
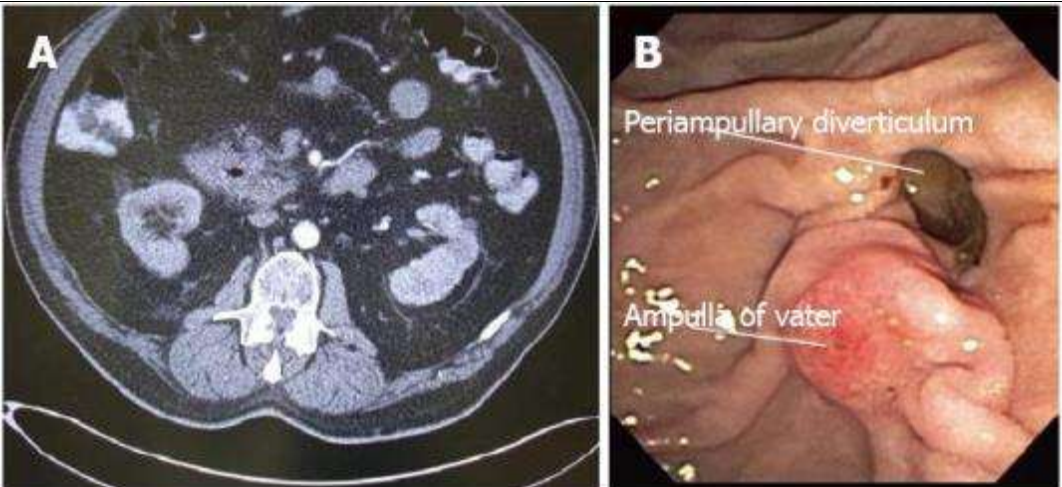
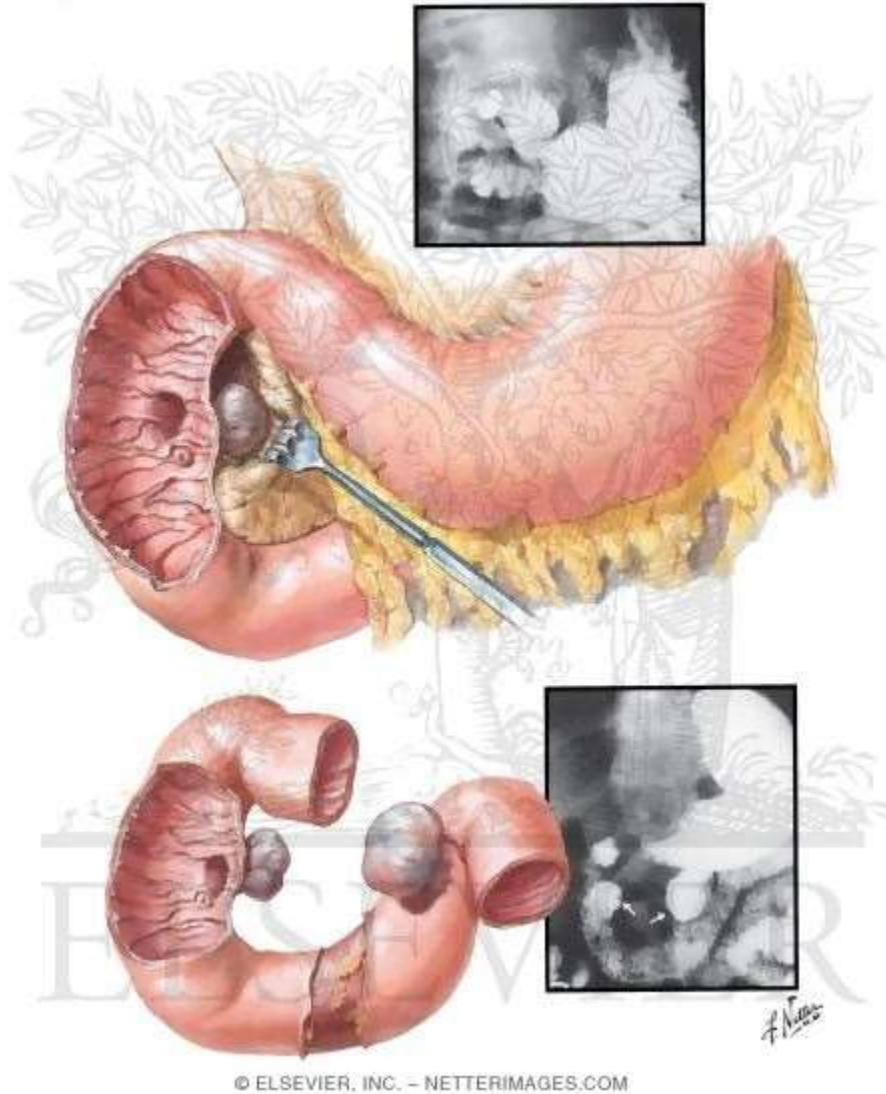


