# The Digestive System

Organs and Functions

# Phases of Digestion

- Phases Include
  - 1. Ingestion
  - 2. Movement
  - 3. Mechanical and Chemical Digestion
  - 4. Absorption
  - 5. Elimination

# Digestion

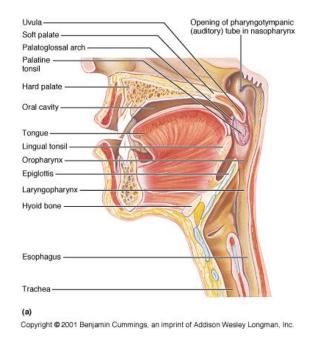
- Mechanical (physical)
  - Chew, tear, grind, mash, and mix
- Chemical
  - Enzymatic reactions to improve digestion of carbohydrates, proteins, and lipids

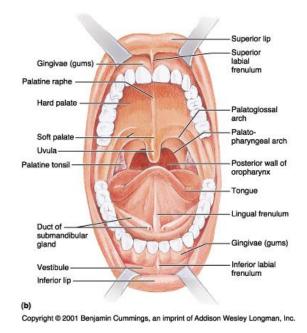
# **Digestive System Organization**

 Gastrointestinal (GI) tract The Digestive System Direct link/path between organs Structures Mouth Pharynx Esophagus Stomach Small intestine Large Intestine Rectum

#### Mouth

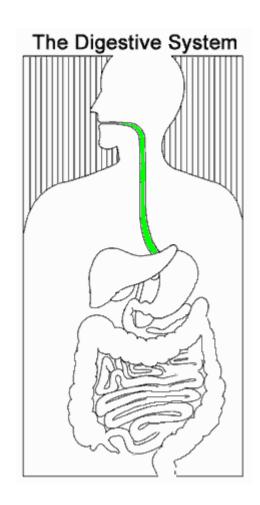
- Teeth mechanically break down food into small pieces.
- Tongue mixes food with saliva (contains amylase, which helps break down starch).
- Epiglottis: flap-like structure at the back of the throat.
- Closes over the trachea preventing food from entering it. It is located in the Pharynx.





# Esophagus

- Approximately 20 cm long.
- Functions include: Secreting mucus and moving food from the throat to the stomach using muscle movement called peristalsis
  - Mouth, Pharynx and Esophagus Video



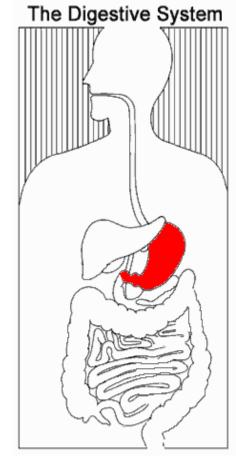
#### Stomach

 J-shaped muscular bag that stores the food and breaks it down into tiny pieces.

 Mixes food with gastric juices that contain enzymes to break down proteins and lipids.

• Hydrochloric acid in the stomach kills bacteria.

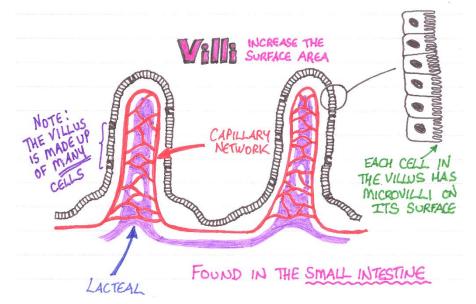
Food found in the stomach is called chyme.

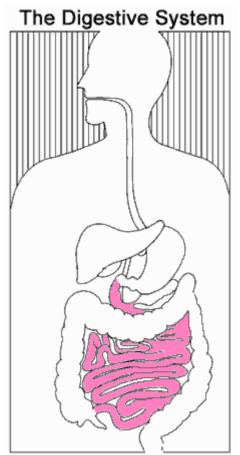




#### **Small Intestine**

- Small intestines are roughly 7 meters long
- Lining of intestine walls has **finger-like projections** called villi, to increase surface area.
- The villi are covered in microvilli which further increases surface area for absorption.

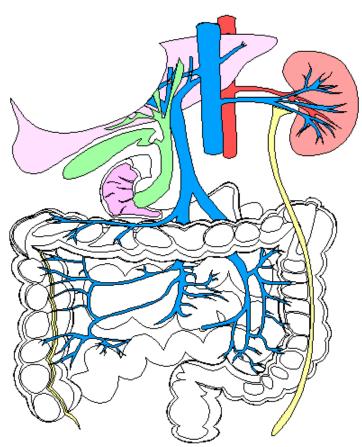




#### **Small Intestine**

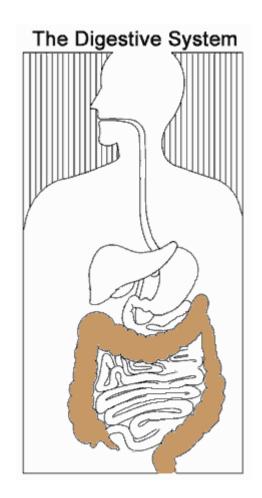
 Nutrients from the food pass into the bloodstream through the walls of the small intestine.

