



AIIMS-NORCET

Nursing Officer Recruitment Common Eligibility Test

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

Volume – VI (Part – 2)

**Medical Surgical Nursing
(Human Body System & Disorders)**



CONTENT

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

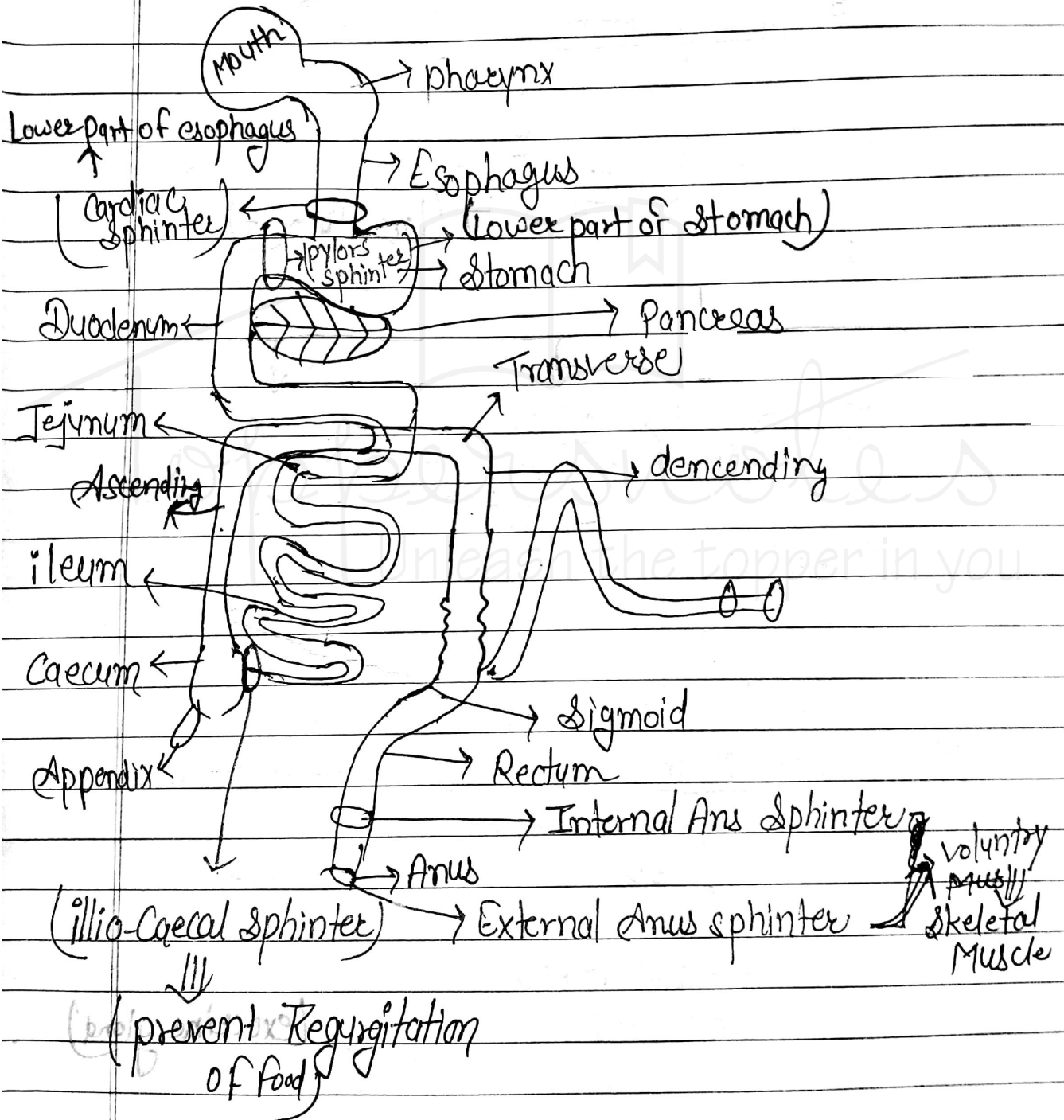
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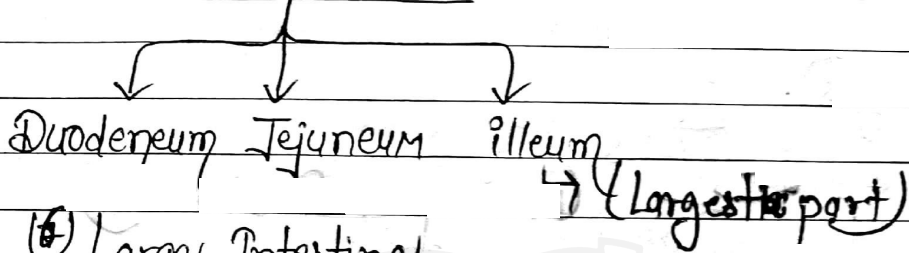
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* Digestive System *

