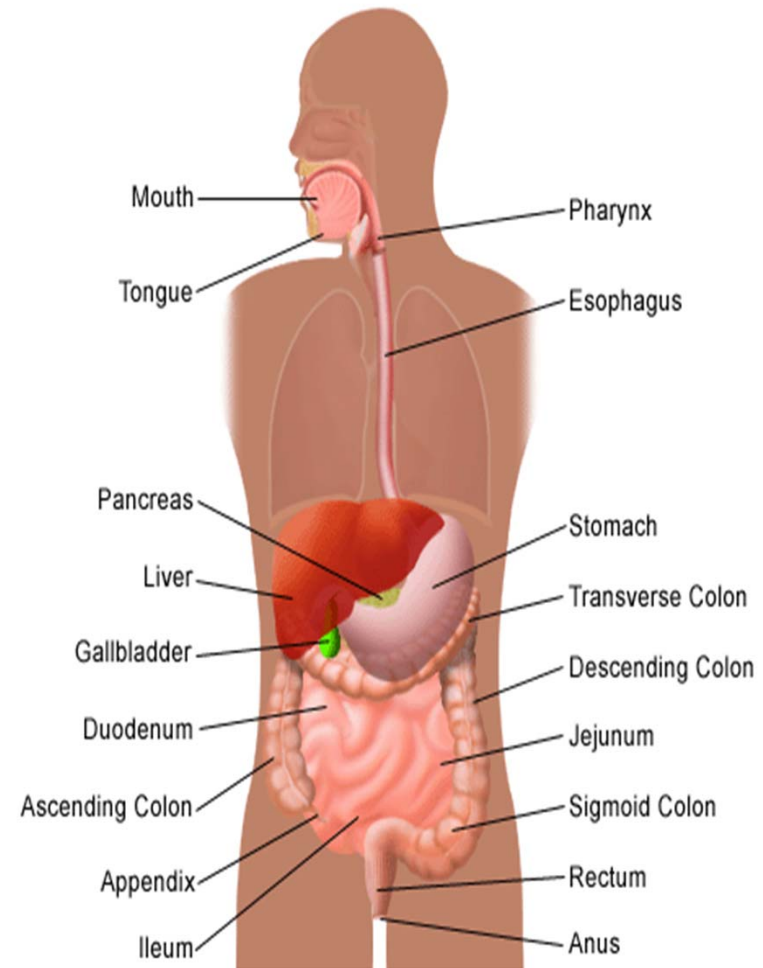


Digestive System

Chapter 24, section 1

Digestive System

- A group of organs that work together to digest food so that it can be used by the body.



Digestive Tract

- Includes your
 - Mouth
 - Pharynx
 - Esophagus
 - Stomach
 - small and large intestines
 - Rectum
 - Anus.

Other parts

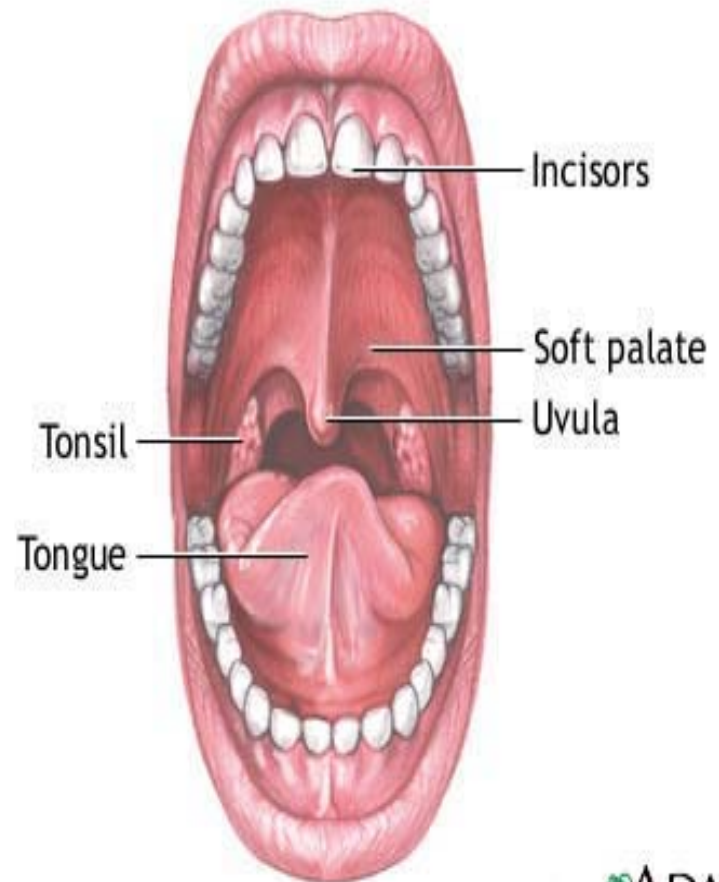
- The liver, gallbladder, pancreas, and salivary glands are also part of the digestive system.
- But, food does not pass through these organs.

