Key concepts in Digestion... GORD module

# Protection of the digestive system ...practising safe digestion...

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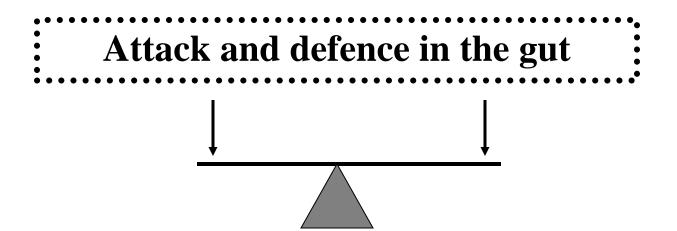
#### **Contribution to the following milestone set out for CLC1:**

**FoP2.1(1)** identify and describe the common/serious, extrinsic and intrinsic factors that can affect the normal biological processes in individual organs or organ systems, which could affect the level of oral and general health risk, treatment complications and/or outcomes

How can we practice safe digestion?

**Objectives:** - To develop an understanding of:

- 1. the defensive role of the mucosal barrier and the consequences for the gut when protection fails
- 2. how the gastrointestinal epithelium responds when insult leads to injury
- 3. how the gut detects and removes infectious agents
- 4. the mechanisms to sense and remove any damaged/mutated cells
- 5. the mechanisms and regulation of vomiting



#### Damaging

Acid and pepsin

Ingested drugs (alcohol, aspirin)

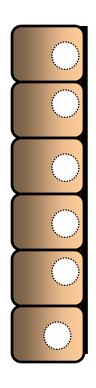
**Refluxed bile** 

Smoking

Micro-organisms (e.g. H.pylori)

Ischemia (oxidative stress)