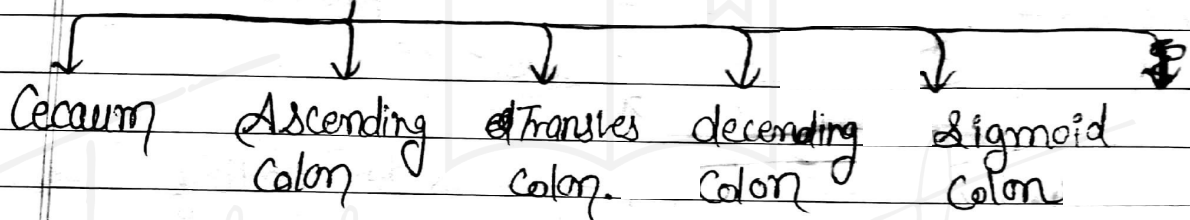
* G.I.T Organ



- (1) Mouth
- (2) pharynx
- (3) Esophagus
- (4) stomach
- (5) Small intestine



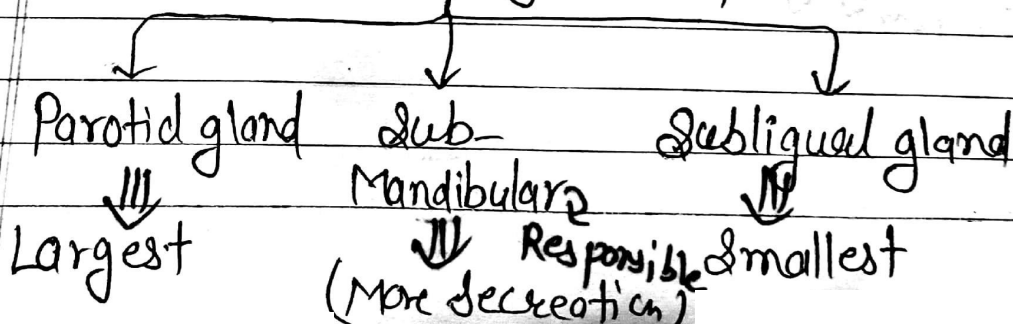
(6) Large Intestine



- (7) Rectum
- (8) Anus

* Accessory organ

- (1) Liver
- (2) Pancreas
- (3) Gallbladder
- (4) Salivary gland (3 pairs) (exocrine gland)



