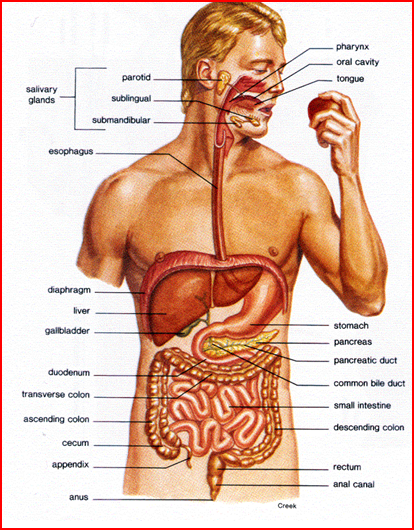
**Digestive system**

**Digestion-**

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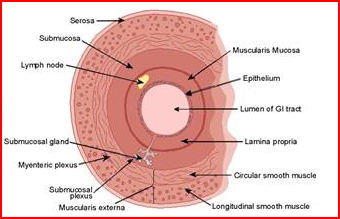
**Absorption-**

**Two groups of organs**

**1.digestive tract-continuous passageway beginning at the mouth and terminating at the anus**

**2.accessory organs-necessary for the digestive process but are not a direct part of the digestive tract and includes the salivary glands, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas**

**Wall of digestive tract**

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**1.mucous membrane or mucosa**

**-epithelial layer that contains many mucus-secreting cells and consist of multiple layers of squamous cells which helps to protect deeper layers from the mouth, esophagus and anus**

**2.submucosa**

**-contains blood vessels and some of the nerves that helps to regulate digestive activity**

**3.smooth muscle**

**-peristalsis-**

**Peritoneum-outer portion of the membrane that lines the abdominopelvic cavity that folds back convers most of the organs**

**Parietal peritoneum-outer portion of the membrane that lines the cavity**

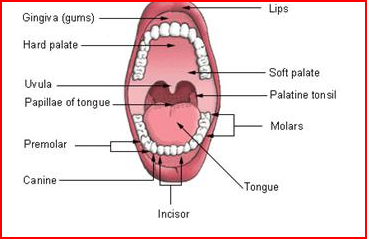
**Visceral peritoneum-inner portion that covers the organs which allows the organs to slide over each other**

**-the peritoneum also carries blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, and nerves**

**Organs of the digestive tract**

**Mouth­-pharynx-esophagus-stomach-small intestine-large intestine**

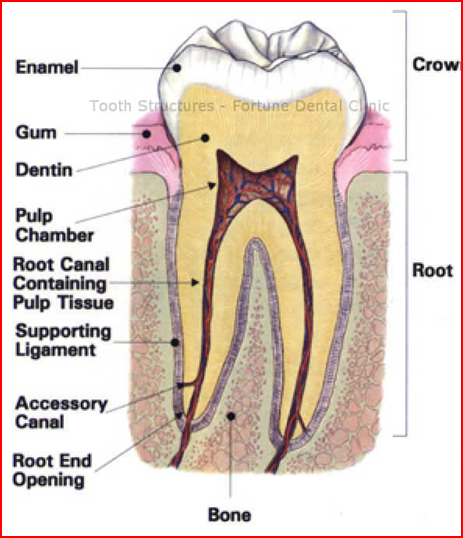
**Mouth**

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**-mastication-**

**-mixes food with saliva produced in the salivary glands which lubricates food and contains salivary amylase which begins starch digestion**

