The Human Body Systems

Chapters 18

I. Digestion

- a. Basic "tube within a tube" digestive system
- b. The "tube is made up of specialized organs with different phases of digestion taking place in each one.
- c. Order of movement: **Oral Cavity** (mouth)- **Pharynx** (throat)- **esophagus stomachduodenum**-small intestine-large intestine- rectum- anus.
- d. **Accessory Glands** (not actually in the digestive system)- Their secretions pass into digestive system through a duct: Salivary glands- liver- gall bladder- pancreas
- e. The Mouth and Pharynx: Mechanical (chewing) and Chemical digestion begins
 - i. 3 pairs of salivary glands secrete saliva to moisten, lubricate and begin breakdown of carbohydrates
 - ii. Chewed up food that is mixed w/ saliva is called bolus
 - iii. Tongue moves bolus to pharynx
 - iv. Automatic swallowing reflex begins and moves bolus to esophagus

f. Esophagus

- i. Involuntary contractions and relaxation of smooth muscle surrounding esophagus moves food down esophagus: Peristalsis
- ii. **Cardiac Sphincter**: Ring shaped muscle separating the esophagus from the stomach **g. Stomach**
 - i. Mechanical and chemical digestion
 - 1. Mechanical: stomach walls squeeze and churned together
 - 2. Chemical: stomach lining secrete digestive enzymes and hydrochloric acid
 - 3. Stomach also secretes **mucus** to protect the stomach

ii. Acidic

- iii. Continued digestion of carbohydrates and digestion of protein begins
- iv. Liquids pass through in 20 minutes or less
- v. Solids broken down into **chyme** and slowly passed out of the **pyloric sphincter**

h. Small Intestines

- i. About **20 feet long** and **1-2" in diameter**
- ii. Most chemical digestion takes place in the small intestine
- iii. Three parts: duodenum, jejunum, and the ileum
- iv. Several features to increase surface area
 - 1. Small intestine very long
 - 2. Lining has many folds
 - 3. Lining covered w/ millions of finger-like projections: villi
 - 4. Villi have more tiny projections: microvilli

v. Alkaline

- vi. Chyme mixed w/
 - 1. **Pancreatic juices**: neutralize stomach acid, digestive enzymes for protein, carbos and fat
 - 2. **Bile**: made in liver, stored in the gall bladder, emulsifies fats
 - 3. **Intestinal enzymes**: completes digestion of carbos, protein and fat
- vii. Carbohydrates, proteins and fats are finished being digested
- viii. Food nutrients are absorbed into the blood
- ix. Undigested and unabsorbed food passes from Small Intestines to the Large Intestines

i. Large Intestines

i. About 5 or 6 feet in length and 3 or 4 inches in diameter

- ii. 3 parts: Ascending, Transverse and Descending
- iii. Point where small intestines join the large: small pouch: Appendix
- iv. Appendicitis: infected/ inflamed appendix: pain in lower right side of abdomen
- v. Main Function:
 - 1. **Reabsorbtion of water** from the food mass
 - 2. Reabsorbtion of vitamins
 - 3. **Elimination** of undigested food
- vi. Undigested food: feces stored in the **rectum** and out the **anus**