
4 territoires

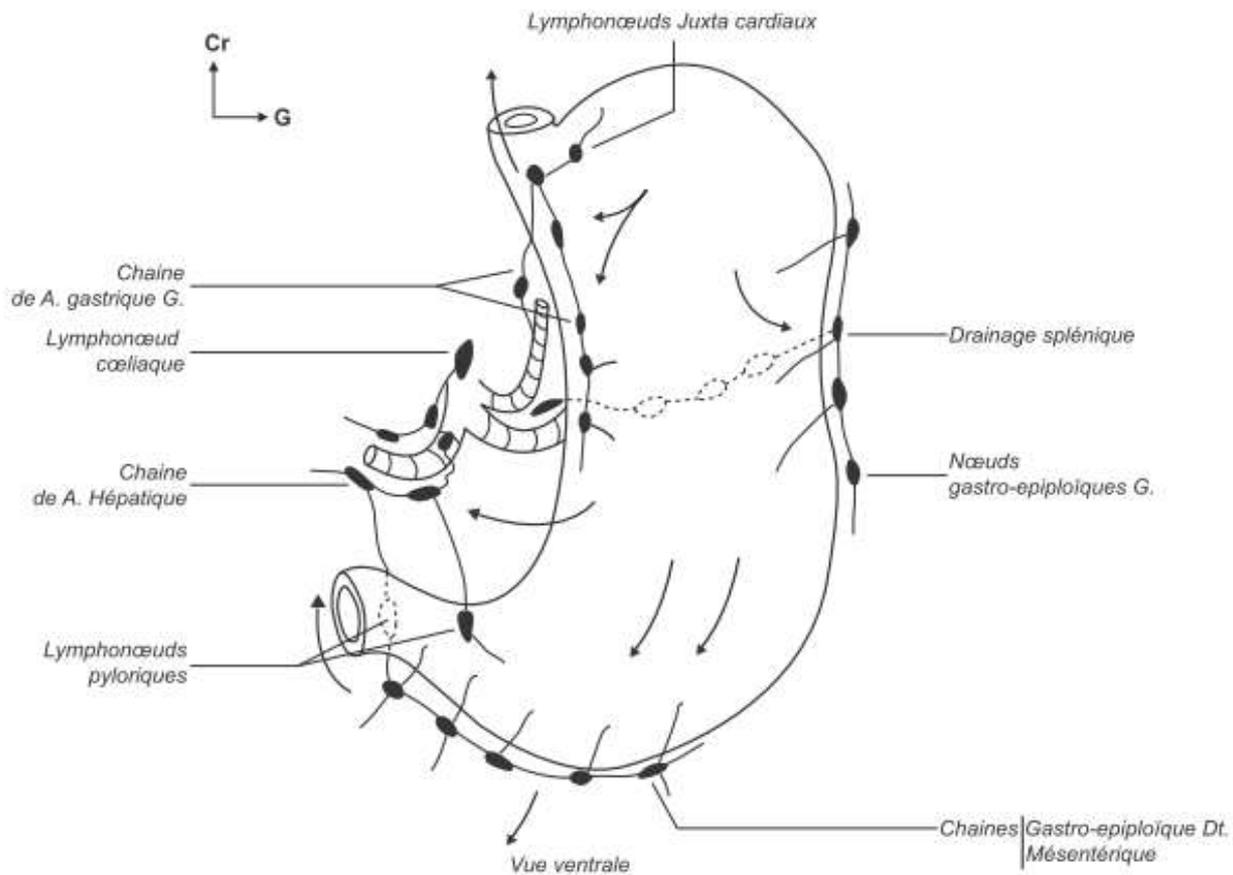
- . Splénique (en bleu), 2. Gastro-épiploïque droit (vert)
- . Gastrique gauche (orange) 4. Gastrique droit & Pylorique (rose)

