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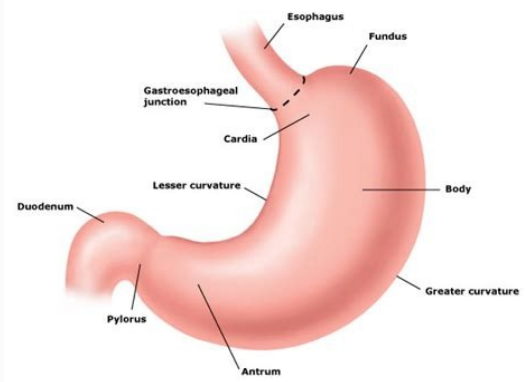
## Distal part of stomach

**The correct order for the distal part of the stomach is pyloric. Narrow distal part of stomach is.**  
**Name the four parts of the stomach from proximal to distal.**  
**What is distal stomach.**

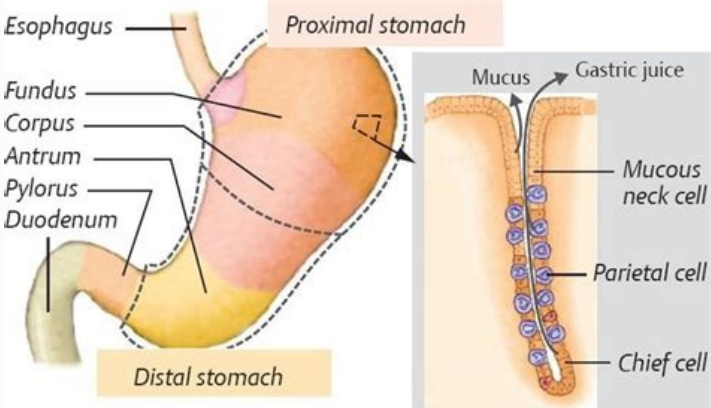
Your stomach is a muscular organ that wastes food. It is part of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. When the stomach receives food, it secretes and produces acids and enzymes that break down the food. When the stomach breaks down food, it carries it to the small intestine. The digestive system of the stomach consists of the gastrointestinal tract: mouth, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and rectum. The stomach is an organ in the form of an organ that wastes food. It produces enzymes (substances that produce chemical reactions) and acid (digestive juice). This mixture of enzymes and digestive juices breaks down food to enter the small intestine. Your stomach is part of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. The dwellings are a long tube that starts at the mouth. It flows into your anus where the stool (stool) leaves your body. The GI Tract is the main part of your digestive system. The purpose of the stomach is to use up food and send it to the small intestine. It has three functions: temporary food storage. Load and rest to blend and mix food. This triggers enzymes and other specialized cells to digest food. How does the stomach work with the rest of the gastrointestinal tract? Each part of the gastrointestinal tract divides food and liquids and removes them through the body. During the digestive process, your body absorbs nutrients and water. You will then remove the waste through the large intestine. Food moves your gastrointestinal tract through several stages: Mouth: As you chew and swallow, your tongue pushes food down your throat.



