Regional state budgetary professional educational institution.

Medical College Minusinsky.

Digestive System

Fulfilled: student group 31 Butonaeva Zoia Check: Kraskova Inna Romanovna.

Minusinsk, 2017

Digestion

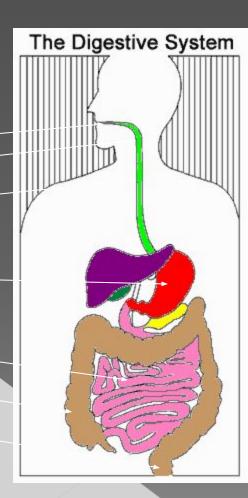
- Phases Include
 - 1. Ingestion
 - 2. Movement
 - 3. Mechanical and Chemical Digestion
 - 4. Absorption
 - 5. Elimination

Digestion

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

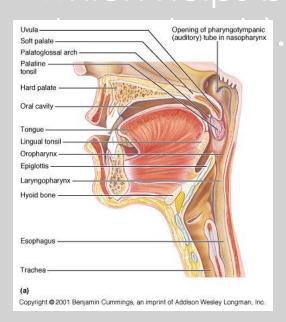
Digestive System Organization

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

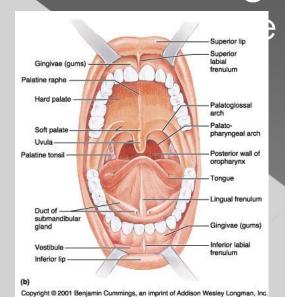


Mouth

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



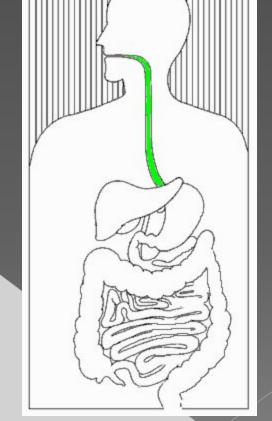
Epiglottis is a
 flap-like structure at
 the back of the
 throat that closes
 over the trachea
 preventing food
 from entering it. It is



Esophagus

- Approximately 20 cm 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.

Mouth, Pharynx and

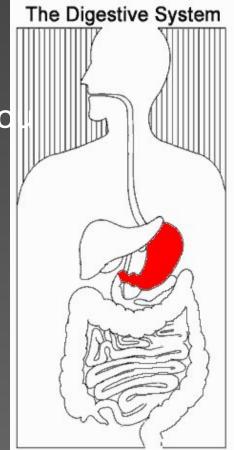


The Digestive System

Esophagus Video

Stomach

- J-shaped muscular bag that stores the food yo eat, breaks it down into tiny pieces.
- Mixes food with Digestive Juices that contain enzymes to break down Proteins and Lipids.
- Acid (HCl) in the stomach Kills Bacteria.
- Food found in the stomach is called Chyme.

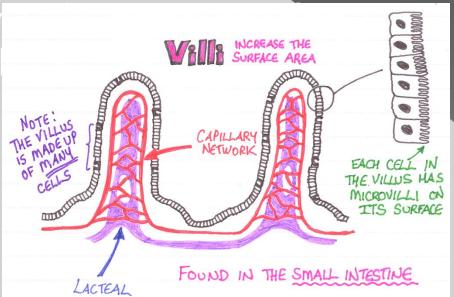


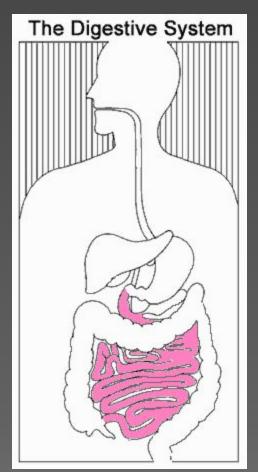


Small Intestine

- 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 furth area for a



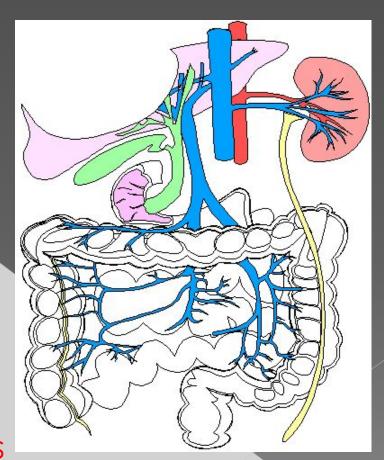


Small Intestine

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

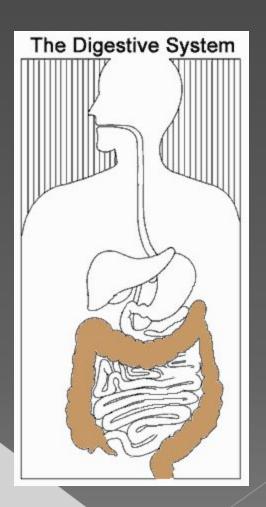
O Absorbs:

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



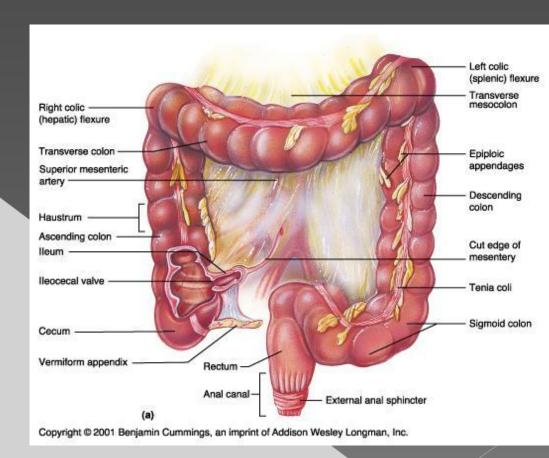
Large Intestine

- About 1.5 meters long
- Accepts what small intestines don't absorb
- Rectum (short term storage which holds feces before it is expelled).



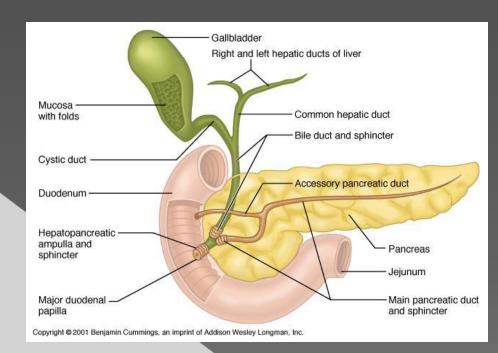
Large Intestine

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



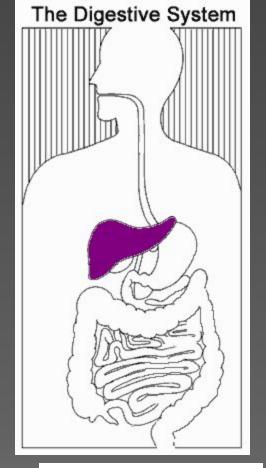
Accessory Organs The Glands

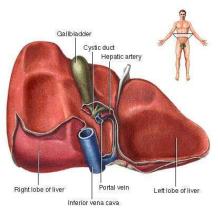
- Not part of the path of food, but play a critical role.
- Include: Liver, gall bladder, and pancreas



Liver

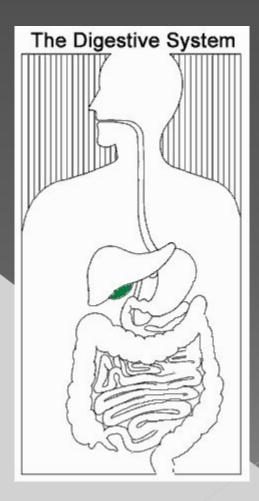
- Directly affects digestion by producing bile
 - Bile helps digest fat
 - filters out toxins and waste including drugs and alcohol and poisons.





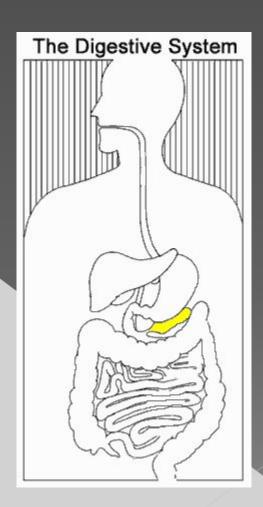
Gall Bladder

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



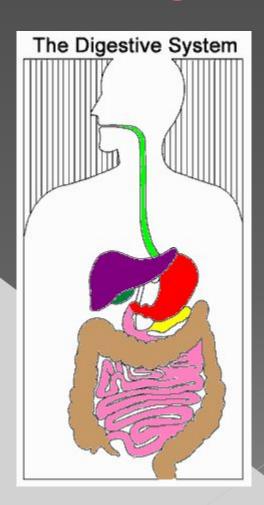
Rancreas

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



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

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

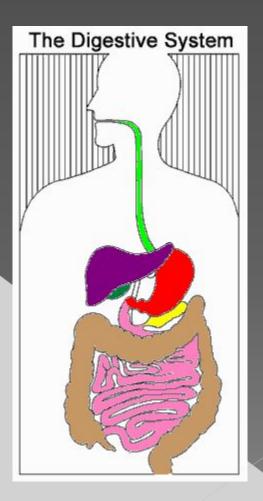


How'd you do?

- Green: Esophagus
- Red: Stomach
- Pink: Small Intestine
- Brown: LargeIntestine
- Purple: Liver
- Green: Gall Bladder
- Yellow: Pancreas

Great Job





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