

*Балхашский Медицинский Колледж*

*English*

*Тема:*

# al structure of the esophagus

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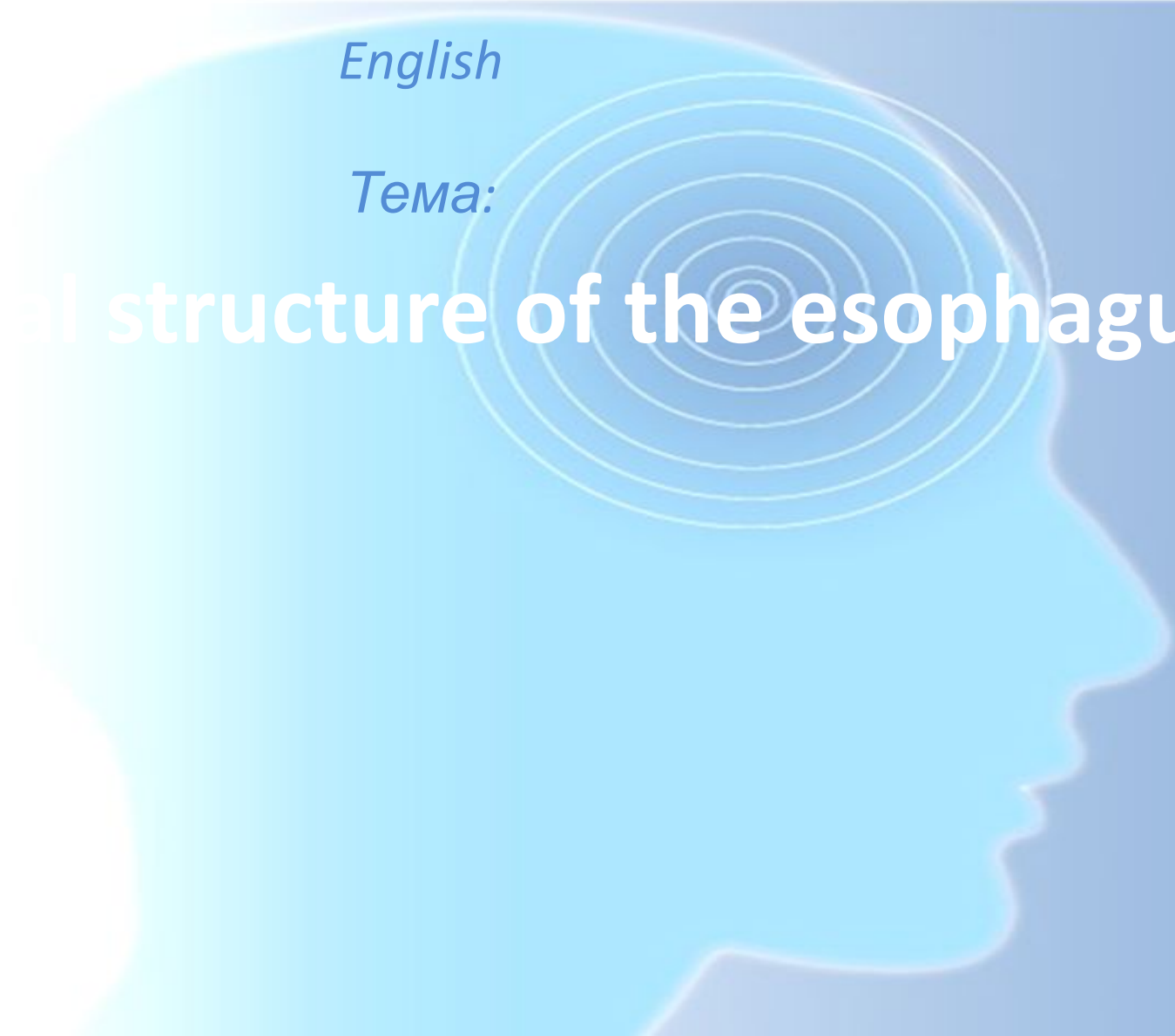
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*English*

