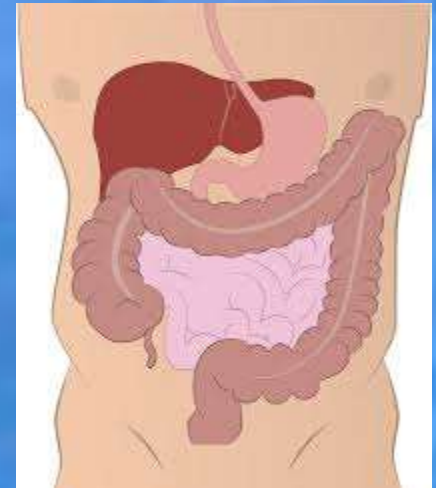


The Digestive System



DIGESTION

The process of reducing food into smaller molecules that can be absorbed into the body and used by the cells in the body



TYPES OF DIGESTION

Mechanical Phase

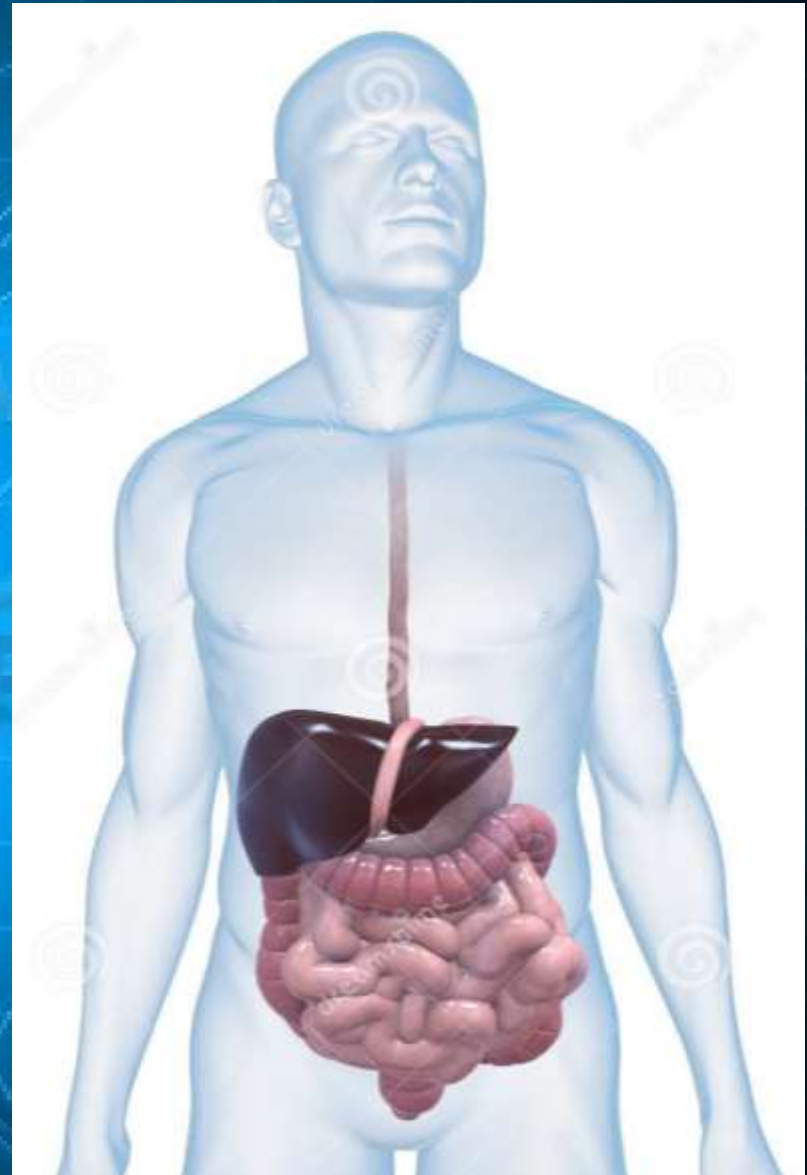
- process which food is acted upon physically or mechanically
- means grinding, cutting and mashing large bits of food into fine mixture

Chemical Phase

- it needs actions of digestive enzymes into more soluble form

Organs of the Digestive System

- Mouth
- Esophagus
- Stomach
- Small Intestine
- Large Intestine
- Accessory Organs



Your digestive tracts or food tube consist of the following:

The accessory organs are :