* Sphincter in Digestive System

(1) Cardiac Sphincter \Rightarrow Situated Lower part of esophagus

In-
voluntary \Leftarrow
 \Downarrow
Smooth
Muscle

(2) pylorus sphincter \Rightarrow present in Lower part of stomach

(3) illeo-caecal sphincter \Rightarrow present b/w the illeum and caecum

(4) Internal anal sphincter \Rightarrow

voluntary
 \Downarrow
skeletal
muscle

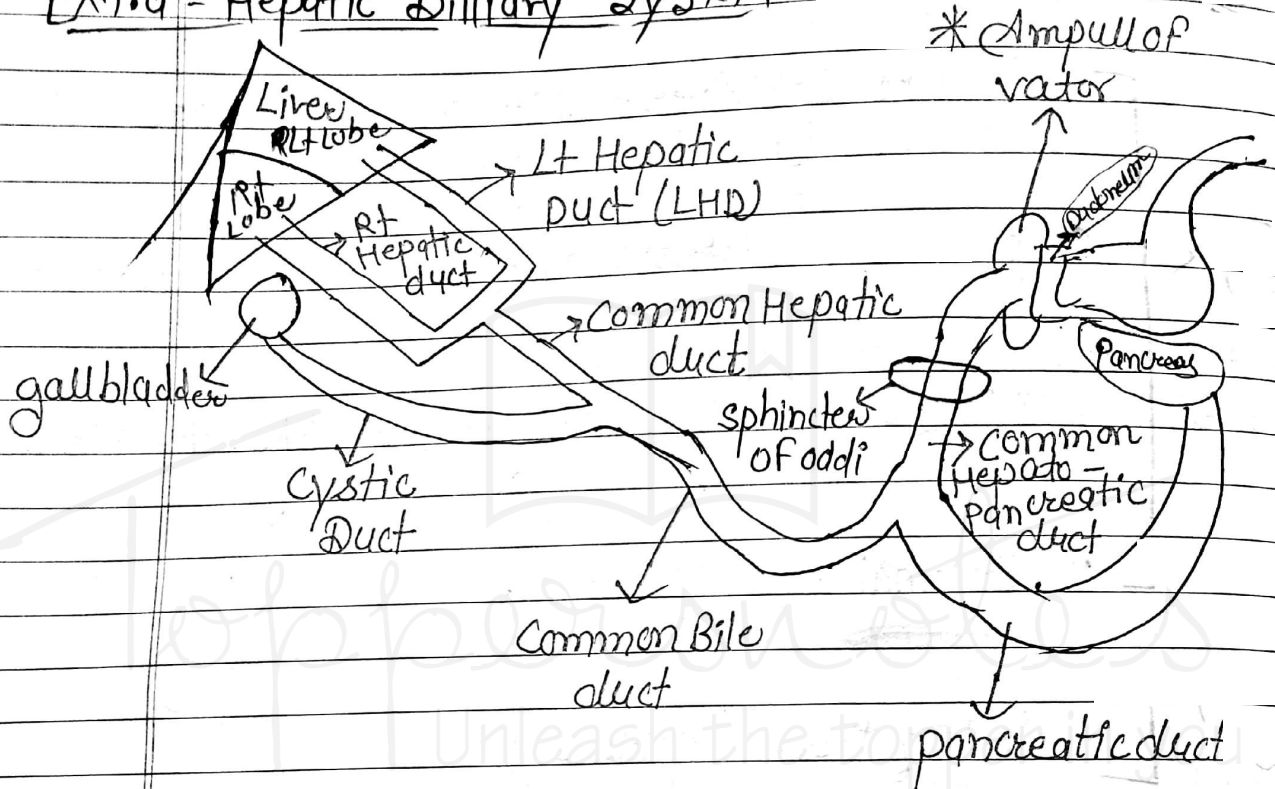
(5) External anal sphincter \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow All sphincter of GIT contain the smooth muscle except External anal sphincter

\Downarrow
which contain skeletal muscle

① [Bile Synthesis ⇒ By Liver
Bile Stored ⇒ In gall-bladder]

Extra-Hepatic Biliary System



* ERCP

⇓
(Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio-pancreatography)

⇓
It is endoscopic procedure in which a endoscope is inserted through mouth via esophagus and stomach into the duodenum and ~~reaches~~ reaches to common Hepato-pancreatic duct

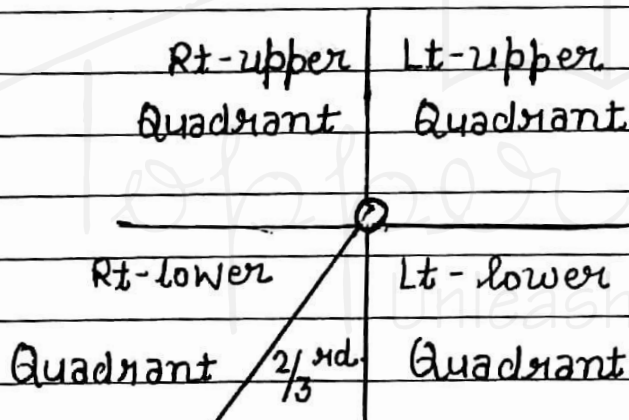
⇓
The procedure is done for the visualization of of common Hepato-pancreatic duct, pancreatic duct, common bile duct, cystic duct and

gall bladder for any obstruction.