**Food allergens** 



#### Protective

Mucus-HCO<sub>3</sub>

**Cell membrane** 

**Cell migration and renewal** 

Mucosal blood flow

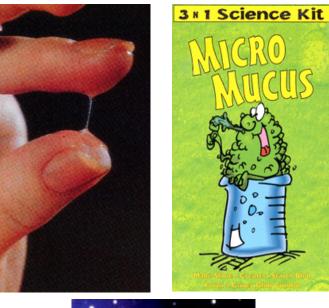
Prostaglandins

Immune system

Acid inhibition

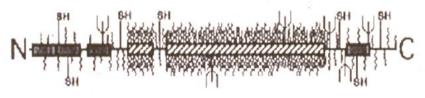
**Programmed cell death** 

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•		•
•	Mucus	•
•	Mucus	•

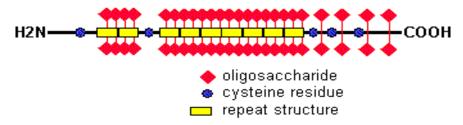


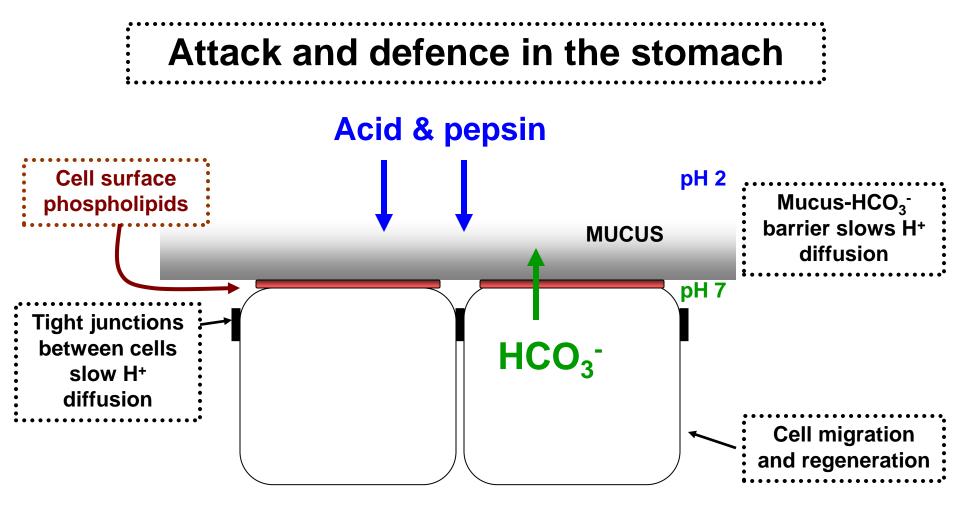


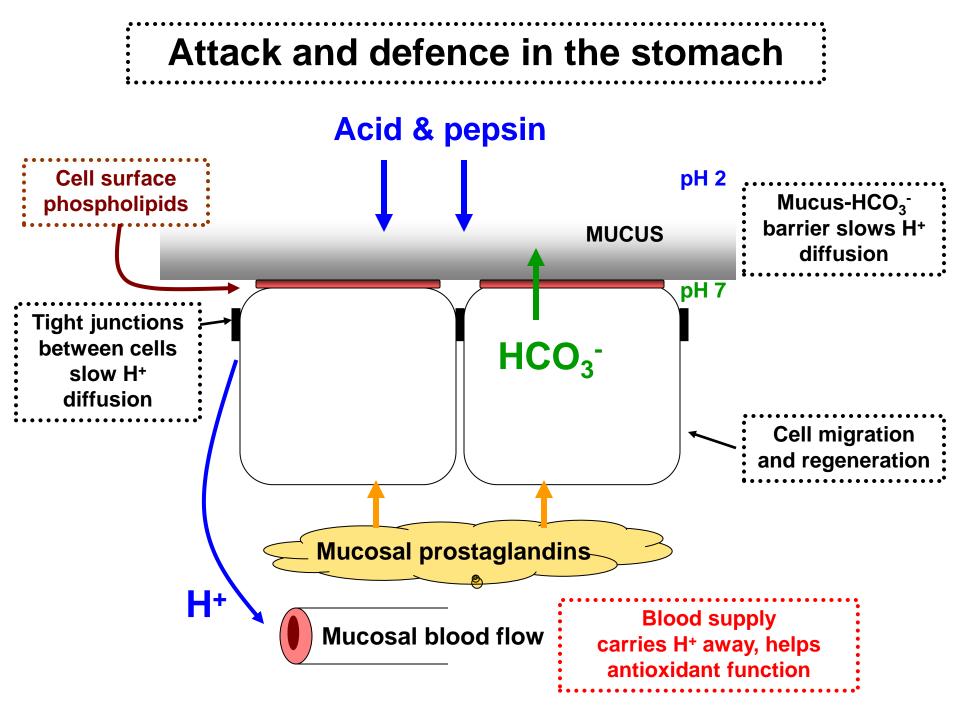