mouth

salivary glands

esophagus

liver

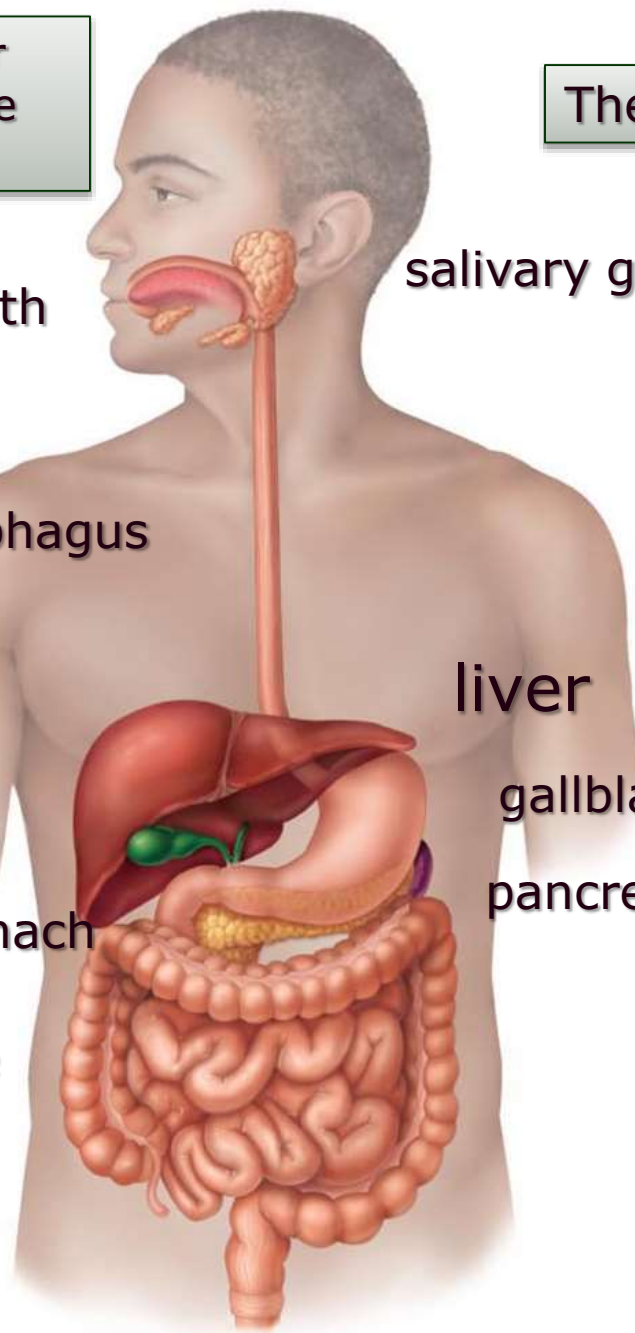
gallbladder

stomach

pancreas

small intestine

large intestine



Digestion from the Mouth

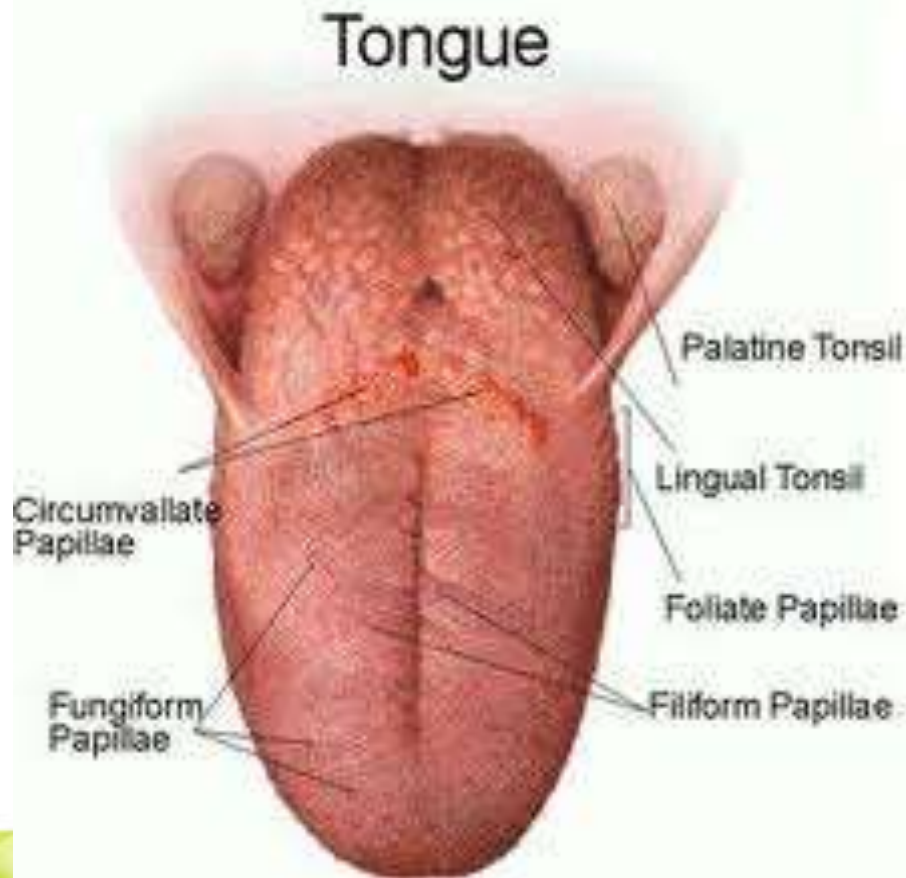
Click to hear what digestion sounds like in your mouth!



Mouth is where digestion first begins. Food starts in your mouth and you begin digestion by chewing with your teeth. Food mixes with your saliva to make a soft ball of food. Next the ball of food moves into the esophagus.