Circulation Lymphatique



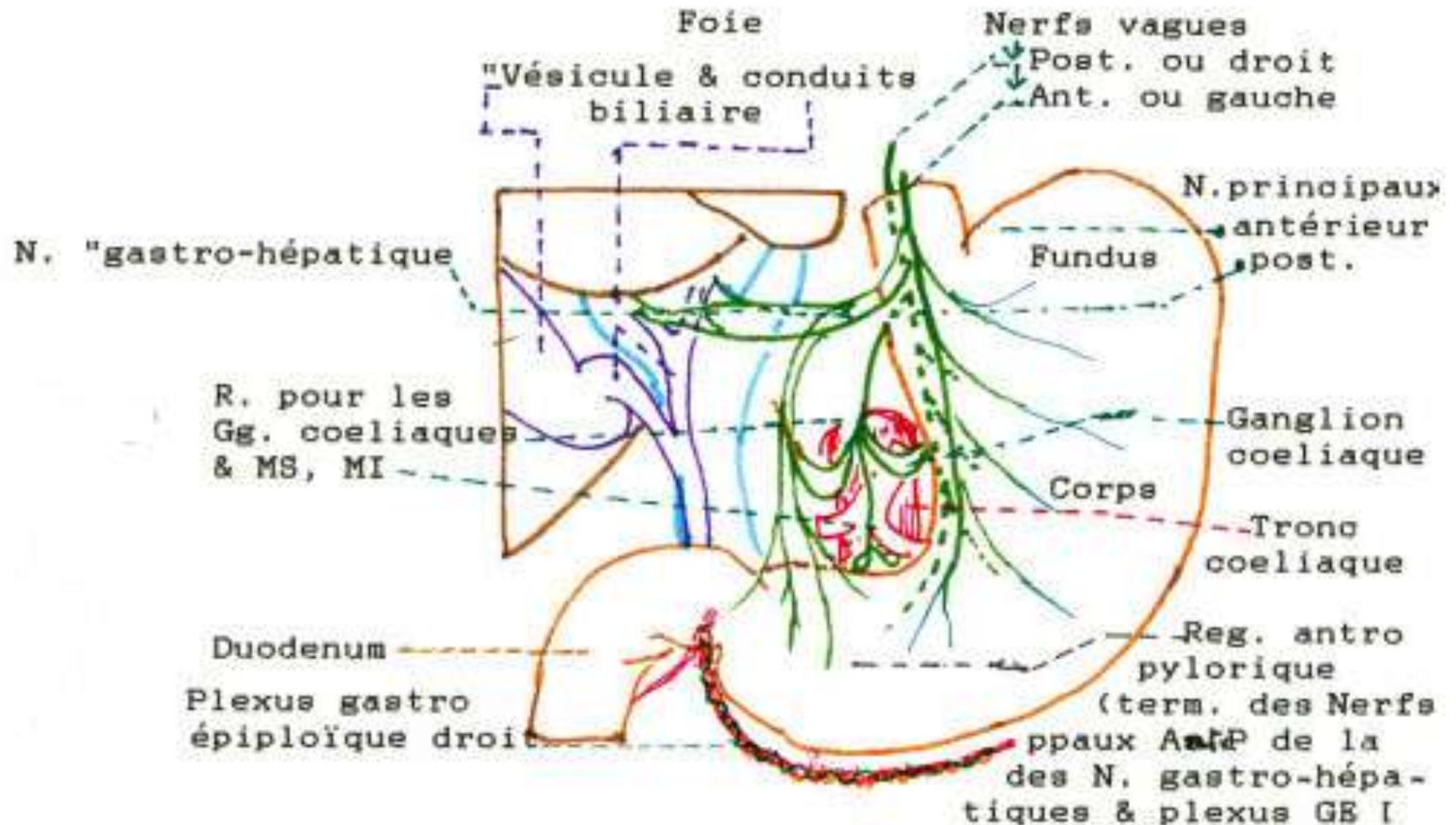


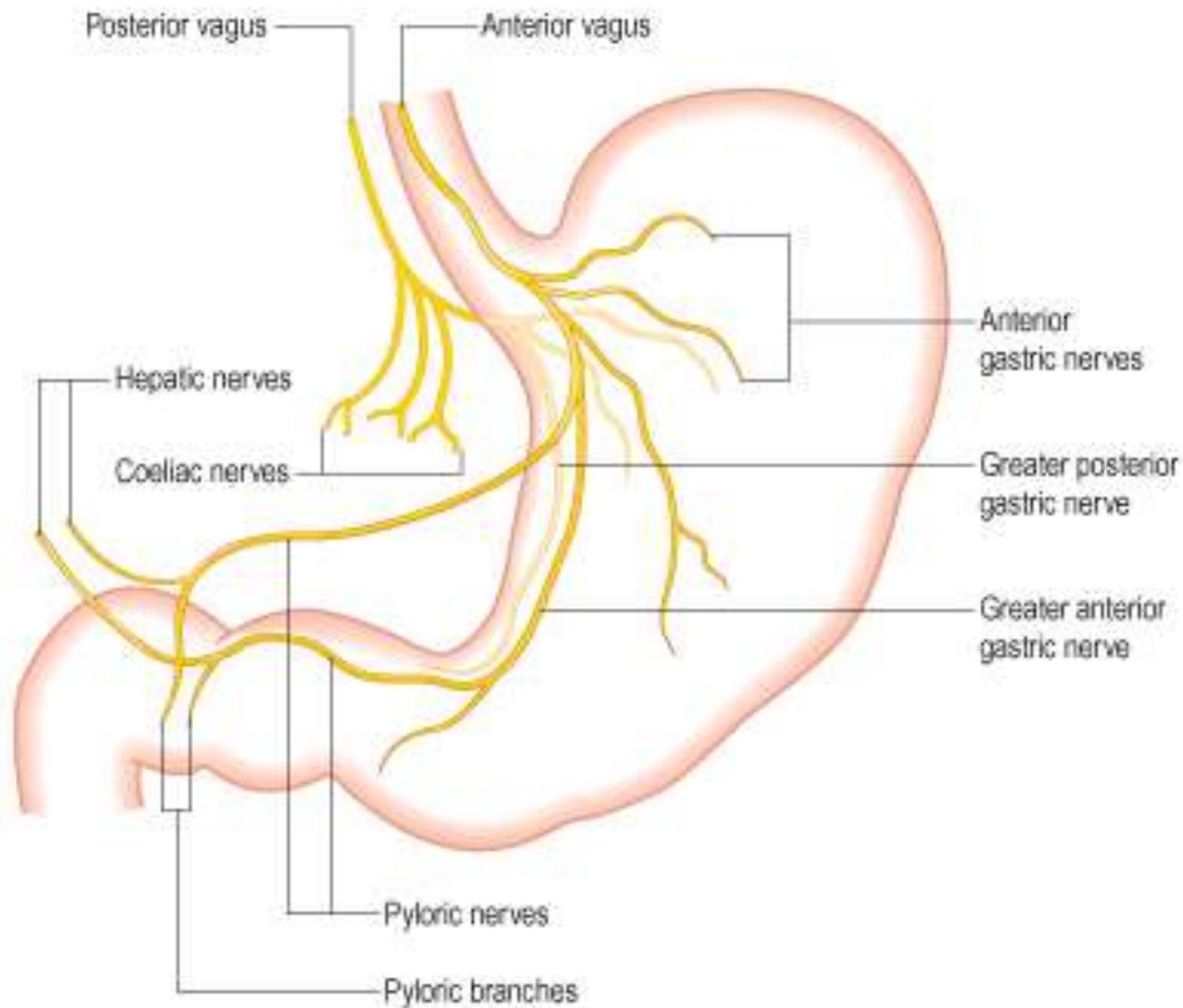