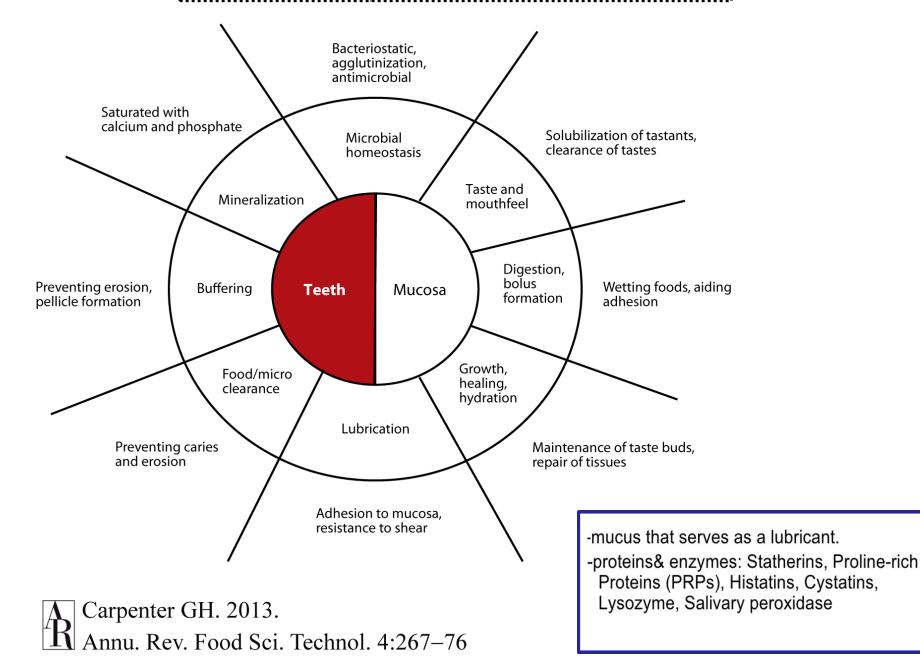
Generic structure of a mucin monomer



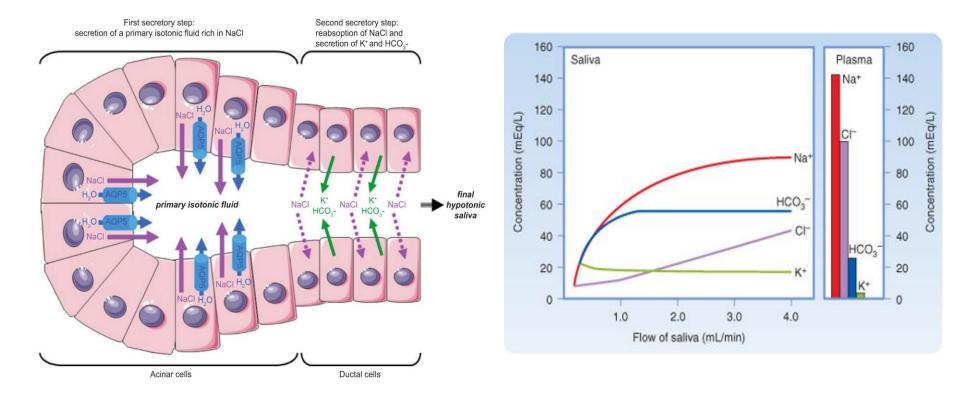




### Salivary functions include defence

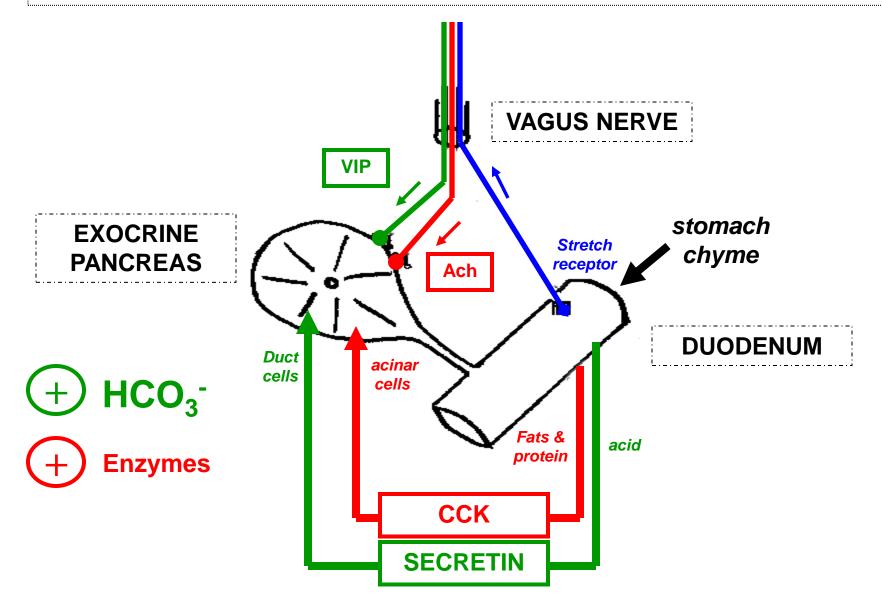


## Salivary secretion at high flow rates is rich in acid neutralising bircabonate ions

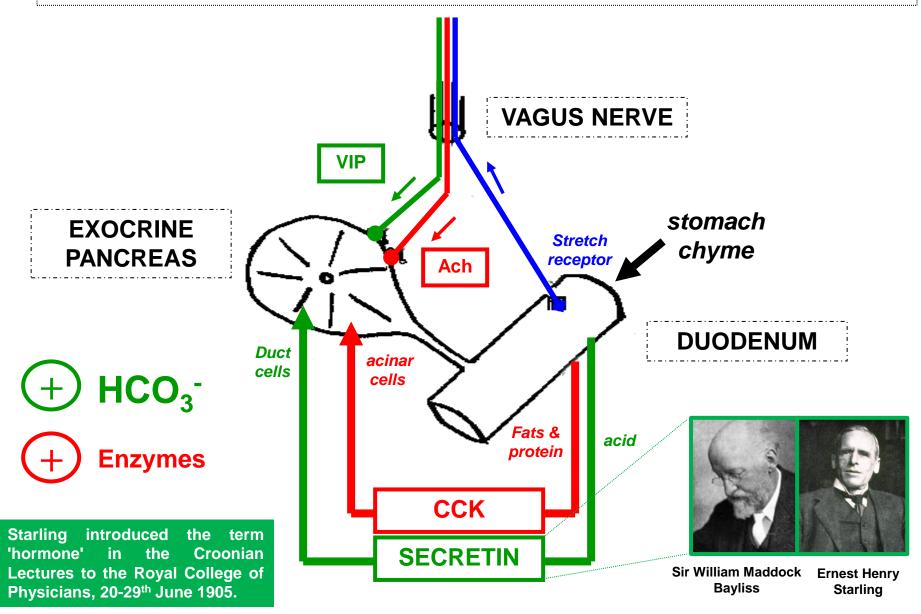


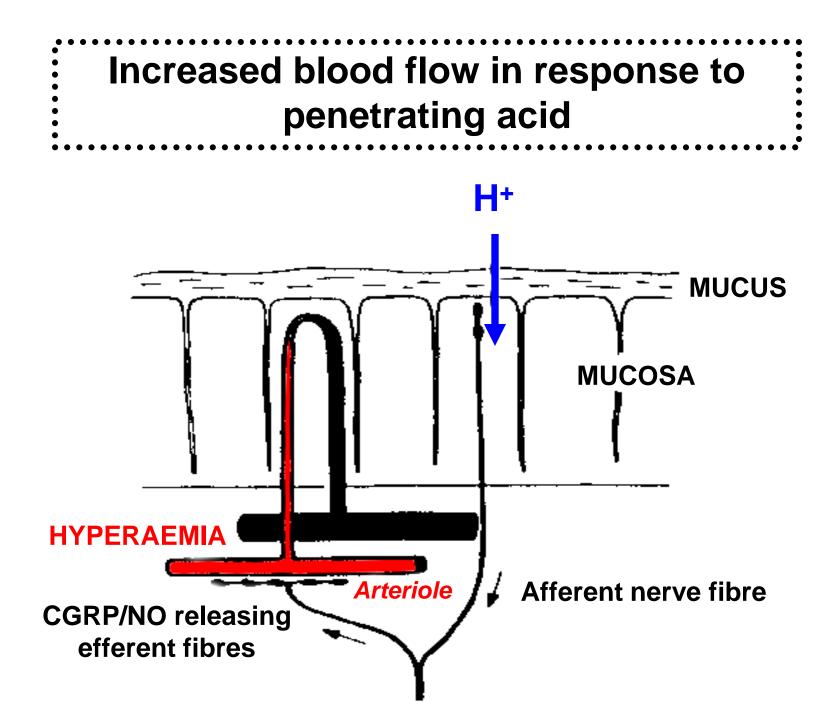
- Primary saliva is isotonic, it is both reabsorbed and secreted.
- If flow is slow, more of HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> is reabsorbed by the striated duct cells generating a hypotonic saliva