**Teeth-**

****

**Incisors-**

**Cuspids-**

**Pharynx(throat)**

**-oropharynx-visible when you look into the mouth**

**Nasopharynx-**

**Soft palate-**

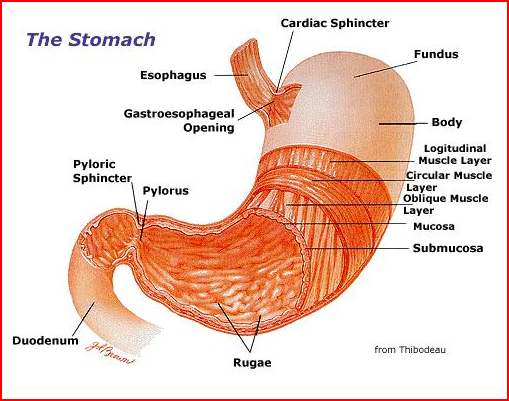
**Bolus(ball of food)-**

**Epiglottis**

**Esophagus**

**-esophageal hiatus-opening in diaphragm that esophagus must go through to reach the stomach**

**Stomach**

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**Sphincter-**

**Esophageal sphincter(cardiac sphincter)-**

**Pyloric sphincter**

**pylorus part of the stomach at this end**

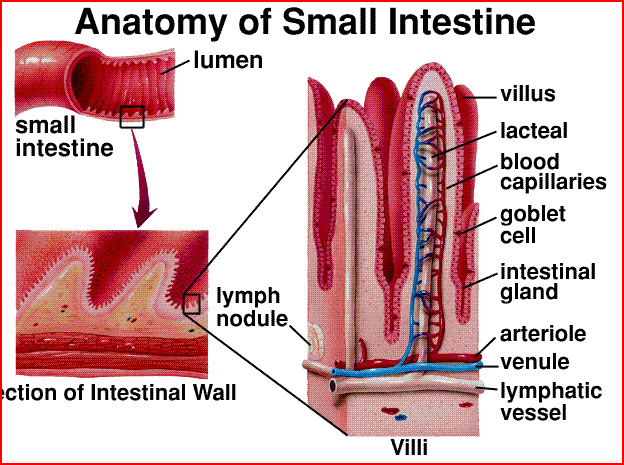
**Functions of the stomach**

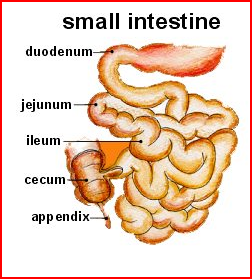
**Rugae-**

**HCl(hydrochloric stomache)-**

**Chyme-**

**Small intestine**

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**Duodenum-**

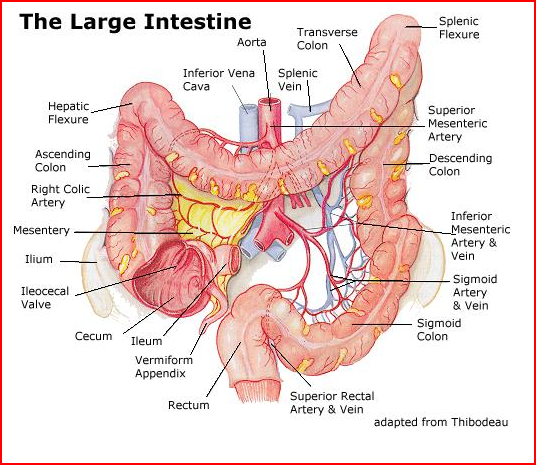
**Functions of small intestine**

**-mucosal cells secrete large amounts of mucus to protect small intestine from acidic chime**

**-enzymes that digest proteins and carbohydrates are also secreted**

**Microvilli-small projecting folds of villi**

**Large intestine**

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**Anal canal-**

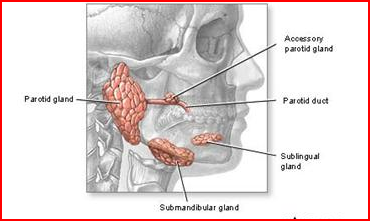
**Functions of large intestine**

**Feces-**

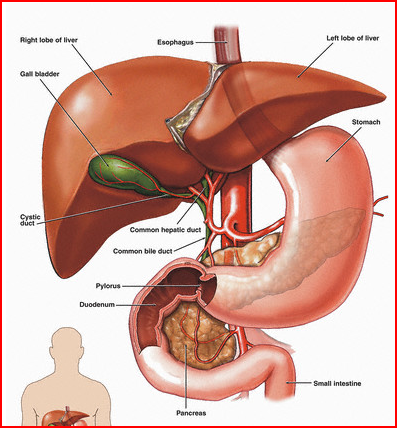
**Defecation-**

**Accessory organs of digestive tract**

**Saliva-**

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**Liver**

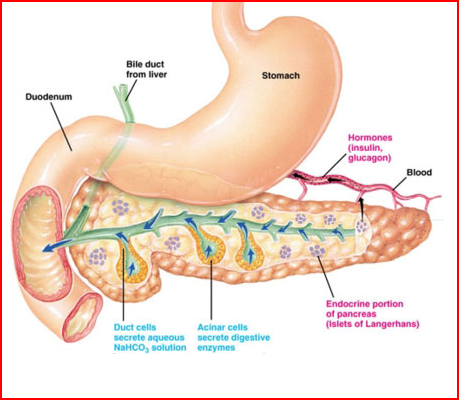
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**-destroys old red blood cells and with byproduct of bilirubin which is eliminated in bile and gives stool dark color**

**-Makes urea which is a waste product of protein metabolism**

**Gallbladder**

**Pancreas**

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**Aging and digestion**