Vascularisation lymphatique de l'estomac

Nerfs de l'estomac





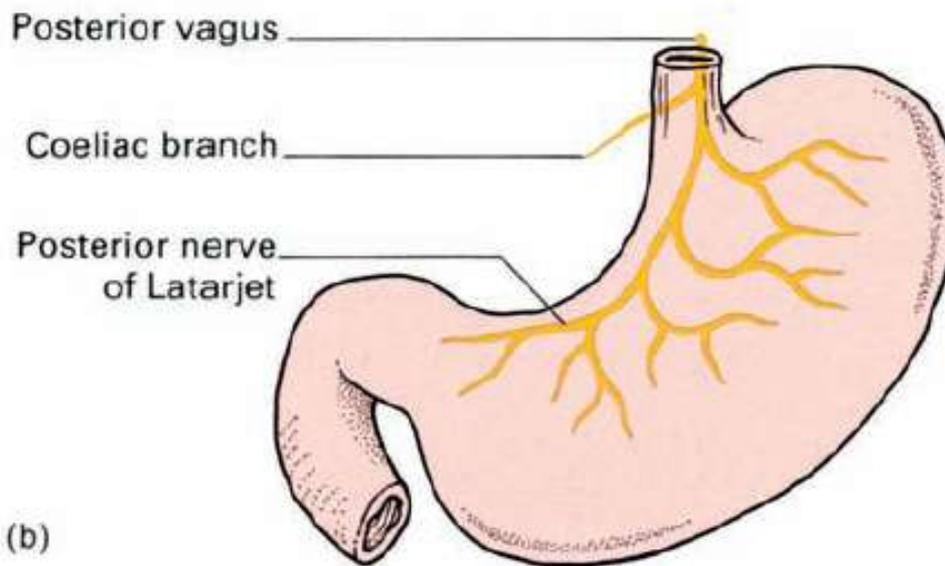