① Morphine Sulphate are contra-indicated.

1. Bronchial Asthma (Most Common)
 2. Pancreatitis
 3. Cholecystitis
- Because relaxed of sphincter of oddi.

② Quadrant of Abdomen



Mc Burney point
(Appendix)

Most Common complication
of appendix

① Perforation

(a) Ascities (b) peritonitis

Rt Hypo-chondrium	Epigastrium	Lt Hypo-chondrium
Rt Lumbar Region	Umbilical area	Lt Lumbar Region
Rt iliac Region	Hypo-gastrium	Lt iliac Region

⊙ During appendix / Before appendectomy



PT NBO

side lying position

Avoid → Laxative
Enema

Warm application

⊙ JUICE OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM ⊙

(i) Saliva →

Secreted by salivary gland in Mouth.

(ii) Gastrics →

Secreted by gastric gland of stomach.

(iii) Pancreatic Juice →

Secreted by pancreas (isinar cell)

(iv) Bile →

Secreted by Liver and gall bladder.



But synthesis only → Liver

Stone in → Gall bladder

(v) Succus Entericus →

Secreted by small intestine.

(6) Large intestine juice

Enzyme →

Secreted by Large intestine

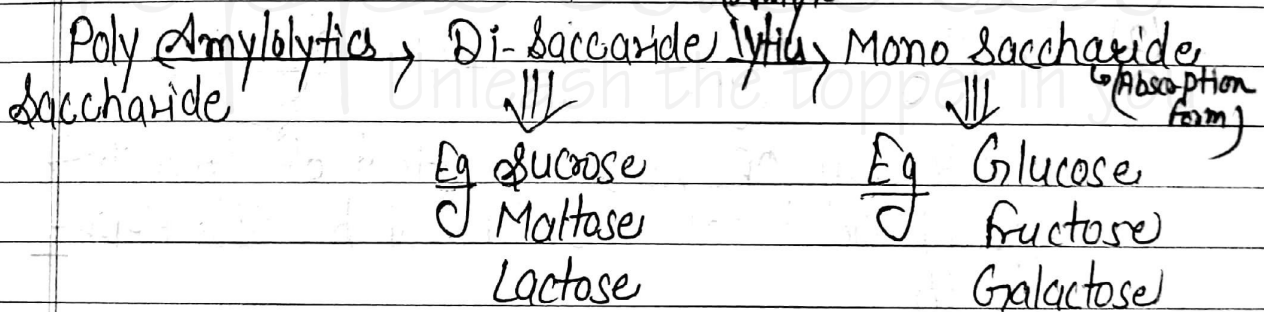
Bacteria → जो gas produce

Acidic medium होता है

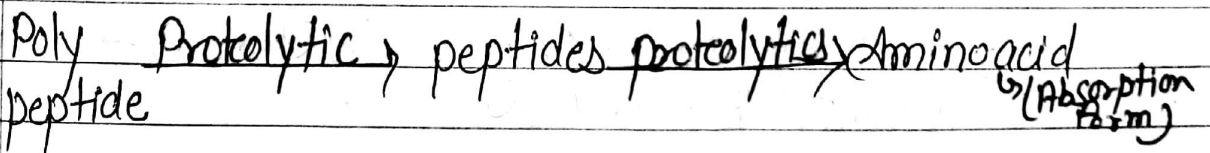
जो Acidic medium को neutralize करता है (juice)

