Digestive System Notes

Use with Digestive System Notes Powerpoint

Name_________________________________________ Period_______

Digestive System
A group of organs working together to turn food into ________________, which the body
uses for energy, __________, and cell repair.

Mouth
The ________________ of the digestive tract.
_____________________ starts with your first _____________.
_____________________ breaks the food into pieces. (mechanical change)
_____________________ secrete ________________, mixes with food to begin the process of
breaking it down (____________ change)

Throat or Pharynx
The passage that leads from the cavities of the ___________ and ___________ to the
larynx and esophagus.

Both _____________ and air passes through here, so it’s part of the _________________

and _________________ systems.

Made up of 3 parts(see picture)
________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

Esophagus
Muscular tube connecting the _____________ to the _____________.

Secretes ________________
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Moves _______________ from the throat to the stomach using muscle movement (peristalsis).

**Stomach**
____________________ muscular sac-like organ that stores food and grinds and mixes it into a _______________.

About the size of two ____________ next to each other.

Contains _________________ acid and digestive ________________ that continue the digestion of _____________.

_______________ in the stomach kills bacteria

**Small intestine**

Long tube about _______ in diameter and _____ long

Lining of _____________ walls have finger-like projections called __________. To increase surface area for absorption.

_______________ are absorbed into the bloodstream through the small _________________ walls.

Leftover __________ continues through to the _____________ intestine.

Large Intestine (______________)

Long, thick tube about _________ in diameter and about _______ long.

Absorbs _____________ and ________________ the small intestines don't absorb.

Processes ____________ so that defecation (______________ of waste) is easy and convenient.
Rectum
The final function of the __________ system.

Receives __________ from the colon.

Lets the person know stool needs to be __________.

Holds stool until evacuations happens.

Accessory Organs
Not part of the path of food, but play a critical role in digestion.

-------------------- - designed for cutting and grinding food into smaller pieces.

-------------------- - helps to push food toward the back part of the mouth for swallowing.

-------------------- - moistens food and begins digestion and also __________ food as it passes through the mouth, throat and esophagus.

-------------------- - produces bile and secretes it into the small intestine to aid digestion.

-------------------- - stores and recycles excess bile from the small intestine so that it can be reused for digestion in later meals.

-------------------- - secretes digestive enzymes into the small intestine to complete the chemical digestion of food.

Diseases of the Digestive System
-------------------- occurs when stomach acid get into the esophagus.

-------------------- sensitivity to gluten, which damages your villi.

-------------------- autoimmune disease that affects the end of the small intestine.

-------------------- inflammatory bowel disease (IBF) affects the large intestines.
small pouches form where there are weak spots in the lining of the colon.

inflammation of the blood vessels at the end of the digestive tract.
What are some points of entry in your body?

What are some pathways for attack?

Why have an immune system?

How are invaders recognized?

What are the three lines of defense?

What are some physical barriers in your immune system?

Why do injuries swell?

What are antibodies?

What are vaccinations?

What are the 4 types of T cells?

What diseases occur in the immune system?
Respiratory System
A series of ___________ which take in ___________ and give off _________________.

______________________________(primary function).

Primary organ is the ______________ that carries out the exchange of __________ as we breath.

Nasal and Oral Cavities
The respiratory system begins here at the __________ and __________.

The air is moistened, warmed, and ______________ as it enters the body.

Pharynx (Throat)
The passage that leads from the cavities of the ______ and ______ to the larynx and esophagus.

Both _______ and _______ pass through here, so it’s part of the respiratory and digestive systems.

Made up of _________ parts

Larynx and Epiglottis
Larynx – hollow muscular organ which holds the __________(voice box)

Epiglottis – a flap of elastic cartilage attached to the larynx that _______ when food passes by

Trachea and Bronchus
Trachea - A hollow tube (________________) that connects the larynx to the right and left bronchus.

Bronchus – the ____________ major air passageways leading from the trachea to the
Bronchioles and Alveoli

Bronchioles – the ___________ air passageways coming off of the bronchi

Alveoli – the ___________ at the end of the bronchioles where the gas ____________ takes place (oxygen in and carbon dioxide out)

Diaphragm

A sheet of internal skeletal ___________ that extends across the bottom of the thoracic cavity (heart/lungs)

Pushes against the lungs as we ________________, ____________ as we inhale. Separates thoracic cavity from abdominal cavity

Diseases of the Respiratory System

Diseases from ____________:
Influenza (Flu)

__________________________

Enterovirus (new in children)

__________________________

Usually ________________.

Diseases of the Respiratory System

Some diseases are ________________:  
Asthma  
Bronchitis (can be both)  
Emphysema  
______________ (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)  
______________ or constant
Diseases of the Respiratory System

Lung cancer

It is an uncontrolled growth of ________________.

Associated with ________________

Can be caused by second-hand smoke

Can cause death