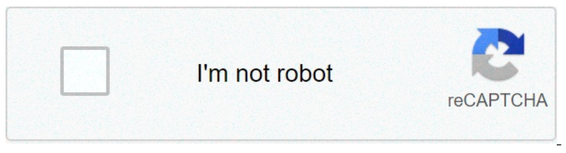

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Questions on digestive system in anatomy and physiology

of the Human Anatomy Hole and Physiology, 9 / of Edigestive Hole System Human Anatomy and Physiology, 9 / Edigestive System By the end of this section, you will be able to: Identify the bodies of the proximal food channel to distal, and the status for Short time their function identify the digestive bodies accessories and briefly been their function describe the four layers of fundamental tissue of the feeding channel contrast the contributions of the enteric and autonomic nervous system operation of the digestive system explain how the peritone or digestive organs are the function of the digestive system as anchor It is to break down the food you eat, release their nutrients, and absorb these nutrients in the body. Although the small intestine is the battle horse of the system, in which most digestion occurs, and where most of the nutrients released are absorbed in the blood or lymph, each of the organs of the digestive system makes an essential contribution to this process. Figure 1. All digestive bodies play an integral role in the vital digestion support process. As is the case with all body systems, the digestive system does not work in isolation; It works in cooperation with other body systems. Consider, for example, interrelation between digestive and cardiovascular systems. Arteries provide digestive organs with oxygen and processed nutrients, and drain veins the digestive tract. These intestinal veins, which constitutes the hepatic portal system, are unique; They do not return the blood directly to the heart. Rather, this blood has deviated to the liver, where its nutrients are off-loaded for processing before blood complete its back of the circuit to the heart. At the same time, the digestive system provides nutrients to cardiac muscle and vascular fabric to support their operation. The interrelation of digestive and endocrine systems is also critical. Hormones secreted by the different endocrine glands, as well as endocrine cells of the pancreas, stomach and the small intestine, contribute to the control of the digestion and metabolism of nutrients. In turn, the digestive system provides nutrients for the endocrine function of fuel. Table 1A gives a quick look at how these other systems contribute to the functioning of the digestive system. Table 1. Contribution of other body systems to the digestive system Benefits of the body of the system received by the blood cardiovascular digestive system provides digestive organs with oxygen and nutrients processed endocrine endocrine hormones help to adjust the secretion of digestive glands and skin accessories organs Tegumentary helps protected digestive organs and synthesizes vitamin D for lymphoid tissue The absorption of lymphatic calcium associated with mucous membranes and other lymphatic tissues defending against the entry of pathogenic agents; Lacteals absorb lipids; and lipids Lymphatic vessels to the blood flow muscle skeletal muscles support and protect the sensory nervous abdominal organs and motoneuroni help adjust the secretions and muscle contractions in the digestive tract respiratory respiratory system practicing oxygen and carbon elimination of skeletal bone aid help to protect and Support urinary digestive organs kidneys convert vitamin D in its active form, allowing calcium absorption in the small intestine organs of the digestive system the simplest way to understand the digestive system is to divide its organs into two main categories. The first group is bodies that make up the food channel. Digestive accessories Accessories include the second group and are fundamental for orchestrated the distribution of foods and the assimilation of nutrients in the body. Digestive accessories accessories, despite their name, are For the operation of the digestive system. Food channel Organs also called the gastrointestinal tract (GI) or in the intestine, the food channel (aliment- = A to NourishÃ ¢) is a one-way tube on 7.62 meters (25 feet) in length during life e closer to 10.67 meters (35 feet) in length, when measured after death, once a time Muscle tone is lost. The main function of the bodies of the food channel is to feed the body. This tube starts to the mouth and ends at the anus. Among these two points, the channel is modified as the pharynx, the esophagus, the stomach and small intestines and patches to adapt to the functional needs of the body. Both the mouth and the anus are open to the external environment; Thus, the food and waste inside the food channel are technically considered out of the body. Only through the absorption process, the nutrients in the food entered and feed the body space Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ Ã ¢ â,¬ "Accessory space, accessory structures each accessory digestive organ helps in appearance of Food. Inside the mouth, the teeth and the tongue begin mechanical digestion, while the salivary glands begin chemical digestion. Once foodstuffs enter the small intestine, the gall bladder, the liver and the release secretions of the release of the Pancreas - like bile and enzymes "essential for digestion to continue. Together, these are called accessory organs because sprouting from developing GUT coating cells (mucosa) and increase its function; In fact, you could not live without their vital contributions, and many significant diseases result from their malfunction. Even after the development is complete, they keep a connection with the intestine as ducts. Histology of the food channel throughout its length, the food section consists of the same four layers of the fabric; The details of their structural agreements vary to meet their specific functions. Starting from the lumen and moving outwards, these layers are the mucosa, submucosa, muscular and serious, which is continuous with Mesenery. Figure 