* DIGESTIVE ENZYMES

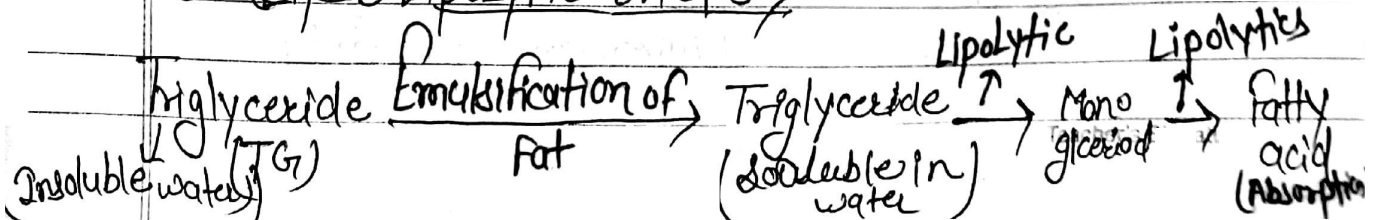
(1) Amylolytic Enzymes ⇒



(2) Proteolytic Enzymes



(3) Lipolytic Enzymes ⇒



Note [Food digestion start → Mouth
CHO digestion start → Mouth
protein digestion start → Stomach
fat digestion start → Small intestine

- (4) Vitamins } directly absorbed from GIT to blood
(5) Minerals }
(6) Fibres

* TERMINOLOGY

(1) Ingestion ⇒ Food is in Mouth

(2) Chewing / Mastication / Mechanical digestion

Breakdown of large particles of food into small particles of food by the help of the teeth

(3) Swallowing / Deglutition

Reaching of food from oral cavity to esophagus by voluntary and involuntary Reflex.

peristaltic Movement

Movement of GIT

(5) propulsion ⇒ Movement of ~~raw~~ food inside the GIT with help of GIT peristaltic movement.

(6) Chemical digestion

Break-down of large particles of food into the small particles by enzymatic action

(7) Absorption

Movement of food particles from the lumen of GIT to blood stream

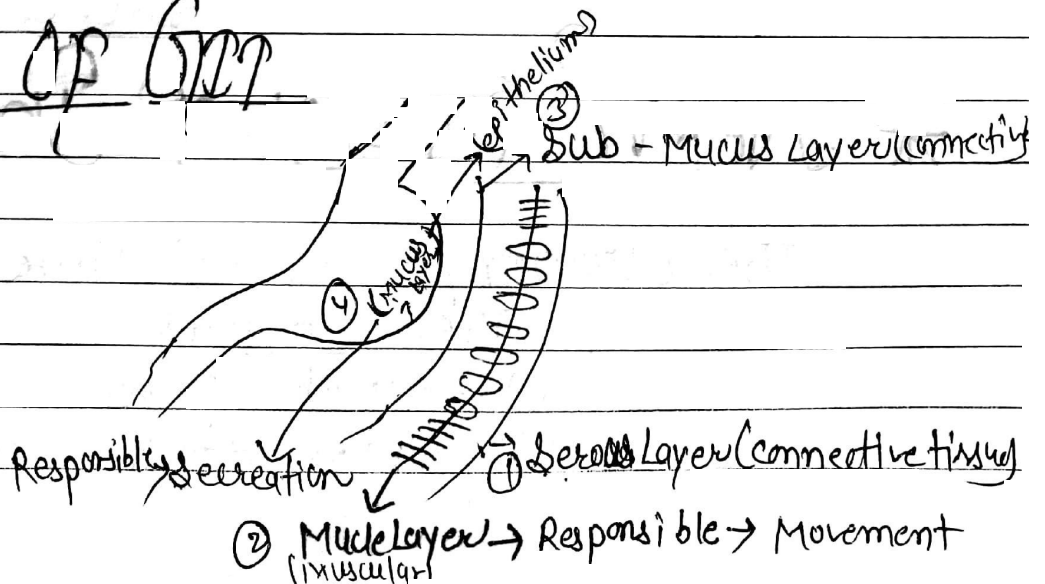
(8) Excretion

The elimination of waste product via anus.