Digestion

- Digestion is the process of breaking down food.
- There are two types
 1. Mechanical Digestion is breaking and mashing of food.
 2. Chemical Digestion is when large molecules are broken down into nutrients.

Mouth

- Digestion begins in the mouth.
- Mechanical and chemical digestion takes place here.
 - Teeth aid in the mechanical digestion.
 - Saliva aids in the chemical digestion.

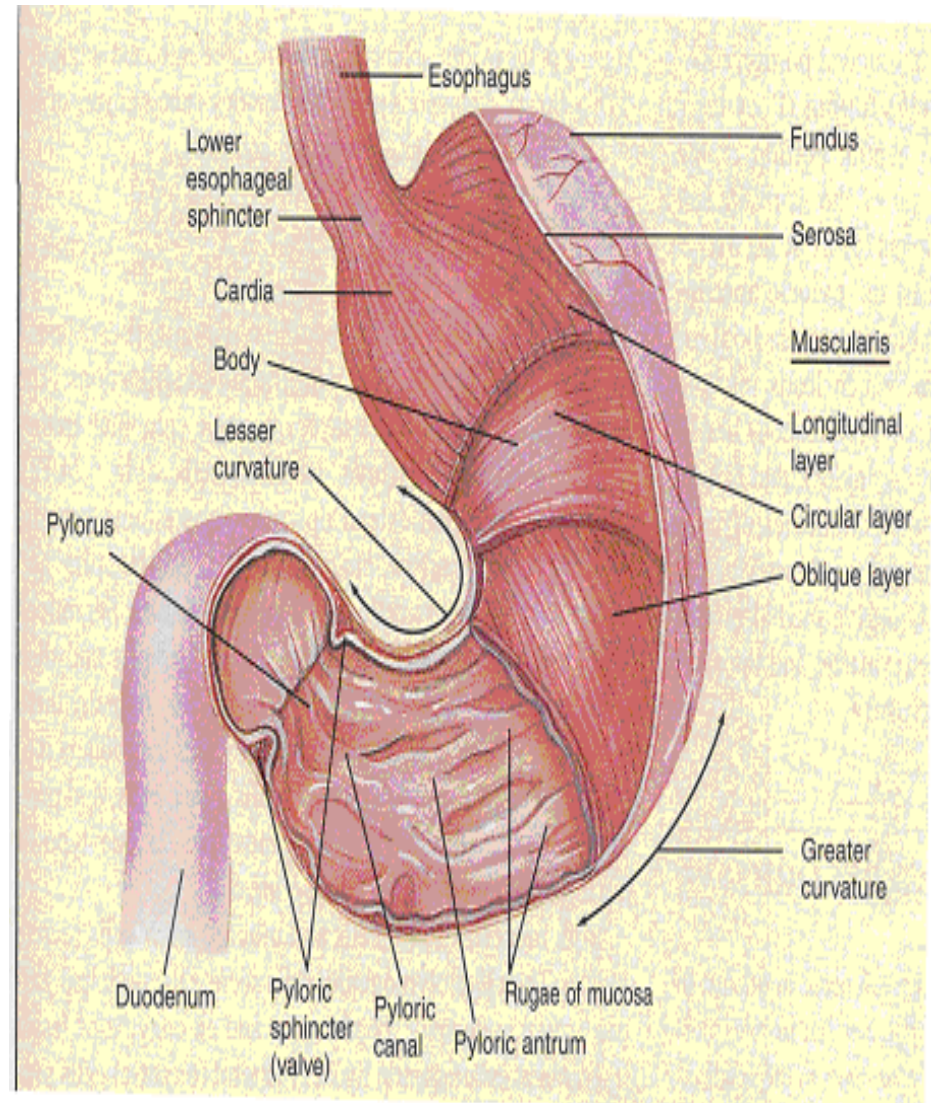


Esophagus

- Once the food has been swallowed, it will continue to the stomach through the esophagus.
- The esophagus squeezes the mass of food with rhythmic muscle contractions called peristalsis.
- The food then enters into the stomach.