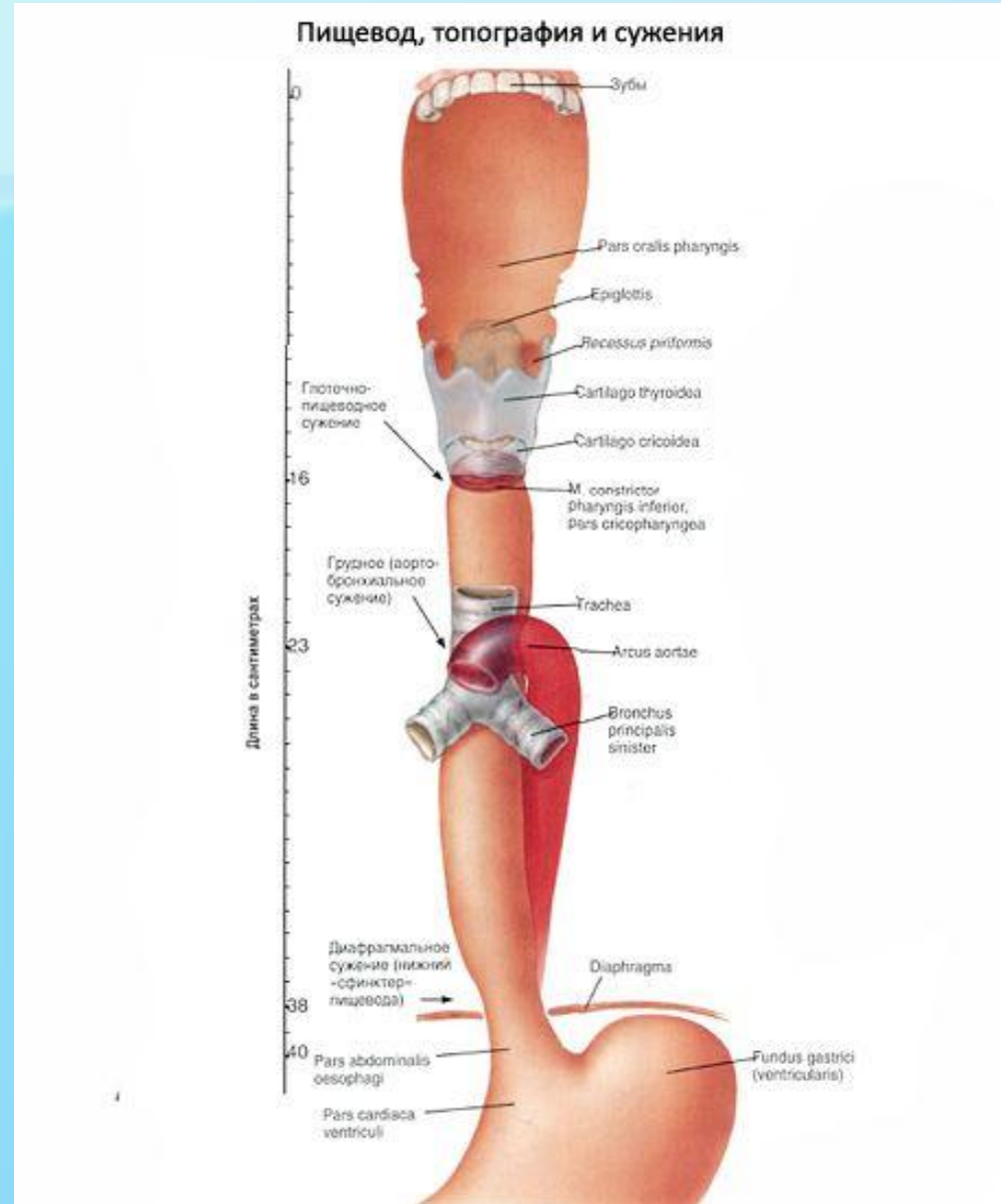
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