

11.7 Classwork

Day 1

Functions

- Ingestion
- Mechanical processing
- Digestion
- Secretion
- Absorption
- Excretion

Digestion

1. Mechanical - includes chewing, mixing food with saliva
 - Chew
 - Tear
 - Grind
 - Mash
 - mix
2. Chemical - molecules are broken down to monomers
 - Carbs.
 - Proteins
 - Lipids

Movement

- Ingestion, process of taking food into dig., tract
- Propulsion, a process that moves food through the GI tract.
- Peristalsis, squeeze food along the pathway from one organ to the next with some mixing occurring along the way.
- Segmentation- mixed food with digestive juice
- Absorption- is the transport of end products from the GI tract to the blood or lymph.
- Defecation elimination of indigestible substances from the body.

DG Control

- Neural mechanisms
- Hormonal mechanisms
- Local mechanisms

GI tract structures

- Mouth
- Oral Cavity
- Pharynx
- Esophagus
- Stomach
- SI
- Ceccum

- LI
- Rectum
- Anus

DS organization

- Teeth
- Tongue
- Salivary glands
- Liver
- Gallbladder
- Pancreas

Mouth

- Teeth break down food into small pieces
- Deglutition (swallowing)
- Epiglottis- covers trachea from foreign objects

Esophagus

- 10in long
- Secretes mucus
- Moves food from throat to stomach

Small Intestine

- Absorbs nutrients
- Microvilli increases absorption area

Large Intestine

- 5in long
- Takes what SI doesn't absorb

Day 2

Liver

- Hepat-Liver
- Directly affects digestion by producing bile
- Filters out toxins like drugs and alcohol

Gallbladder

- Stores bile from liver & releases into the SI
- Fatty diets cause gallstones

Pancreas

- Regulates blood sugar by producing insulin

Heartburn

- Small parts of stomach acid are regulated into esophagus

Gastroenteritis

- Inflammation of mucous membrane lining of stomach & intestine

Ulcer

- Sore or lesion that forms in the mucosal lining of the stomach

Appendicitis

- Appendix becomes inflamed
- If ruptured bacteria from appendix can spread to peritoneal cavity

Hepatitis A

- Spread through contaminated blood or H₂O

Hepatitis B

- Virus found in blood
- Transmitted by blood or stuck with contaminated needle

Hepatitis C

- When people come in contact with infected blood

Cirrhosis

- Chronic progressive damage of the liver.
- Normal tissue replaced by fibrous connective.

Cholelithiasis (gallstones)

- Can block bile duct causing pain in shoulder blades, digestive disorders, and jaundice.
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