Unit M: Digestive System
Terminology List

1. absorption
2. alimentary canal
3. anus
4. appendix
5. bile
6. bolus
7. cardiac sphincter
8. cecum
9. chyme
10. colon
11. deciduous
12. defecation
13. digestion
14. duodenum
15. esophagus
16. flatulence
17. feces
18. gallbladder
19. gingiva
20. glycogen
21. hard palate
22. jejunum
23. liver
24. mastication
25. pancreas
26. parotid glands
27. peristalsis
28. ptyalin
29. pyloric sphincter
30. rectum
31. rugae
32. salivary glands
33. stomach
34. tongue
35. uvula

Diseases and Related Terminology

1. appendicitis
2. cholecystectomy
3. cholecystitis
4. cholelithiasis
5. cirrhosis
6. colostomy
7. constipation
8. diarrhea
9. gastroenteritis
10. heartburn
11. hepatitis A
12. hepatitis B
13. jaundice
14. ulcers

Appendix 1H13.01A

Unit M Master Outline

M. Digestive System

1H13.01 Explain the structure of the digestive system.

A. Alimentary canal
   1. Digestive tract or GI tract
   2. 30 ft. tube from mouth to anus

B. Accessory organs of digestion
   1. Tongue
   2. Teeth
   3. Salivary glands
   4. Pancreas
   5. Liver
   6. Gall bladder

C. Peritoneum

D. Mouth
   1. Hard palate
   2. Uvula

E. Salivry glands
   1. Three pairs
   2. Parotid – largest

F. Teeth
   1. Gingiva - gums
   2. Deciduous - 20
   3. Adult mouth has 32 teeth

G. Esophagus
   1. 10" long muscular tube
   2. Connects pharynx and stomach

H. Stomach
   1. Cardiac sphincter
   2. Pyloric sphincter
   3. Rugae

I. Small Intestine
   1. Duodenum – 12" long
   2. Jejunum – 8 ft. long
   3. Ileum – 10 – 12 ft. long

J. Pancreas - Located behind stomach

K. Liver
   1. Largest organ in body
   2. Located below the diaphragm, upper right quadrant
   3. Connected to gallbladder and small intestine by ducts

L. Gallbladder
   1. Small, green organ
   2. Inferior surface of liver

M. Large Intestine (Colon)
   1. Approx 2" in diameter
   2. Cecum
   3. Appendix
   4. Rectum
   5. Anus

1H13.02 Analyze the function of the digestive system.

A. Digestion
   1. Bolus – soft, pliable ball of semi-digested food
   2. Peristalsis – wavelike motions that move food along esophagus, stomach and intestines
   3. Ptyalin – in saliva in mouth, converts starches to simple sugar
   4. In stomach:
      a. Gastric juices released
      b. Stomach churns and mixes food and juice (chyme)
      c. Small amounts chyme enter duodenum
      d. Takes 2-4 hours for stomach to empty
   5. In small intestine:
      a. Digestion completed, absorption occurs
      b. Addition of enzymes from pancreas and liver (via gallbladder)
   6. In large intestine:
      a. Large quantities of H_20 absorbed back into bloodstream
      b. Bacteria help break down undigested food
      c. Gas formation (flatulence) from bacterial action
      d. Feces – undigested semi-solid waste
      e. Defecation – colon and rectal muscles contract, external anal sphincter under conscious control

B. Enzymes – help in digestion

C. Functions of Digestive System
   1. Physical breakdown of food
   2. Chemical digestion of food into the end products of fat, carbohydrates, and protein
   3. Absorb nutrients into blood capillaries of the small intestine
   4. Eliminate waste products of digestion

D. Mouth
   1. Food enters digestive system through mouth
   2. Inside mouth covered with mucous membrane
   3. Roof of mouth is hard palate
   4. Uvula – prevents food from going up nose when you swallow

E. Tongue
   1. Attached to floor of mouth
   2. Helps in chewing and swallowing
   3. Made of skeletal muscle
   4. Taste buds on surface

F. Salivary glands
   1. Three pairs
   2. Secrete saliva
   3. Parotid – largest salivary glands, become inflamed during mumps

G. Teeth
   1. Gingiva – gums that support and protect teeth
   2. Mastication – chewing
   3. Deciduous – baby teeth

H. Stomach
   1. Cardiac sphincter
      a. Circular layer of muscle
      b. Controls passage of food into stomach
   2. Pyloric sphincter – regulates entrance of food into duodenum