

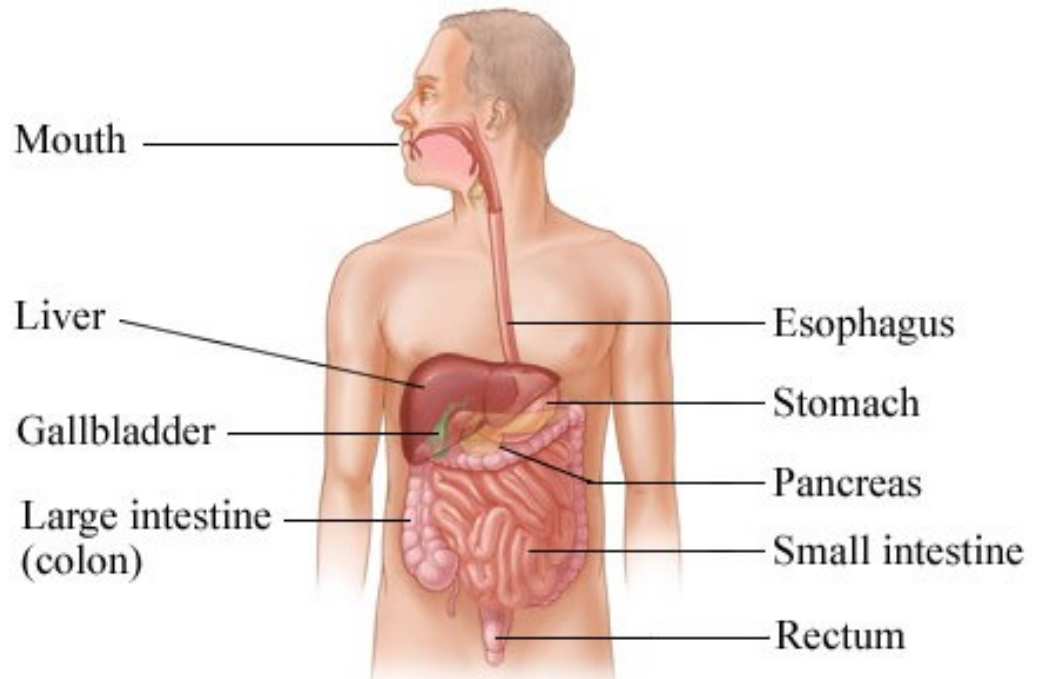


The Digestive System

SNC2P

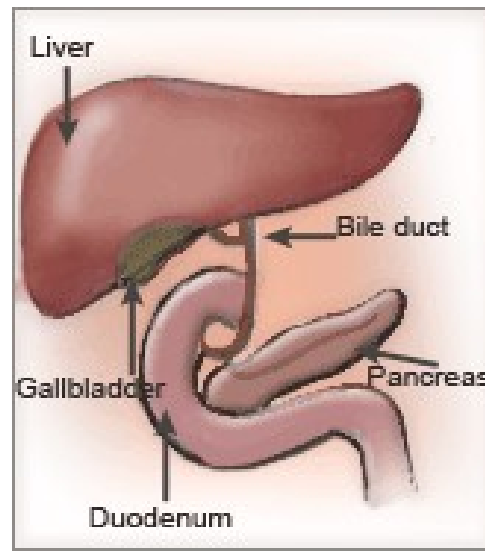
The Digestive Tract

The digestive tract is the series of hollow organs through which food travels.



Other Organs

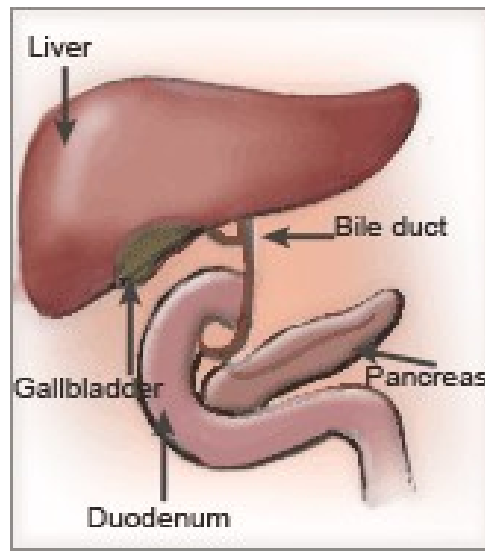
The organs like the liver and the pancreas produce digestive chemicals that reach the intestine through ducts.



