

What is the Anatomy of the Stomach?

Worksheet

The stomach is divided into the cardia, fundus, body, and pyloric part (antrum and pylorus), bordered by the lesser curvature (right, concave) and greater curvature (left, convex), with the pyloric sphincter controlling emptying into the duodenum.

Questions

1. Which stomach region is directly continuous with the esophagus?
 - A) Fundus
 - B) Cardia
 - C) Antrum
 - D) Pylorus
2. Which curvature is long and convex?
 - A) Lesser curvature
 - B) Greater curvature
 - C) Pyloric curvature
 - D) Cardiac curvature
3. What structure controls chyme release into the duodenum?
 - A) Cardiac sphincter
 - B) Ileocecal valve
 - C) Pyloric sphincter
 - D) Lower esophageal sphincter
4. Which region grinds and mixes food before it reaches the pylorus?
 - A) Fundus
 - B) Cardia
 - C) Antrum
 - D) Lesser curvature
5. A radiologist sees contrast pooling in the most superior, dome-shaped part of the stomach on an upright X-ray. Which region is this?
6. During surgery, the surgeon identifies the concave, shorter border of the stomach on its right/superior side. What is this border called?
7. A gastric emptying study shows chyme passing through a narrow, muscular ring into the duodenum. Which structure controls this?
8. Define: What are the four main regions of the stomach?
9. Define: What is the lesser curvature?
10. Define: What is the greater curvature?

Answer Key

1. B) Cardia - The cardia surrounds the cardiac orifice, where the esophagus joins the stomach.
2. B) Greater curvature - The greater curvature is the long, convex border on the stomach's left side.
3. C) Pyloric sphincter - The pyloric sphincter regulates the passage of chyme from the pylorus into the duodenum.
4. C) Antrum - The antrum mechanically churns food into chyme before it passes through the pylorus.
5. The stomach's regions from top to bottom are cardia, fundus, body, antrum, and pylorus. The fundus is the dome-shaped region located above and to the left of the cardia, where swallowed gas collects when upright.
Answer: the fundus.
6. The stomach has two curvatures: the lesser curvature (short, concave, right side) and the greater curvature (long, convex, left side). The shorter, concave border described is on the right/superior side. Answer: the lesser curvature.
7. The pyloric part of the stomach ends in the pylorus, guarded by the pyloric sphincter. This sphincter regulates the rate at which chyme leaves the stomach and enters the duodenum. Answer: the pyloric sphincter.
8. Cardia, fundus, body, and pyloric part (antrum + pylorus).
9. The short, concave border of the stomach on its right/superior side.
10. The long, convex border of the stomach on its left/inferior side.

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