- If the flow is high less HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> is reabsorbed.
- Therefore when flow rate increases HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> concentration increases.

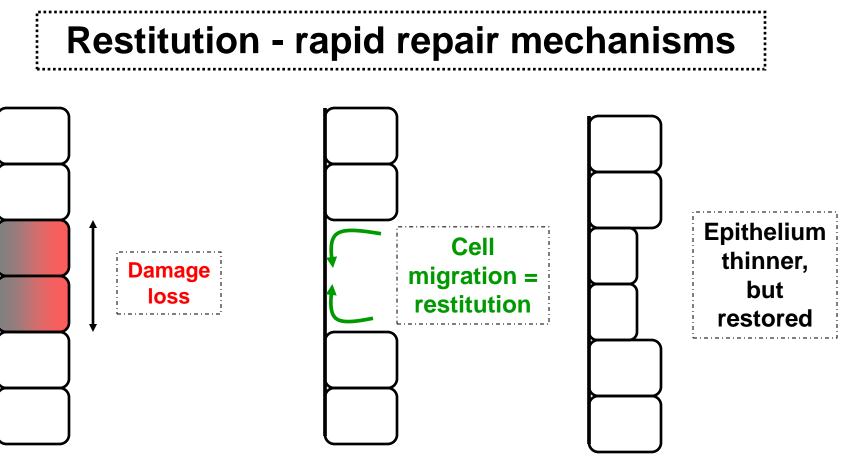
## The exocrine pancreas produces bicarbonate to neutralise acidic stomach chyme



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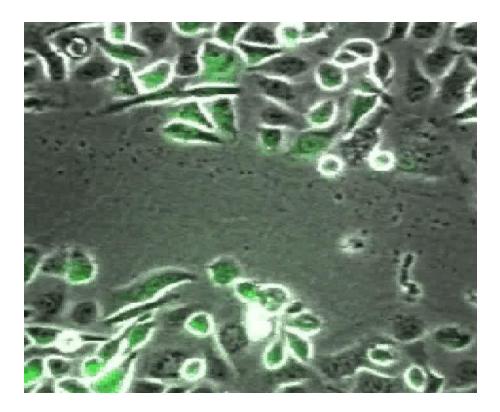