(9) Defecation ⇒

process of elimination

* LAYERS OF GIT



(Cardiac pt. में Avoid करीब → Rectum & temp नहीं होती
 ↓↓↓
 Because stimulate vagus Nerve
 ↓↓↓
 (HR ↓se)

(1) Serous Layer ⇒ Outer layer

↓↓↓
 Composed by ⇒ Connective tissue

(2) Muscular layer ⇒ Composed by → Muscl tissue

↓↓↓
 All smooth muscle in GIT Except → (1) Mouth
 (2) Anus

(A) oblique muscle

(B) Circular muscle

(C) Longitudinal muscle

** muscular layer
 responsible for
 ↓↓↓

(3) sub-mucosa ⇒ layer

↓↓↓
 Composed by → Connective tissue
 responsible → support the GIT mucosa

(4) Mucosa Layer ⇒ Inner layer

↓↓↓
 Composed by → Epithelium tissue

Responsible ⇒ secretion

* NERVE SUPPLY OF DIGESTIVE SYS

The autonomic nerve fibres which supply to GIT are categories as
 (i) sympathetic Nerve fiber
 (ii) parasympathetic nerve fiber.

(1) Sympathetic Nerve Fibre

arises from → Thoro-
Lumbar

Sympathetic stimulation

Cause: →

- * ↓ se & decretion of GIT
- * ↓ se movement of GIT

(2) para sympathetic nerve fibre

arises from → Vagus nerve

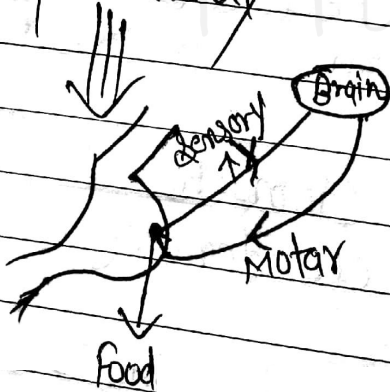
Vagus stimulation

Cause: →

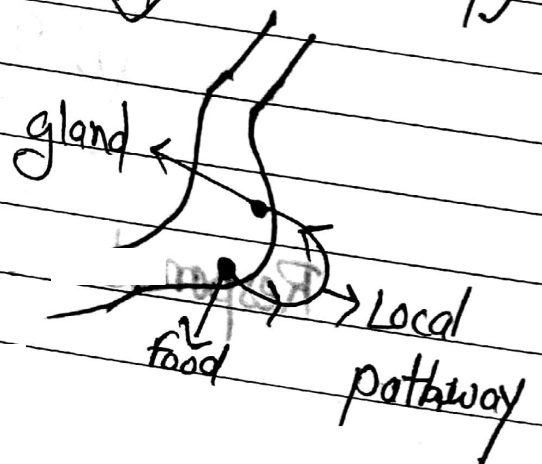
- * ↑ se & decretion of GIT
- * ↑ se Movement of GIT

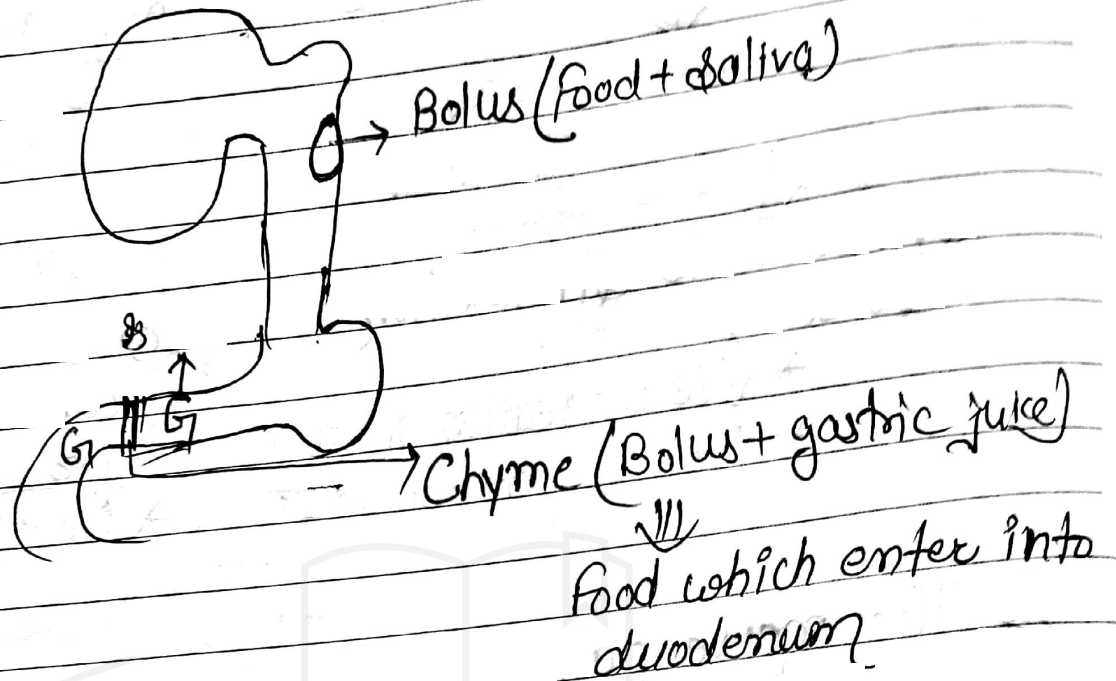
* The nerve pathway of GIT are distributed as: →