Digestion from the Mouth

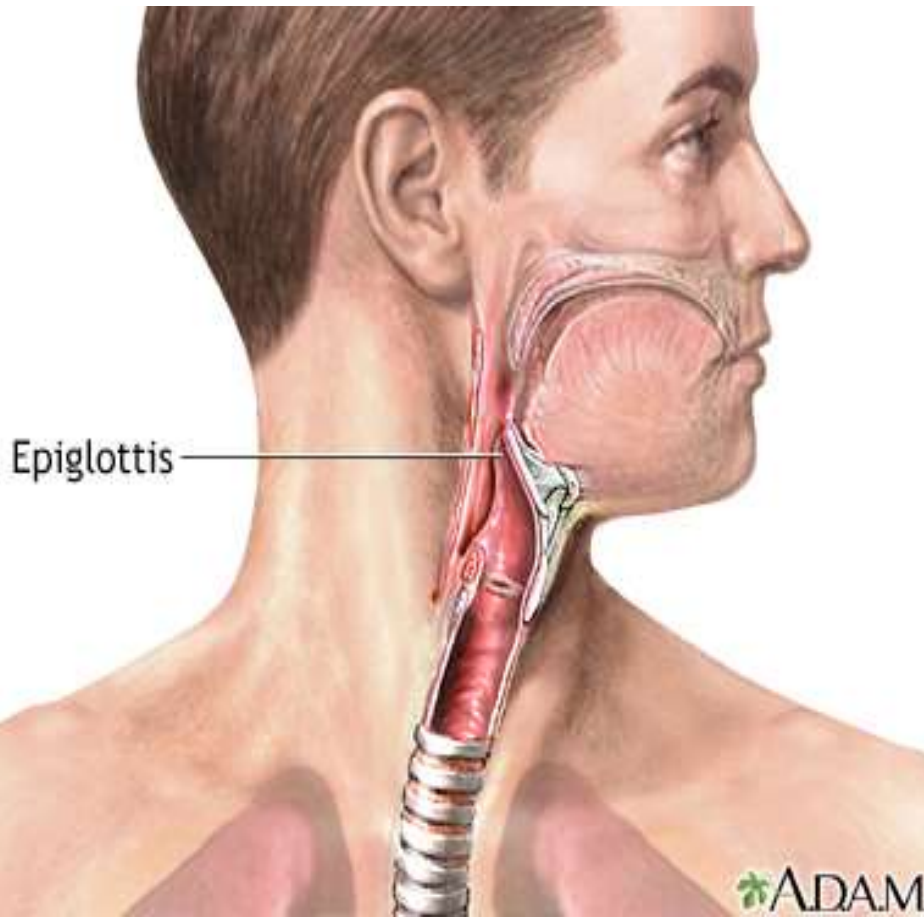


- **Tongue** – pushes the food to the back of your mouth
- **Bolus** – a soft, mass of rounded ball of food that is being chewed



Digestion in the Esophagus

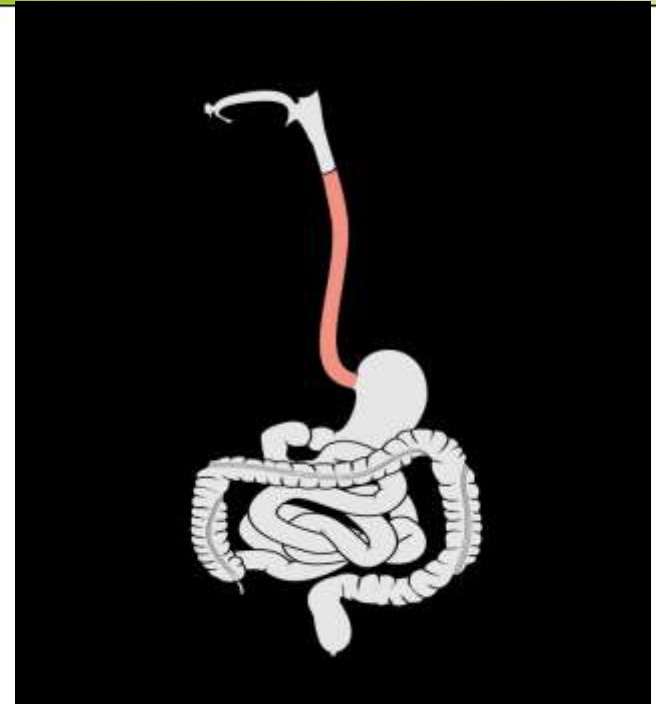
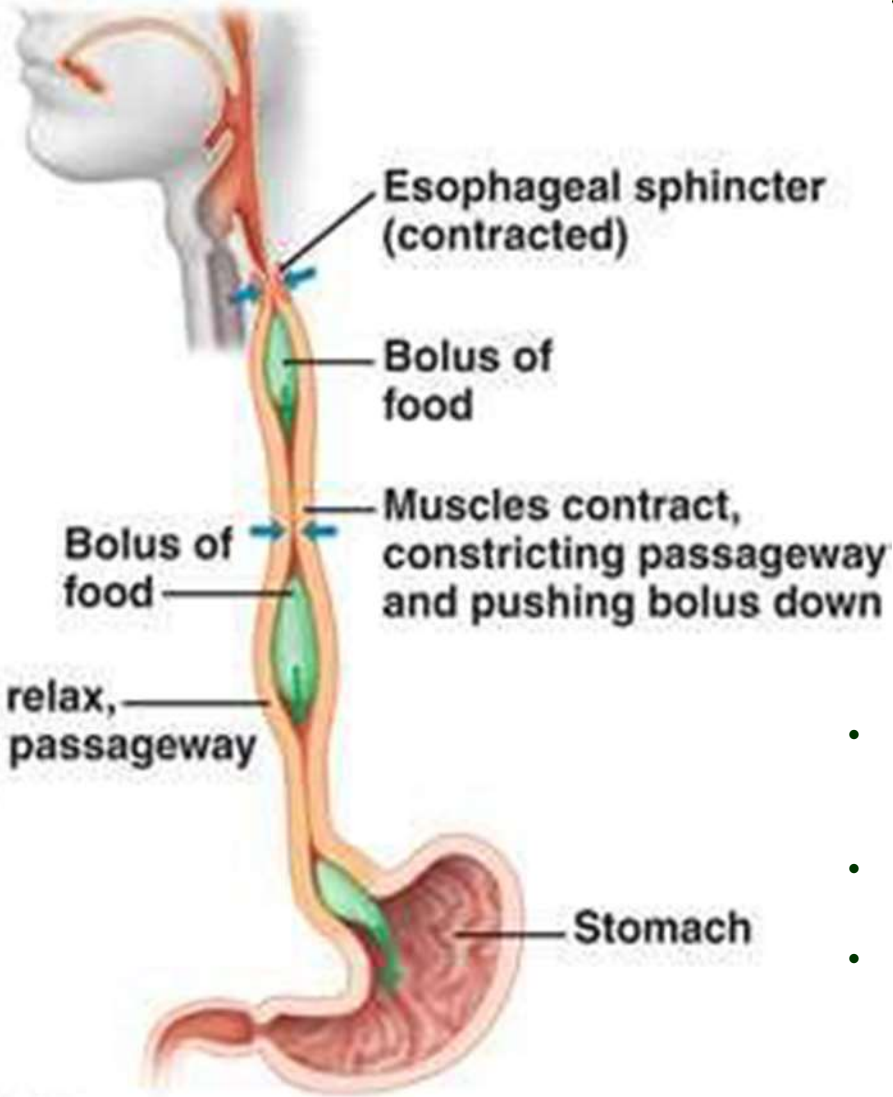
Pharynx – an alimentary canal where food goes down after the digestion in the mouth