Approx. 30 min

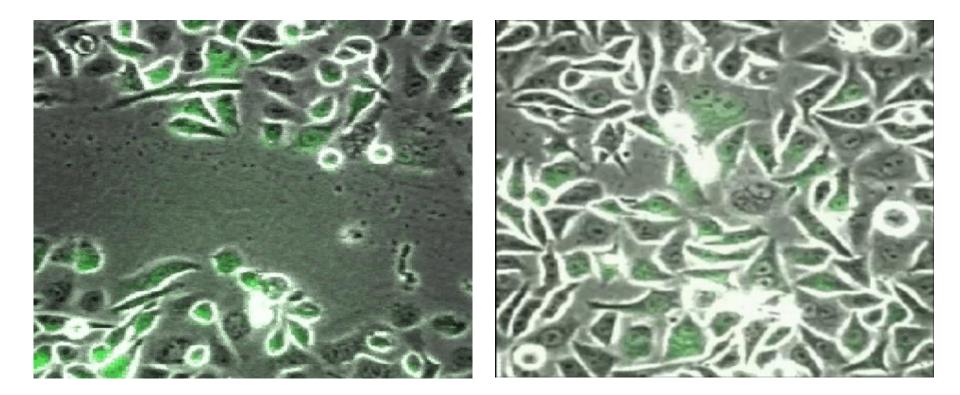
Key players in repair:GastrinRegenerating protein (Reg)ProstaglandinsGrowth factorsTrefoil peptides

## **Gastrin stimulates migration**



Noble PJ et al., Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol. 2003; 284(1):G75-84.

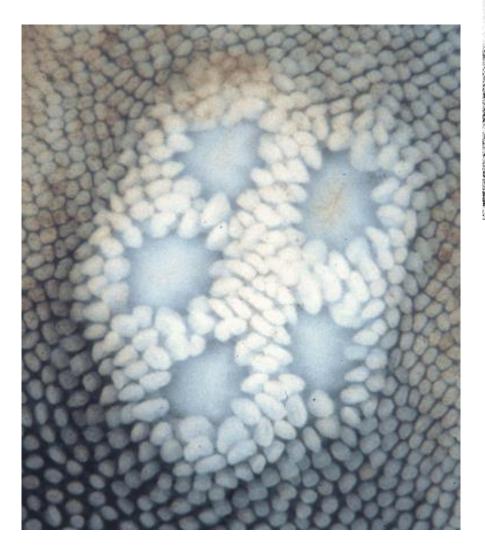
## **Gastrin stimulates migration**

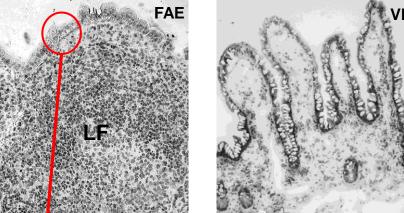


1h post addition of gastrin

Noble PJ et al., Am J Physiol (Gastrointest Liver Physiol.) 2003; 284(1):G75-84.

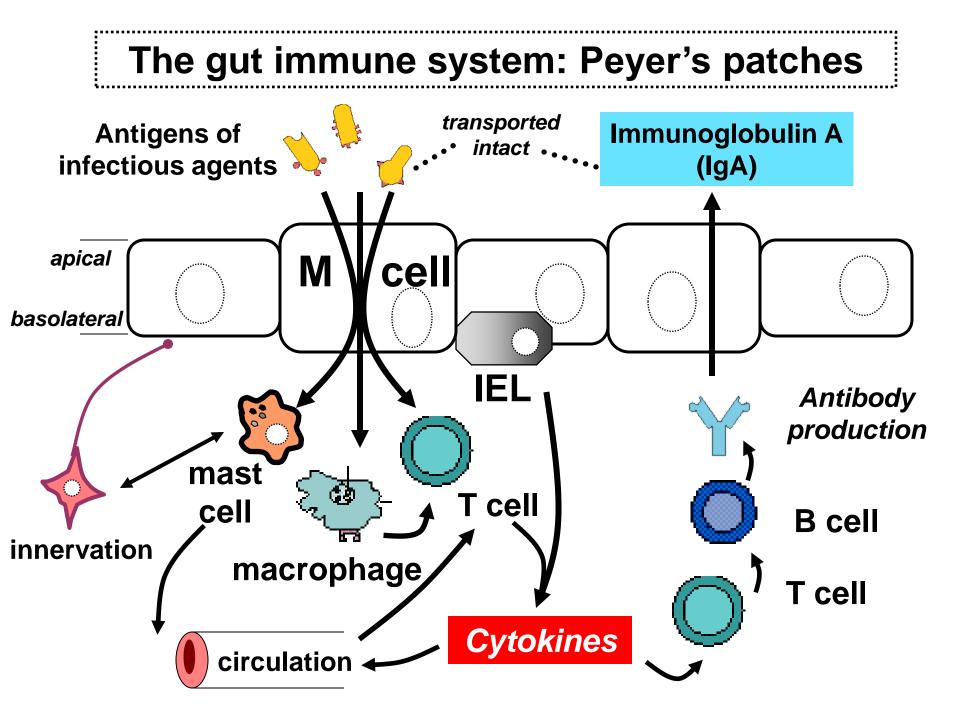
### The gut immune system: Peyer's patches