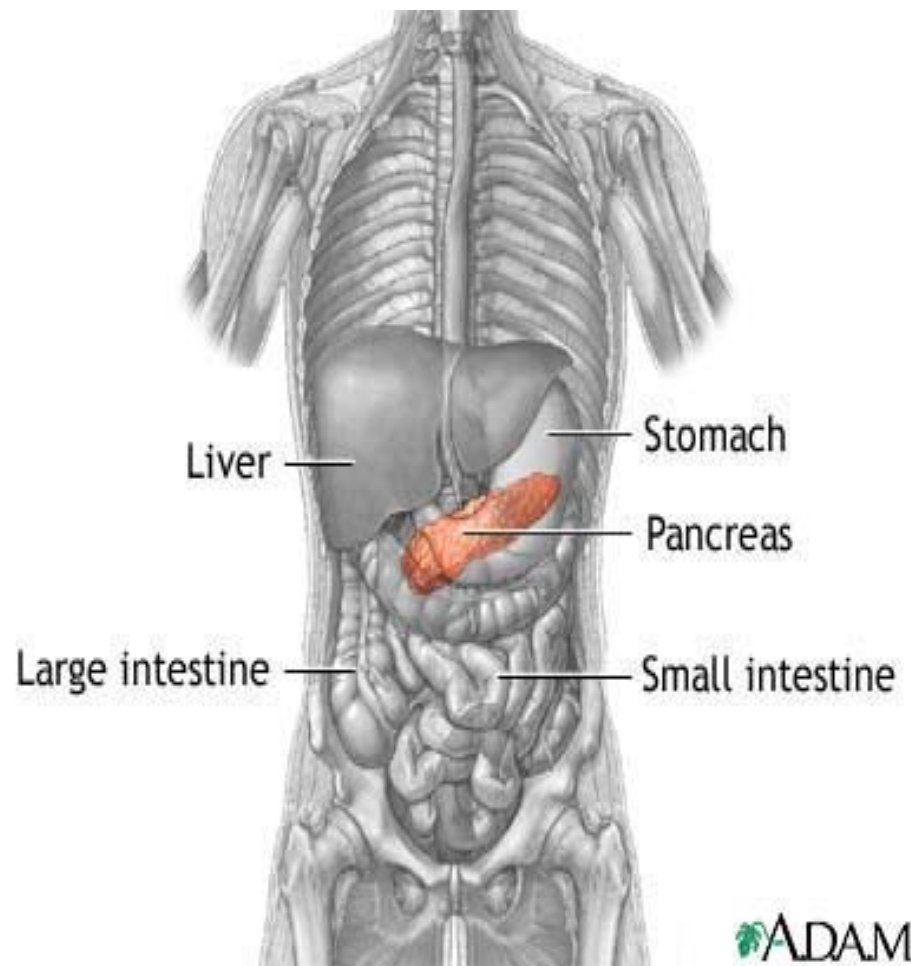
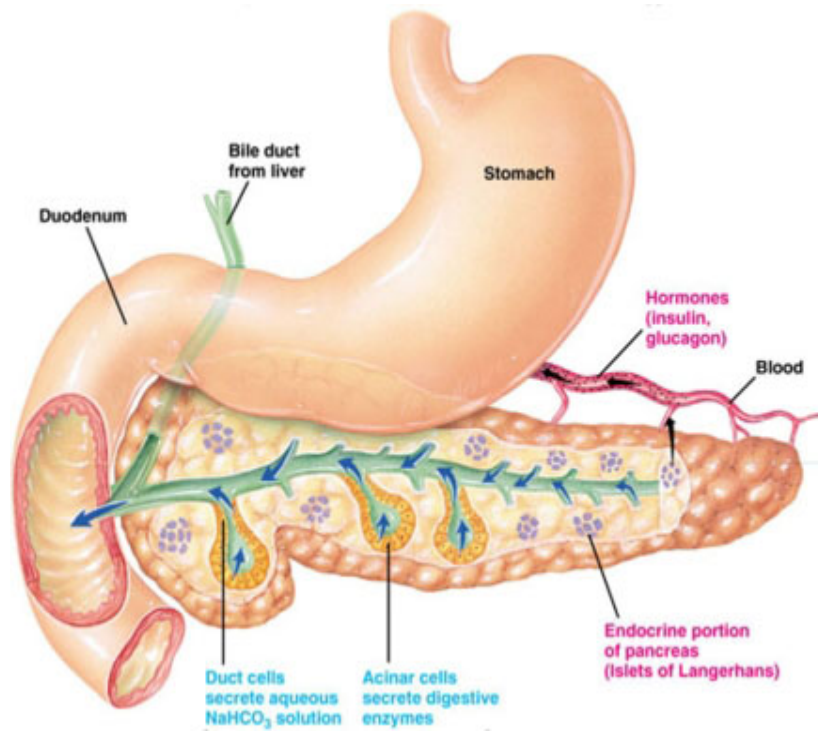
Stomach

- The stomach continues the mechanical digestion of your meal by squeezing the food with muscular contractions.
- Acid is also produced to help with the chemical digestion.

