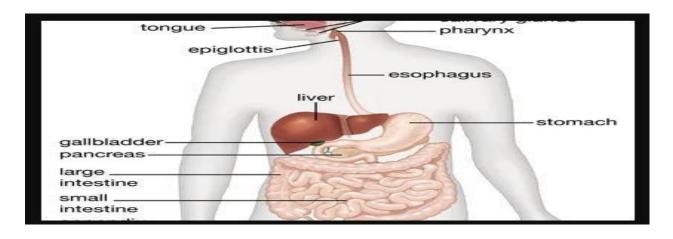
Lecture Eight / Department of Smart Medical Systems / Human Digestive Syst

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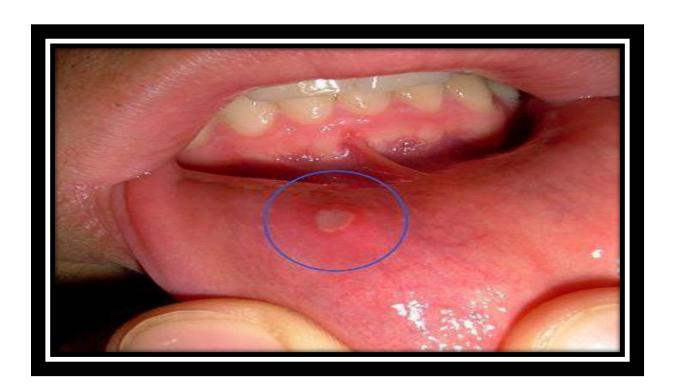


Digestive system divided to 8 parts:

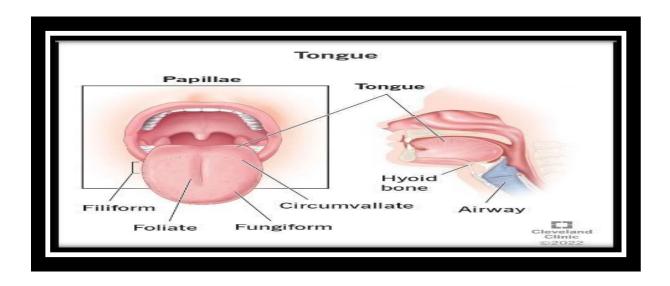
Mouth, Esophagus, Stomach, Small intestine, Large intestine, Liver, Pancreas, Gall bladder.

Mouth: is an oval shapedas acavity inside the skull. Structures of the mouth: Lips, gum, teeth, hard and soft palate, tongue and salivary glands.

Ulcer of mouth :It is an erosion of the lining tissue.



Of mouth (mucous membrane) 10-14 days cured without treatment, its cause Herpes simplex virus or vitamin A. deficiency.



Tongue: Is a muscular organ (skeletal muscle), covered by mucous membrane. There are thousands of Papillae (tastebuds). There are four types of taste buds functionally:

Sweet, sour, bitter, and salty (Look to the picture).

Salivary glands: Three paired, Two parotid, Two sublingual, Two submandibular, all these glands produce saliva.

Saliva contain enzyme called Amylase, break down Starch.

Pharynx: Conducting zone of digestive system and respiratory system. Muscles of pharynx push food to esophagus.

Epiglottis: flap elastic cartilage attached to the larynx prevent food from going into trachea.

Esophagus: Food pipe, muscular tube passes from the pharynx to the stomach. It passes posterior to the trachea, and enter the stomach through a hole of diaphragm, its length 25 cm.

Diverticula of esophagus: It is a pouch that protrude outward in the weak portion of esophageal wall (pocket).

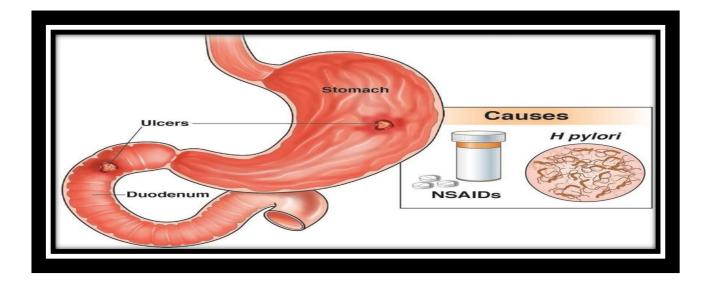
Diaphragm: It is important part of the body for digestive system and respiratory system. It is a muscular membrane separate thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity.

Stomach: Stomach is a dilated structure of GIT (gastro-intestinaltract)muscular organ located on the left side of upper abdomen.

Stomach is located between esophagus and duodenum (first part of small intestine).

Stomach have four anatomical divisions: Cardia, Fundus, body, pylorus.

Wall of humans tomach consists of mucosa, submucosa, muscles (smooth muscles), Subserosa, and serosa (peritoneum)

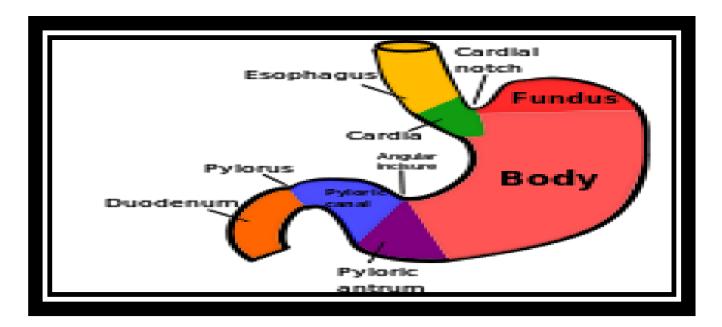


Functions of Stomach:

- 1 Second stage of digestion after chewing.
- 2 Stomach release Pepsin which digest proteins to polypeptide
- 3 It secrete HCl (Hydrochloric Acid).

Ulcer of Stomach: or called gastric ulcer (Peptic ulcer) occur due to several causes, by infection with bacteria called Helicobacter pylori, some treatment such as Aspirin, with poor diet, psychological causes. all these cause break in tissues lining stomach.

Digestive Juices (HCl + Pepsin) increased complicate this lesion.



Gall Bladder: It is a sac store bile which is produced from liver. Bile digest Fat.

Cholelithiasis (gall stone) hardening pieces of bile, it forms in gall bladder or in bile duct, block bile flow, it is common in women.