- Absorbs:
  - 80% ingested water
  - Vitamins
  - Minerals
  - Carbohydrates
  - Proteins
  - Lipids
  - Secretes digestive enzymes



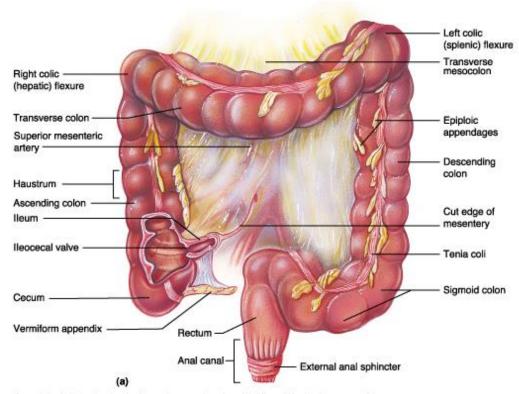
#### Large Intestine

- About 1.5 meters long
- Absorbs nutrients left behind by the small intestines.
- The end of the large intestine is the rectum. (short term storage which holds feces before it is expelled).



# Large Intestine

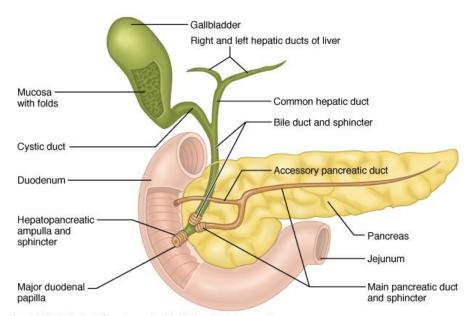
- Functions
  - Bacterial digestion and fermentation of carbohydrates
  - Absorbs additional water
  - Concentrates wastes



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# **Accessory Organs- The Glands**

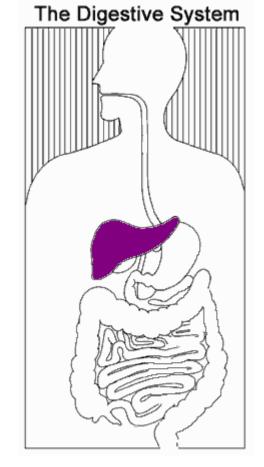
- Not part of the path of ingested food, but play a critical role in digestion.
- Includes: Liver, gall
  bladder, and pancreas

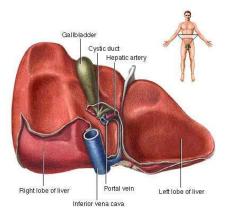


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#### Liver

- Directly affects digestion by producing bile
  - Bile aids in the digestion of fat
  - Filters out toxins and waste including drugs, alcohol and poisons.

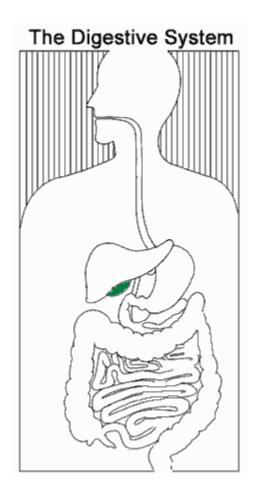




#### Gall Bladder

 Stores bile from the liver, releases it into the small intestine.

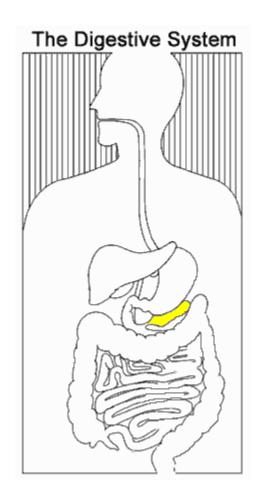
 Fatty diets can cause the formation of gallstones



#### **Pancreas**

 Produces digestive enzymes to digest fats, carbohydrates and proteins

Regulates blood sugar by producing <u>insulin</u>

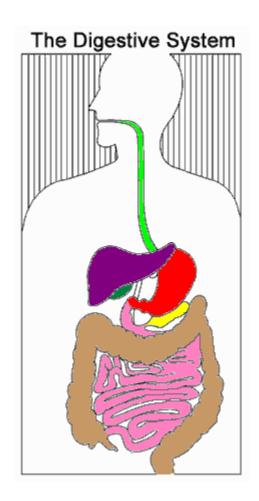


# Nowit's...

# 

On a sheet of paper, write the name of each colored organ:

- Green:
- Red:
- Pink:
- Brown:
- Purple:
- Green:
- Yellow:



# How'd you do?

Green: Esophagus

Red: Stomach

Pink: Small Intestine

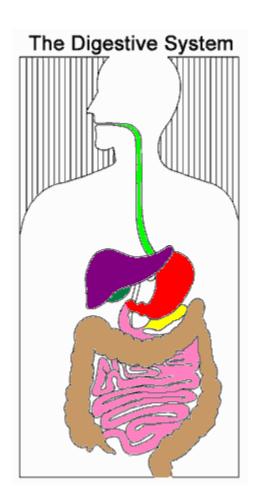
Brown: Large Intestine

Purple: Liver

• Green: Gall Bladder

Yellow: Pancreas





#### References and Links

- Your Digestive System and How It Works
  - Digestive system diagram comes from this site
- The Real Deal on the Digestive System
- Pancreas: Introduction and Index
- Your Gross and Cool Body Digestive System
- Laurentian Regional High School Data Base
  - you must know the Username and Password