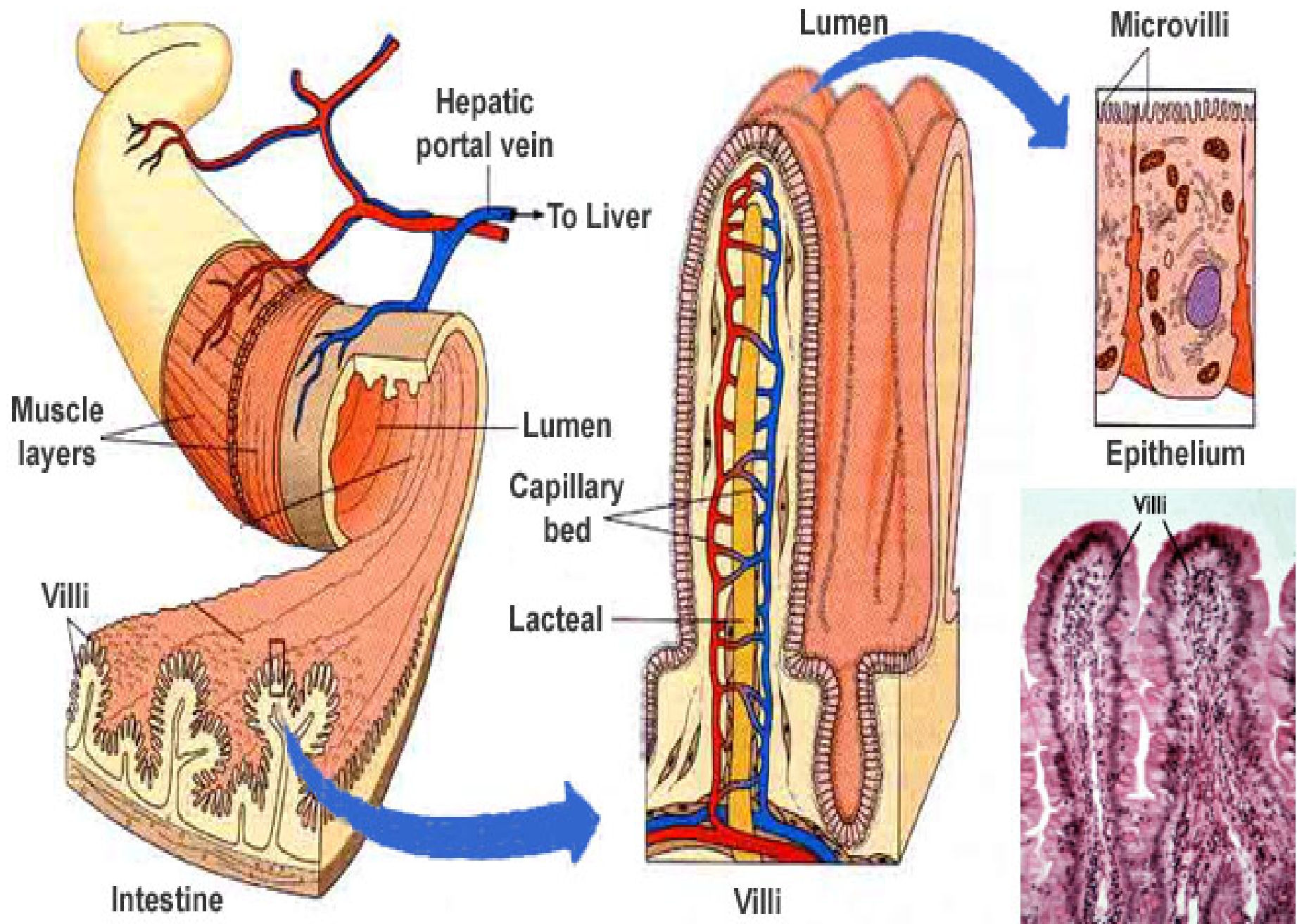


Pancreas and Small Intestines

- Most chemical digestion takes place after food leaves the stomach.
- The food is now known as chyme. Chyme is very acidic.
- The pancreas makes fluids that protect the small intestines from the acid. The fluids enter the small intestines when the chyme enters.

