## The Human Digestive System

#### Digestion

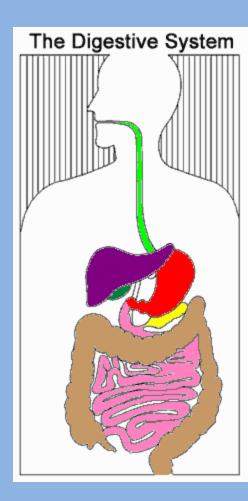
- Phases Include
  - 1. Ingestion
  - 2. Movement
  - 3. Mechanical and Chemical Digestion
  - 4. Absorption
  - 5. Elimination

#### Digestion

- Types
  - Mechanical (physical)
    - Chew
    - Tear
    - Grind
    - Mash
    - Mix
  - Chemical
    - Enzymatic reactions to improve digestion of
      - Carbohydrates
      - Proteins
      - Lipids

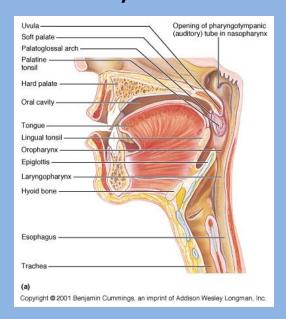
#### Digestive System Organization

- Gastrointestinal (GI) tract
  - Tube within a tube
  - Direct link/path between organs
  - Structures
    - Mouth
    - Pharynx
    - Esophagus
    - Stomach
    - Small intestine
    - Large Intestine
    - Rectum

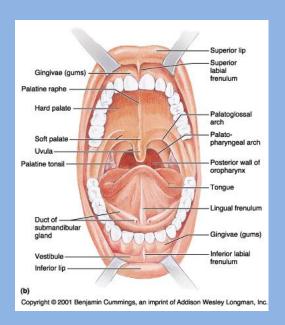


#### Mouth

 Teeth mechanically break down food into small pieces. Tongue mixes food with saliva (contains amylase, which helps break down starch).

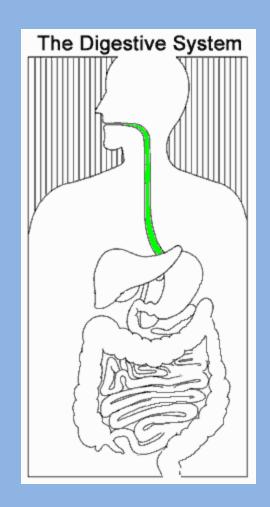


 Epiglottis is a flap-like structure at the back of the throat that closes over the trachea preventing food from entering it.



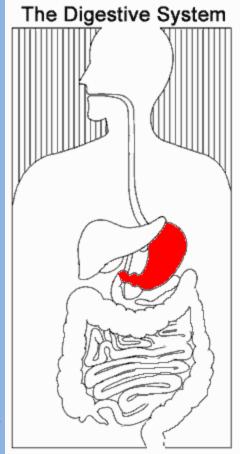
#### Esophagus

- Approximately 10" long
- Functions include:
- 1. Secrete mucus
- 2. Moves food from the throat to the stomach using muscle movement called peristalsis
- If acid from the stomach gets in here that's heartburn.



#### Stomach

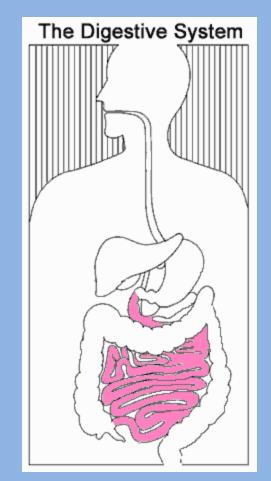
- J-shaped muscular bag that stores the food you eat, breaks it down into tiny pieces.
- Mixes food with digestive juices that contain enzymes to break down proteins and lipids.
- Acid in the stomach kills bacteria.
- Food found in the stomach is called chyme.