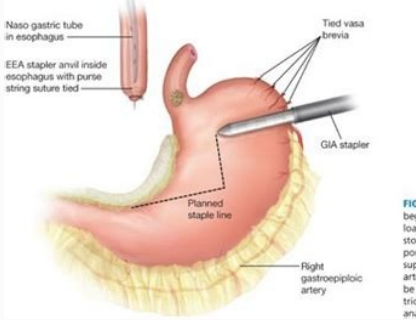
A small piece of cloth called Epiglottis covers your breath. The epiglottis prevents suffocation. Esophagus: Food moves through a full tube called the esophagus. Below, the esophageal sphincter is released to allow food to enter the stomach. (The sphincter is a ring-shaped muscle that unloads and relaxes.) Stomach: Your stomach creates digestive juices and breaks down food. It holds food until it is ready to empty the small intestine. Tond intestines: food mixed with digestive juices from the intestines, liver and pancreas. The intestinal walls absorb nutrients and water from food and send waste products to the large intestine. Colon: Your colon turns waste into stool. Click on the stool in the rectum. Rectum: The lower part of the large intestine is the lower intestine. Cold stool until stools appear. The stomach is located in the upper abdomen on the left side of the body. Upper stomachThe base of the stomach is connected to the small intestine. What is your stomach? The size of the stomach is different for each person. As a result, the stomach size may vary depending on how soon and how much you eat. Your stomach has five different parts: the groove is the upper part of the stomach. The stomach shrinks in your body and begins to mix food. The second is under the body. Pylorus is the lower part of the stomach. What is the stomach structure? The stomach forms several layers of muscles and other tissues: the mucosa is the inner stomach lining. Submucosal membrane contains connective tissue, blood vessels, lymphatic vessels (part of the lymphatic system) and nerve cells. Seosa is a layer of membrane covering the stomach. You can do it: alcohol only consume as restrained. Depending on the activity and size level for at least 50 ounces per day. Eat 25 to 35 grams of fiber a day depending on age and gender. Limit processed food consumption. Gastroenterologists are specialized in the treatment of the digestive system.Medicines that can relieve symptoms? Do I need to change my diet? When should I call my doctor? Call your health care provider if you have: Note from the Cleveland Clinic your stomach is a muscular organ in the upper abdomen. It is part of your gastrointestinal tract. During digestion, your stomach shrinks, relaxes and produces acids that help break down food. The size of the abdomen may vary depending on when and how much you eat. You can maintain your stomach and digestive system healthy by eating healthy food, exercising and managing stress. The last responsible doctor at the Cleveland Clinic 10.09.2021. References of the Canadian Cancer Society. Gastric anatomy and physiology. ( Gastric panel / stomach / stomach) Viewed 19.09.2021. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Your digestive system and how it works. ( Digestive System-How-it-Works) Access 19.05.2021. Teach me an anatomy. Belly. (htteach://teachmeanatomy.info/abomen/gi-tract/stomach/) The Cleveland Clinic is a non -profit academic center.



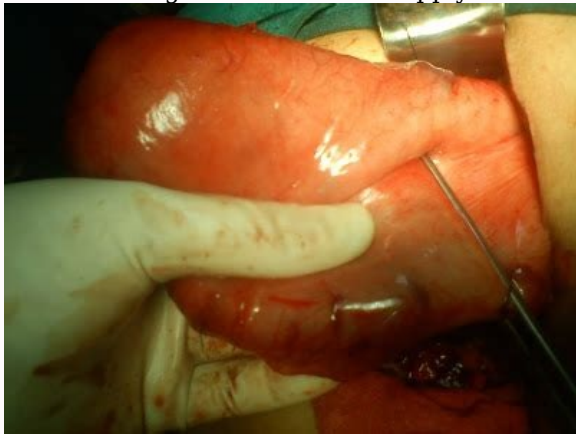
Advertising on our site helps support our mission. We do not support products or services outside the Cleveland Clinic. Political cancer begins when body cells begin to get out of control. Cells from almost any part of the body can become cancer and thus spread to other parts of the body. To learn more about cancer and how does it start and spread, see what cancer is?



Gastric cancer, also called gastric cancer, begins when cells in the stomach begin to grow uncontrollably.