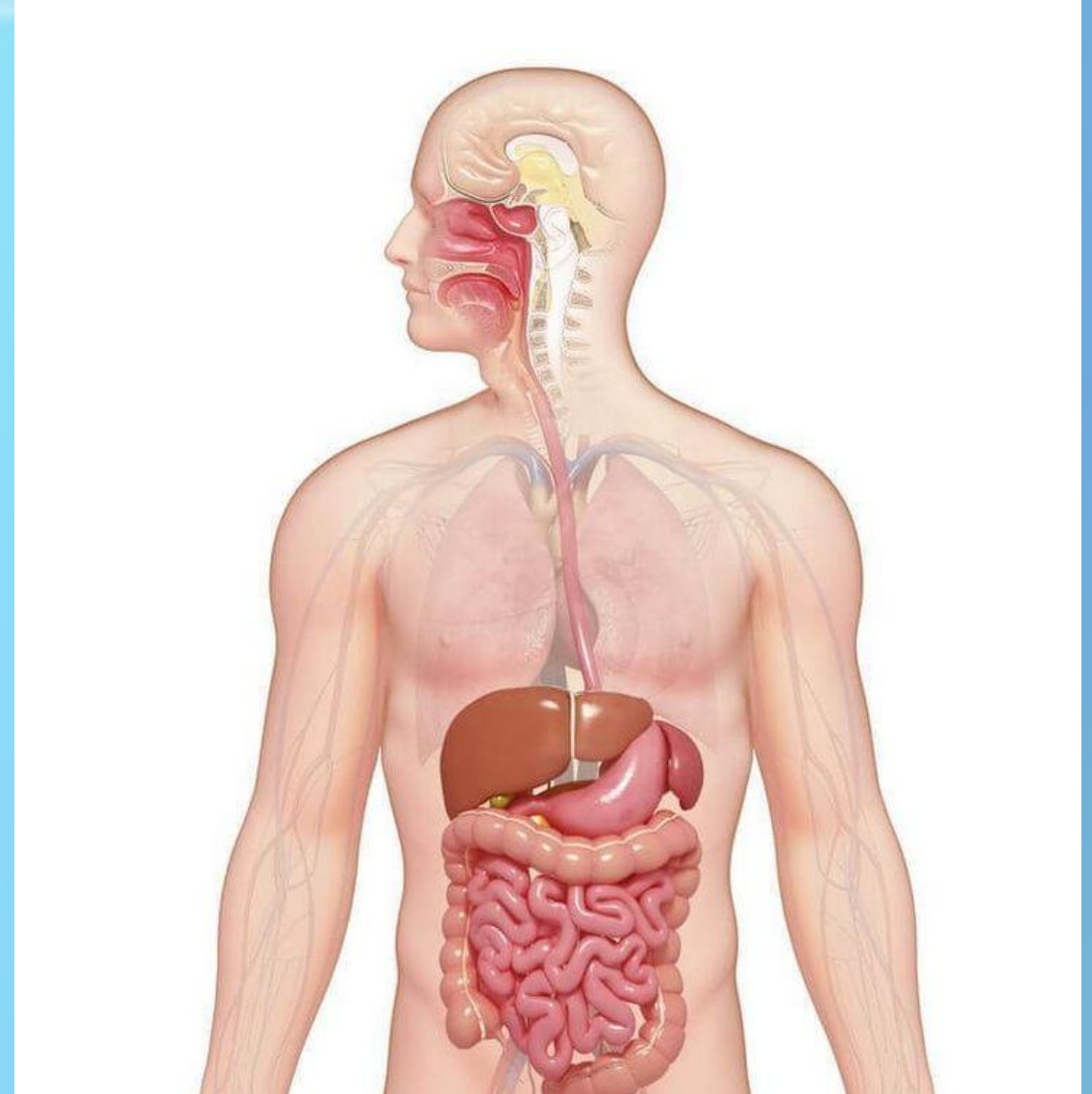
# Esophagus-

