

Feb 26, 2020

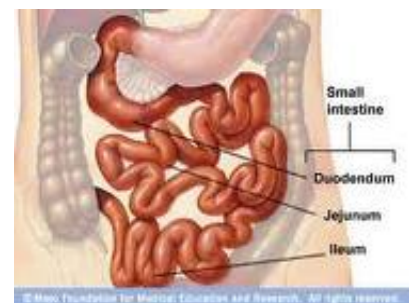
1) Continue with Digestion

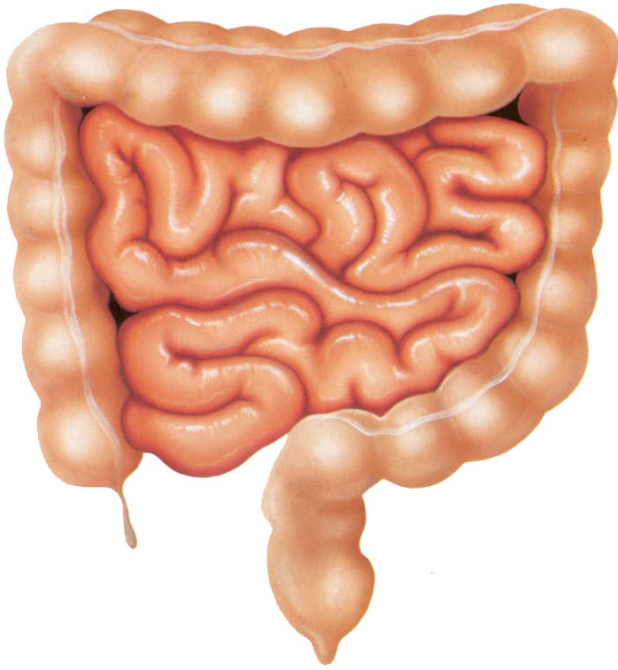
- Small Intestine
- Liver, Pancreas, Gallbladder
- Large Intestine

Quiz after the break!!

Warm - Up

The surface area of the intestines if laid out flat would cover _____ tennis courts.





Small Intestine



is a narrow, coiled tube.

called small because of this narrowness it is actually longer (7m) than the large intestine (2m).

the walls of the small intestine are muscular and food moves through by contractions called **peristalsis**

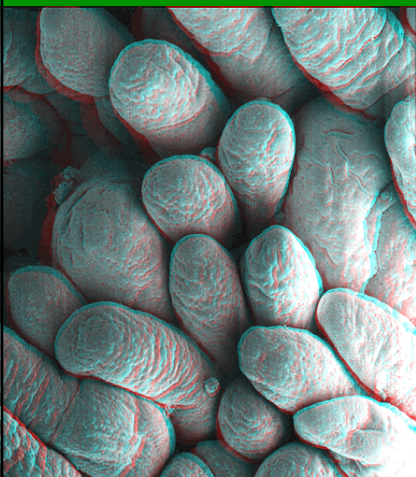
most of the chemical digestion of food takes place here.

Digestion in the Small Intestine

- Food entering the first part of the small intestine is mixed with digestive juices (soaked with HCl)
- Chemicals produced by the pancreas, liver and the small intestine itself all help with the digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats in the small intestine.

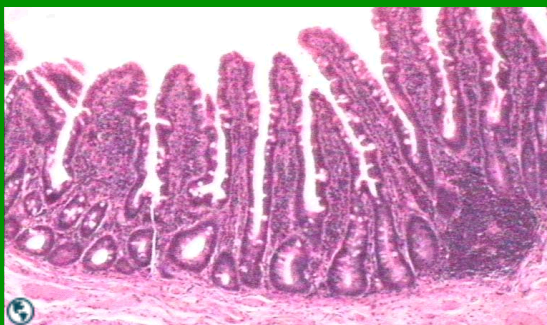
Absorption in the Small Intestine

- The movement of fully digested nutrients to the blood stream takes place in the small intestine.
- Once inside the blood, nutrients are carried to all body cells.

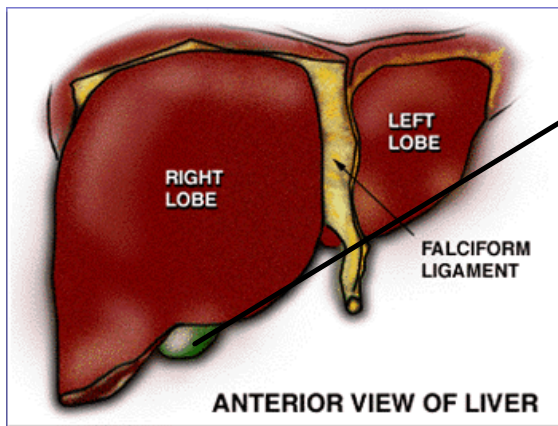


Fingerlike tubes called villi increase the surface area of the small intestine.

Allowing more absorption of nutrients to take place.