The pharynx as a common pathway for food and air.
(in color)

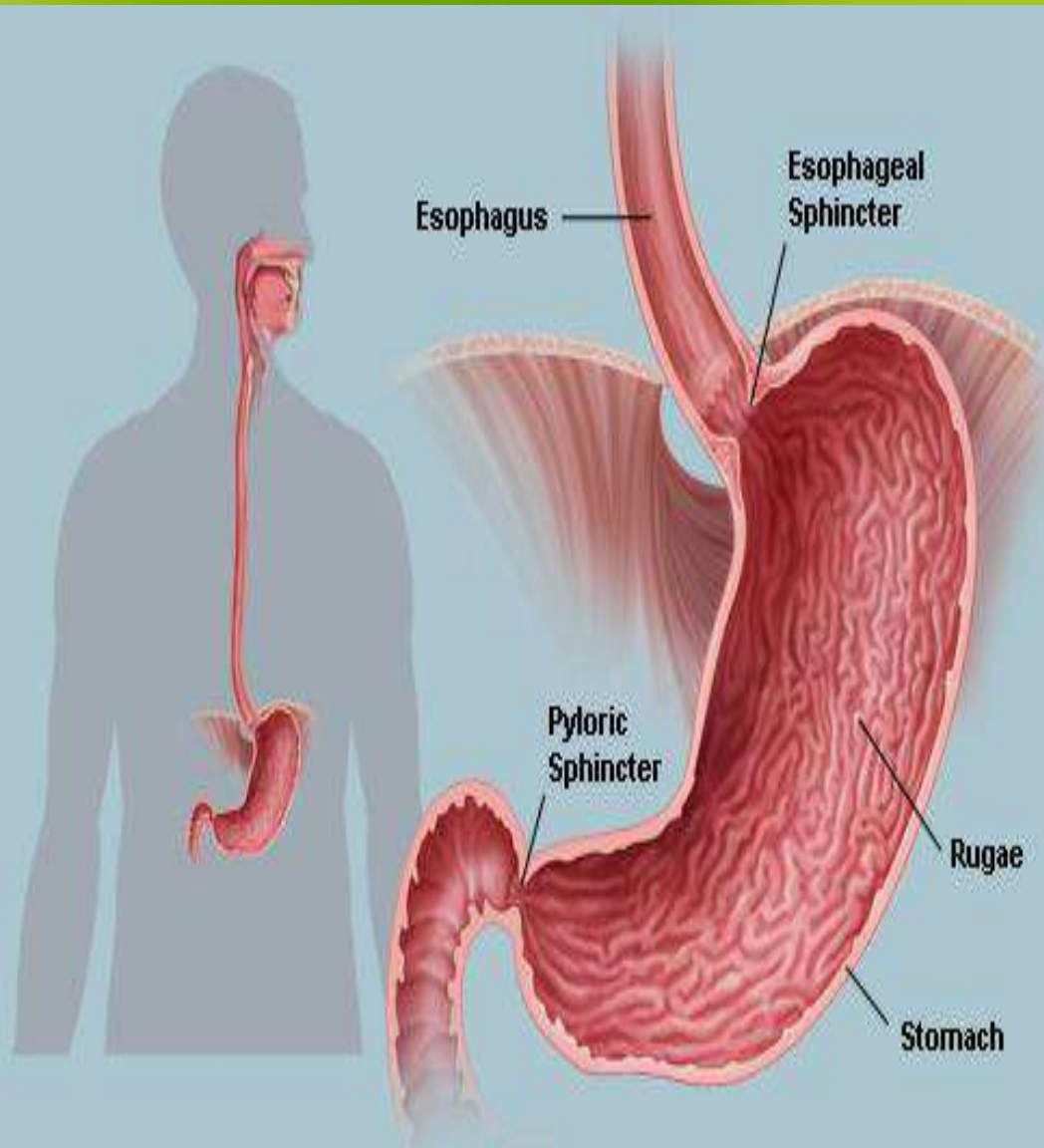
Epiglottis- a flap of tissue that closes over the trachea to prevent the food from entering

Digestion in the Esophagus



- a tube that is about 25 cm long connecting the mouth to the stomach
- carries the food down the stomach
- smooth muscles move the food down toward the stomach