- it is a narrow and long active tube inserted between the pharynx and the stomach and promotes the movement of food into the stomach.



# Parts of the esophagus

- Neck part,  
pars cervicalis;
- Chest part,  
pars thoracica;
- The abdominal part,  
pars abdominalis.



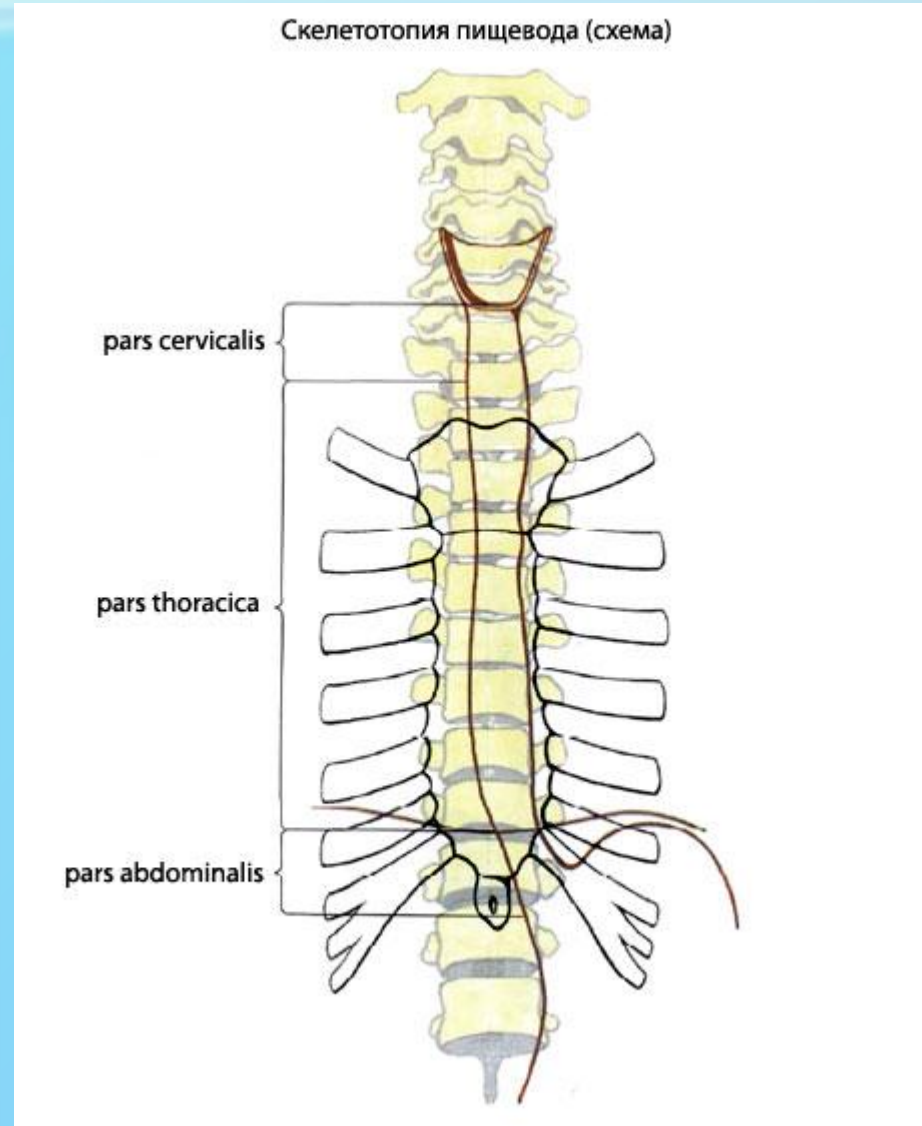
# BENDS OF THE ESOPHAGUS

- Sagittal curves correspond to the curves of the spine
- Frontal bends depend on the relative position of the esophagus with the organs of the neck and chest.



# Skeletopy of the esophagus

- It begins at the level of the VI cervical vertebra, which corresponds to the lower edge of the cricoid cartilage of the larynx, and ends at the level of the XI thoracic vertebra.





# SYNTOPIA OF THE ESOPHAGUS

- The cervical part, pars cervicalis, is located between the VI cervical vertebrae behind the cricoid cartilage and the third thoracic vertebra, its length is 5-6 cm. The front of the esophagus is adjacent to the trachea. In the intervals between the esophagus and trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerves pass, which should be taken into account during surgical interventions in this area. The side surfaces of the esophagus touch the thyroid gland. In the lower part of the left side of the esophagus is adjacent to the thoracic duct. Behind the esophagus is the extraesophageal space, which is a continuation of the pharyngeal space. It connects to the posterior mediastinum.

# The thoracic part

- The thoracic part, pars thoracica, is contained in the posterior mediastinum in the space from the II thoracic vertebra to the esophageal opening of the diaphragm. Its length is 15-18 cm. Anterior to the thoracic part of the adjacent left recurrent laryngeal nerve, branches of the left vagus nerve, esophageal nerve plexus, left common carotid artery, bifurcation of the artery, left pulmonary bronchus. To the left of the esophagus are: the left subclavian artery, the left vagus nerve, the thoracic duct, the aortic arch, and the thoracic aorta. The right contains branches of the vagus nerve and an unpaired vein. The long neck muscles, cervical vertebrae, thoracic duct, semiseparous vein, and thoracic aorta are adjacent to the thoracic esophagus from behind.



# The abdominal part

- The abdominal part, pars abdominalis, occupies the space from the esophagus to the opening of the diaphragm to the entrance to the stomach, its length is from 2 to 4 cm. In this area, the esophagus is covered with peritoneum in front and on the sides. The left lobe of the liver is adjacent to it in front, and the upper pole of the spleen is on the left. First, the esophagus passes on the neck to the left of the midline to the VI thoracic vertebra. Starting from the level of the V thoracic vertebra, the esophagus is directed along the midline, then bends to the right to the VIII thoracic vertebra, and then again to the left.



**The end**