(1) Extrinsic Nerve pathway



(2) Intrinsic Nerve pathway (Local pathway)





* Hormones of GIT

(1) Gastrin ⇒ secreted by G cell

⇒ G cells are situated in

- (1) Pylors part of stomach
- (2) 1st part of duodenum

Responsible → for secretion of gastric juice and pancreatic juice

(2) Cholecystokinin

⇒ Hormone secreted by duodenum
stimulated → Gallbladder, Liver & pancreas

for secretion & inhibit gasti

(3) Secretion ⇒
 Hormone secreted by duodenum

stimulated → gall bladder, liver & pancreas for secretion & inhibit gastric

Note * Most common Responsible for ^(G cells secrete)

- (1) Gastrin Hormone → stomach (Gastric juice)
- (2) Cholecystokinin → Gall bladder (Bile)
- (3) Secretin Hormone → pancreas (pancreatic juice)

* (1) MOUTH [ORAL / BUCCAL CAVITY] *

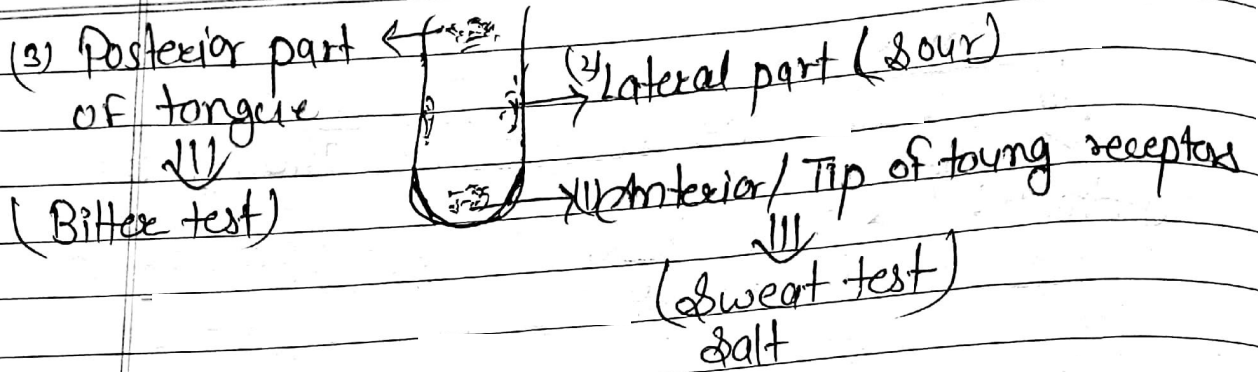
(1) Teeth ⇒

Responsible for ⇒ Chewing / Mastication / Mechanical digestion

Formula ⇒	2 1 2 3	I →
	2 1 2 3	C →
	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	P →
	I C P M	M →