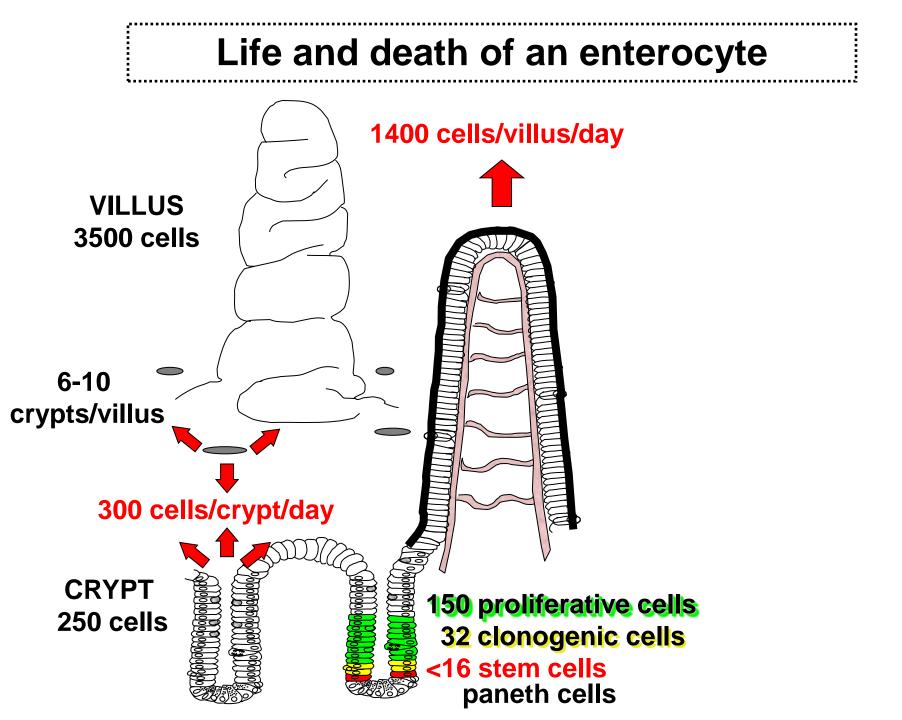


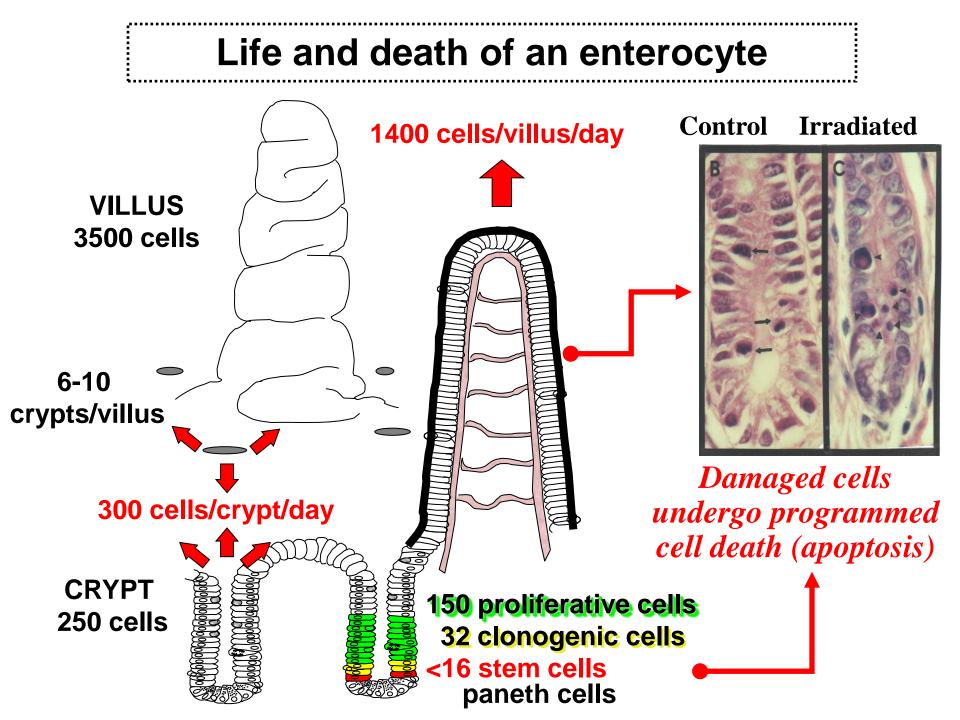


#### Microfold (M cells)

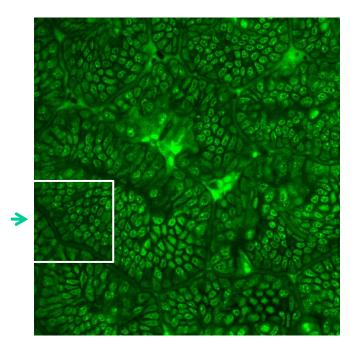








#### Maintenance of tight junctions during