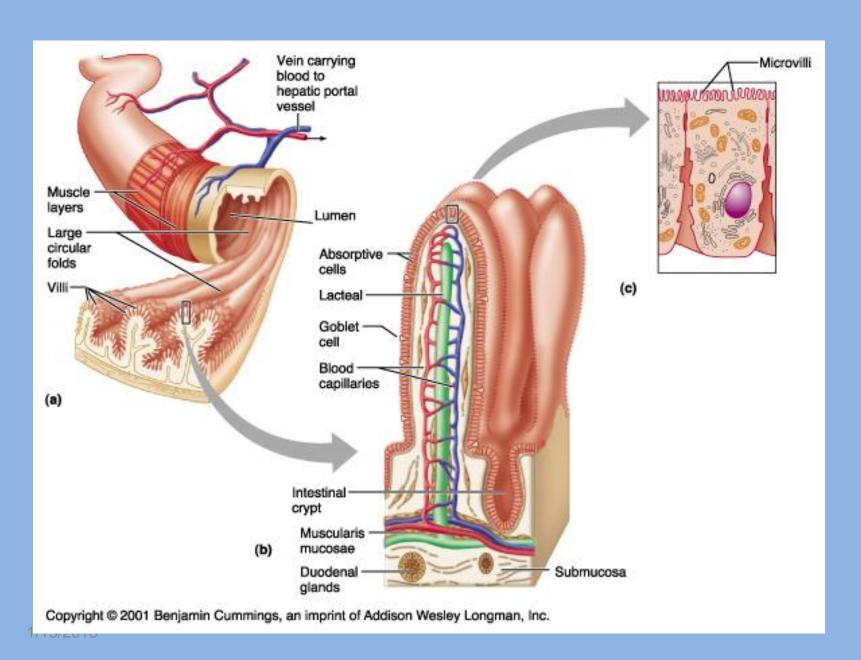




#### **Small Intestine**

- 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.



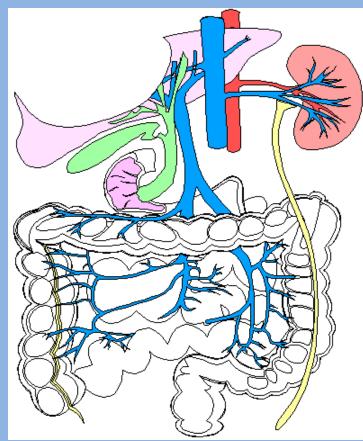


#### **Small Intestine**

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

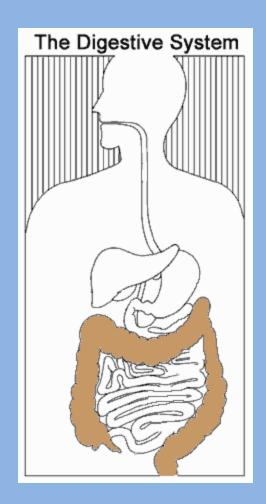
#### • Absorbs:

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



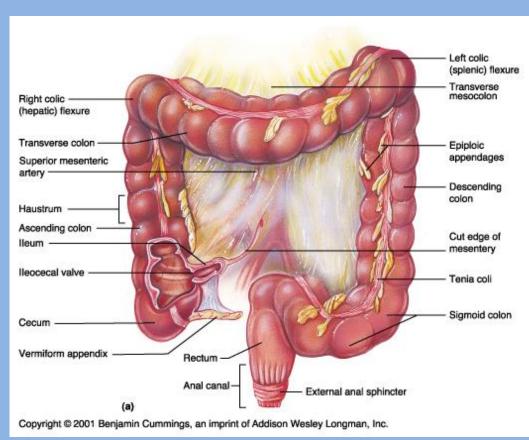
#### Large Intestine

- About 5 feet long
- Accepts what small intestines don't absorb
- Rectum (short term storage which holds feces before it is expelled).



