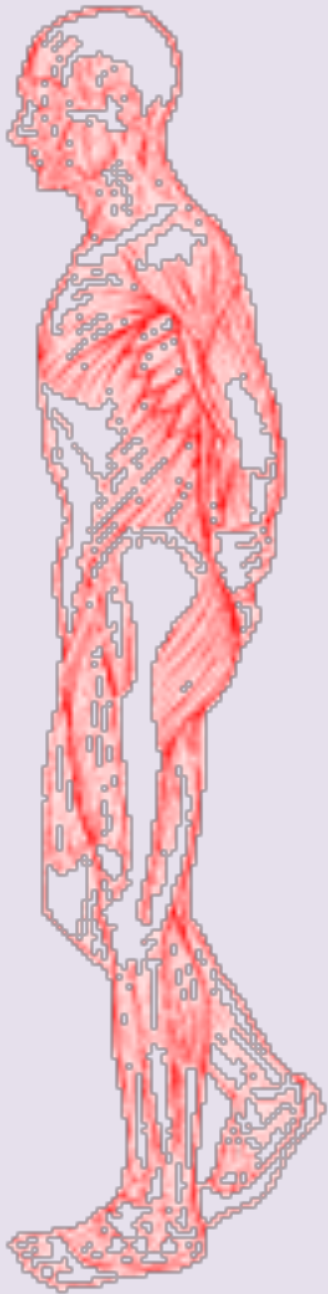
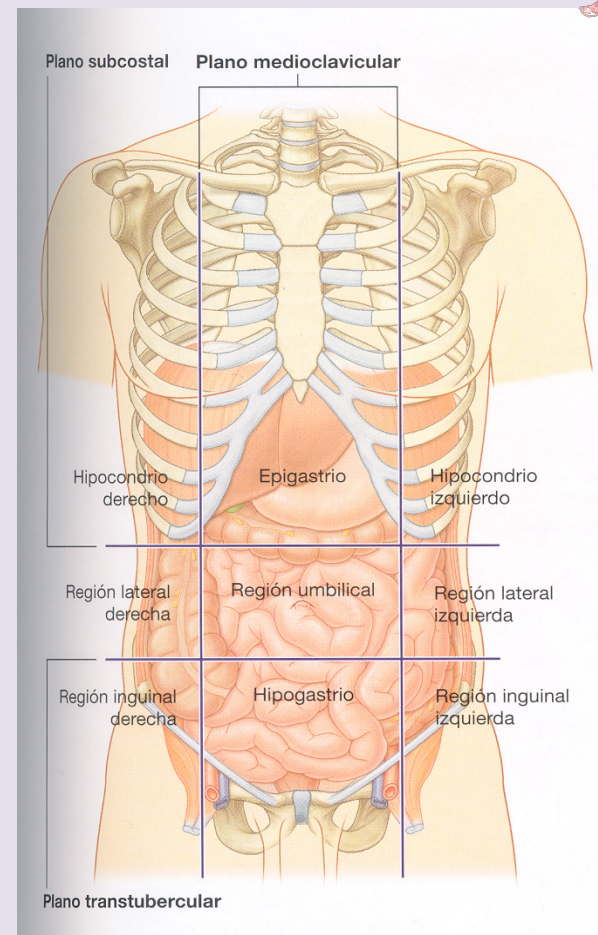
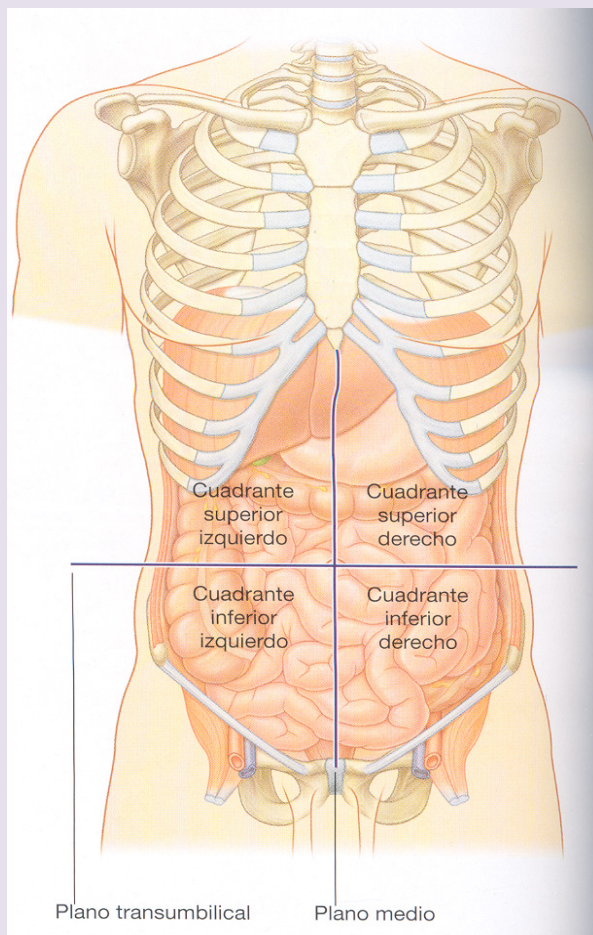
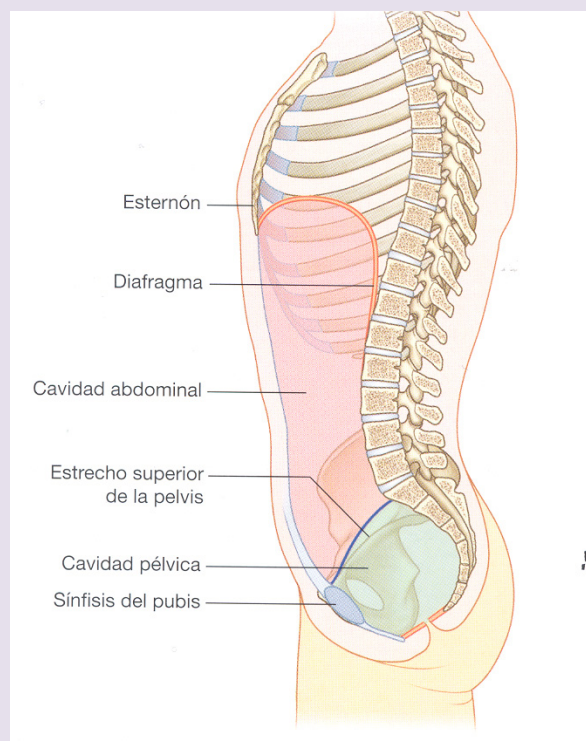