cell shedding



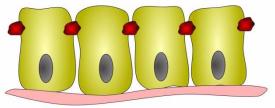
K K

x40 objective.

• Cells take ~10 min to shed

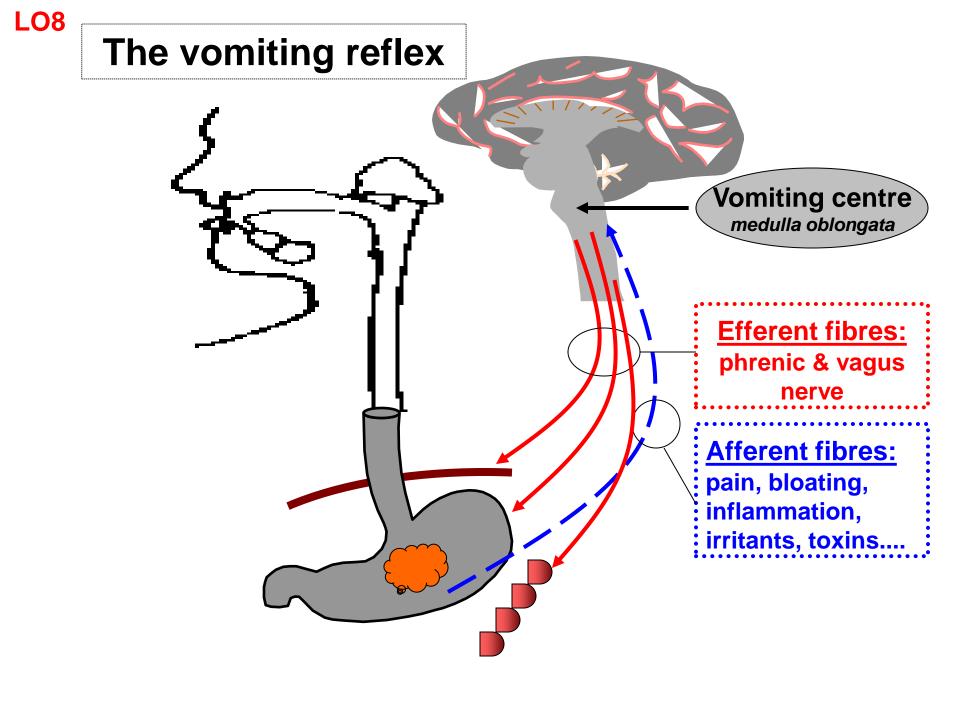
Duckworth & Watson 2011 Methods Mol. Biol. 763: 105-114

