Enteric Nervous System

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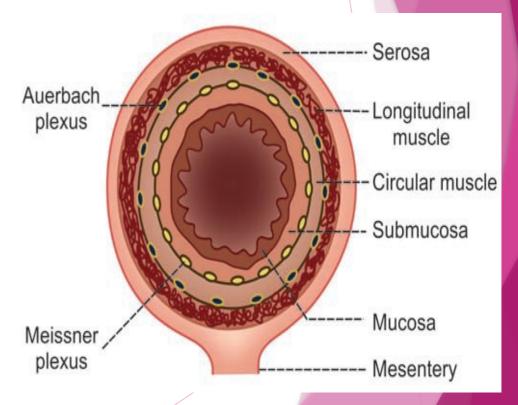
NERVE SUPPLY TO GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

- GI tract has two types of nerve supply:
 - I. Intrinsic nerve supply
 - II. Extrinsic nerve supply.

INTRINSIC NERVE SUPPLY – ENTERIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

- ► Intrinsic nerves to GI tract form the enteric nervous system that controls all the secretions and movements of GI tract.
- Enteric nervous system is present within the wall of GI tract from esophagus to anus.

- 1. Auerbach plexus
- 2. Meissner plexus.
- These nerve plexus contain nerve cell bodies, processes of nerve cells and the receptors.
- The receptors in the GI tract are stretch receptors and chemoreceptors.
- Enteric nervous system is controlled by extrinsic nerves.



1. Auerbach Plexus

- > Auerbach plexus is also known as myenteric nerve plexus.
- It is present in between the inner circular muscle layer and the outer longitudinal muscle layer.

Functions of Auerbach plexus

- Major function of this plexus is to regulate the movements of GI tract.
- Some nerve fibers of this plexus **accelerate** the movements by secreting the excitatory neurotransmitter substances like acetylcholine, serotonin and substance P.
- Other fibers of this plexus **inhibit** the GI motility by secreting the inhibitory neurotransmitters such as vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP), neurotensin and enkephalin.

2. Meissner Nerve Plexus

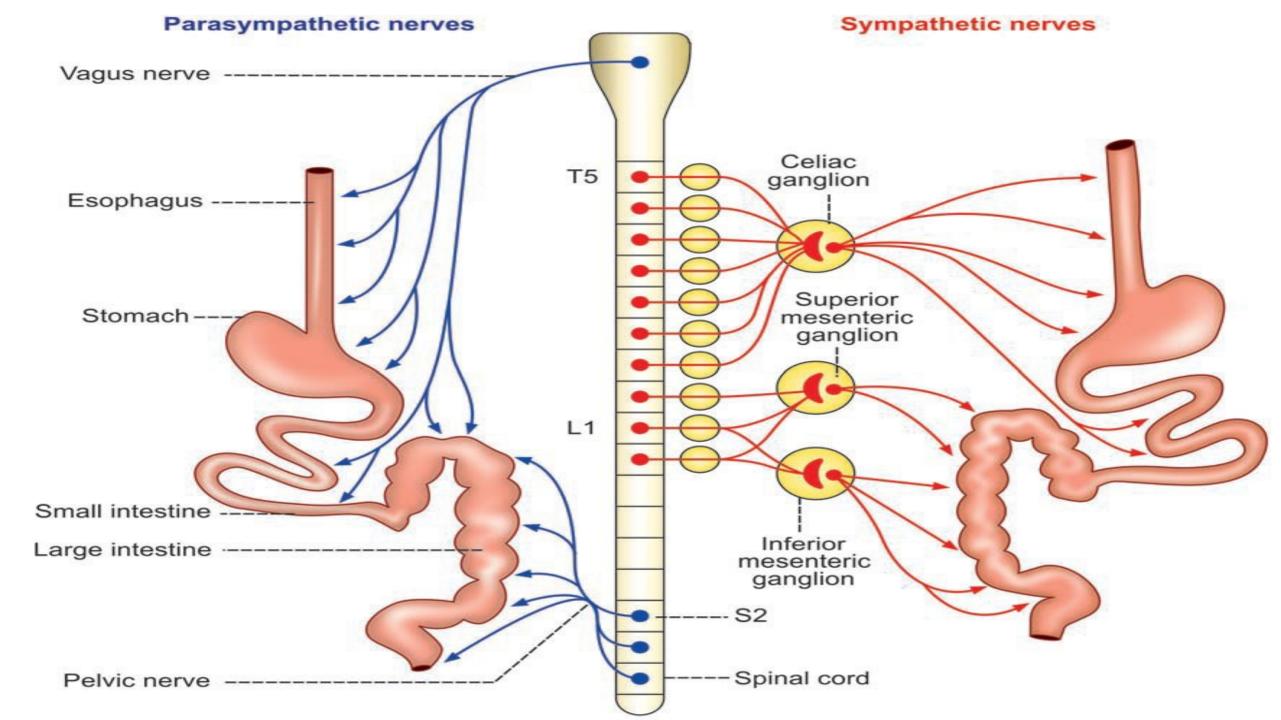
- Meissner plexus is otherwise called submucus nerve plexus.
- It is situated in between the muscular layer and submucosal layer of GI tract.

Functions of Meissner plexus

- Function of Meissner plexus is the **regulation** of secretory functions of GI tract.
- These nerve fibers cause constriction of blood vessels of GI tract.

EXTRINSIC NERVE SUPPLY

- Extrinsic nerves that control the enteric nervous system are from autonomic nervous system.
- ► Both sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of autonomic nervous system innervate the GI tract.



THANK YOU