

The Digestive System

Accessory Organs

Chapter 14

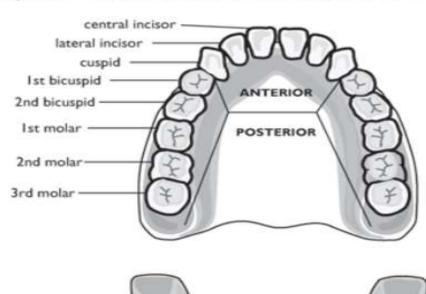
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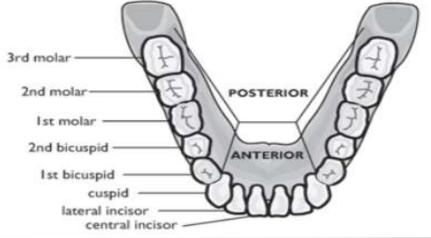
• <u>science.nationalgeographic.com</u>

Teeth

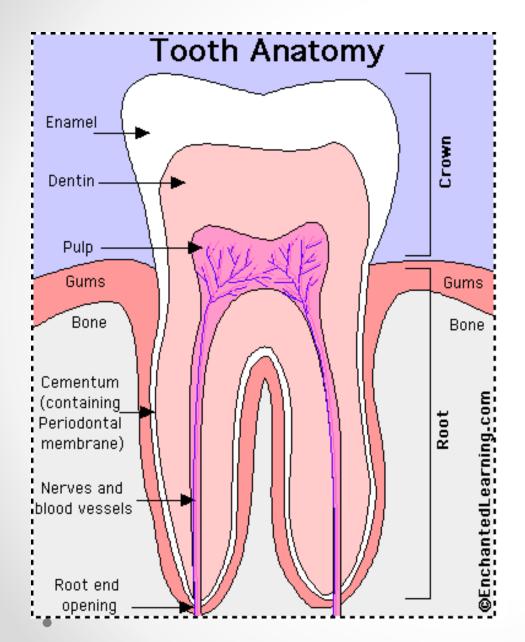
- We use teeth to masticate (chew) our food
- We usually have two sets throughout life – baby teeth and permanent teeth

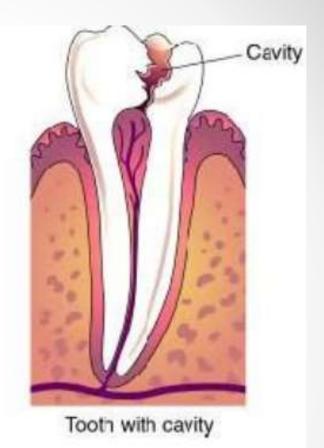
Figure 6 - Names of the anterior and posterior teeth.





Anatomy of a Tooth



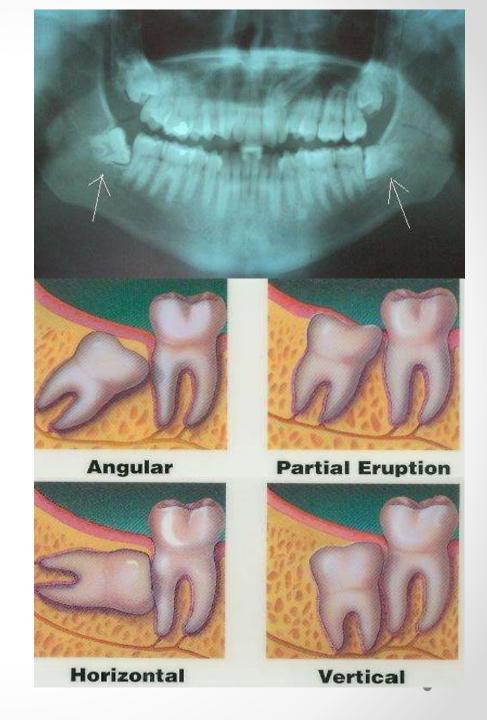


Enamel is the hardest substance in the human body!



