

Anatomical and physiological features of the digestive system in children. Semiotics of lesion of the digestive organs and main diseases (gastritis, peptic ulcer, cholecystitis, biliary dyskinesia, etc.) in children. Acute Abdominal Syndrome

Department of Children's Diseases

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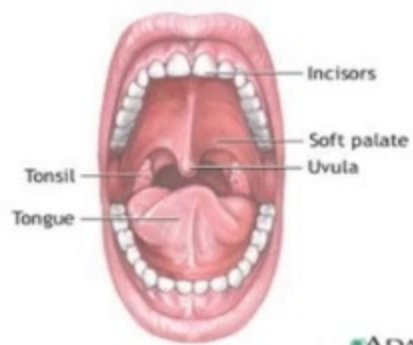


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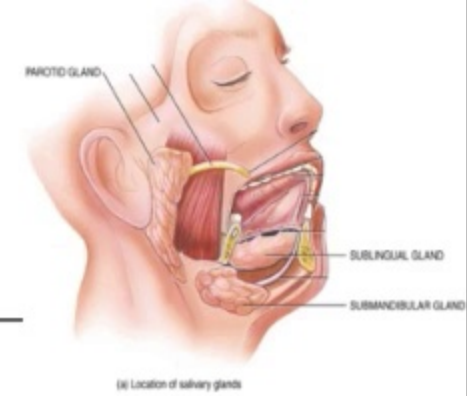
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#ADAM

# Oral cavity



- Is relatively small
- has adaptations to the act of suction – big tongue, Bichat's fat-pads, duplicators of gun mucus membrane
- mucous membrane of oral cavity is tender, thin, richly supplied with blood vessels, dry because of deficiency of saliva
- development of salivary glands finishes at 3-4 months, since this moment physiological hyper salivation and saliva rhea are observed
- larynx entrance is posed higher; therefore a child can breathe and suck concurrently





## The esophagus

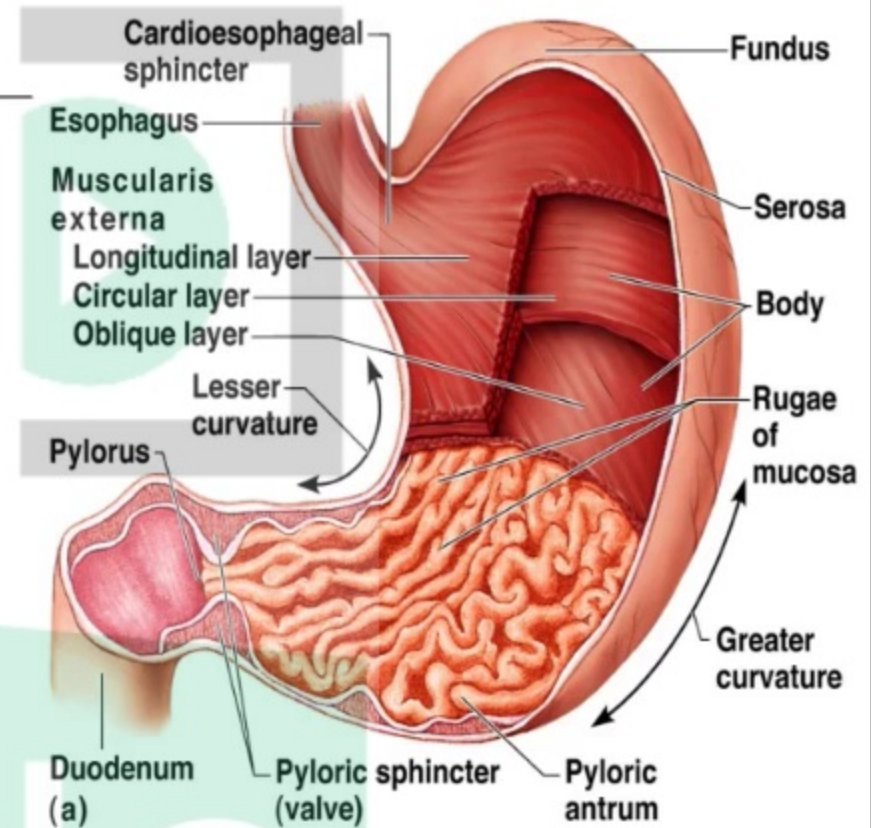
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- Has tender thin mucous membrane, well supplied with blood vessels
- Glandules of the esophagus in newborn are completely absent, muscular and elastic tissue are underdeveloped
- The entrance to the esophagus in newborn is located higher – at the level of C3-4, in adult C7.
- The exit from the esophagus at any age is on the level of Th10-11
- **Bishoff's formula:**  
Esophagus Length =  $\frac{1}{5}$  lengths of body + 6,3 cm



# The stomach

- is located horizontally.
- Cardiac part of the stomach is undeveloped; (regurgitation)
- Pyloric part is developed well, and at overdevelopment pyloric spasm is observed.
- By 2 years structural and functional peculiarities of stomach approximate to those in adults



