

The Digestive System

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The types of cells and tissues

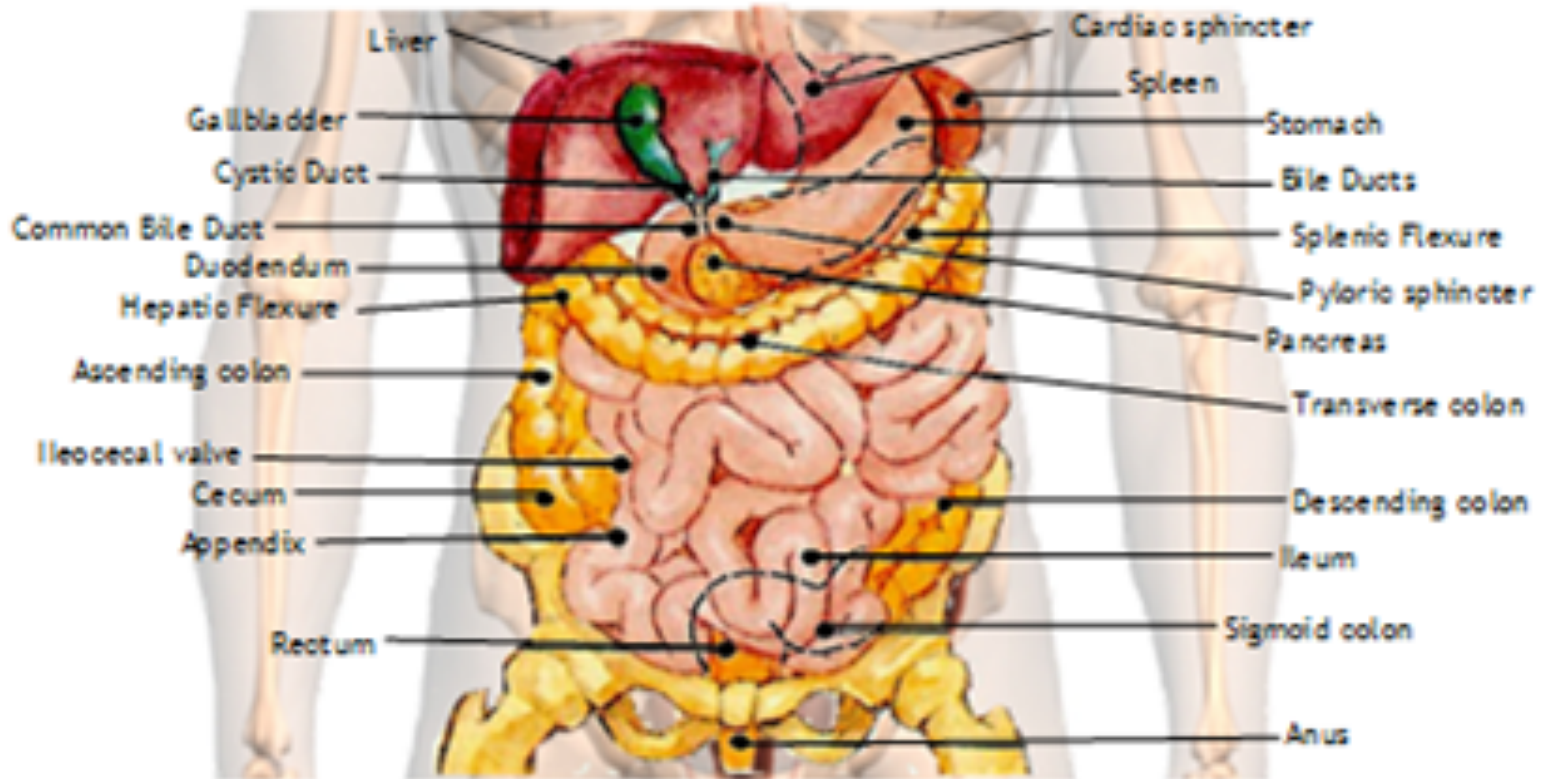
- Stomach includes:
 - Parietal
 - Chief
 - Goblet
 - Enterochromaffin
 - D and G cells

What it accomplishes

- It converts food into energy and nutrients so that the entire body can function.

How it is organized

- The system is made up of salivary glands, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, rectum, liver, gallbladder, and the pancreas.



The Digestive System Overview

How it functions

- Goes from mouth to large intestine
- As the food goes through the GI tract, it mixes with different digestive juices in the stomach which then dissolves the food.
- The body absorbs the smaller molecules through the small intestine wall.
- Waste comes out of the large intestine

How it works with other organ systems

- The **digestive system** works very closely to the **circulatory system** in order to distribute nutrients to the body.
- Also, the **circulatory system** contains chemical signals from the **endocrine system** in order to maintain and control the speed of digestion.

What diseases it can get

- Jaundice- Causes yellowing of skin and eyes from back up of by-products from blood into body tissue
- Crohn's disease- Causes abdominal pain and diarrhea from chronic inflammation
- Portal hypertension- Complication from alcoholism results in liver damage and obstruction of blood flow through the liver

How each organ functions

- Mouth- food begins to be broken down and is moistened to enter the pharynx more easily
- Pharynx- used to move food from the mouth to the esophagus
- Esophagus- uses peristalsis to move food into the stomach and then traps it there
- Stomach- holds food before it is digested; breaks food down more before it goes to the small intestine

How each organ functions

- Small intestine- absorbs 90% of the nutrients in the digested food, this is where most chemical digestion takes place
- Liver- produces bile which acts like a detergent by dissolving and dispersing fat
- Pancreas- Produces hormones to regulate blood sugar, produces enzymes to break down carbs, proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids, produces sodium bicarbonate to neutralize stomach acid to allow enzymes to work
- Large intestine- Where water is removed from leftover digestive material

Merci pour l'ecoute!

Thank you for listening!