XVII. Diseases of the Digestive System

Diverticulum					
Duodenum:	Shows a diverticulum				
	The diverticulum:	At the third part of the duodenum Small in size No evidence of inflammation			
N.B.:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a congenital diverticulum. • Duodenal diverticulae are rare and usually asymptomatic; and, their contents are fluid in nature. • They may be due to congenital weakness in the muscular wall. 					
					
					
Gangrene	III-4, 2. 186.				
A piece of ileum	Shows a gangrene				
	The gangrenous area:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is large (10—15 cm.) • Dull and opaque • Necrotic • Dark reddish-purple • Shows no definite line of separation • Peritoneal surface: • Dull and dirty-looking • Shows an acute inflammatory exudate 			

- Picture of peritonitis



N.B. 1

The cause may be:

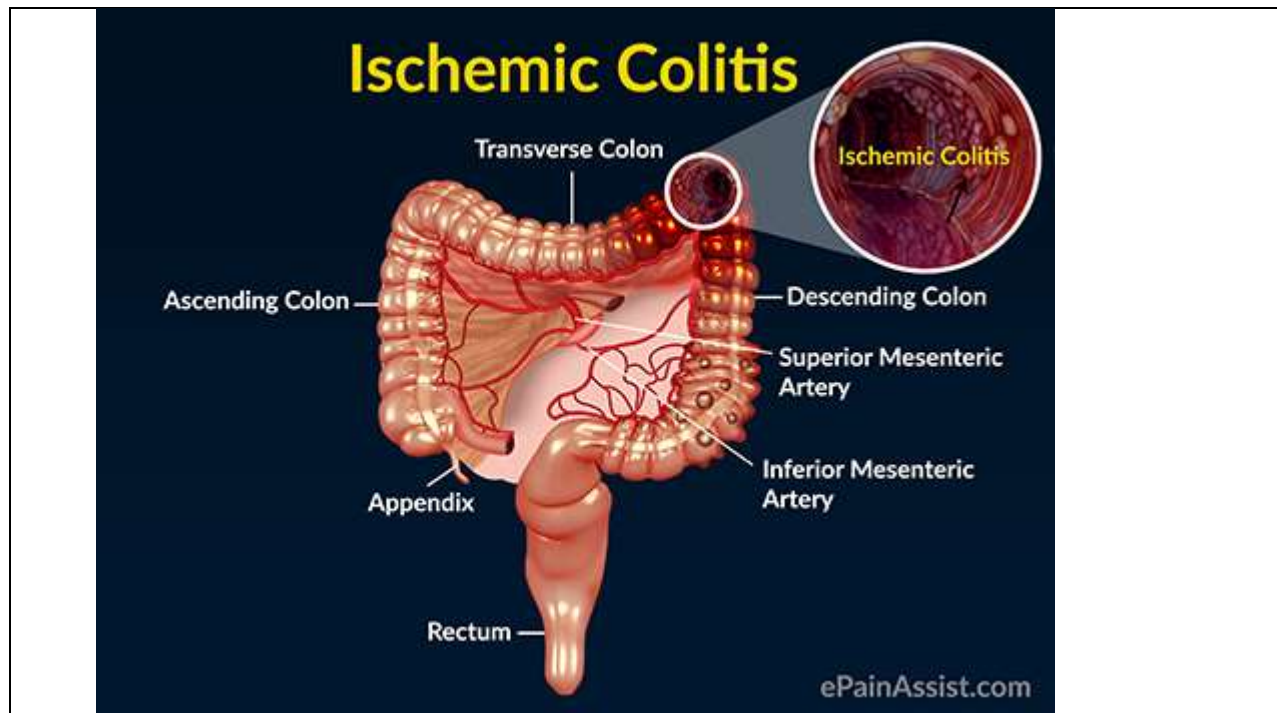
1. Embolism of the superior mesenteric artery.
2. Thrombosis of the superior mesenteric vein.
 - At first, a haemorrhagic infarct is produced followed by gangrene; or, if it is severe, sudden and affecting a large loops gangrenous from the start.