Vísceras Intraperitoneales

Dr. Ignacio de la Cruz Muros
Profesor contratado doctor
Facultad de Medicina

VISCERAS ABDOMINALES

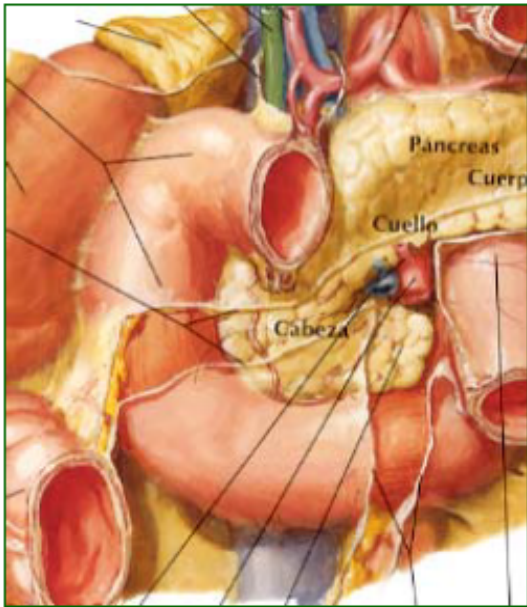


Vísceras intraperitoneales

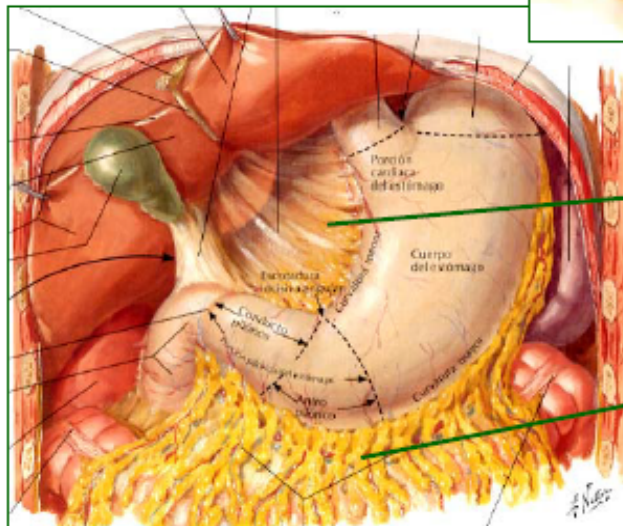
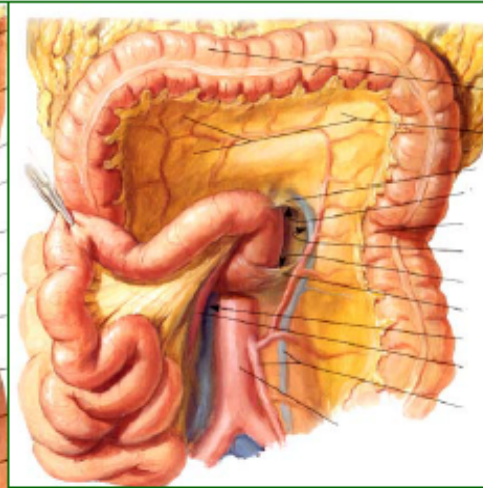
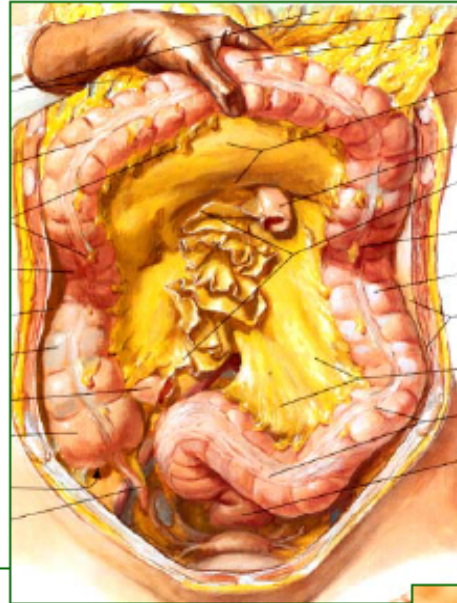
Intestino delgado (yeyuno e ileon)
Intestino grueso (ciego y colon)
Estómago

Mesos: mesenterio y mesocolon

Fascias de coalescencias

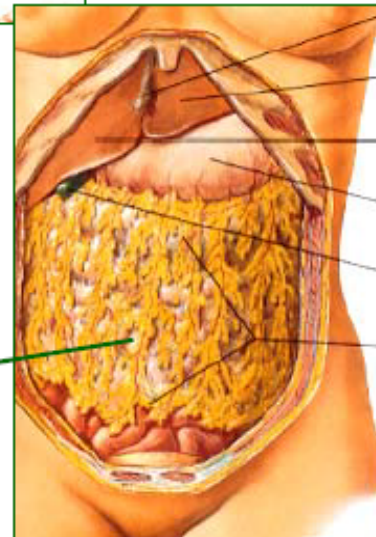


Peritoneo: parietal y visceral



Epíplon superior
→ (menor)

Epíplon inferior
(mayor)

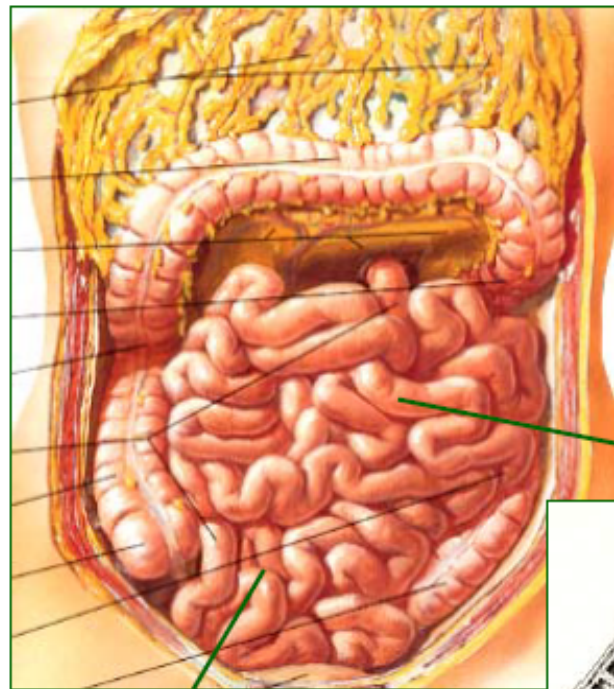


Fosas
mesocólica-mesentéricas

Ranuras parietocólicas



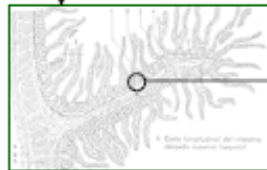
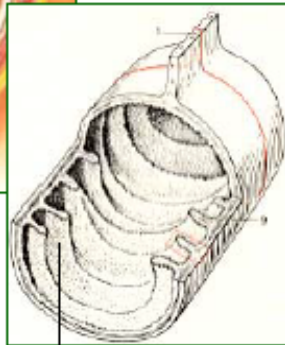
Vísceras intraperitoneales



Yeyuno

Ileon

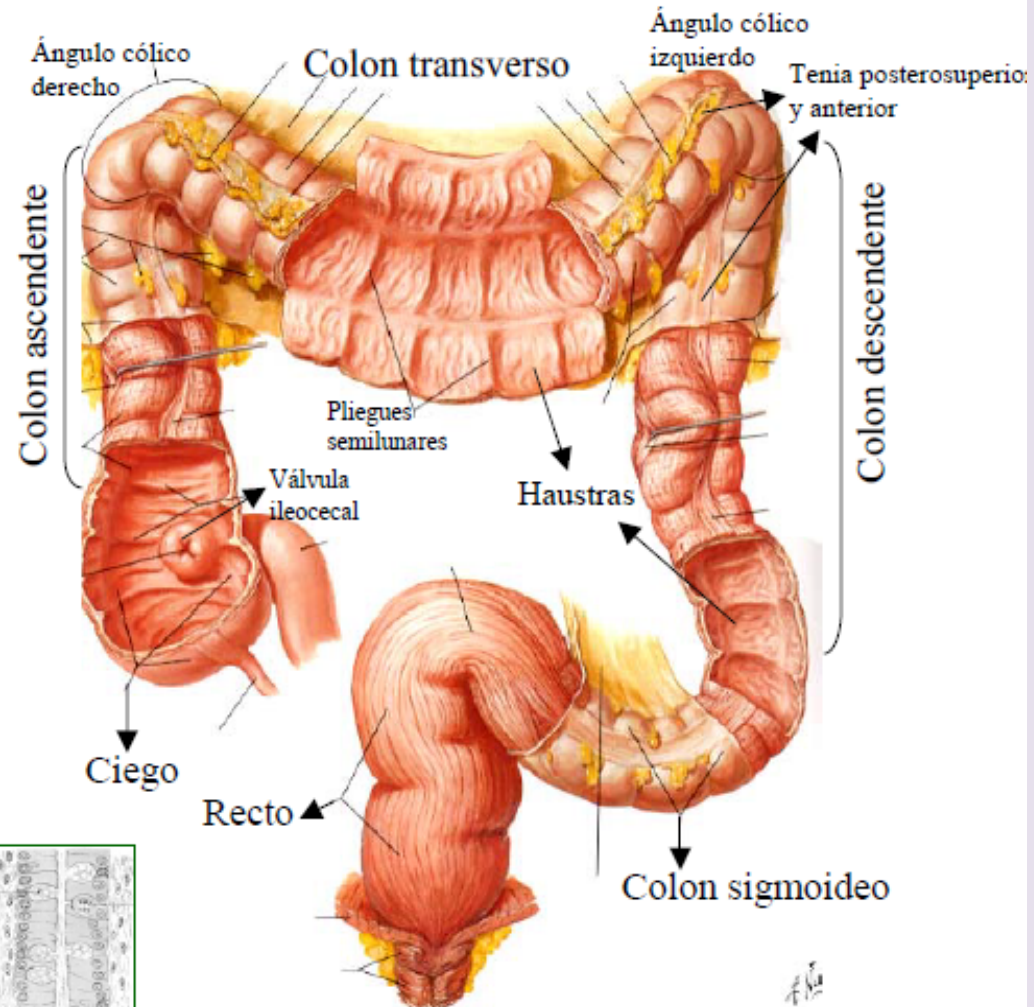
Pliegues
circulares de
Kerckring



Vellosidad

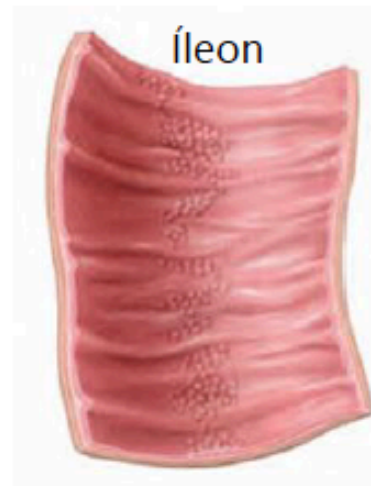


Criptas de Lieberkühn

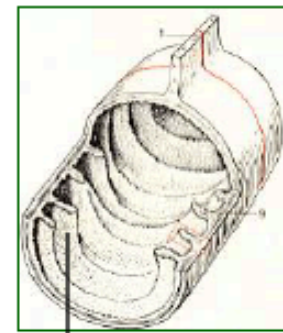




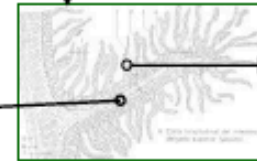
Yeyuno



Íleon



Pliegues
circulares de
Kerckring



Vellosidad



4 niveles de plegamiento:

- Pliegues circulares (Kerckring)
- Vellosidades
- Criptas de Lieberkühn
- Microvellocidades (en los enterocitos)



Espacios intercelulares entre
los enterocitos adyacentes

Borde en cepillo

Cél. absortivas o
enterocitos
(microvellocidades)

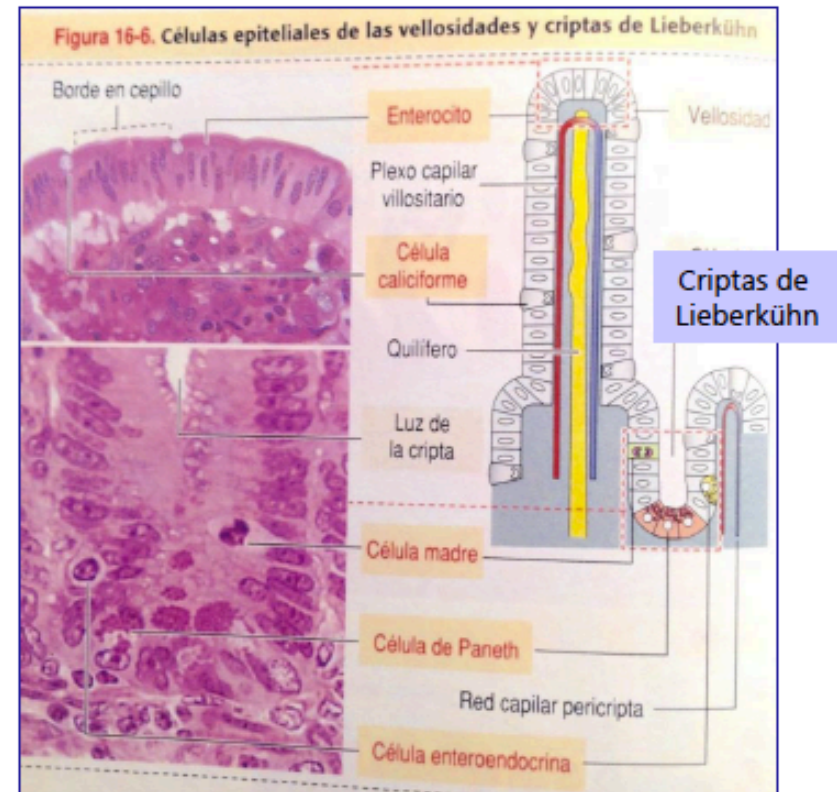


Figura 16-6. Células epiteliales de las vellosidades y criptas de Lieberkühn

Borde en cepillo

Enterocito

Vellosidad

Plexo capilar
villositario

Célula
caliciforme

Criptas de
Lieberkühn

Quilífero

Luz de
la cripta

Célula madre

Célula de Paneth

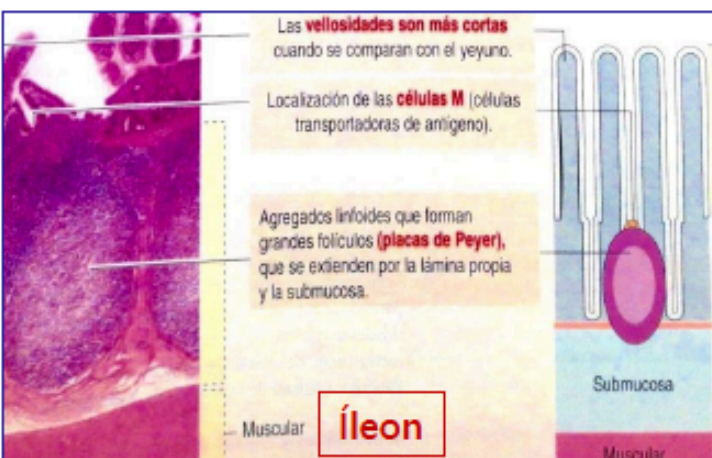
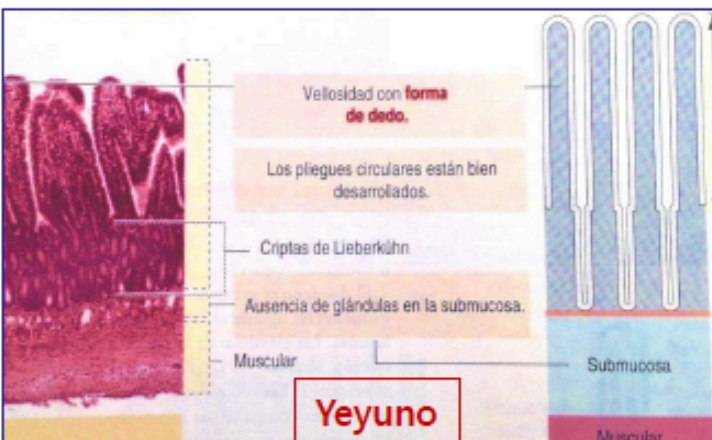
Red capilar pericripta

Célula enteroendocrina

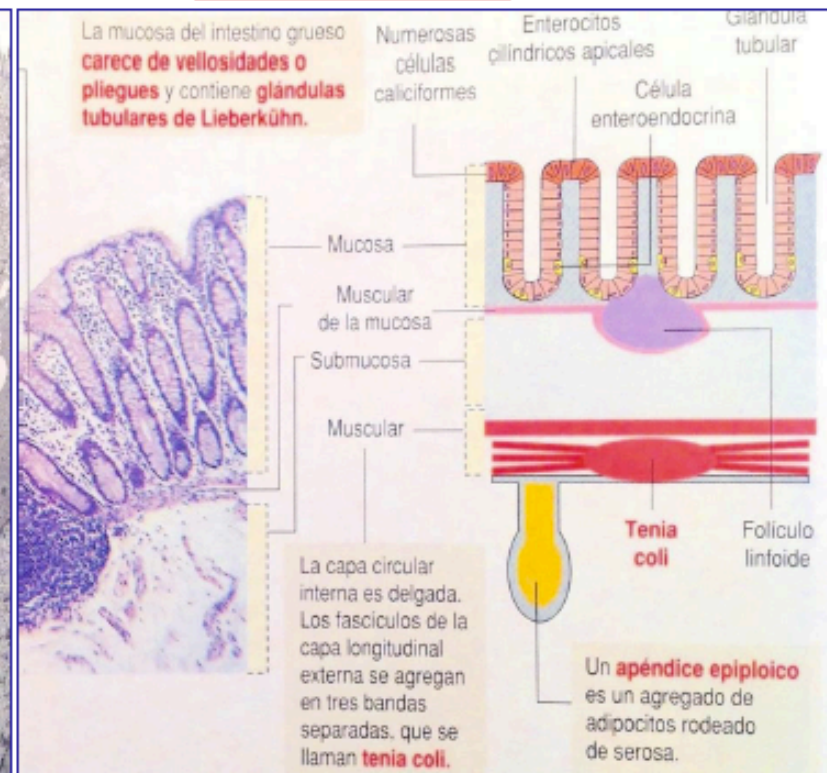
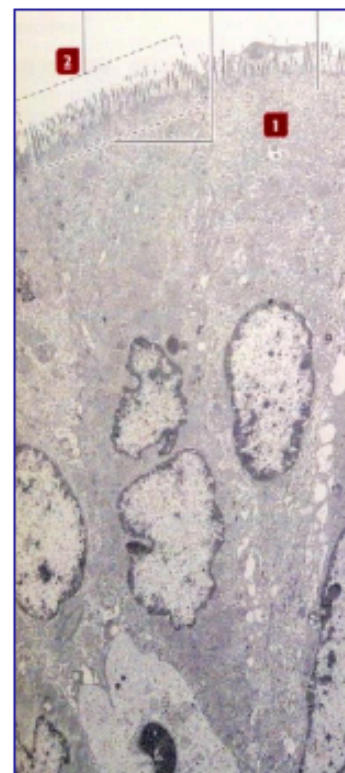


