Digestion

Breaking down of food

Ingestion

Taking in of food

Absorption

Process by which nutrients move from digestive system into the circulatory system

Nutrients

Substances necessary for growth and maintaining life

Egestion

Removal of waste from the body

Physical or

Mechanical Digestion

Breaking of food into smaller pieces

Salivary Glands

Produces saliva which softens and moisten food and also initiates starch digestion

Esophagus

Muscular tube that connects the mouth to the stomach

Peristalsis

Rhythmic wave-like contraction muscle that moves food through the digestive system

Epiglottis

Flap of tissue that covers the opening of the trachea when swallowing

Stomach

Site of initial protein digestion, further physical digestion

Mucous Cells

Produce mucous which lines and protects the stomach from digestive juices

Parietal Cells

Produce hydrochloric acid for digestion

Peptic Cells

Produce pepsin, enzyme that breaks down proteins

Rennin

Enzyme that slows the movement of milk through the digestive system

Ulcers

Breakdown in the lining of the stomach

Small Intestine

Site of digestion and absorption of nutrients

Villi

Finger-like projections which increase the surface area of the small intestine

Pancreas

Produces bicarbonate ions to lower pH in small intestine and produces digestive enzymes

Duodenum

First part of the small intestine

Trypsin & Erepsins

Enzymes which break down proteins

Liver

Detoxifies substances in the blood and produces bile to break down fat

Gallbladder

Stores bile

Gallstones

Caused by an accumulation of cholesterol in bile

Jaundice

Yellowish discoloration of the skin and eyes caused by red blood cells not being broken down properly

Large Instestine Colon

Site of water reabsorption and production of vitamins B & K

Lactase

Enzyme responsible for the digestion of milk

Amylase

Enzyme responsible for the digestion of starch

Lipase

Enzyme responsible for the digestion of lipids(fat)