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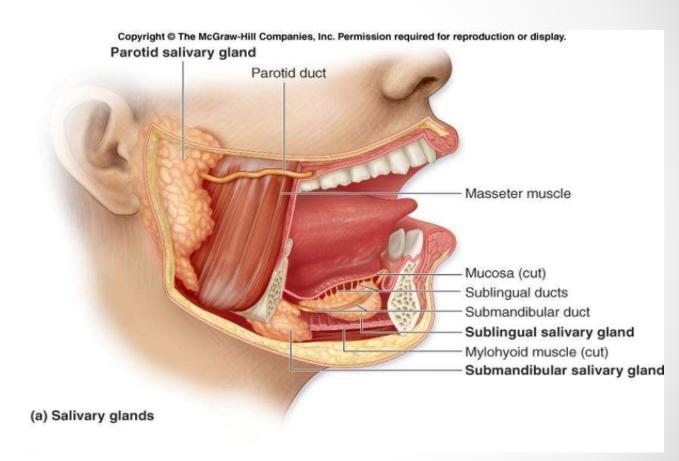
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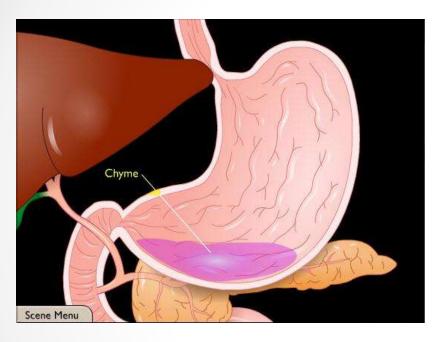
Salivary Glands

We have 3 pairs of salivary glands

- 1. Parotid
- 2. Submandibular
- 3. Sublingual
- produce saliva
 - enzyme salivary amylase
 - initiates starch digestion



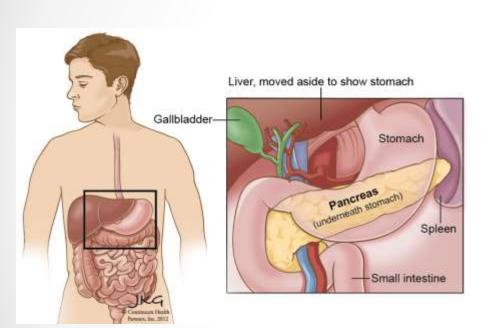
A Look at Chyme





Chyme is what we call partly digested food as it leaves the stomach; it's full of good stuff...yum!

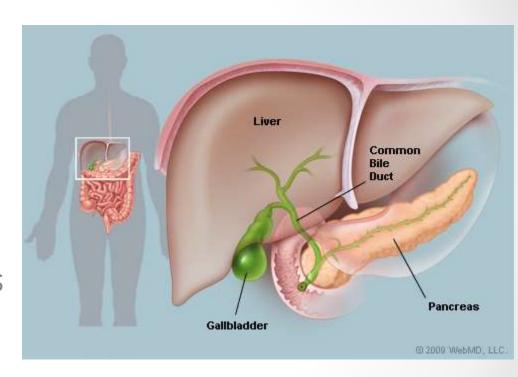
Pancreas



- Produces enzymes that breaks down chyme
- Its solutions are secreted into the duodenum and neutralize the stomach acid
- The pancreas also has an endocrine function
 - remember insulin and glucagon?

Liver & Gall Bladder

- The liver is the largest gland in the body – it has many roles in metabolism but in digestion it produces
 - Bile a yellow to green solution that emulsifies fat (breaks big fat globs into little globs)
 - Bile is stored in the gall bladder



Gallstones

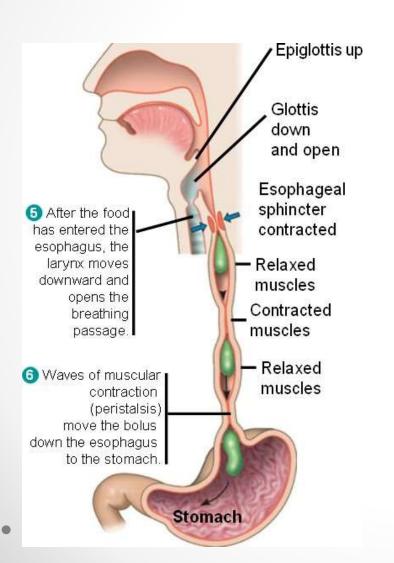


Cholesterol in the bile can crystallize if it is stored too long in the gall bladder or too much water is removed

Gallstones can be sharp and cause a lot of pain



Peristalsis



- You can swallow food while "standing" on your head
- This is thanks to peristalsis
 - involuntary waves of contraction/relaxation of your alimentary canal
- Guess what happens when peristalsis goes backwards?