Complications:

1. Paralysis of the affected part → intestinal obstruction.
2. Perforation → septic peritonitis.

N.B.2:

- Mesenteric vascular occlusion is commoner in old individuals who suffer of heart diseases or/and have got advanced arteriosclerosis or diabetes.



Infarct					
<i>A piece of jejunum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows an infarct 				
<i>The infarct</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area of necrosis and dead tissue • Somewhat demarcated • Shows an ill-defined line of separation from healthy tissue • Is bulging and oedematous • Red or brownish-red (haemorrhagic) • Foci of subserosal purple-red discolouration • Serosal surface is dull granular; with fibrinous exudates 				

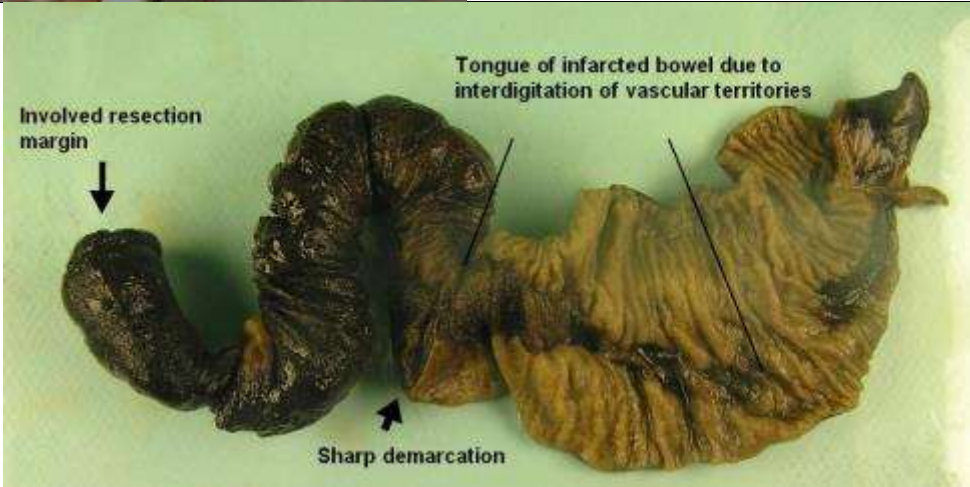
N.B.:

- The patient had thrombosis in tributaries of the portal vein.
- Mesenteric venous thrombosis, or obstruction,

May be found in:

1. Cirrhosis of the liver.
2. Intestinal strangulation.
3. After surgical operations or trauma (abdominal).
4. Infection (thrombophlebitis).

- It may occur at young age and is commoner in males.
- **The complaint includes a**
 - Sudden severe pain in the abdomen,
 - Nausea,
 - Vomiting,
 - Diarrhoea and
 - Signs of shock.
- These are followed by signs of development of peritonitis.



5.