The stomach helps to know the normal stomach structure and function to understand the stomach cancer. The stomach is a bag -like organ that is an important part of the digestive system. After chewing and swallowing, the food enters the esophagus, which transmits food to the stomach through the throat and chest. The esophagus connects to the stomach at the gastroesophageal (GE) compound located just below the diaphragm (a thin muscle respiratory layer under the lungs). The stomach then begins to digest food by releasing gastric juice. Food and stomachMix and empty to the first part of the small intestine, called the duodenum. Some people use the word "stomach" in relation to the abdomen. The medical term specifying this area is the stomach. For example, some people who feel pain in this area would say that this is "abdominal pain", while in reality pain can come from the organ in another area. Doctors called this symptom "abdominal pain" because the stomach is only one of many organs in the abdomen. Gastric cancer differs from other cancers that can start in the stomach, such as colon or rectum (colon), liver, pancreas or small intestine. These cancers can have different symptoms, different perspectives and various procedures. The stomach parts of the stomach consist of 5 parts. The first 3 parts form a proximal stomach: Cardia: the first part closest to the Elg DNA: the upper part of the stomach by the body of Cardia (Corpus): the main part of the stomach, between the upper part of the stomach and its lower part, some cells in these parts of the stomach produce acid and pepsin ( digestive enzyme) that bind stomach juices, helping to digest food. They also produce a protein called an internal factor, which the body needs to absorb vitamin B12. The 2nd parts form a distal stomach: Antrum: Lower part (next to the small intestine), where the food mixes with stomach juices a pilazler: The last part of the stomach, which acts as a pledge controlling the emptying of the stomach. The contents of the small intestine, other organs near the stomach include the small intestine, large intestine, liver, spleen and pancreas. The stomach wall consists of 5 layers: the inner layer is the mucosa. This is where gastric acids and digestive enzymes are formed. Most stomach cancers begin in this layer. Next is the maintenance layer called the submucosal layer. Behind him is Muscuris Propria, a thick layer of muscle that helps to move and mix the stomach content. The outer 2 layers, subserosa and external serous membrane cover the stomach. The layers are valid when determining the stage (range) of cancer, which can affect the treatment options and prognosis (perspective) of a person. When the cancer grows from the lining to the deeper layers, the stage becomes more advanced and may require more intensive treatment. Gastric cancer develops slowly for many years. Pre -framework changes in the lining (mucosa) often occur before cancer develops.Stomach. These early changes rarely cause symptoms, so they often go unnoticed. Tumors that start in different parts of the stomach can cause different symptoms and usually have different outcomes. The location of cancer can also affect treatment options. For example, cancer that begins or grows in the esophageal sex transition is usually stable and treated like the esophageal cancer. (See Esophageal Cancer for more information.) Types of Gastric Cancer -Adenocarcinoma Most types of gastric cancer (from 90% to 95%) are adenocarcinoma. These tumors grow from glandular cells in the inner lining (shell) of the stomach. If you are told you have stomach cancer (or gastric cancer), it will almost always be adenocarcinoma. Information on the following pages devoted to gastric cancer pertains to this type of cancer. There are 2 main types of gastric adenocarcinoma: The intestinal type usually has several best prognosis (prognosis). Cancer cells are likely to have certain genetic changes that can be caused by treatment with targeted drug therapy. The diffuse type is going too fast. This is less common than the intestinal type, and it's usually more difficult to treat. Other types of cancer that can start in gastric stromal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract (GIST), these rare cancers start in very early forms of cells in the lining of the stomach called interstitial cells of the fist. Some gisos develop more often than others in other areas or apply to other parts of the body. Although gists can start anywhere in the digestive tract, most of them start in the stomach. See Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) for more information. Neuroendocrine tumors (including carcinoids) Neuroendocrine tumors (NEO) begin in the stomach cells (or other parts of the digestive tract) which in some respects act as nerve cells and cells that produce hormones (endocrine) in other ways. Most NEOs tend to slow growth and do not apply to other organs, but some can grow and spread quickly. NEO are discussed in more detail in gastrointestinal neuroendocrine tumors (carcinoids).



Lymphomas These cancers start in cells in the immune system called lymphocytes. Lymphomas usually start in other parts of the body, but some can start in the stomach wall. The treatment and outlook for these cancers depend on the type of lymphoma and other factors. See the Nekhodkinskaya Lymphoma section for more information. Other types of cancer Other types of cancer such as planar cell cancerSmall cell carcinoma and leiomyosarcoma can start in the stomach, but these tumors are very rare. Medical information obtained from the American Cancer Association is copyrighted material. Please see our content usage policy for rewrite requests. Policy.