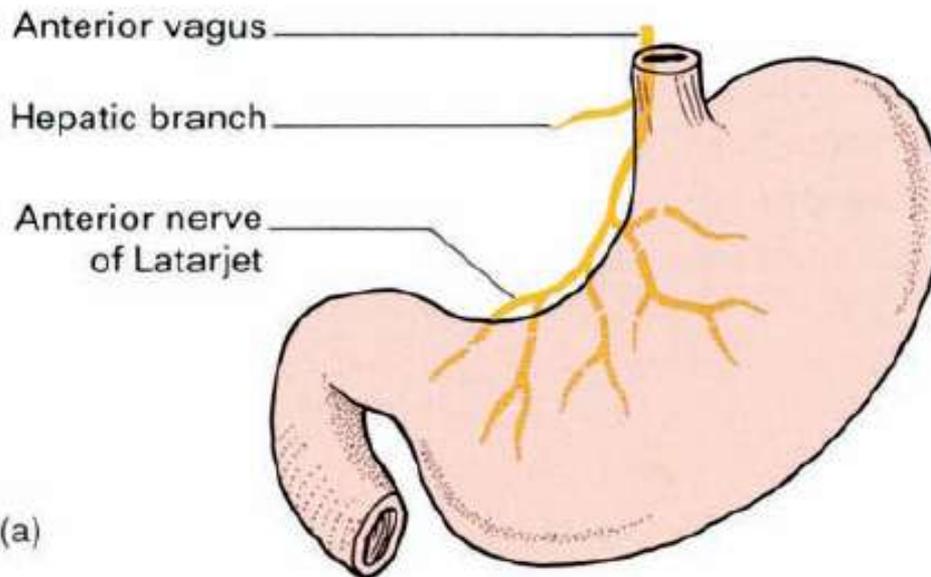
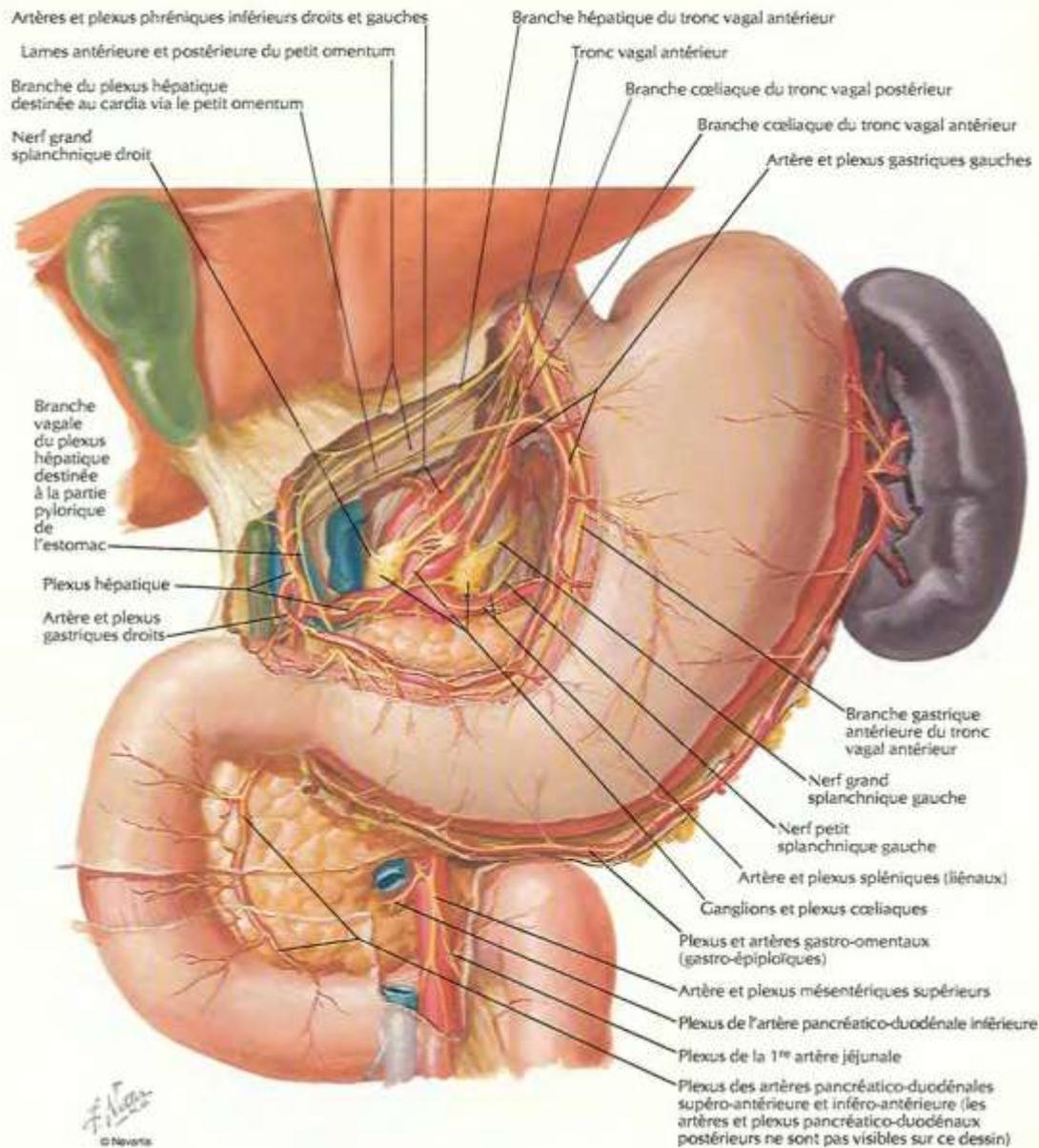
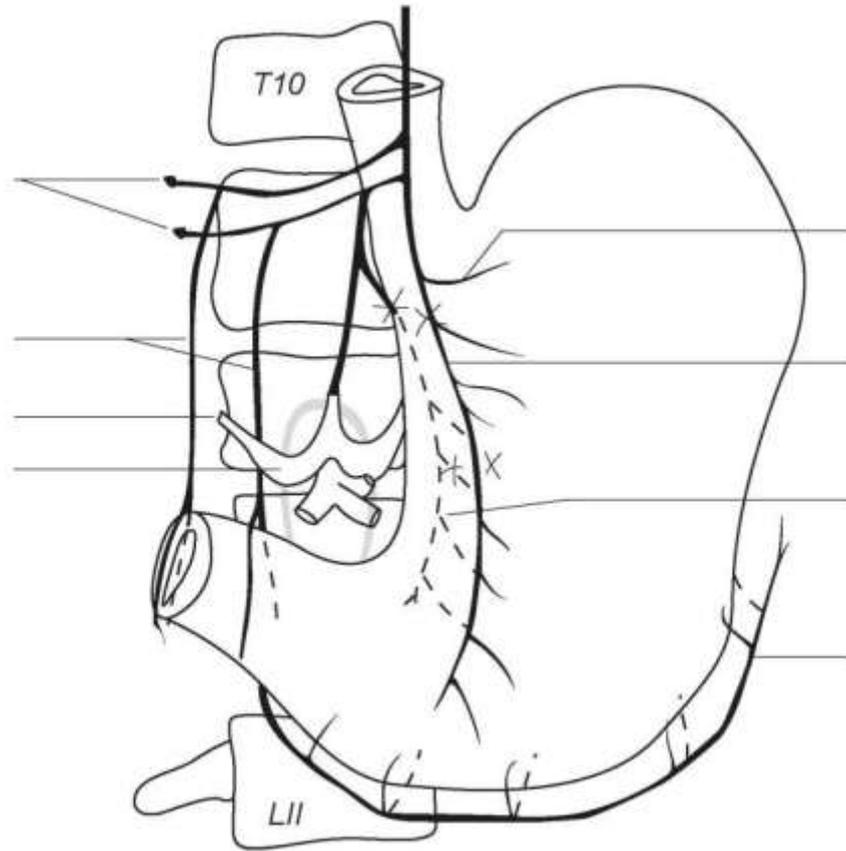