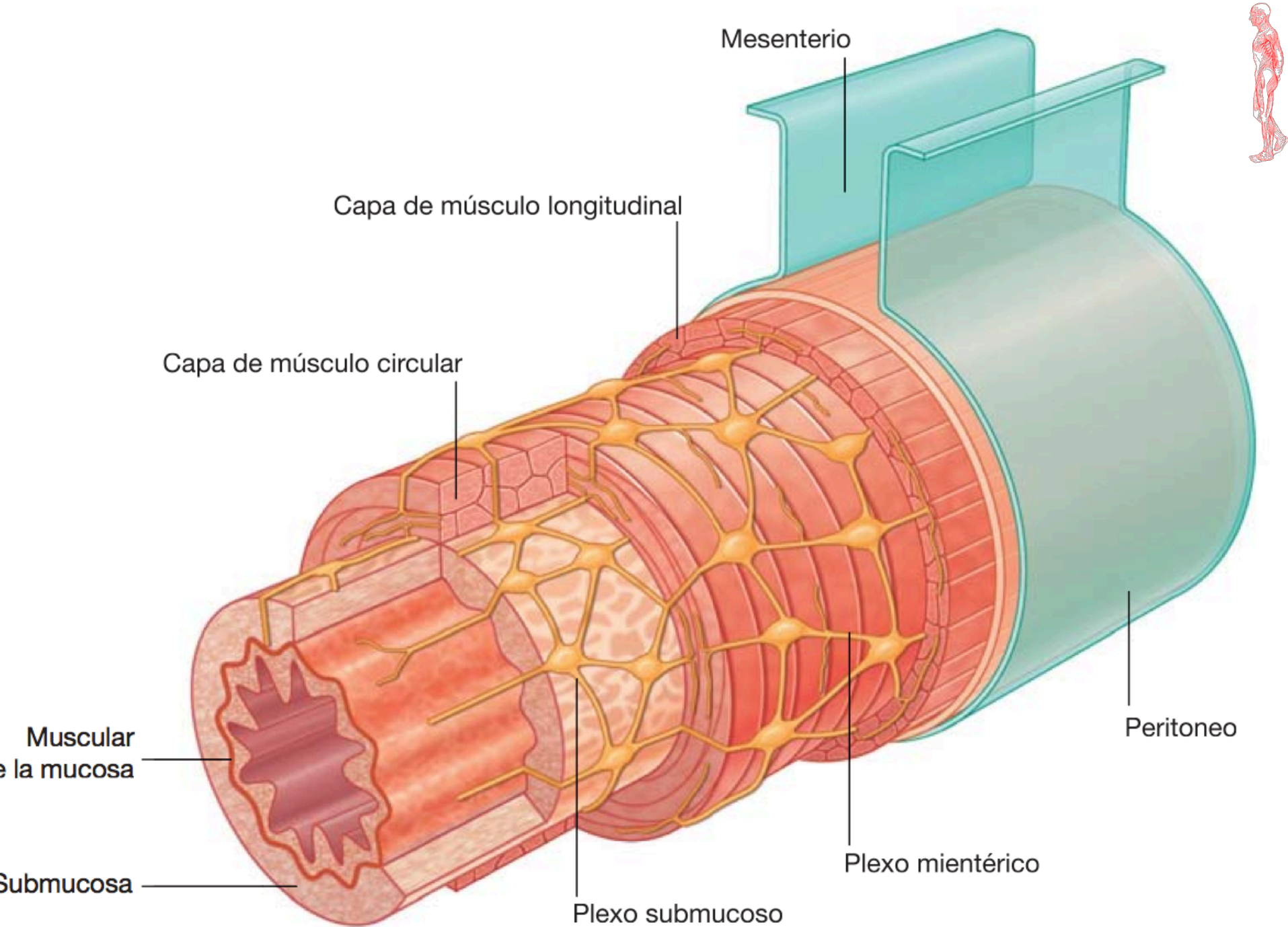
Duodeno: glándulas de Brunner (secreción alcalina), velloc. cortas.
Yeyuno: c. de Paneth (defensa), velloc. largas.
Íleon: placas de Peyer (agregados linfoides), velloc. cortas.

Intestino grueso: No pliegues de Kerckring ni vellosidades, microvellosidades cortas, fol. linfoides.
Absorción de agua y iones (sensible a mineralocorticoides)

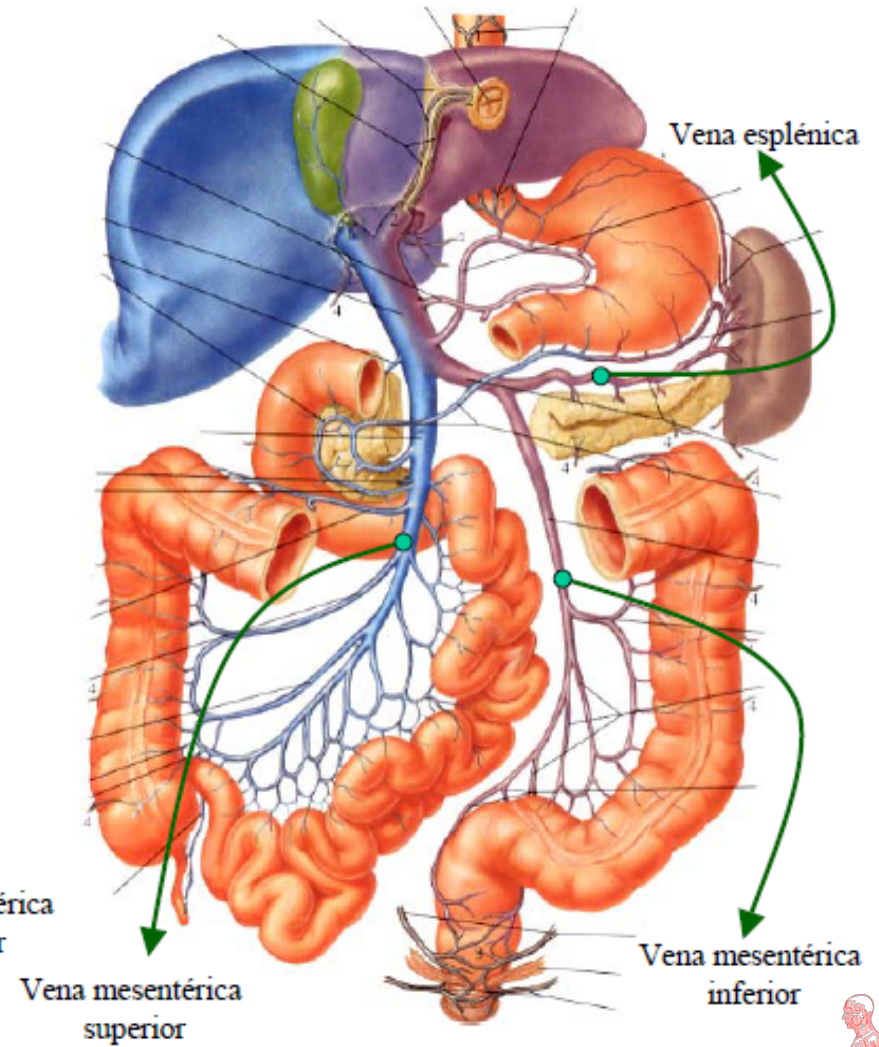
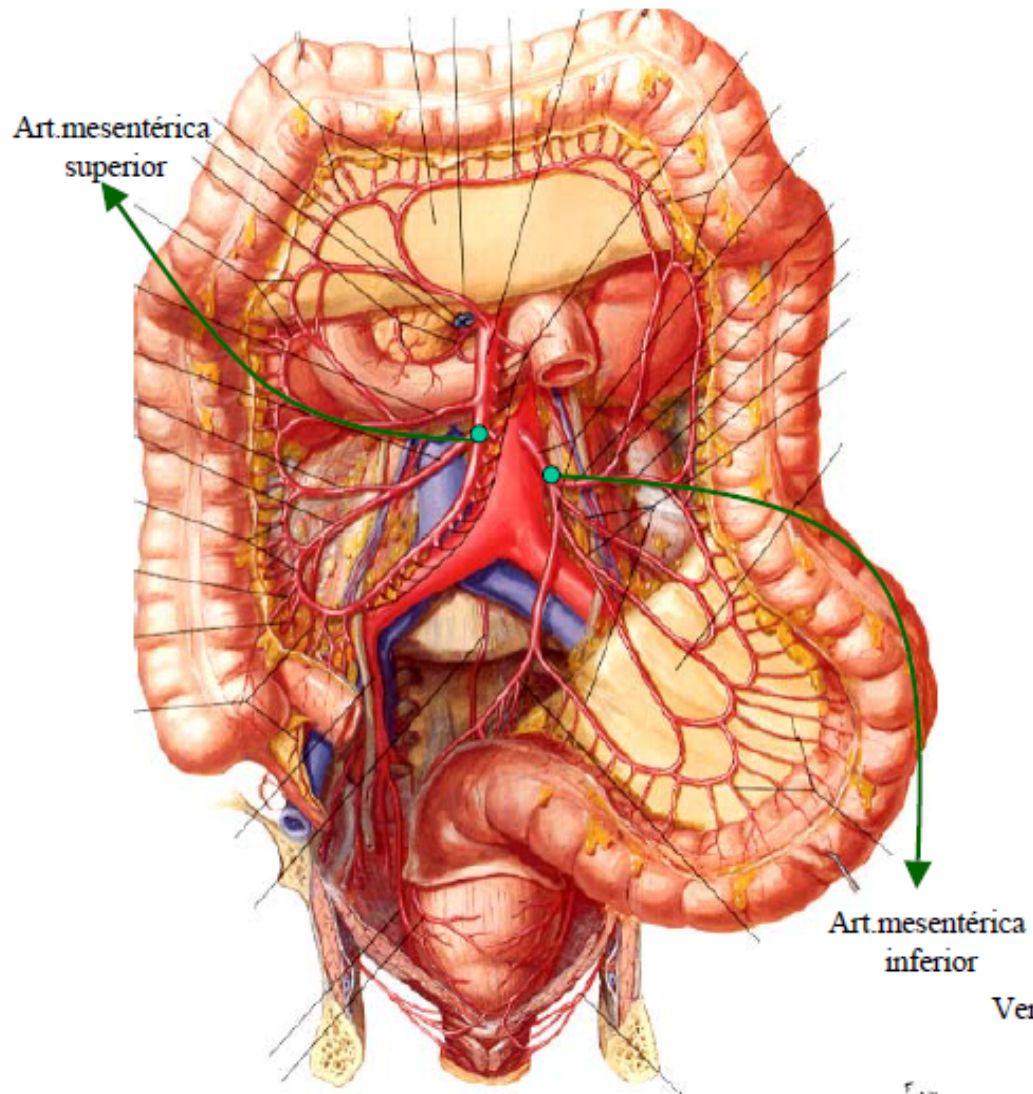