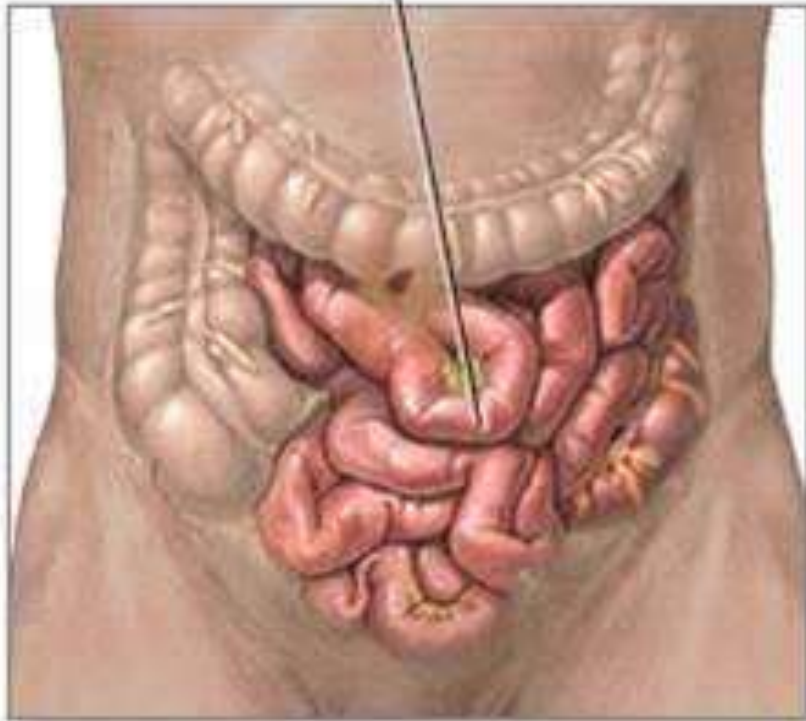
Digestion in the Stomach



- a large J-shape organ found at the end of the esophagus
- large muscular sac that continues the mechanical and chemical digestion of food.
- it is where partial digestion of food happens