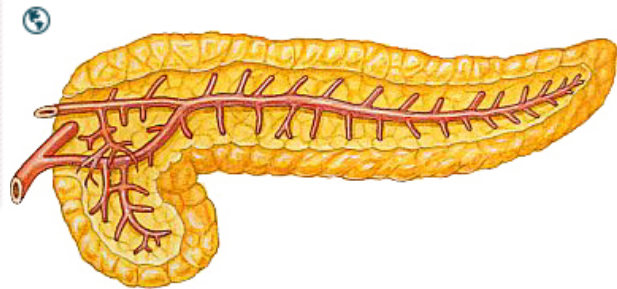


Liver

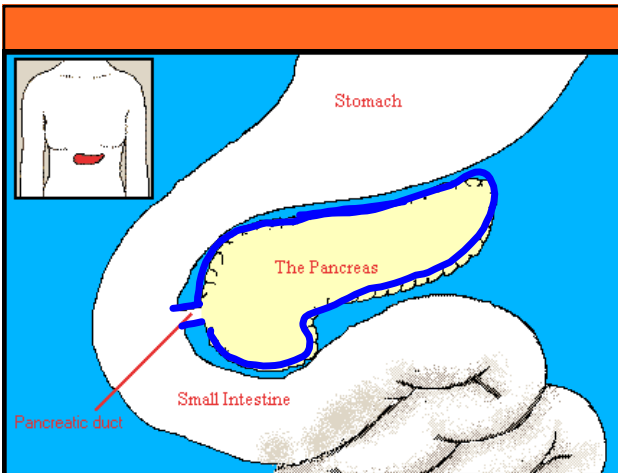


Gallbladder

Pancreas

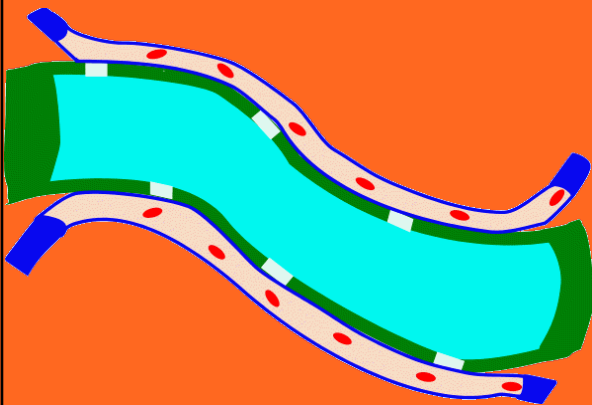


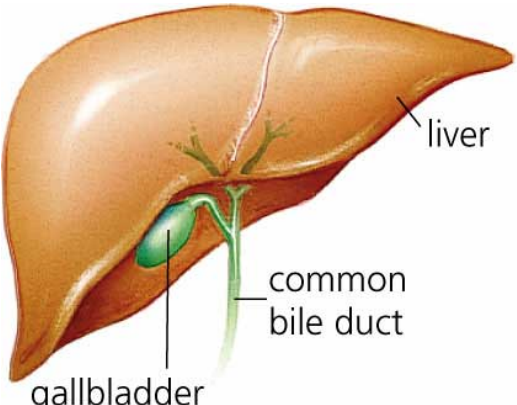
part of the digestive system but not part of the canal



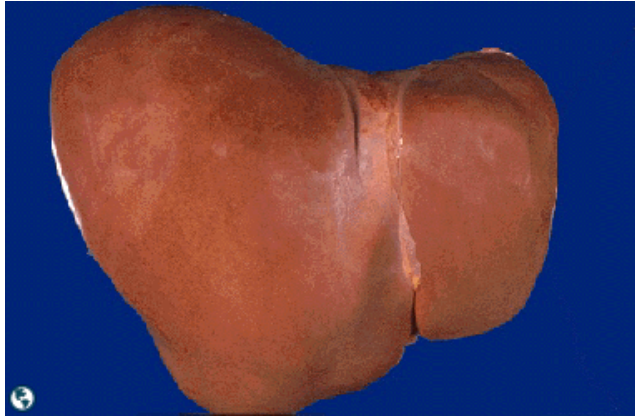
Pancreas is a small organ located below the stomach.

Pancreas puts chemicals into small intestine that breakdown proteins, carbs, starches, and fats into simpler forms and also helps neutralize the acidity of food coming from the stomach.





The diagram shows a cross-section of the liver, which is a large, reddish-brown organ. A green gallbladder is located beneath the right lobe of the liver. A network of green ducts, including the common bile duct, is shown connecting the gallbladder to the small intestine. Labels with leader lines identify the 'liver', 'gallbladder', and 'common bile duct'.



A photograph of a real human liver specimen, showing its characteristic reddish-brown color and lobulated surface. It is set against a dark blue background.

Carlyn Iverson

The Job of the Liver

- The liver is the largest organ inside the body.
- The liver produces bile, which breaks down large pieces of fat into very small droplets.
- The small droplets can then be further broken down by enzymes from the pancreas.
- Bile is stored in the gallbladder, and then enters the small intestine.

