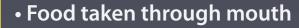
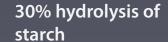


Mechanism of Digestion

1 Oral Cavity



- Teeth break down the food
- Saliva = Amylase + Lysozyme



Antibacterial agent: Prevents infection

- Chewing breaks food into small particles
- Saliva moistens & lubricates food forming bolus
- Bolus is swallowed & moves through oesophagus by peristalsis

Starch + Salivary amylase → Maltose

2 Stomach

3

- Gastric glands in mucosa lining:
 - » Mucus neck cells Mucus
 - » Peptic cells Pepsinogen
 - » Parietal or oxyntic cells HCl
- Food mixes with gastric juices by churning movement
- Chyme is this semi-digested, acidic and pulpy food

Gastric juices & enzymes

- HCl provides the acidic pH
- Pepsinogen (proenzyme) is converted into Pepsin by HCI
- Pepsin converts protein into peptones & proteoses
- Prorenin (proenzyme) is converted to Renin by HCl
- Casein (milk protein) is converted to peptides by Renin

Small Intestine

- Consisted of duodenum, jejunum, and ileum
- Chyme is further mixed & churned here by peristalsis
- Pancreas & liver secrete enzymes that help breakdown & absorb food into the blood
- Absorbed nutrients are assimilated upon reaching target

Digestive juices & enzymes

- Pancreatic juices breakdown carbohydrates & proteins
- Intestinal juices breakdown carbohydrates & proteins
- Bile converts fat globules into fat droplets by emulsification
- Pancreatic lipase converts triglycerides into fatty acids & glycerol

4 Large Intestine

- Significantly less digestive activities
- Bacteria act on leftover food particles
- Absorption of minerals, water
 & certain drugs occur
- Secretes mucus that helps in lubrication & holding up waste particles
- Undigested & unabsorbed faecal matter is passed to rectum
- Faeces is egested through anus

Parasites Infecting Digestive System

Tapeworm Hookworm Pinworm Roundworm Threadworm Virus Bacteria

Digestive System Disorders

Jaundice Nausea & Vomiting Blood in stool Peptic ulcers Diarrhoea Gallstones