

3. Rugae
  - a. Mucous coat lining
  - b. Folds when stomach empty
4. Muscular coat contracts (peristalsis) to push food into small intestine
- I. Small Intestine
  1. Three sections
  2. Absorption
    - a. Digested food (nutrients) pass into bloodstream and on to body cells
    - b. Undigestible passes on to large intestine
- J. Pancreas
  1. Exocrine function – secretes digestive enzymes
  2. Also has endocrine function
- K. Liver
  1. Manufactures bile
  2. Produces and stores glucose in the form of glycogen
  3. Detoxifies alcohol, drugs and other harmful substances
  4. Manufactures blood proteins
  5. Stores vitamin A, D and B complex
- L. Gallbladder
  1. Stores bile
  2. When fatty foods digested, bile released by gallbladder
- M. Large Intestine
  1. Chyme – semi-liquid food

### 1H13.03

#### Discuss characteristics and treatments of common digestive disorders.

- A. Heartburn
  1. Acid reflux
  2. Symp – burning sensation
  3. Rx – avoid chocolate, peppermint, coffee, citrus, fried or fatty foods, tomato products, stop smoking, take antacids, don't lay down 2-3 hours after eating
- B. Gastroenteritis
  1. Inflammation of mucous membrane lining of stomach and intestine
  2. Common cause – virus
  3. Symps – diarrhea and vomiting
  4. Complication - dehydration
- C. Ulcer
  1. Sore or lesion that forms in the lining of the stomach
  2. Gastric ulcers in the stomach, duodenal ulcers in the duodenum
  3. Primary cause – *H. pylori* (bacteria)
  4. Contributing factors – smoking, alcohol, stress, certain drugs
  5. Symp – burning pain in abdomen between meals and early morning, may be relieved by eating or taking an antacid
  6. Diagnosis – x-ray, gastroscopy
  7. Rx – H<sub>2</sub> blockers (drugs) that block release of histamine
- D. Appendicitis
  1. When appendix becomes inflamed
  2. If it ruptures, bacteria can spread to peritoneal cavity
  3. Symps – RLQ pain, rebound tenderness, fever, nausea and vomiting
  4. Rx – appendectomy