

XVII. Diseases of the Digestive System

N.B.:

- The patient had fibrosis of the liver, portal hypertension and ascites.
- He died of severe internal haemorrhage.

Effects of oesophageal varices:

1. Ulceration.
2. Moderate bleeding → hematemesis.
3. Severe bleeding → internal haemorrhage and death from shock.

Oesophagitis
Oesophagus:
Mucosa:

- Diffusely inflamed
- Congested

Lumen:

- Stenosed (slightly)


N.B.:

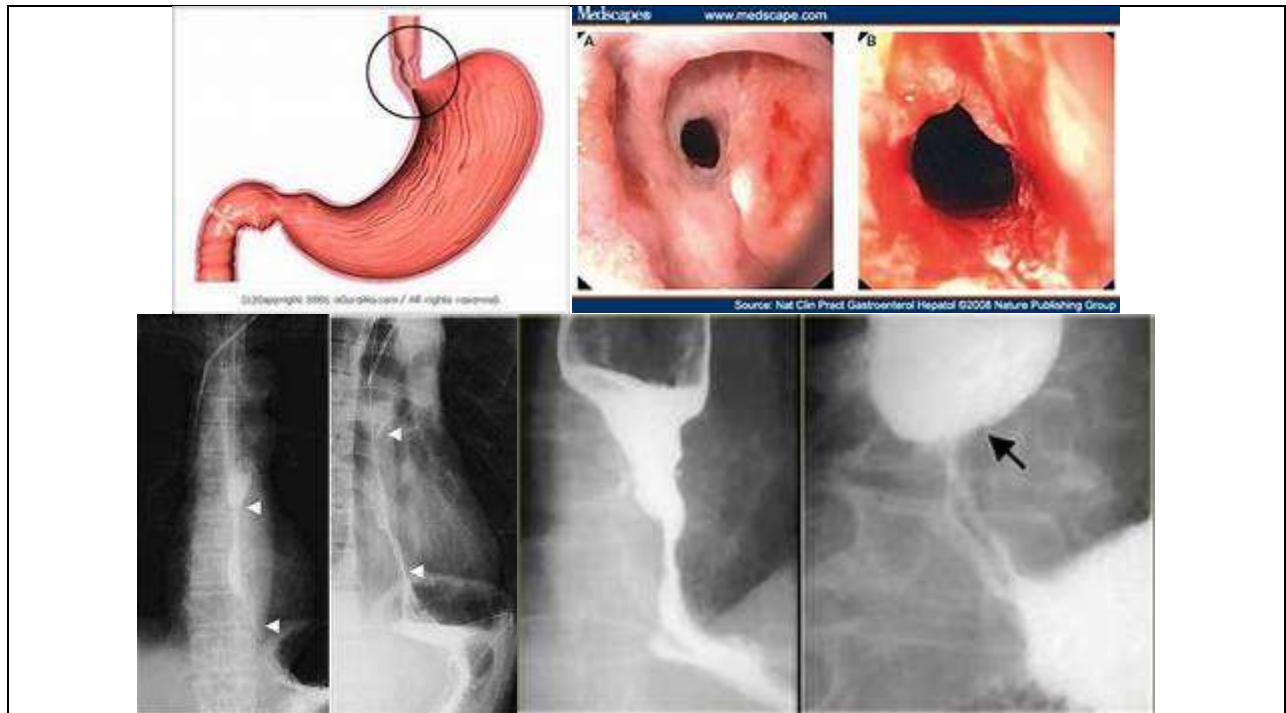
- The inflammatory process extended from the throat till the stomach.
- The patient died of uremia.

Inflammation of the oesophagus may be acute or chronic.
Causes of acute Oesophagitis:

1. *Poisonous gases.*
2. Chemical irritants.
3. Fevers.
4. Foreign bodies.
5. Carcinoma.
6. Monilia.

Causes of chronic Oesophagitis:

1. *Achalasia of the cardia (cardiospasm).*
2. Pyloric stenosis with repeated vomiting.
3. Chronic alcoholism.
4. Syphilis.
5. Tuberculosis.
6. Actinomycosis.



Post-Inflammatory Stricture			
Oesophagus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is stenosed • Diffusely-narrowed (throughout) 		
N.B.:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an example of acquired stenosis due to healing by fibrous tissue. • The patient swallowed a corrosive acid to commit suicide. 			