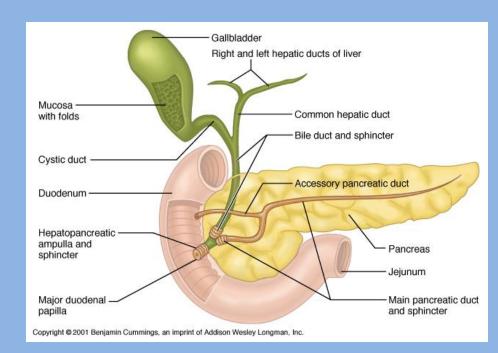
#### Large Intestine

- Functions
  - Bacterial digestion
    - Ferment carbohydrates
    - Protein breakdown
    - Absorbs more water
    - Concentrate wastes



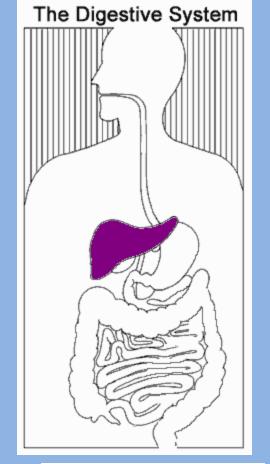
#### **Accessory Organs**

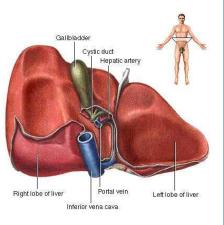
- Not part of the path of food, but play a critical role.
- Include: Liver, gall bladder, and pancreas



#### Liver

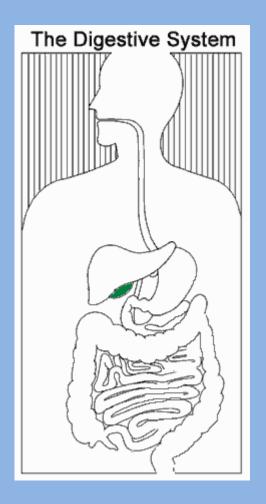
- Directly affects digestion by producing bile
  - Bile helps digest fat
  - filters out toxins and waste including drugs and alcohol





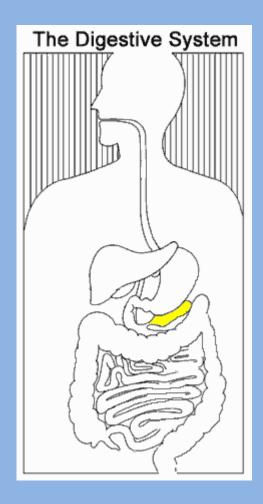
#### Gall Bladder

- Stores bile from the liver, releases it into the small intestine.
- Fatty diets can cause gallstones



#### **Pancreas**

- Produces digestive enzymes to digest fats, carbohydrates and proteins
- Regulates blood sugar by producing insulin





#### Fun Facts

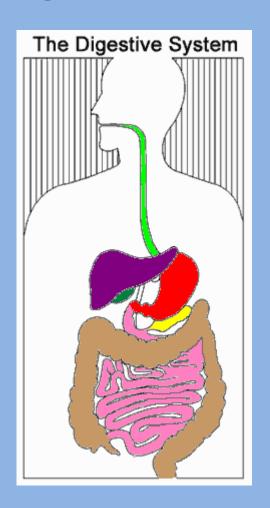
- HOW LONG ARE YOUR INTESTINES? At least 25 feet in an adult. Be glad you're not a full-grown horse -- their coiled-up intestines are 89 feet long!
- Food drying up and hanging out in the large intestine can last 18 hours to 2 days!
- In your lifetime, your digestive system may handle about 50 tons!!

#### Now it'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

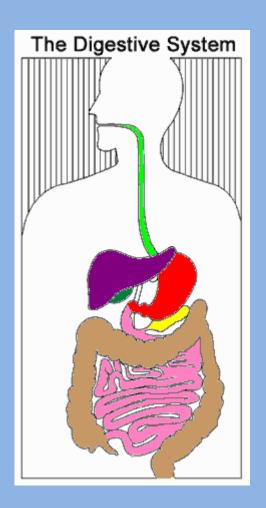
Brown: Large Intestine

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