Other Organs

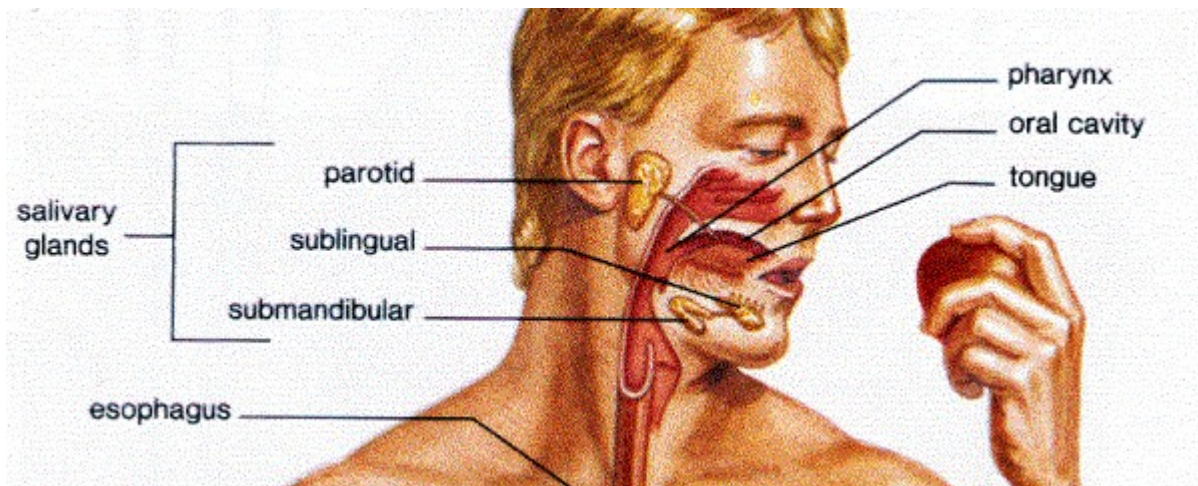
The organs like the liver and the pancreas produce digestive chemicals that reach the intestine through ducts.

The bile from the liver may be stored in the gallbladder.



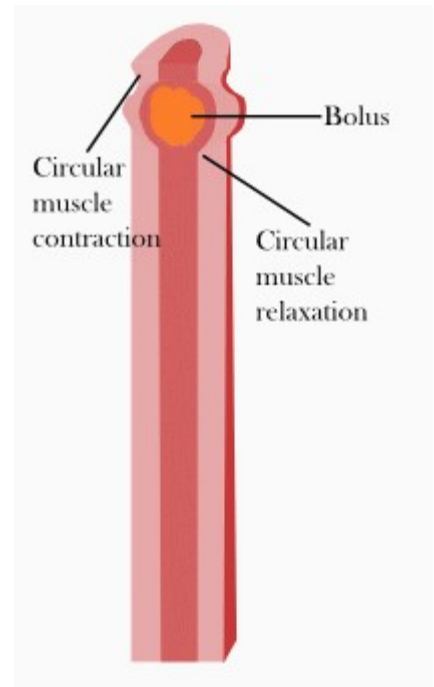
The Mouth

Digestion begins in the mouth where an enzyme (a chemical that speeds up other chemical reactions) in the saliva starts to break down starches into sugars.



Peristalsis

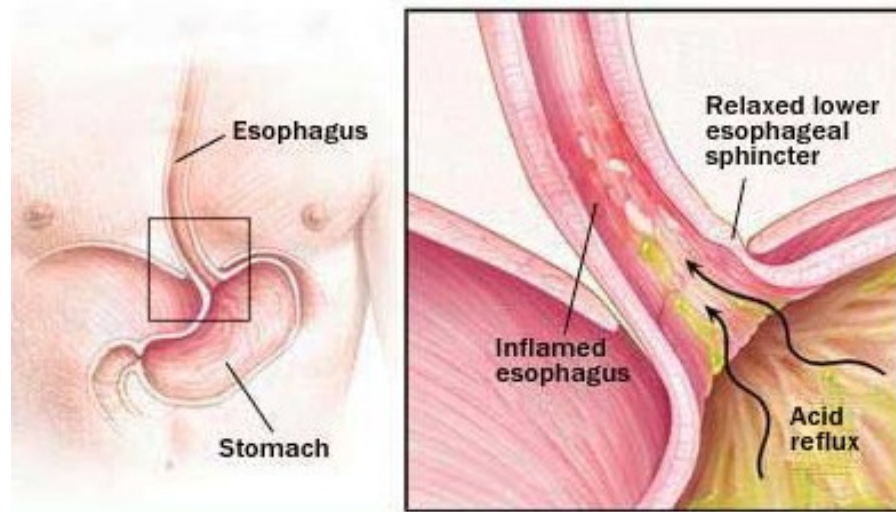
Once the food is swallowed, it is moved through the digestive tract by peristalsis, involuntary muscle contractions triggered by the nervous system.



To The Stomach

Food travels down the esophagus to the stomach.