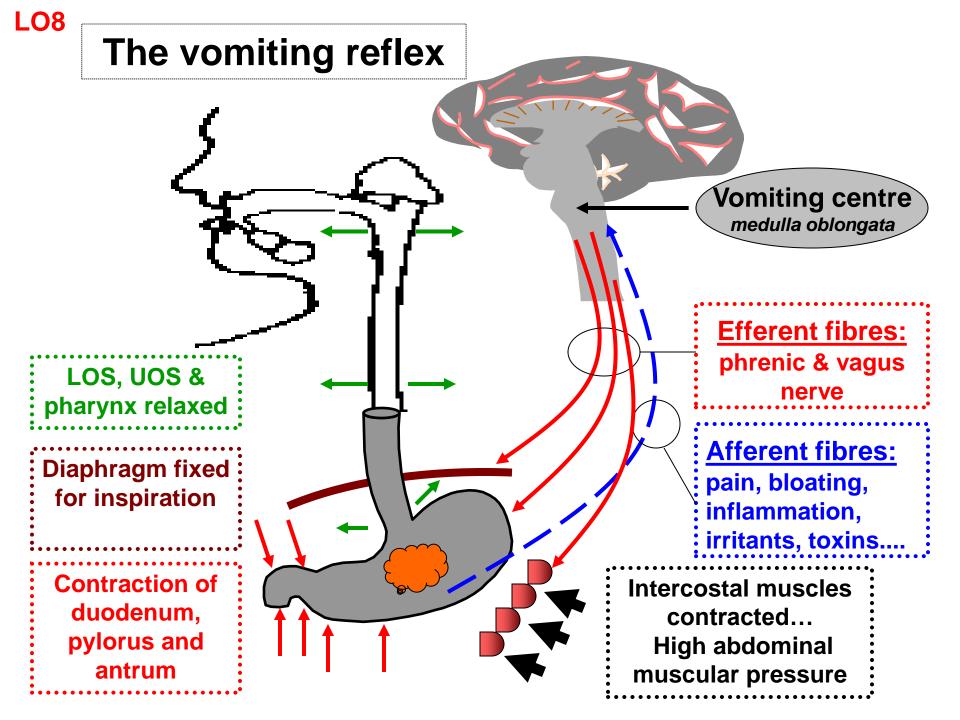
Williams JM et al. 2014 Vet Pathol 52: 445-55

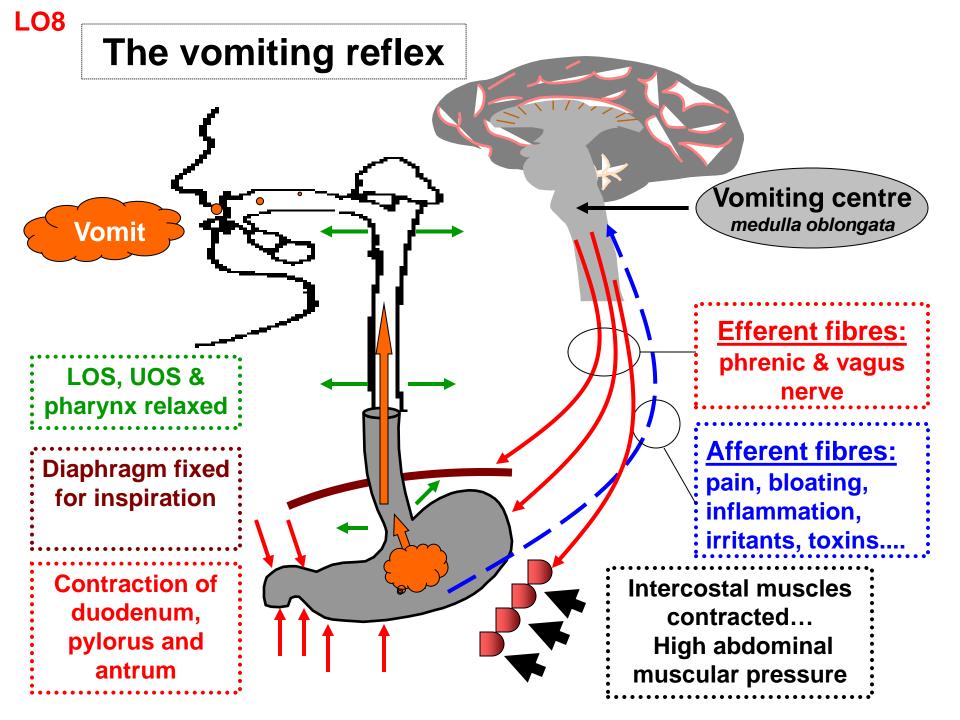


Carrie Duckworth © 2011











### don't stop your curiosity

# Every 'experience' is a learning experience!