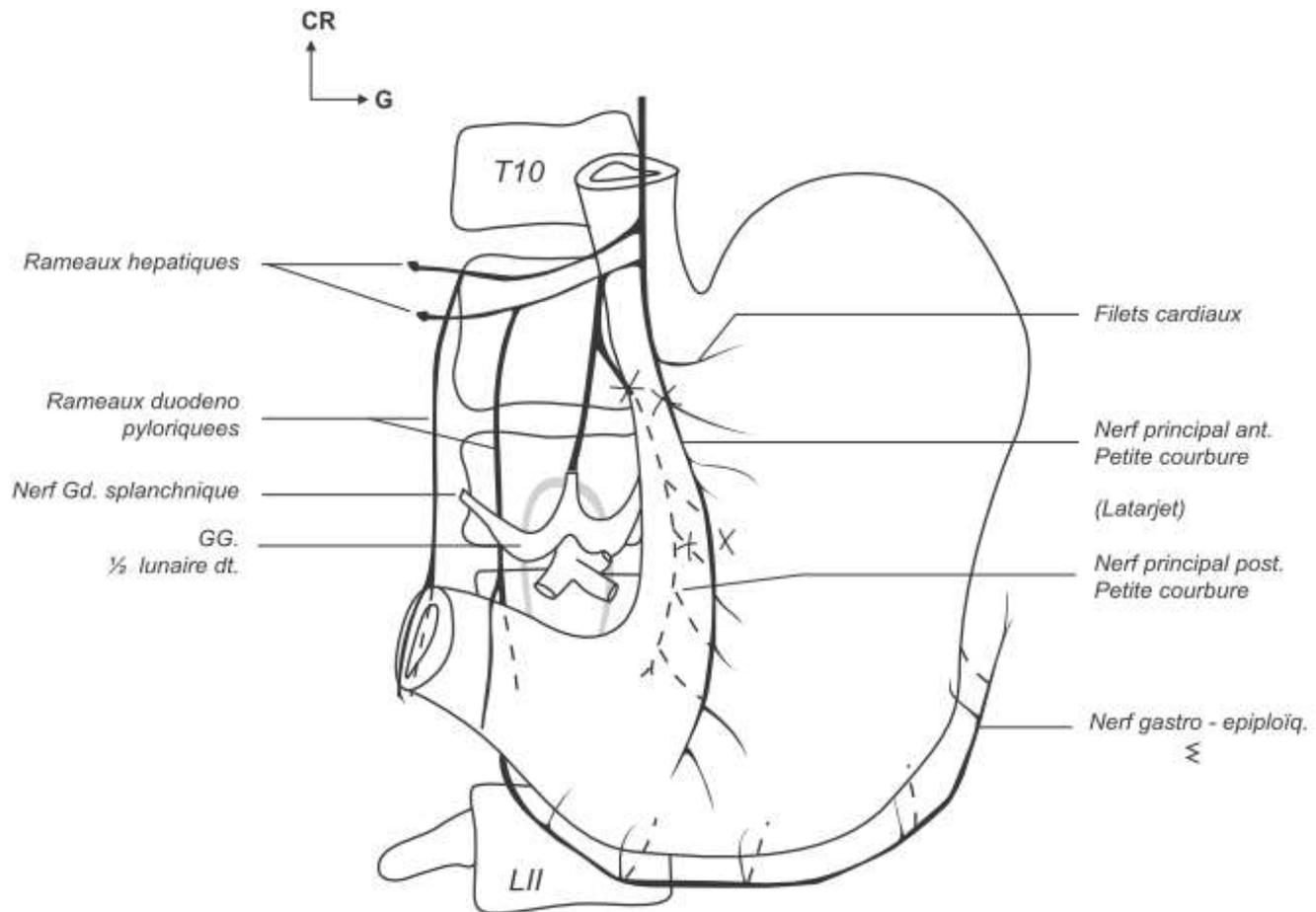
Fig. 55 The vagal supply to the stomach:
(a) anterior vagus;
(b) posterior vagus.