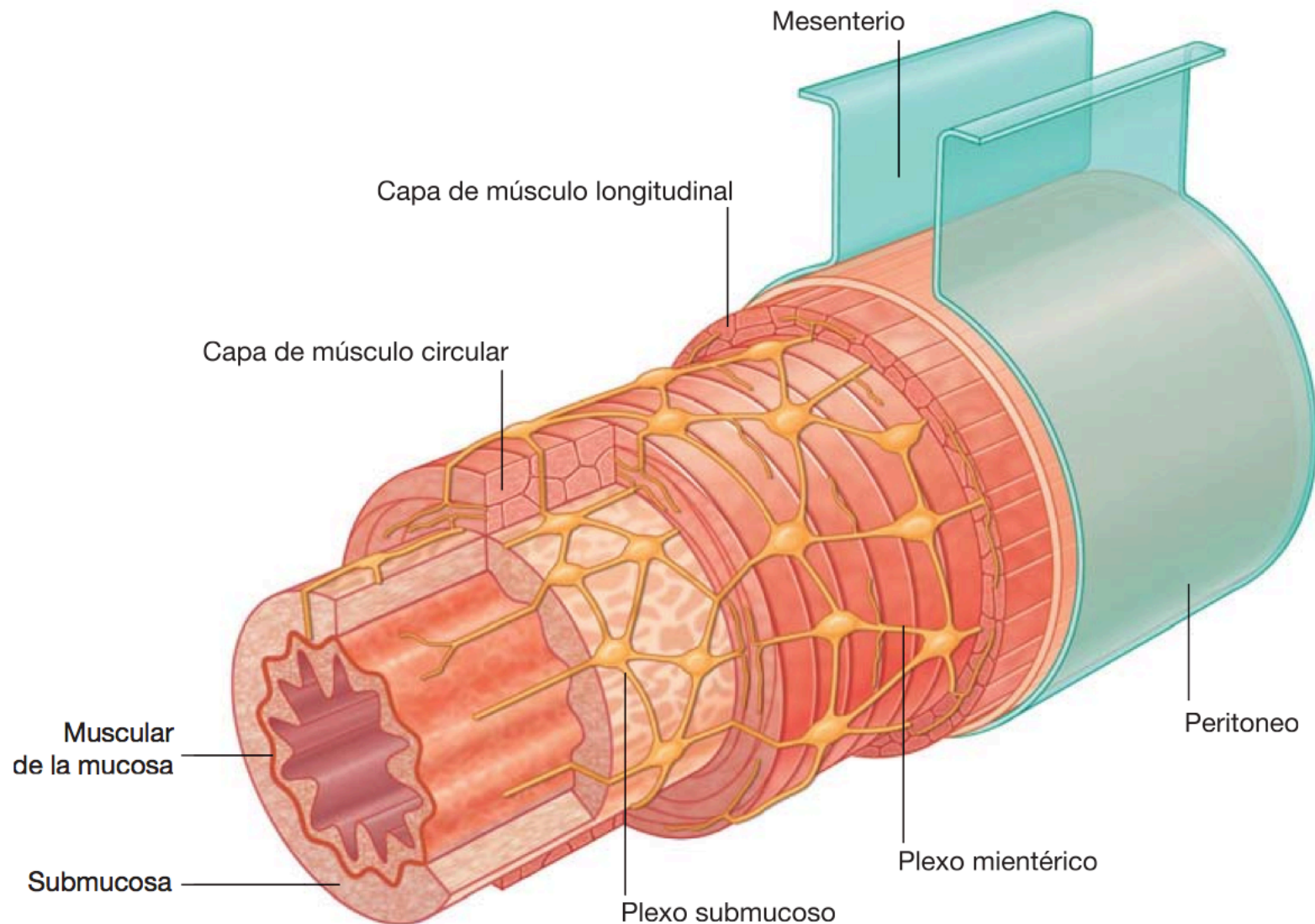
Intestino grueso





Irrigación



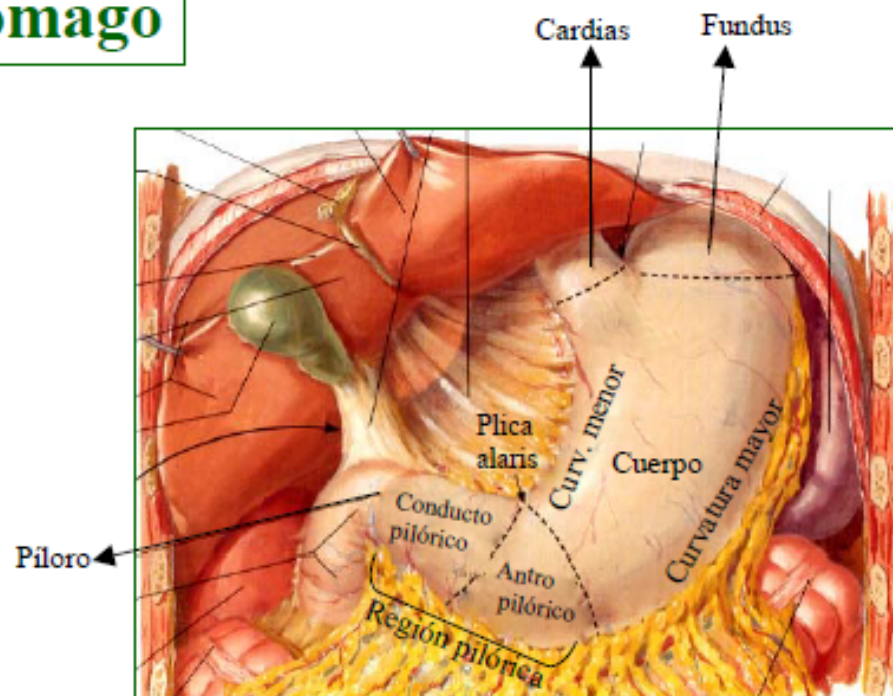
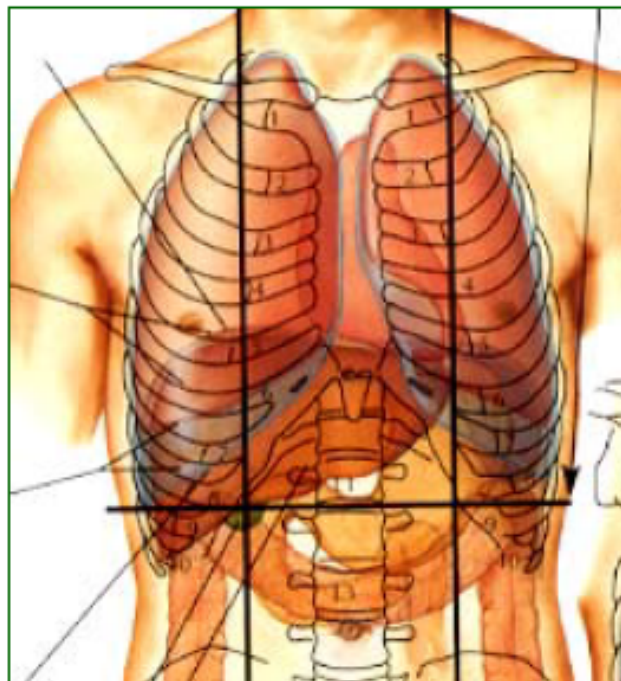