2. The food channel wall has four basic fabric layers: the mucosa, the submucosa, muscularis and the serouso. The mucosa is indicated as a mucous membrane, since the production of mucus is a characteristic characteristic of the GUT epithelium. The membrane consists of epithelium, which is in direct contact with ingested food and its own lamina, a layer of connective tissue similar to the dermis. Furthermore, the mucosa has a thin and smooth muscular layer, called a mucous muscularis (not to be confused with the muscular layer, described below). EpithelioÃ ¢ â,¬ "in the mouth, pharynx, okay and anal canal, epithelium is mainly a squamous epithelium not keratinized and stratified. In the stomach and intestine, it is a simple columnar epithelio. Note that epithelium It is in direct contact with the lumen, the space inside the food channel. Interspersed among its epithelial cells are cells cells, which secrete the mucus and liquid in the lumen and the enterendocrine cells, which secrete hormones in interstitial spaces between The cells. Epithelial cells have a very short life span, with an average alone a couple of days (in the mouth) to about a week (in the intestine). This rapid renewal process helps to preserve the health of the food channel , despite the wear and the tear deriving from the continuous contact with food products. Lamina proper ¢ â,¬ "In addition to the loose connective tissue, its lamina contains numerous blood and lymphatic ships carrying the NU Driven absorbed through the food channel to other parts of the body. The own lamina also serves an immune function with cluster cluster of lymphocytes, constituted the lymphoid tissue associated with mucosa (malt). These lymphocyte clusters are particularly substantial in the distal alee where they are known as Peyer patches. When you consider that the food channel is exposed to food bacteria and other foreign subjects, it is not difficult to appreciate why the immune system has evolved a means to defend the pathogens encountered within it. Muscularis mucosaÃ ¢ "This thin layer of smooth muscle is in a constant state of tension, pulling the mucosa of the stomach and the small intestine in undulating folds. These folds drastically increase the surface available for digestion and absorption. Like its name name. submucosa is immediately below the mucosa. A wide layer of dense connective tissue connects the mucosa above the muscle underlying. It includes blood vessels and lymphatic vessels (which nutritious absorbed transport), and a handful of submucosa glands that release digestive secretions. Furthermore, it acts as a channel for a thick nerve network ramification, submucosal plexus, which works as described below. The third layer of the food channel is the muscalaris (also called Externa Muscle). The muscular robe in the small intestine consists of a double layer of smooth muscle tissue: an internal circular layer and a longitudinal outer layer. The contractions of these layers favor mechanical digestion, expose more than food to digestive chemicals, and move food along the channel. In the most proximal and distal area of the food channel, including the mouth, of the pharynx, front part of the esophagus and the external anal sphincter, the muscular tonaca consists of skeletal muscles, which gives you voluntary control over swallowing and the Defecation. The two-layer base structure found in the small intestine is modified in the proximal and distal organ of it. The stomach is equipped for its zangulature function with the addition of a third layer, the oblique muscle. While the colon has two layers like the tenuous intestine, its longitudinal layer is segregated in three narrow parallel bands, the taped coli, which make it look like a series of bags rather than a simple tube. Sierosa is the portion of the food surface channel to muscle. Present only in the food channel region within the abdominal cavity, it consists of a visceral peritoneous layer above a layer of lapse connective tissue. Instead of serous, mouth, pharynx, esophagus and have a thick collagen fiber sheath called adventitious. These fabrics serve to hold the food channel in place near the ventral surface of the spine. Nervous nutrition just food enters the mouth, is detected by receptors that send pulses along the cranial nerve sensory neurons. Without these nerves, not only would the food be without taste, but you should also be able to hear both the food or structures of the mouth, and you would be able to avoid biting yourself as you cheat, the action allowed From the engine branches of cranial nerves. Intrinsic innervation of most of the food channel is provided by the enteric nervous system, which runs from the esophagus to the anus, and contains about 100 million engines, sensory and interneurons (unique for this system compared to all other parts of the nervous system peripheral system). These enteric neurons are grouped into two plexese. The Mienteic Plexus (Auerbach Plexus) resides in the muscular layer of the food canal and is responsible for the motility, especially the rhythm and strength of muscle contractions. The submucosal plexus (Meissner's plexus) resides in the submucusive layer and is responsible for the digestive secretion regulation and react to the presence of food. Extrinseche innervation of the food channel are provided by the autonomic nervous system, which includes both nice and parasympathetic nerves. In general, the sympathetic activation (the fight or escape response) limits the activity of enteric neurons, thus decreasing the gastrointestinal secretion and mitilità. On the contrary, the parasympathetic activation (the response rest and digesting) increases gastrointestinal secretion and motility stimulating neurons of the enteric nervous system. Blood Supply the blood vessels serving the digestive system have two functions. They carry proteins â €

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