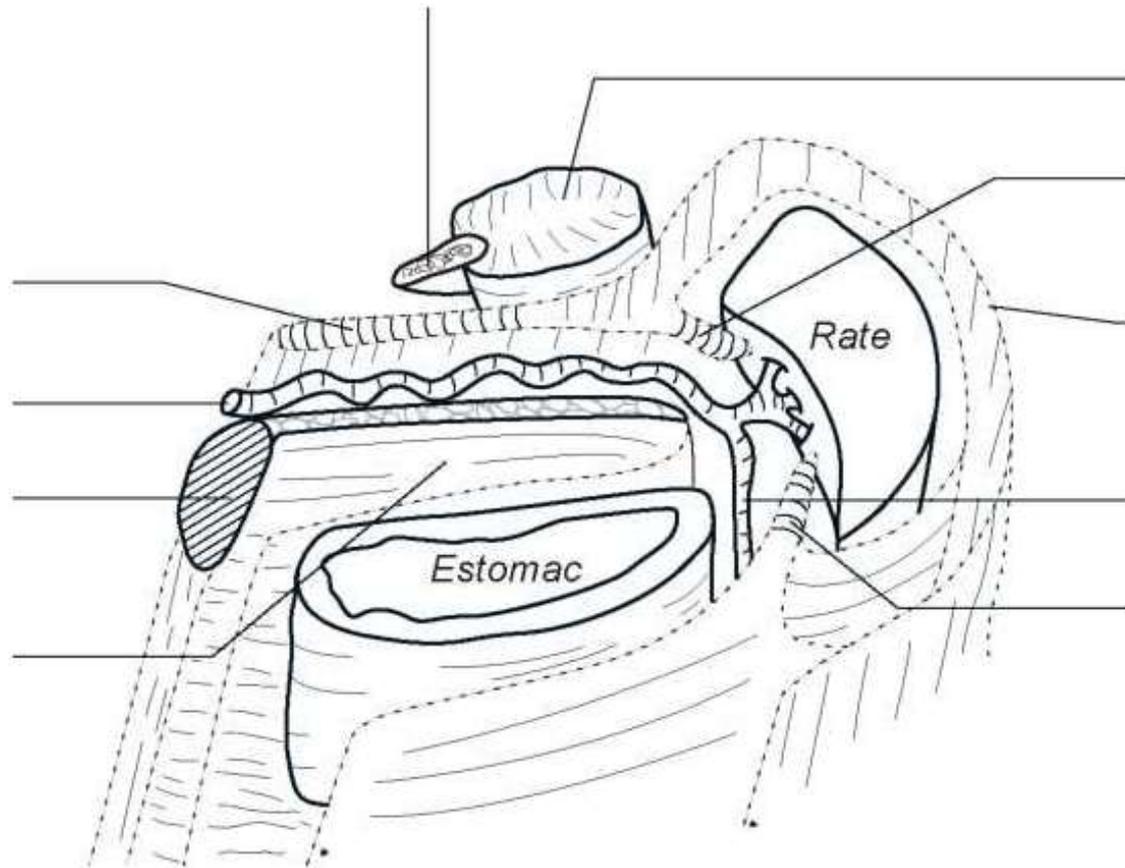
Nerfs de l'estomac et du duodénum

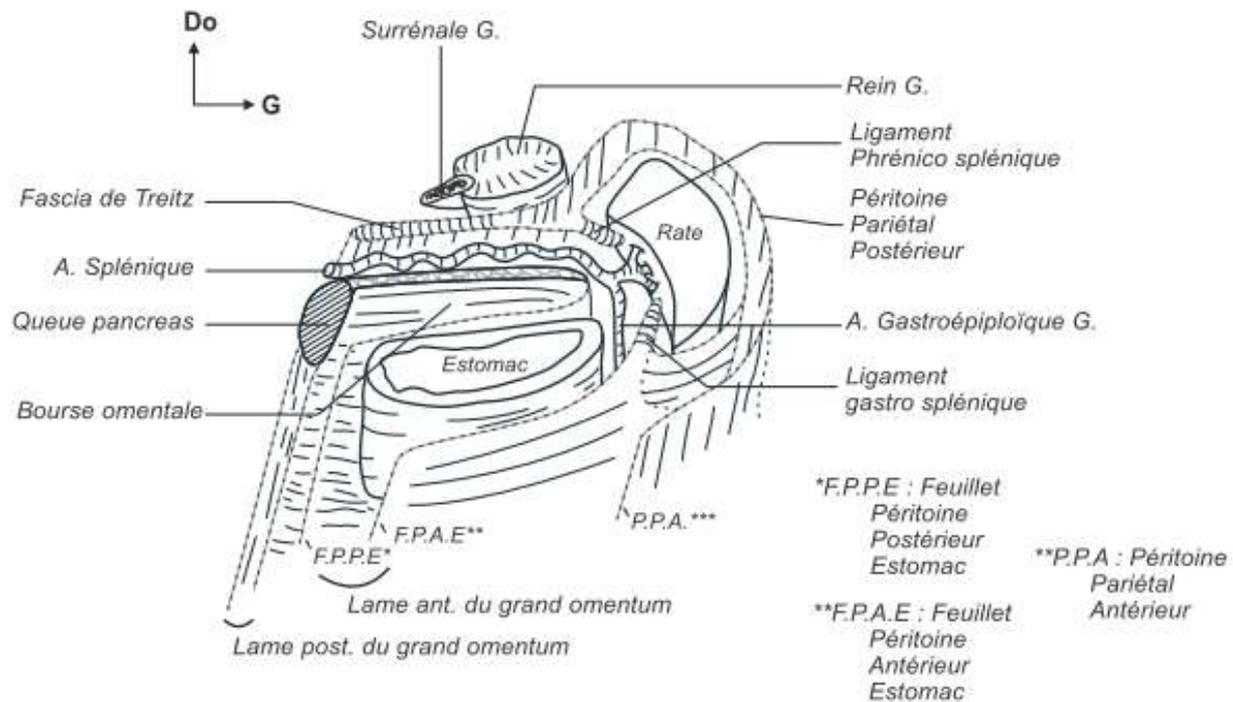
VOIR AUSSI LA PLANCHE 152

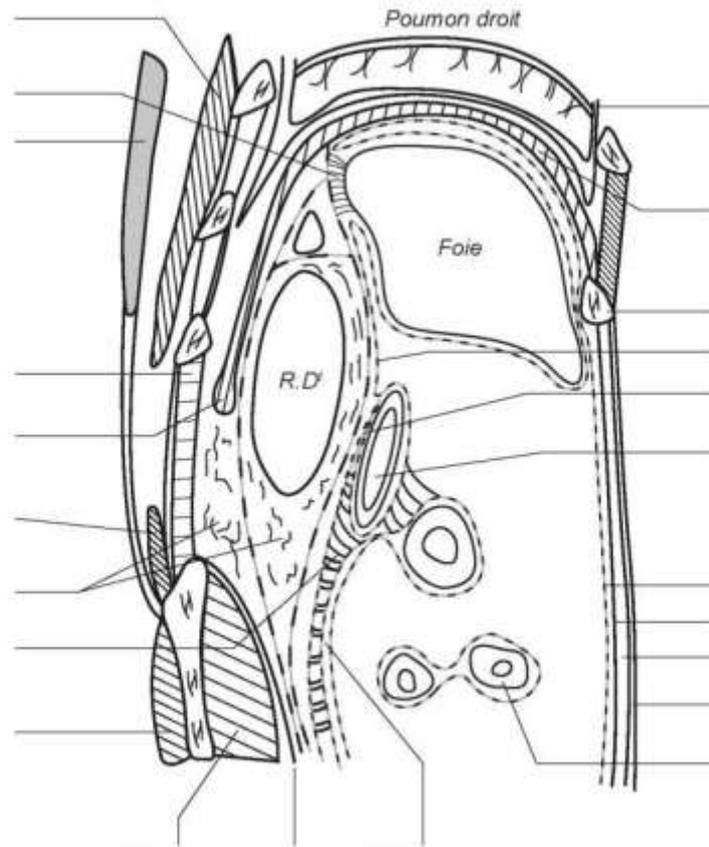