NERVIO VAGO

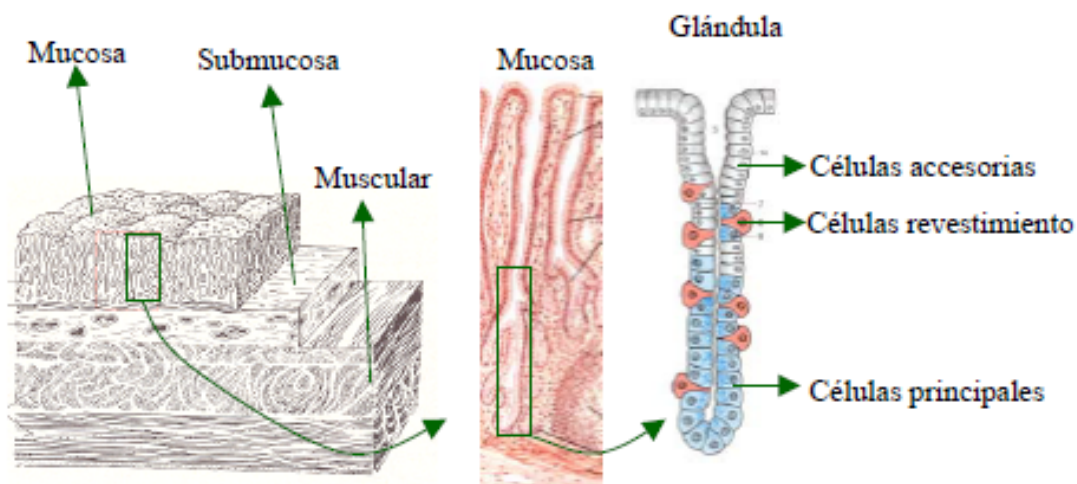
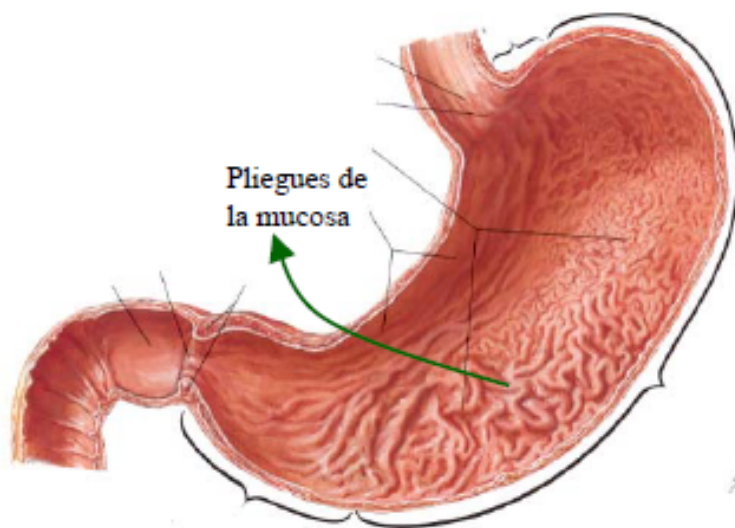


Hipocondrio izquierdo (D10-L2-4)

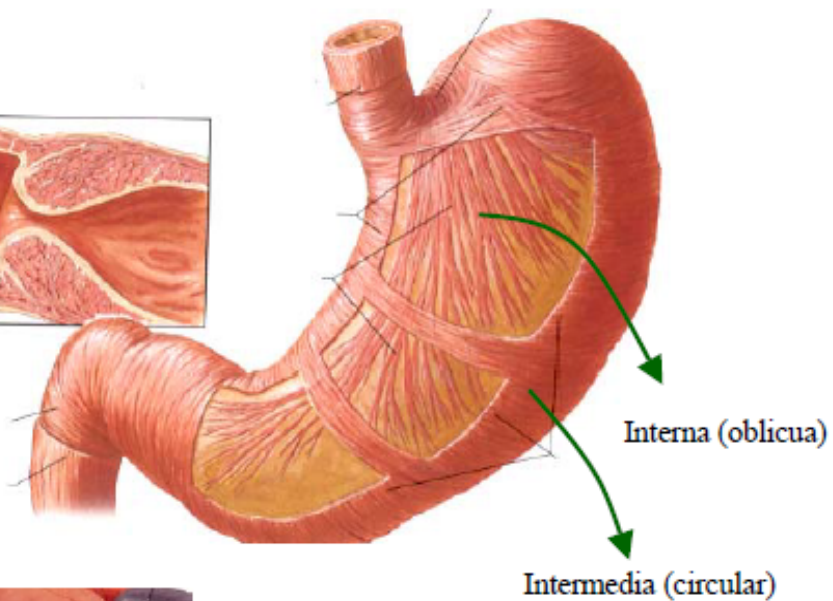
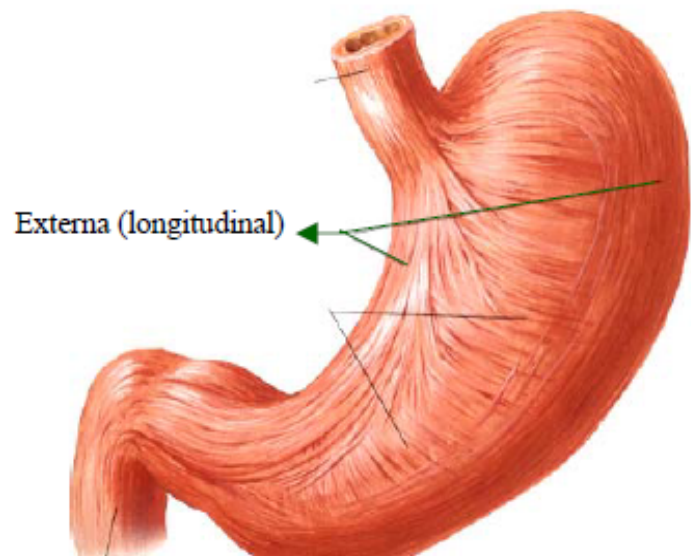
Estómago