Digestion in the Small Intestine

Small Intestine

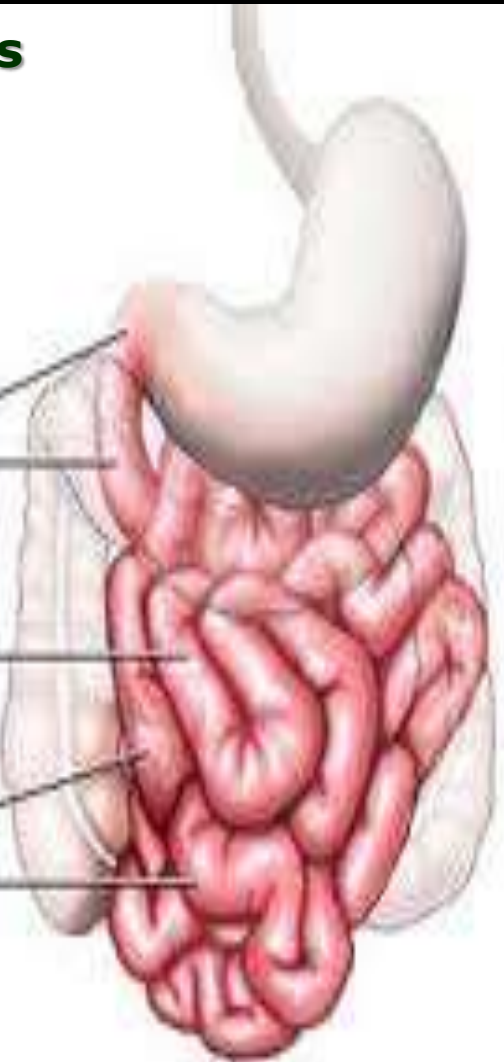


3 Major Parts

Duodenum

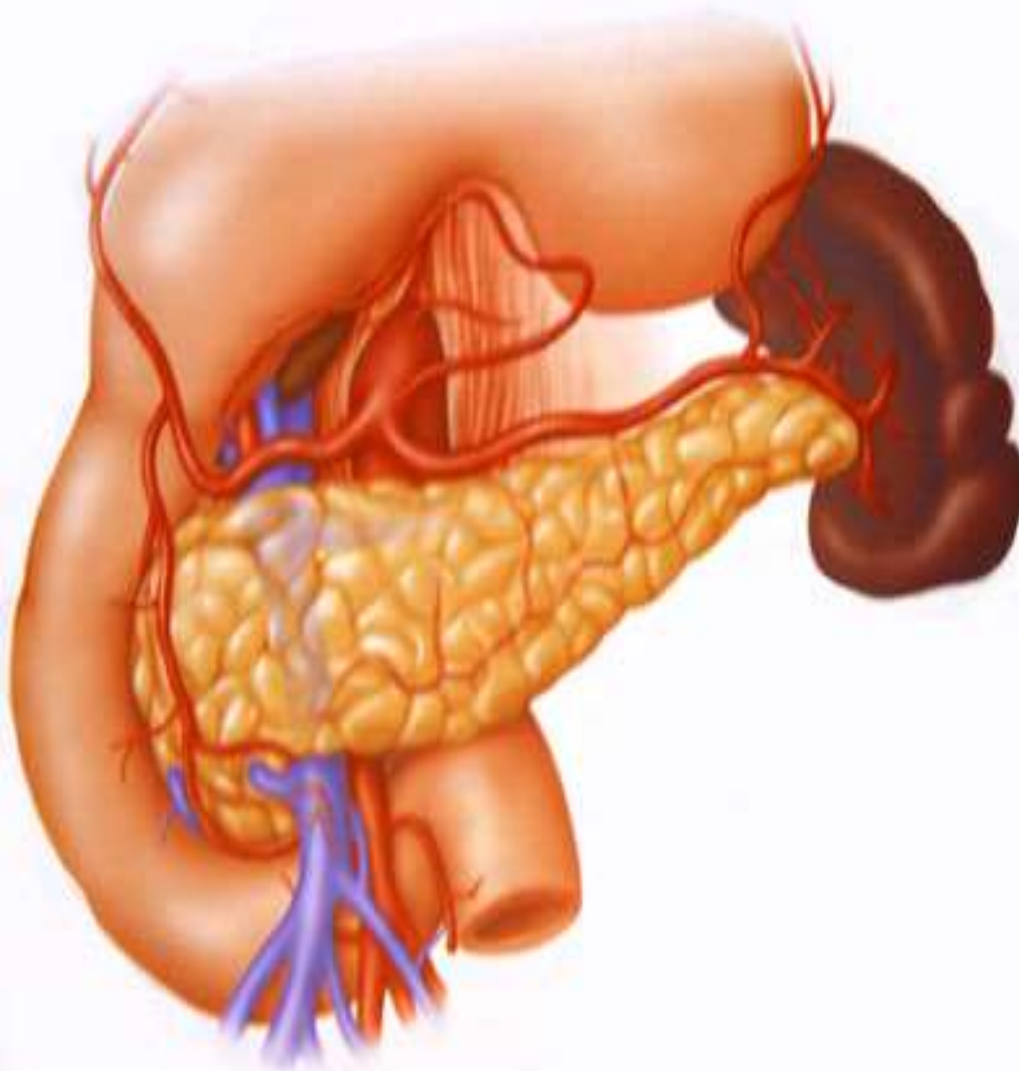
Jejunum

Ileum



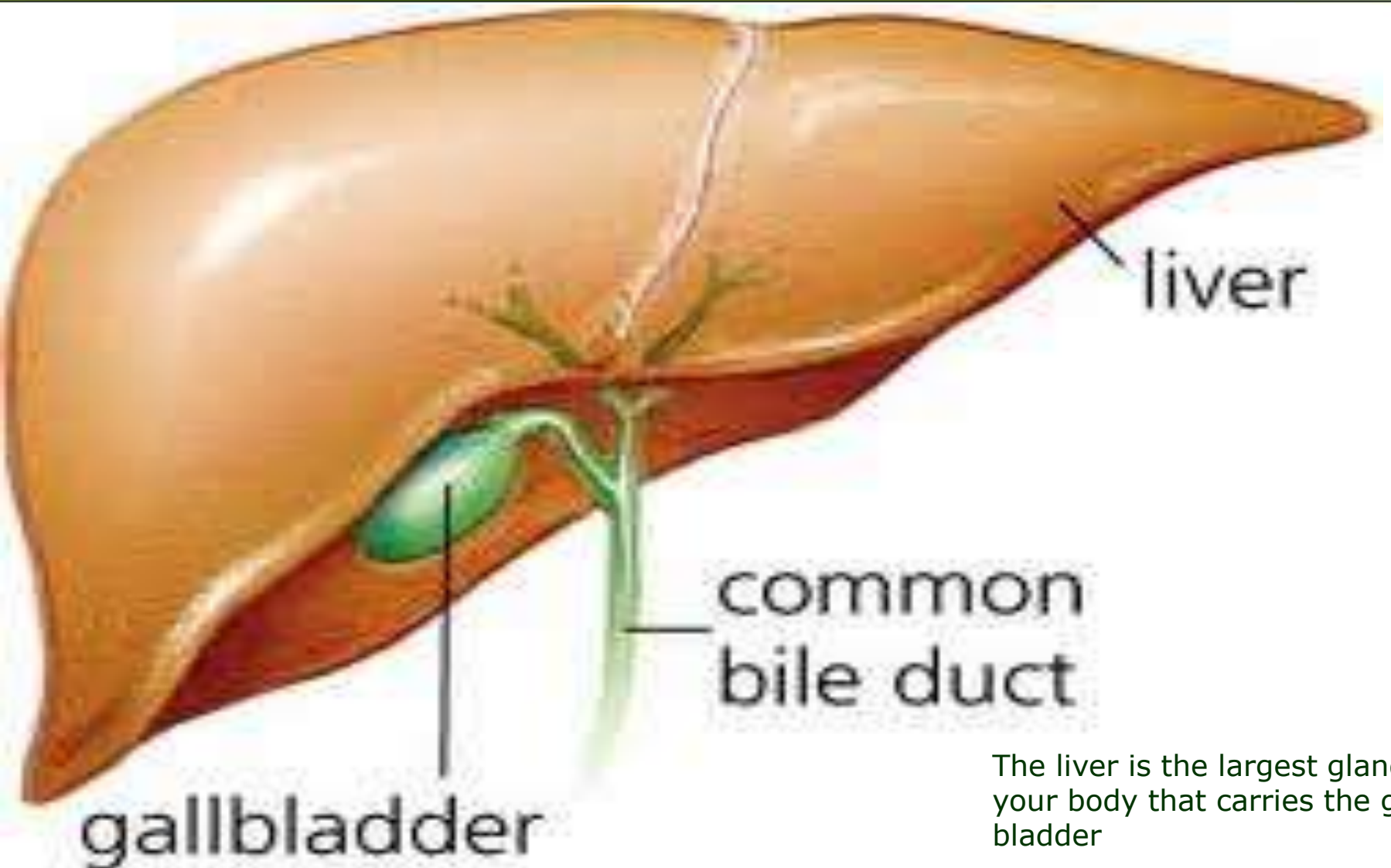
It is where the final digestion and absorption of food take place

