

Stomach development

- In the 4th week, spindle-shaped expansion of the foregut embryo,
- the shape and placement changes due to the different growth rate of the individual walls and by changing the position of the organs in the surroundings,
- stomach **rotates 90°** around its longitudinal axis (originally left side ventrally, originally right dorsally),
 - therefore the vagus nerve also moves from the originally left side to the front and from the right side to the back,
- originally, the back wall grows faster than the front, which is why '*curvatura major et minor*' is created,
- the cranial and caudal parts also move from their central axis,
 - the caudal part (pylorus) moves to the right and up,
 - the cranial part (cardia) moves to the left and down,
- *stomach axis now goes from top left to bottom right.*

Congenital defects of the stomach

- **Stenosis of the pylorus** - hypertrophy of the stomach muscles in the pyloric area,
 - one of the most common defects, it probably arises already in the fetal period,
 - restriction of digestion, severe vomiting.

 For more information see *Pylorostenosis*.

Links

Related Articles

- Development of the digestive system
- Development of esophagus
- Development of mesogastria
- Development of liver and gallbladder
- Development of duodenum
- Intestinal development

References

- SADLER, Thomas W.. *Langman's Medical Embryology*. 10. edition. Prague : Grada Publishing, a.s., 2011. 414 pp. pp. 237 - 244. ISBN 978-80-247-2640-3.
- MOORE, Keith L – PERSAUD, T.V.N. *The Birth of Man : Embryology with a clinical focus*. 1. edition. 2000. 564 pp. ISBN 80-85866-94-3.