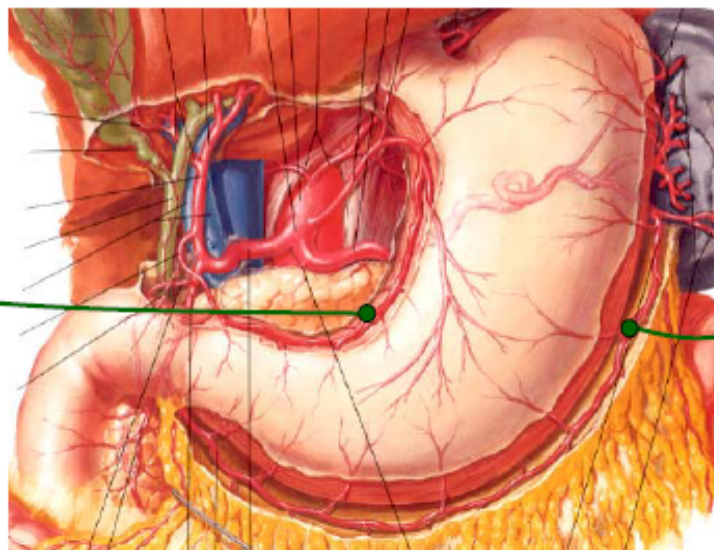
Mucosa



Muscular



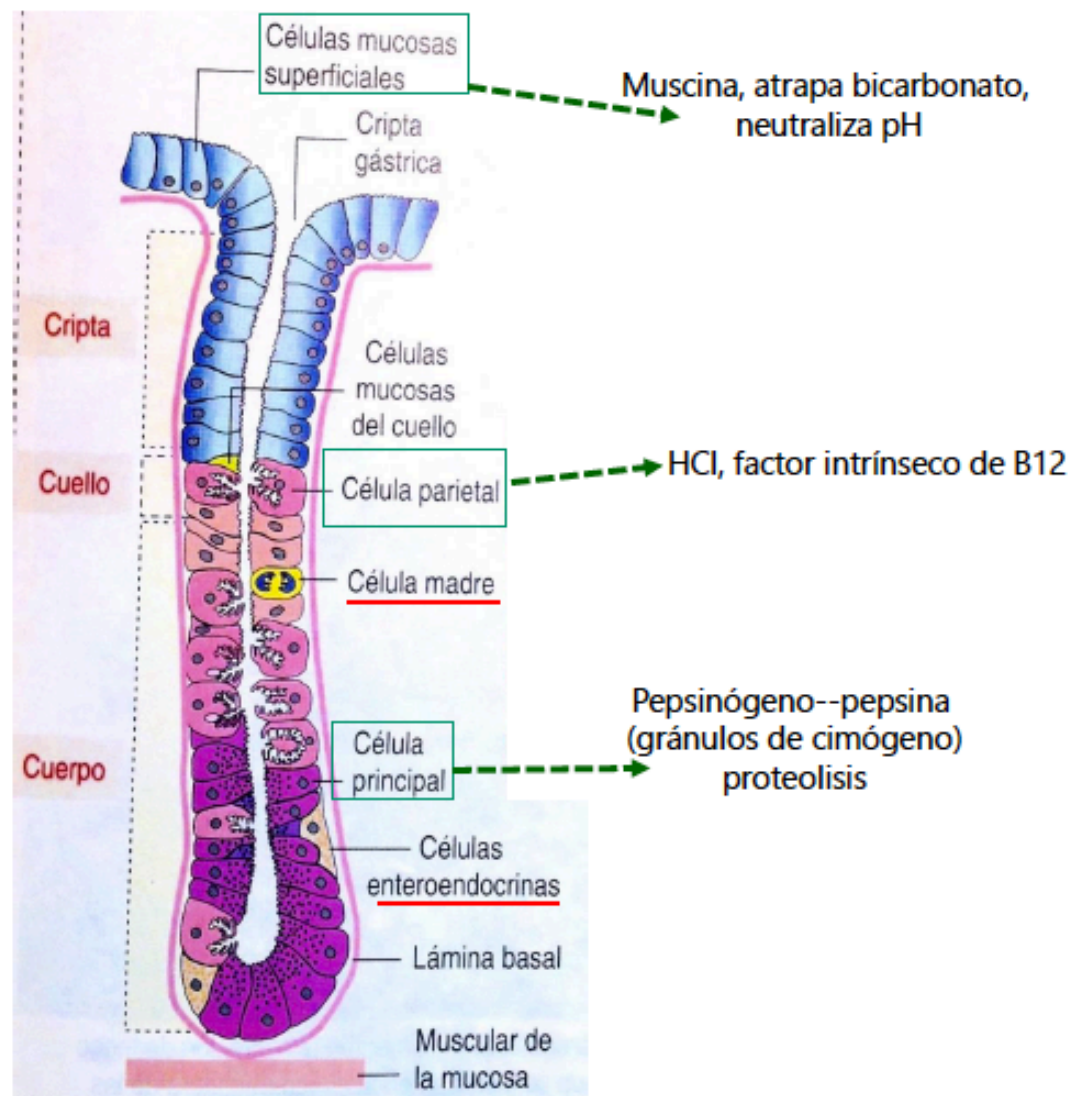
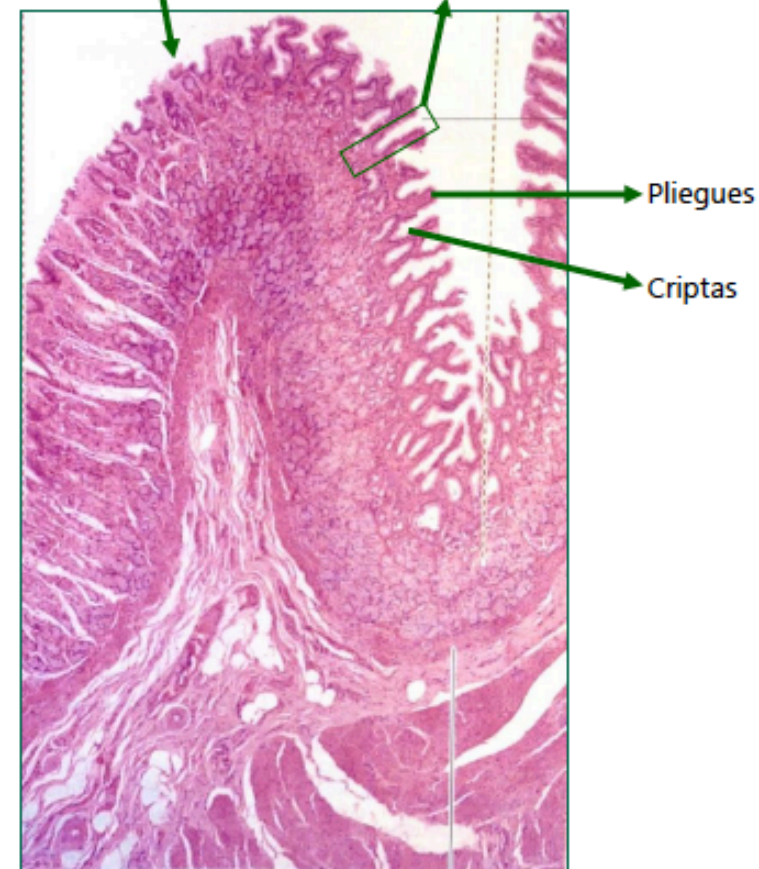
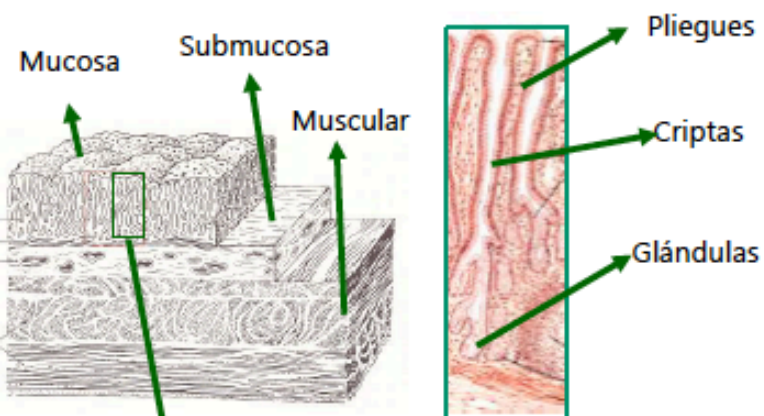
Circuito menor
(Coronaria estomáquica +
Gástrica derecha)



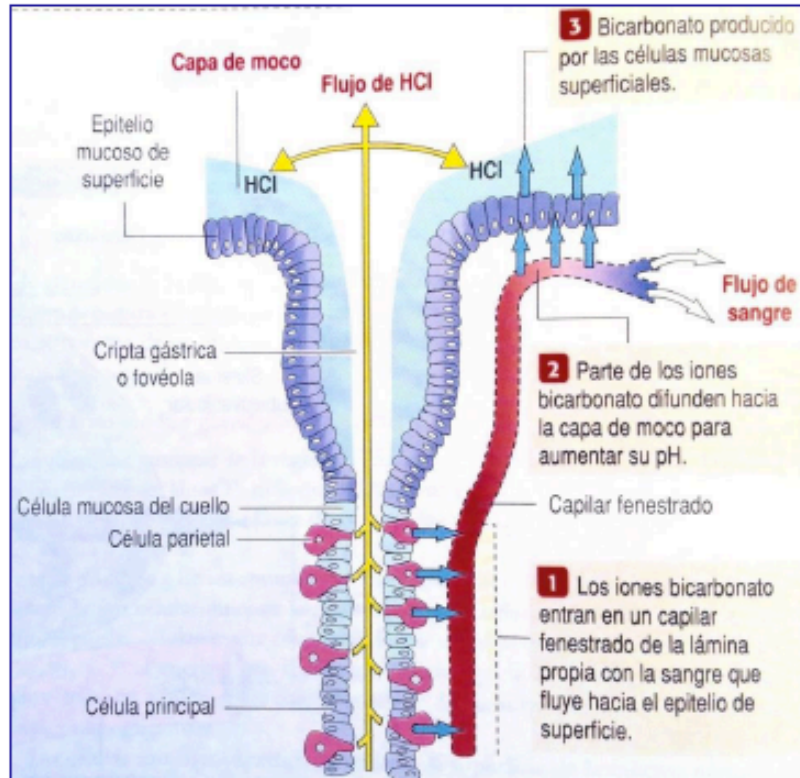
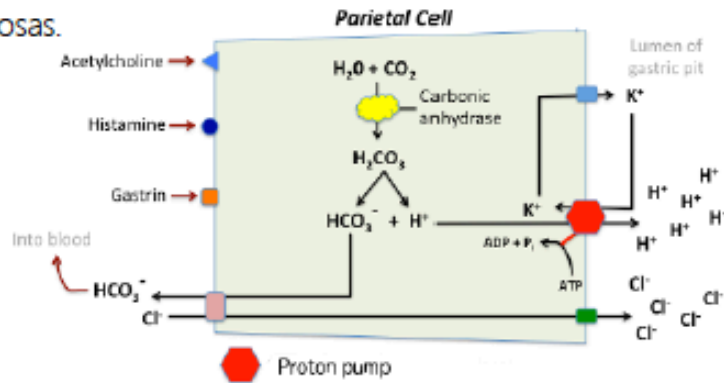
Circuito mayor
(Gastroepiploica izquierda +
Gastroepiploica derecha)