PANCREAS



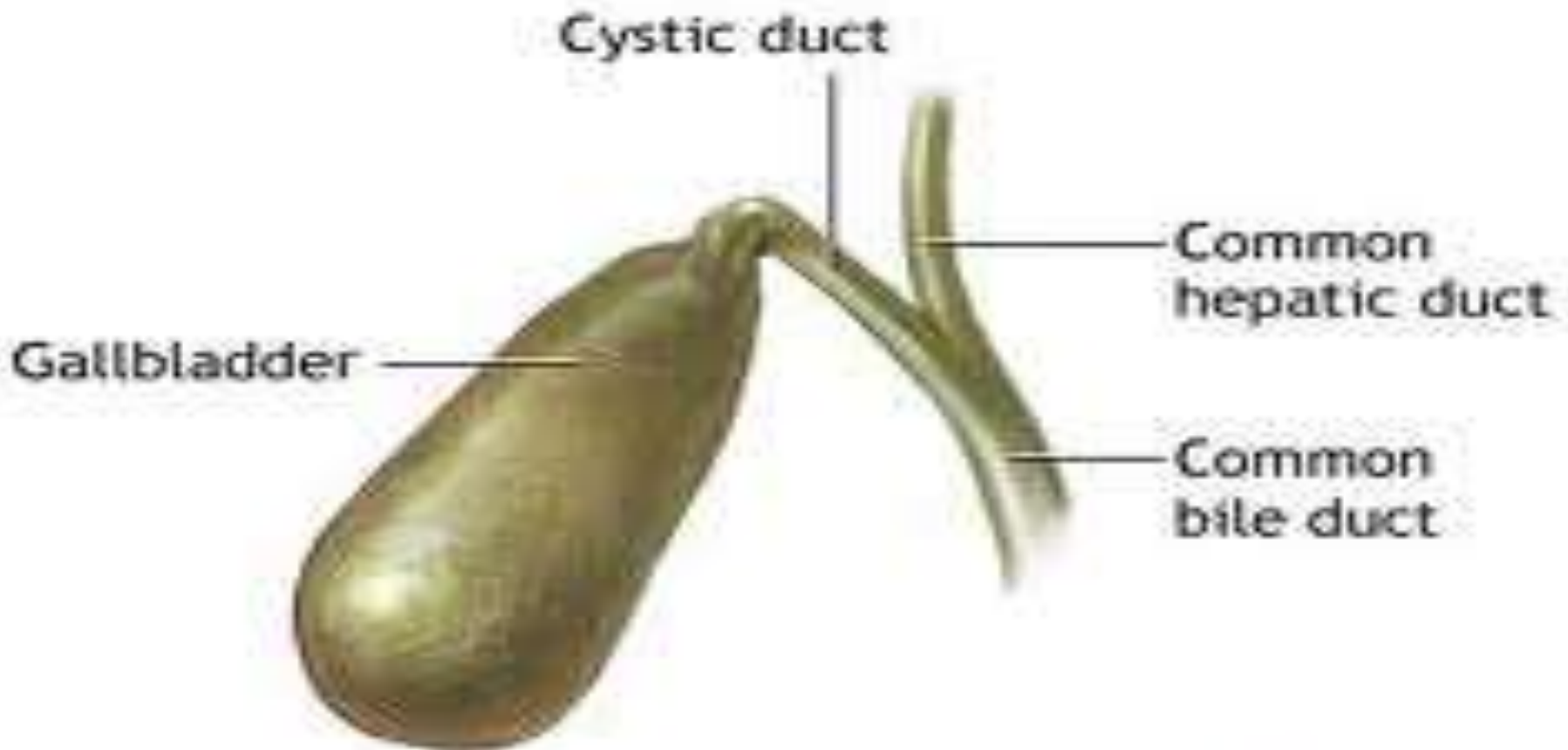
- it secretes hormones that regulate blood glucose
- and secretes pancreatic juice that neutralizes the acid in the stomach