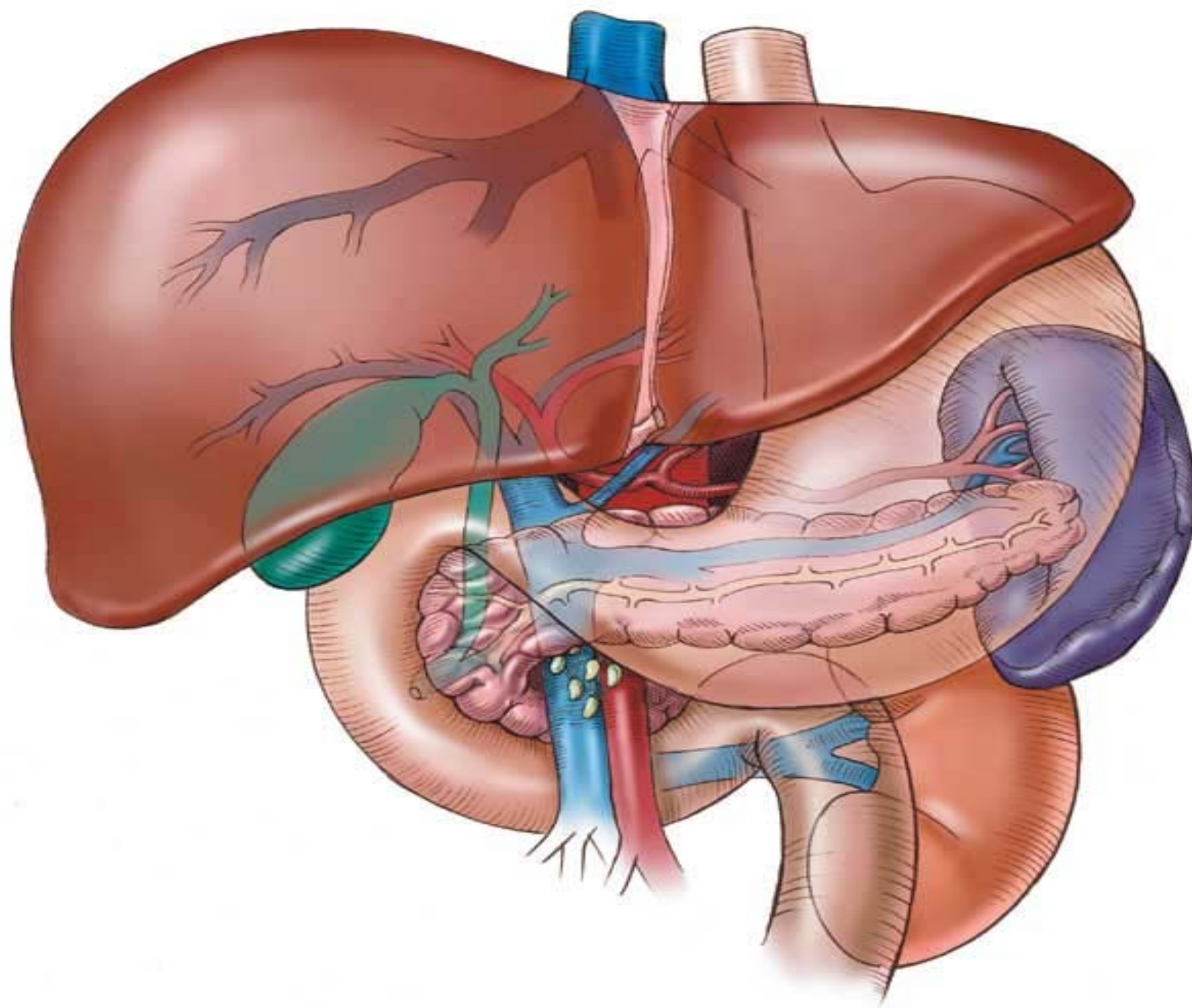


- The small intestines is a muscular tube that absorbs nutrients.
- The small intestines is about 6 meters long.
- The inside wall of the small intestines is covered with fingerlike projections called villi. The surface area of the small intestines is very large because of the villi.



Liver and Gallbladder

- The liver is an organ that helps with digestion by:
 - Making bile to break up fat.
 - Storing nutrients
 - Breaking down toxins.
- The gallbladder stores the bile until it is needed.



Large Intestines

- Material that cannot be absorbed into the blood is pushed into the large intestines.
- This organ is going to store, compact, and then eliminate material that has not been digested.
- The large intestines is about 1.5 meters long.