Inervación parasimpática:
-Vago: Plexo submucoso de Meissner
Plexo mientérico de Auerbach
Ortosimpático: Plexo solar

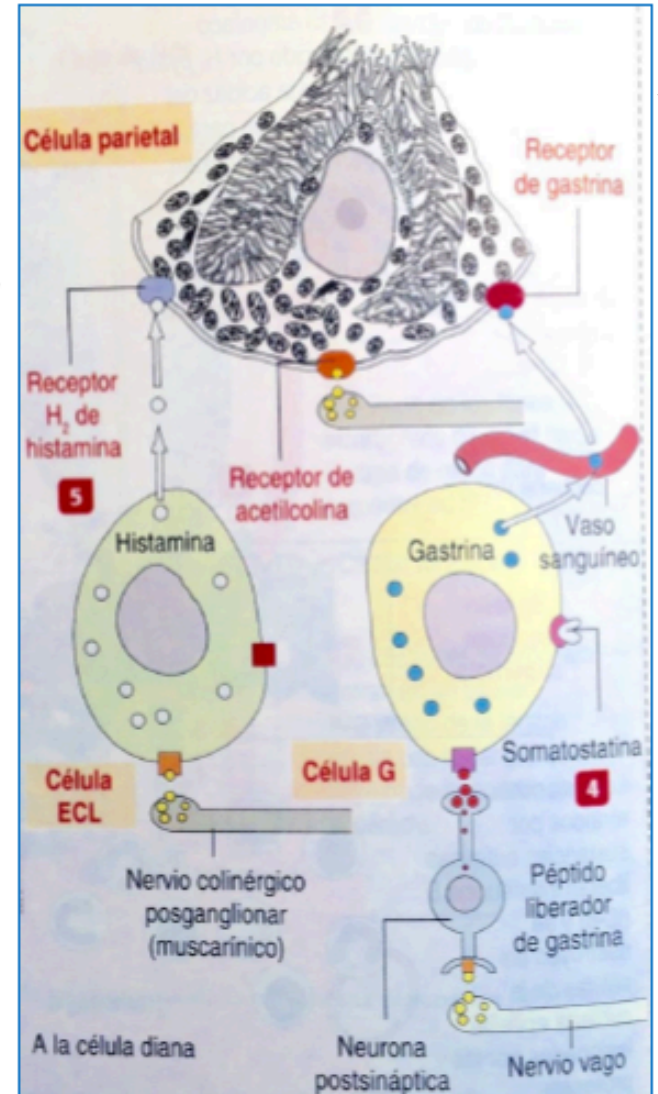
Mucosa gástrica



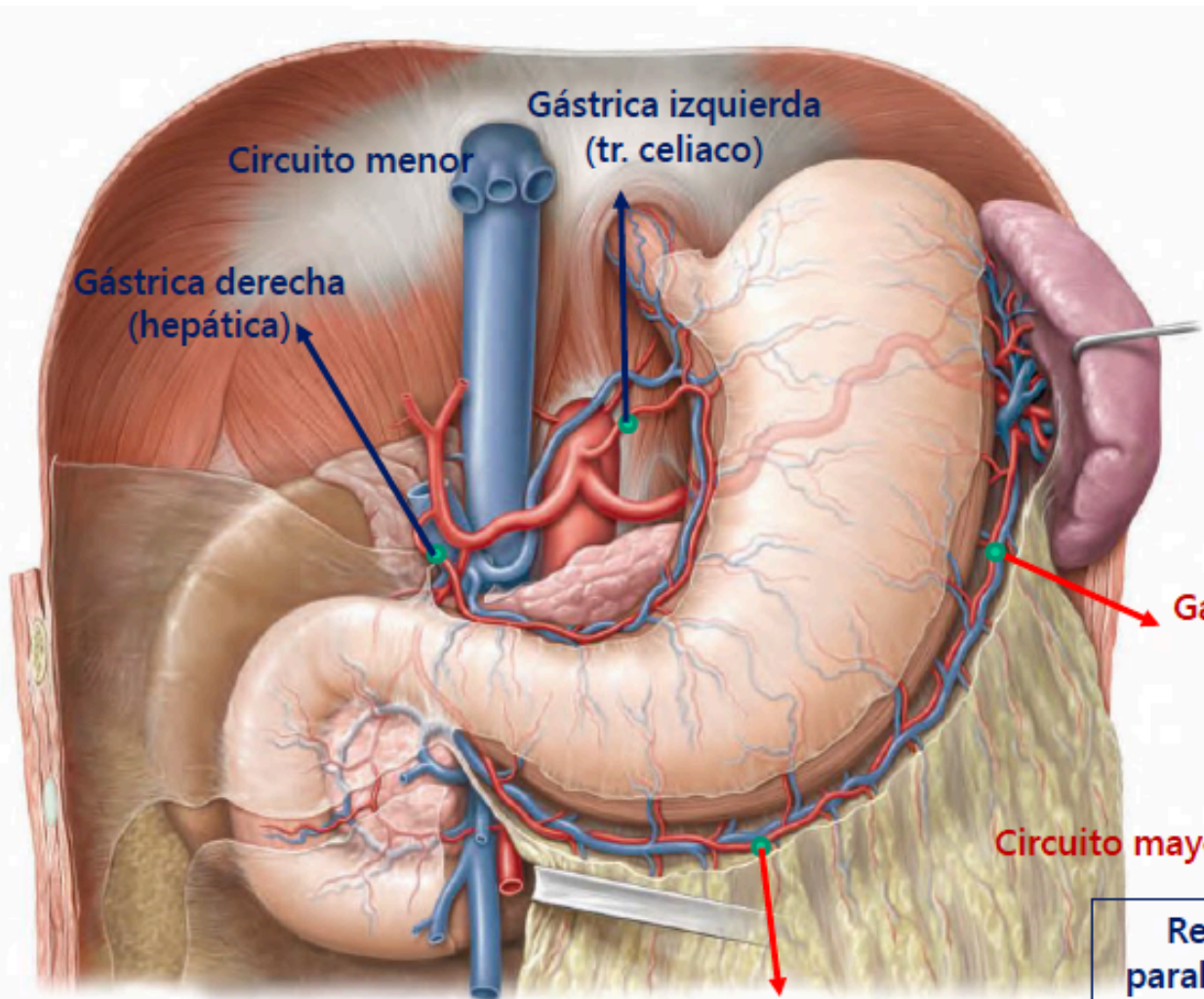
Célula parietal: Formación de HCl, disociación de agua en H^+ y OH^- , unión de CO_2 a OH^- para formación de CO_3H^- . Alcalinización de la sangre y parte de CO_3H^- difunde a la capa mucosa. Producción de CO_3H^- por c. mucosas.



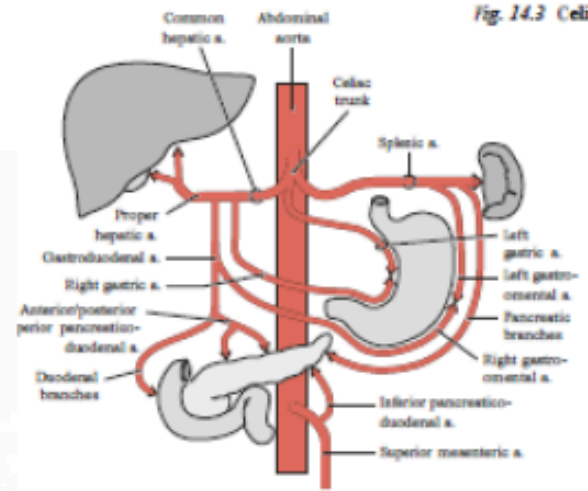
Células enteroendocrinas



Irrigación del estómago



**Gastroepiploica derecha
(gastroduodenal de hepática)**



A Celiac trunk distribution.

Fig. 14.3 Celi



Retorno venoso a través de venas paralelas a las arterias hacia vena porta



Inervación parasimpática:

-Vago: Plexo submucoso de Meissner
Plexo mientérico de Auerbach

Inervación ortosimpático: Plexo solar