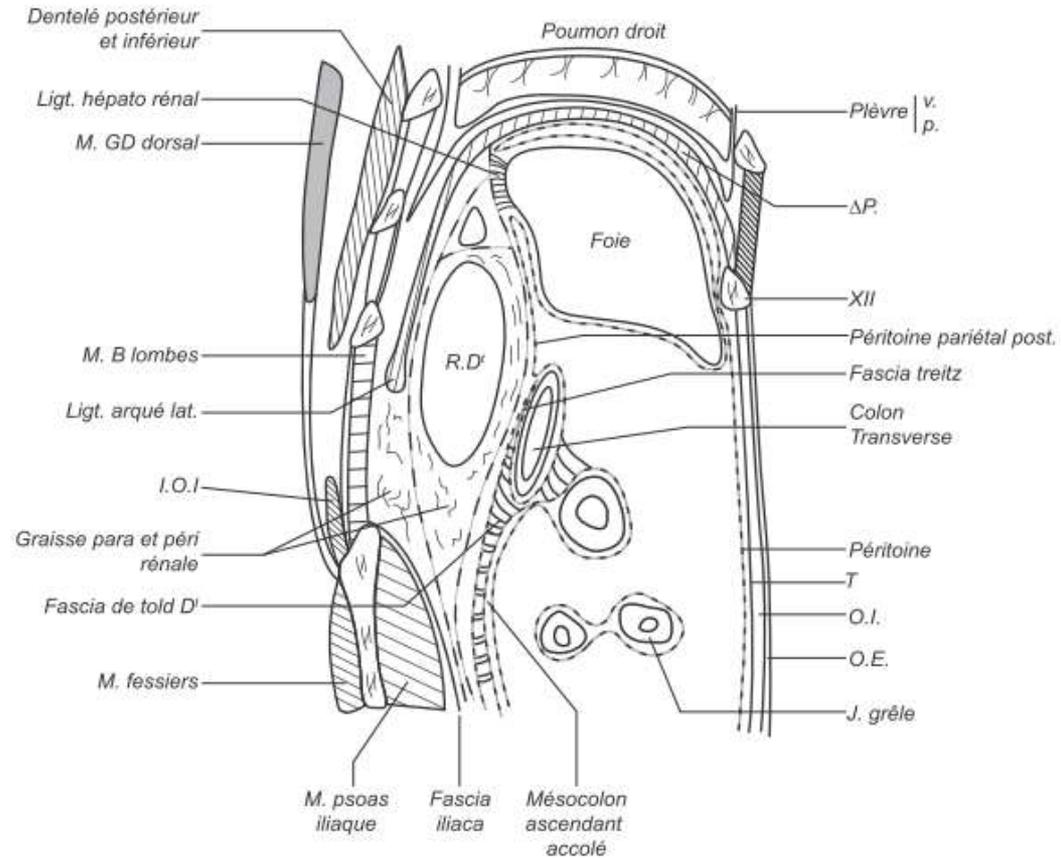




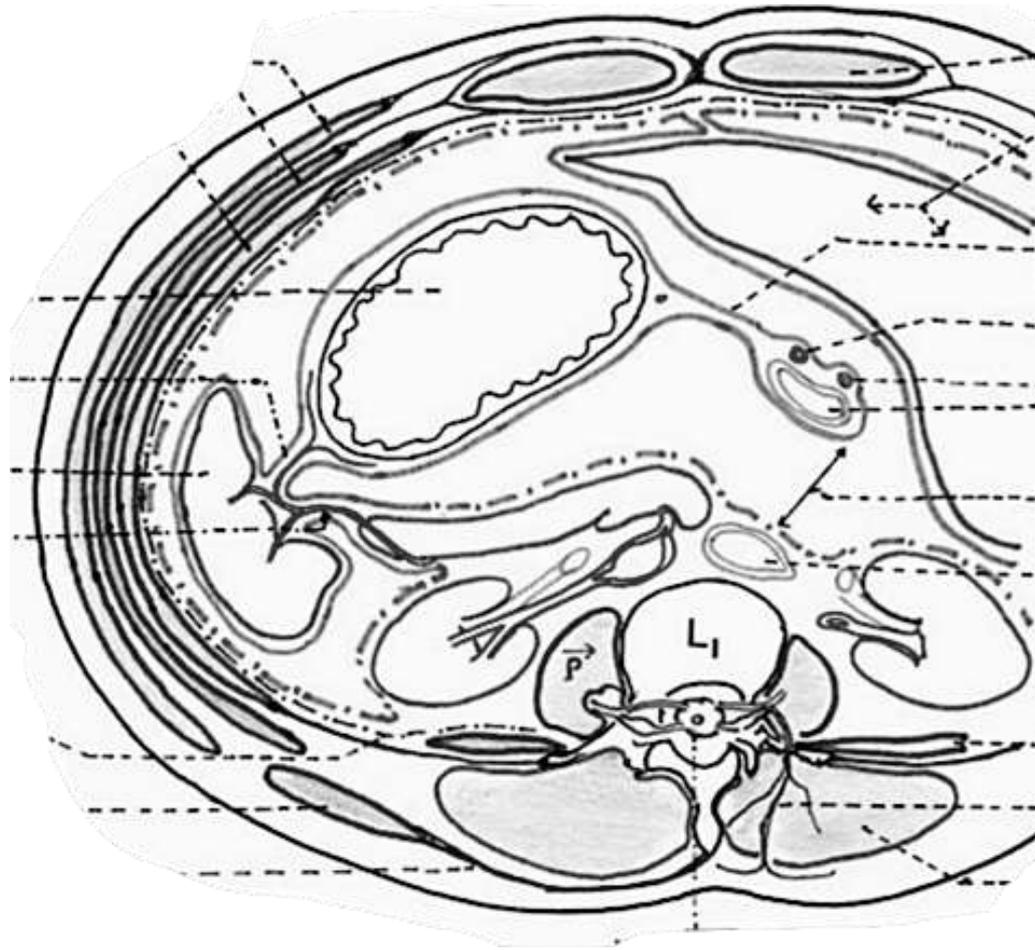






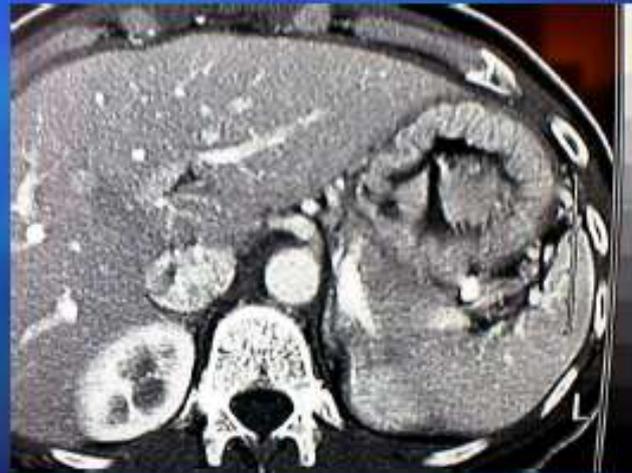
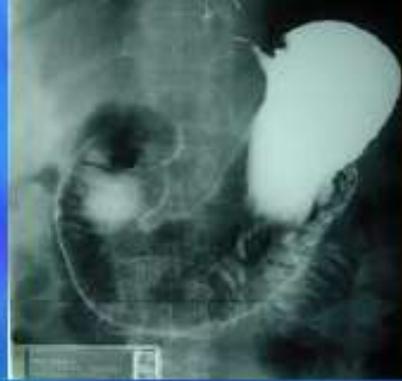