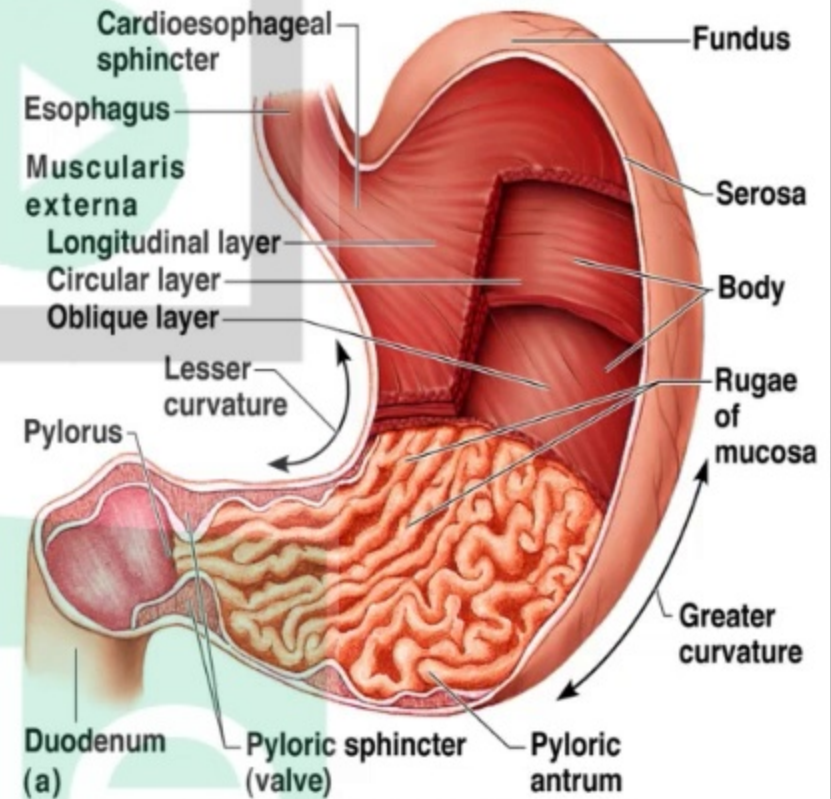
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# The stomach

- Mucous membrane is tender, rich of blood vessels, contains less digestive glandules.
- Low production of gastric juice and low acidity are marked.
- The muscular layer is undeveloped, and the stomach gas bubble is enlarged.



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## Capacity of stomach

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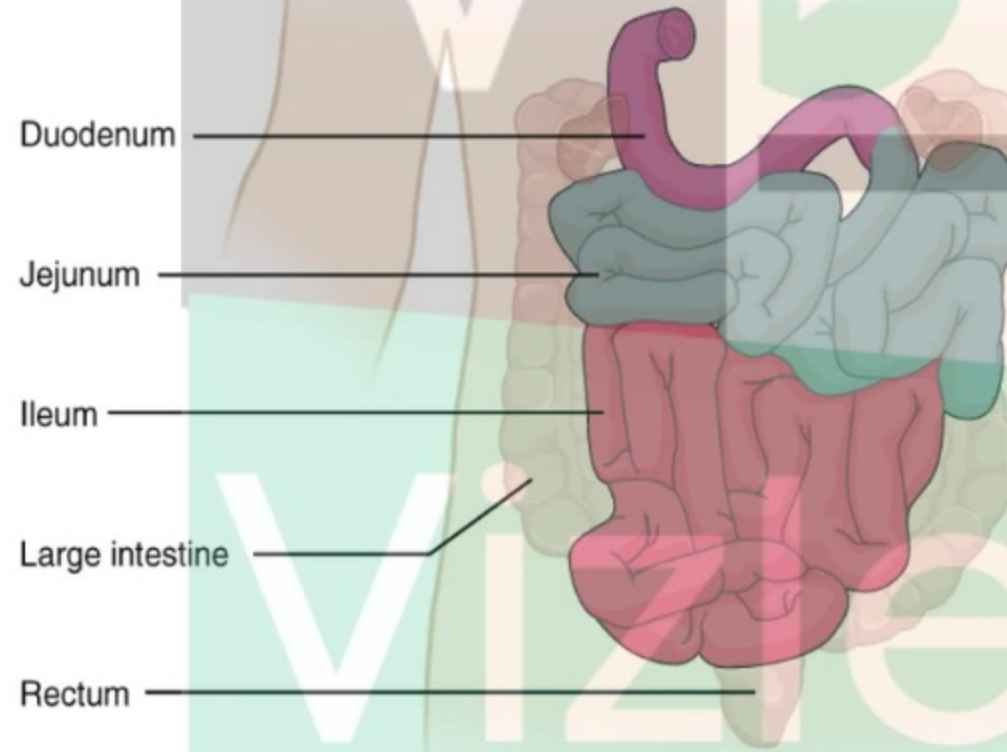
- in newborn is 30-35 ml
- in one year - 250-300 ml
- in 8 years -1000 ml
- One-time volume of food for the breast child:  
 $V=30(n+1)$ ,  $n$  - age in of months

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# *The small intestine*

duodenum, jejunum and ileum





## *The small intestine*

In children under 5 years old:

- Has rather big length and high mobility, therefore invaginations are frequently possible
- Contains a lot of gases
- Has weak development of muscular and elastic tissue
- Mucous membrane is thin, dry, rich of blood vessels
- Secretor insufficiency and high permeability promote penetration into a blood of undigested components of nutrition, toxins and microorganisms, causing sensibilization
- Immature of ileocecal valve promotes to entering of bacterial flora from colon



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