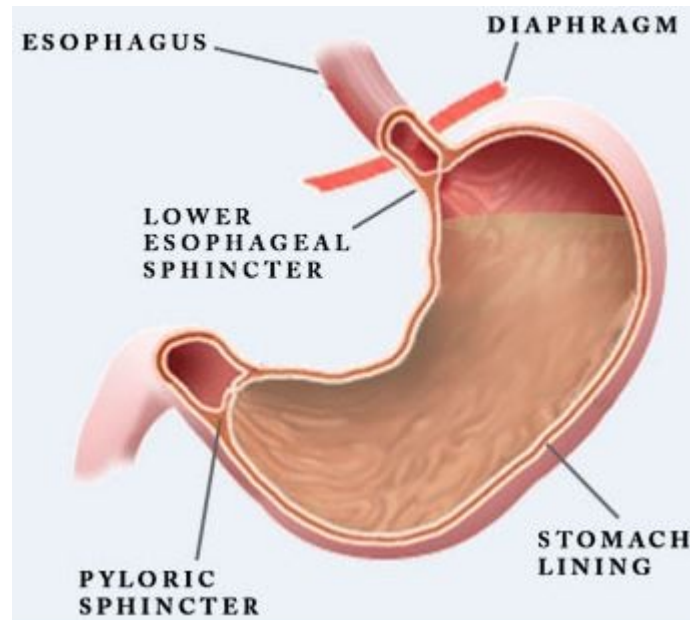
Between them there is a muscle which opens to let food pass through. If it opens when it shouldn't, you get acid reflux (heartburn).



In the Stomach

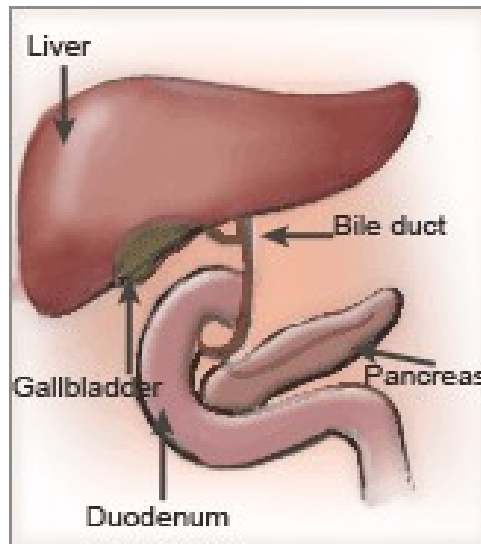
In the stomach, muscles mix the food with acid and enzymes.

A thick layer of mucus helps protect the lining of the stomach from its own acids.



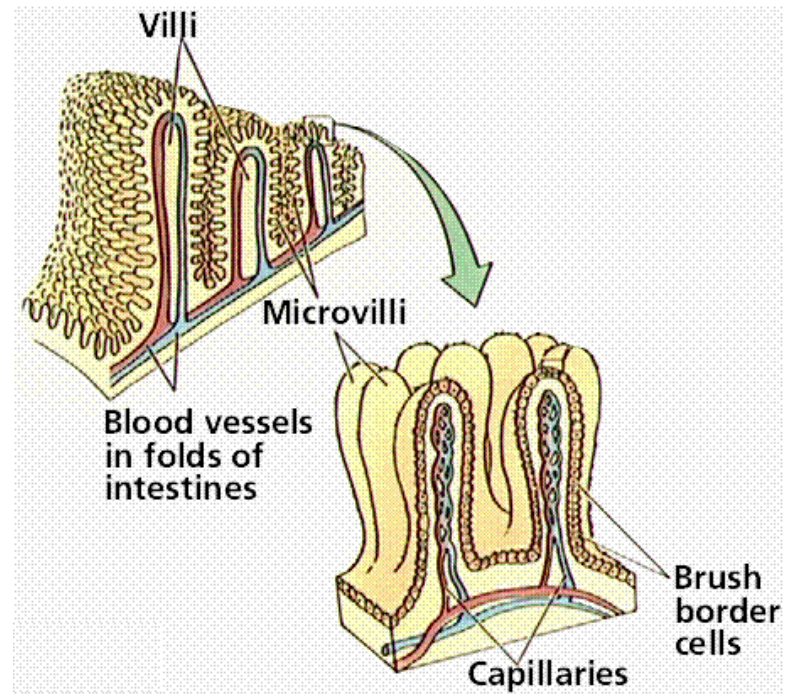
The Intestines

In the first part of the small intestine, bile produced by the liver dissolves fat.



The Intestines

The intestine is folded into villi, which increases the surface area through which food is absorbed into the blood.



The Intestines

The large intestine, or colon, absorbs water and some nutrients before what remains of the food is removed from the body as waste.