LIVER



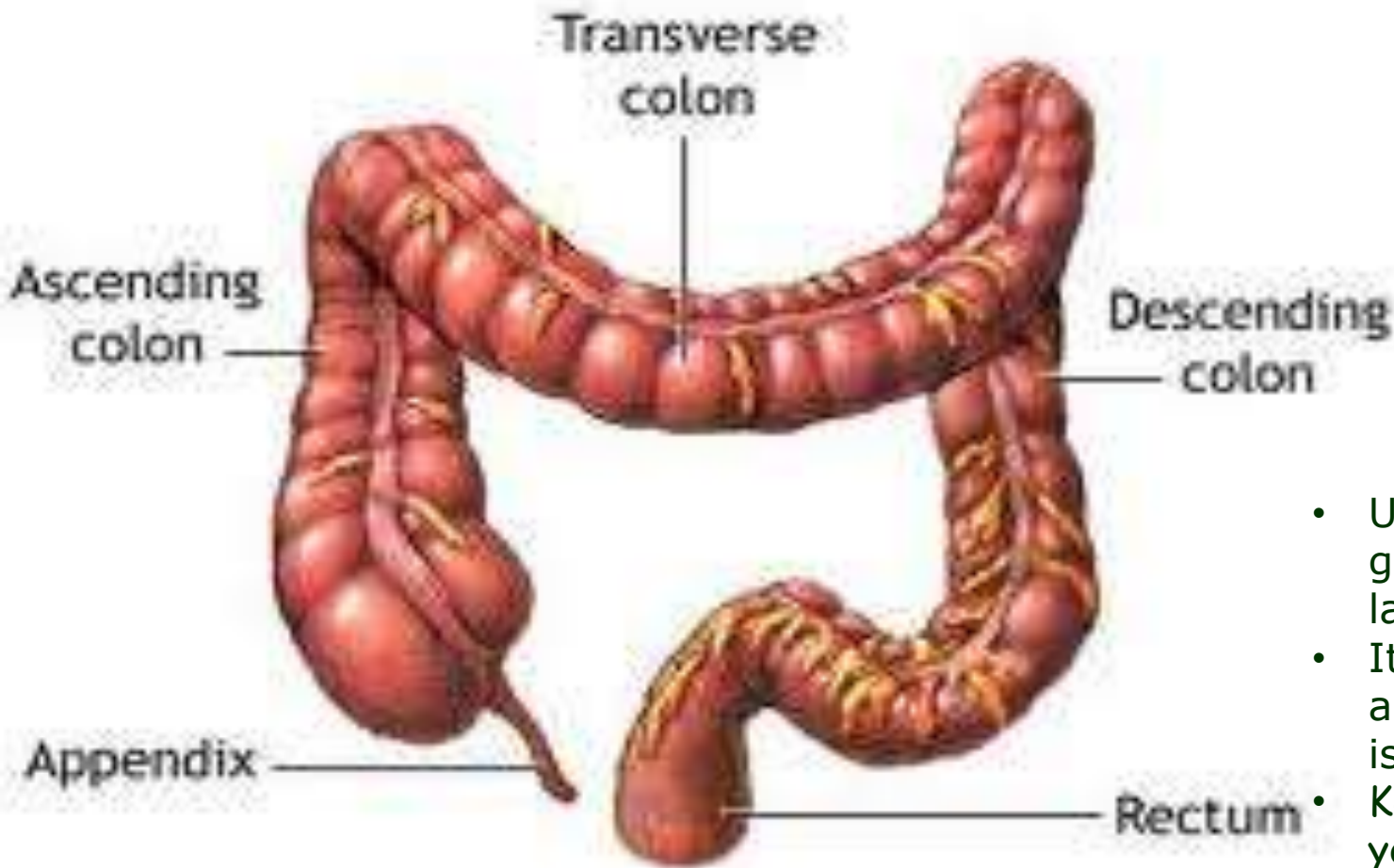
The liver is the largest gland in your body that carries the gall bladder

GALL BLADDER



❖ produces a blue green fluid called **bile**

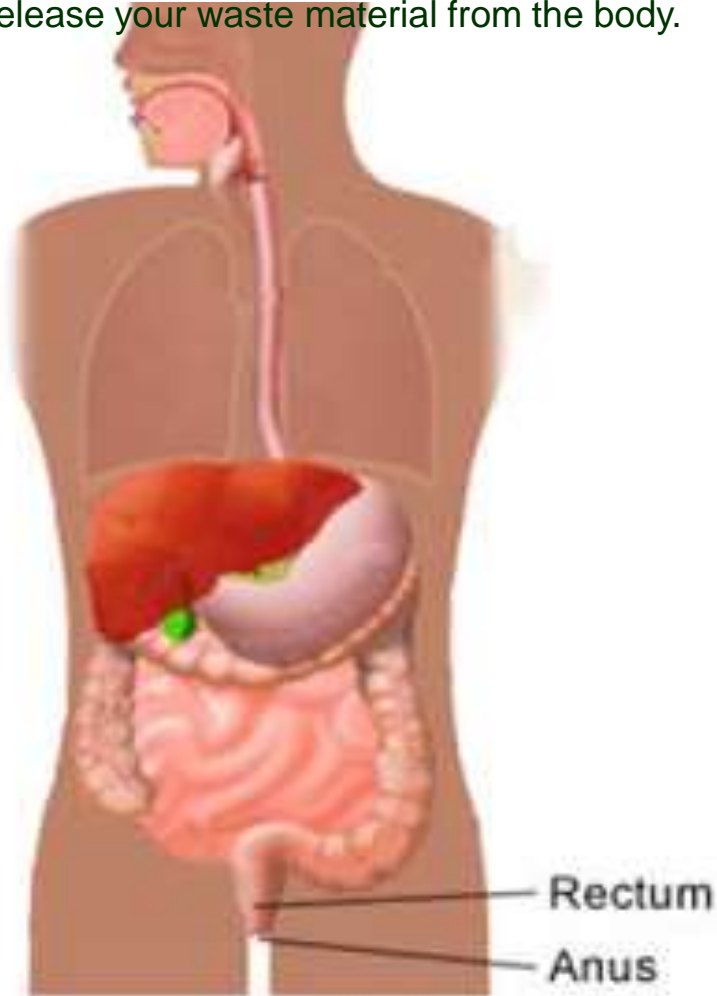
LARGE INTESTINE



- Undigested food goes down into the large intestine
- It is where the absorption of water happens
- Keeps water inside your body so that you do not dehydrate
- It is also called as colon

RECTUM AND ANUS

The rectum and anus are part of your large intestines. They release your waste material from the body.



Prolapsed rectum

© ADAM, INC.

Anus – end of the alimentary canal



Thank you