(2) Tongue ⇒

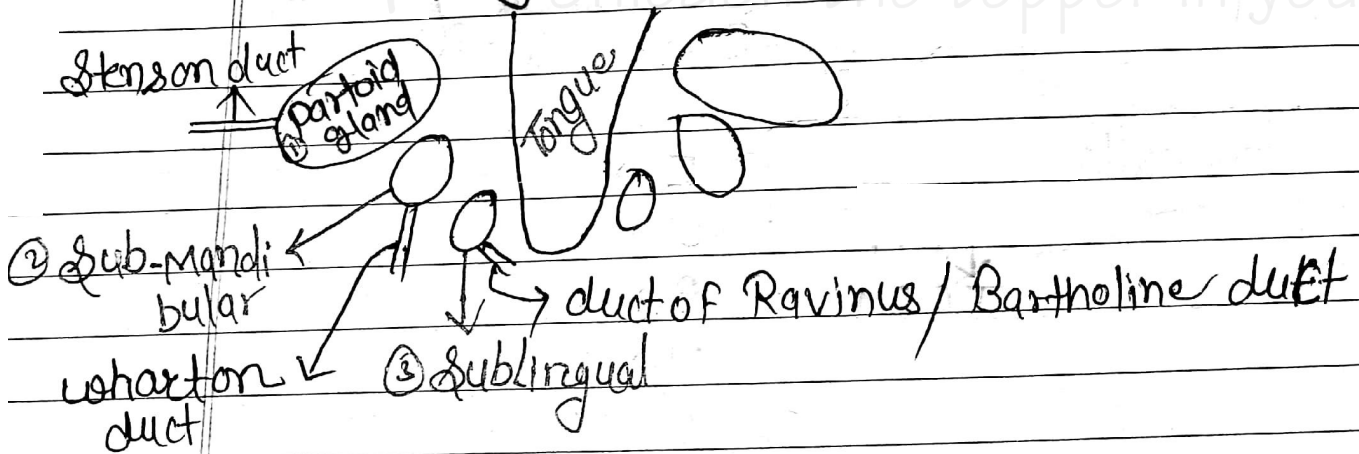
Responsible for → Taste (Gustatory perception)
 Tongue is a sense organ



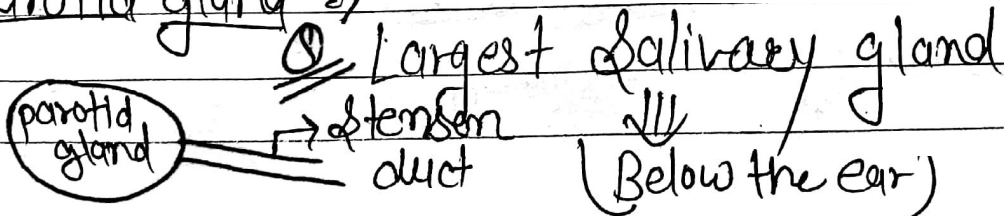
Function of Tongue

- (i) Rolling of food
- (ii) Taste
- (iii) Cleansing of teeth
- (iv) Role in speech
- (v) Formation of Bolus

(3) Salivary gland (3 pairs) (Exocrine gland)



(1) Parotid gland →



* Mumps ⇒

Inflammation of the parotid gland by
"para-Myxovirus"

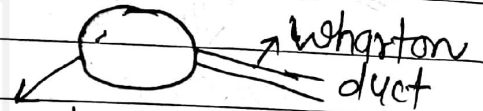
complication of Mumps ⇒

- (1) Orchitis
- (2) pancreatitis
- (3) Meningitis

(2) Sub-mandibular



also klas → sub-maxillary gland

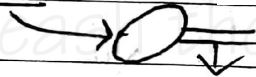


Q * Maximum Saliva Secretion

(3) Sub-lingual glands



Smallest Salivary gland



Duct of Rivinus
OR
Bartholin duct

* SALIVA *



It is the mixture of Salivary gland

Amount ⇒ 1000-1500 ml/day

pH ⇒ Slightly acidic (6.35-6.85)

~~composition~~

Because Lysozyme present in Saliva enzyme