Rapports avec organes voisins



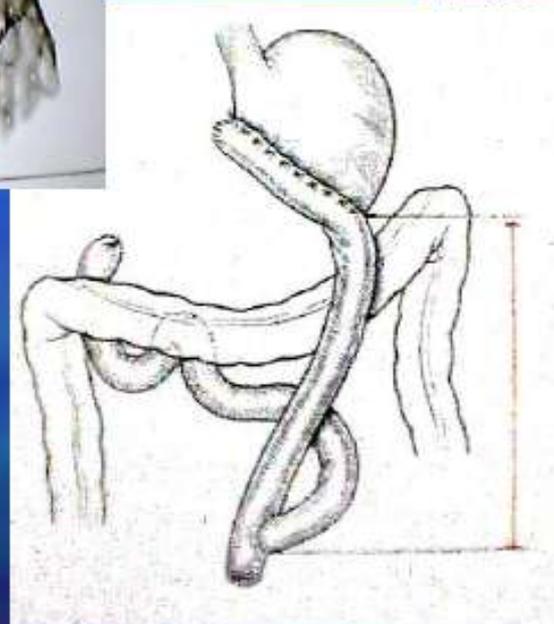
Applications pratiques

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

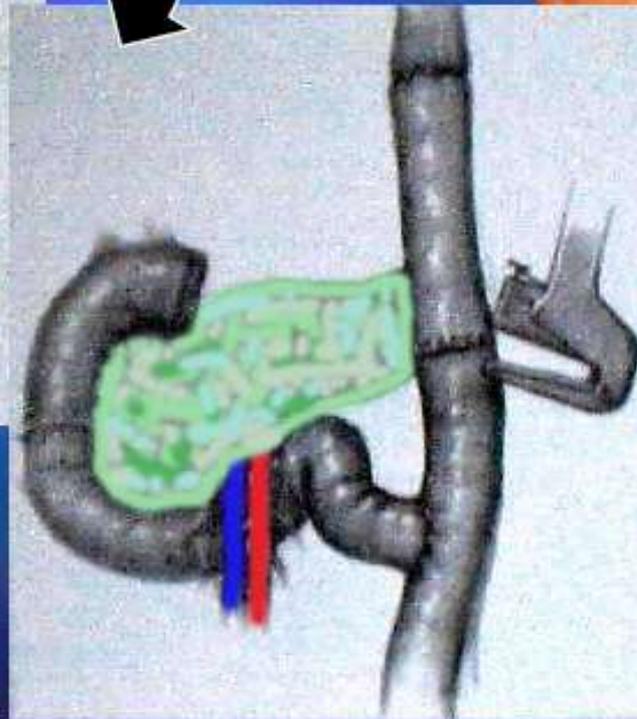
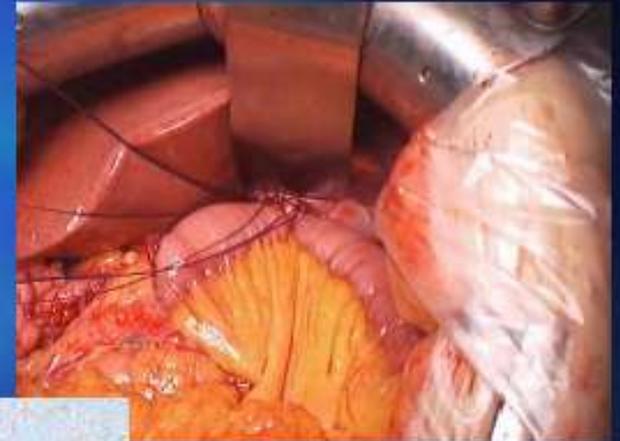
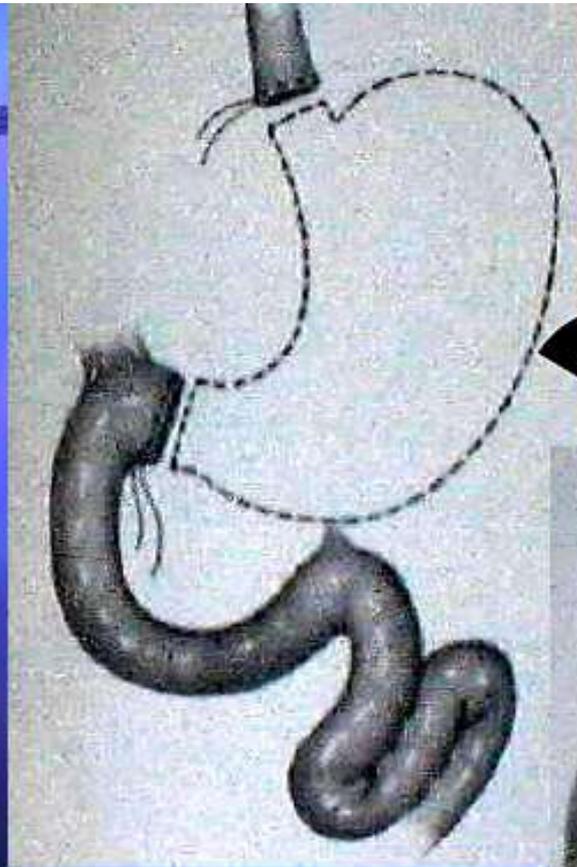


- **Analyse de la région coeliaque sur les clichés de scanner dans les cancers de l'estomac**





**Gastrectomie
Sub totale**



**Gastrectomie
Totale**