

Structure and Function of the Digestive System

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The rectum is the check of the massive gut. In mammals, digestion entails the consumption of refection thru the mouth in which it's far masticated among the enamel in a system known as mastication. The slaver gift with inside the mouth incorporates amylase which starts of evolved the smash down of bounce with inside the refections. In a nutshell, digestion entails breaking down massive refection's motes into water-answerable motes that may be surpassed into the blood and transported to the frame's organs. For case, carbohydrates are damaged down into glucose, proteins into amino acids, and fat into adipose acids and glycerol. The digestive contrivance entails organs and organs. Food travels thru the whole organs mouth, esophagus, stomach, small gut, massive gut, and anus. The digestive contrivance is made from the gastrointestinal tract also known as the GI tract or digestive tract and the liver, pancreas, and gallbladder.

Keywords: Gastroenterology; Digestive System; Esophagus; Pancreas

Introduction

The digestive system is a complex system that allows the body to extract nutrients from food. It consists of the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus. The process of digestion involves the breakdown of food into smaller particles that can be absorbed by the body. The digestive system is made up of several organs, each with a specific function. The mouth is where food is first broken down into smaller pieces. The esophagus is a tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach. The stomach is a large organ that churns food and mixes it with digestive juices. The small intestine is where most of the digestion and absorption of nutrients occurs. The large intestine is where water is absorbed from the remaining food. The anus is the opening at the end of the digestive tract.

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