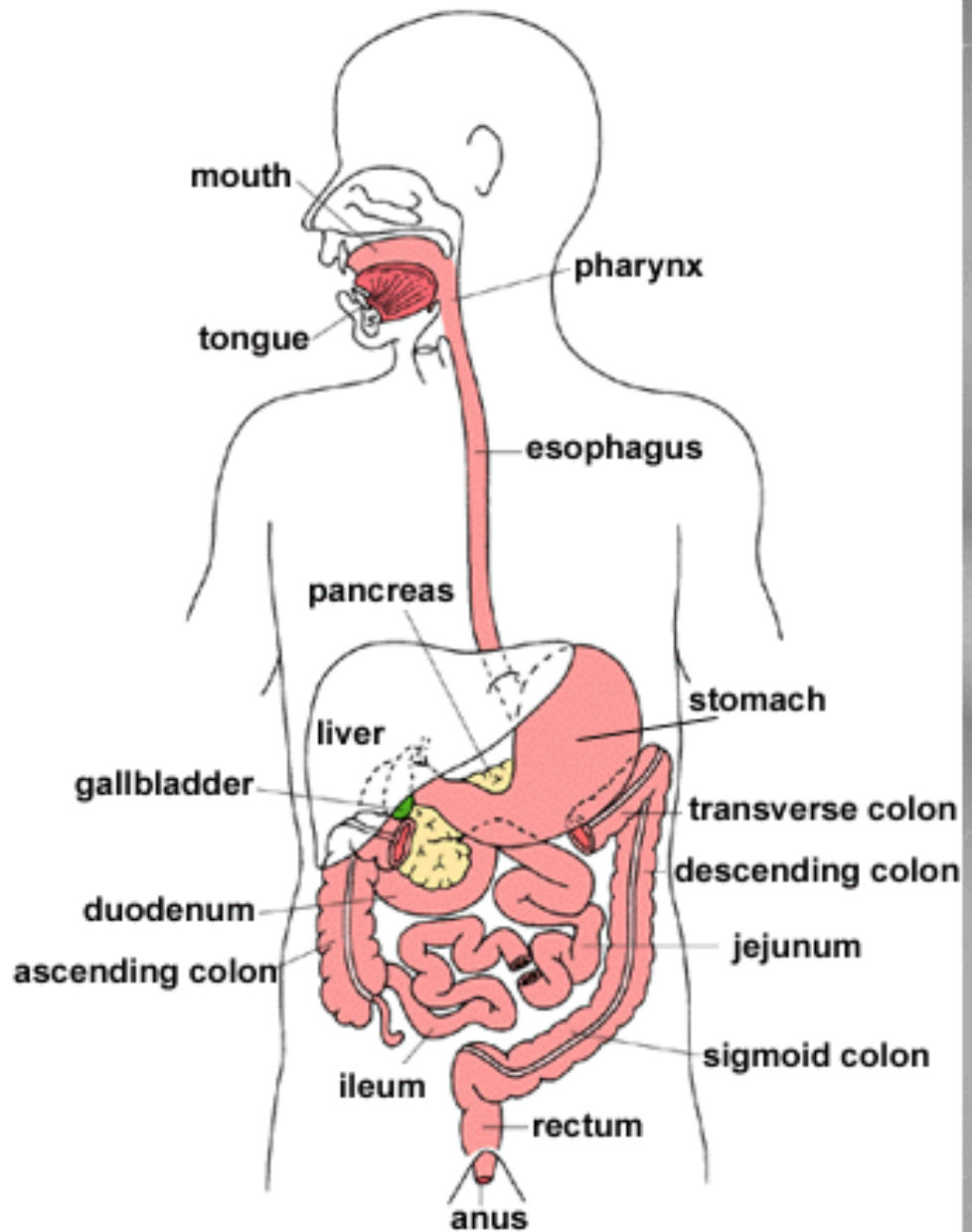


# DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

# Structure



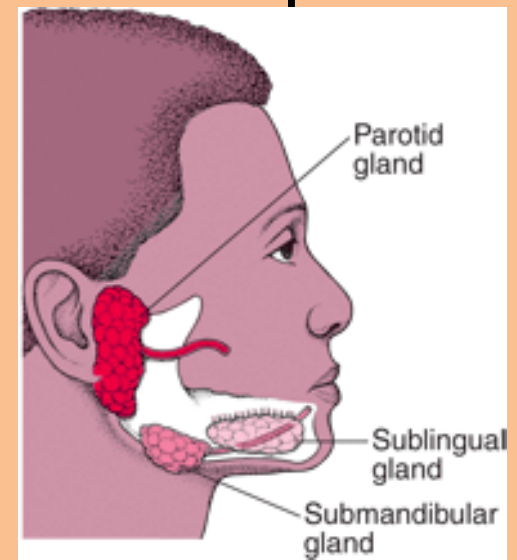
# Mouth

- where the digestive process begins break down (chewing, mashing, grinding by the teeth)



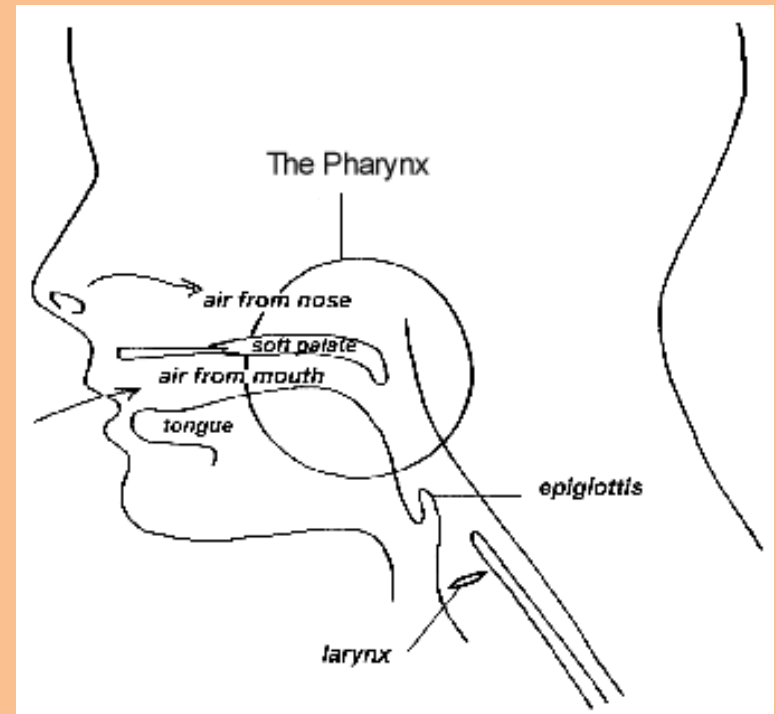
# Salivary Glands

- Under the tongue, near the jawbone, and back of the throat
- Produces a secretion that dissolves food and coats food with a mucus that allows it to pass through esophagus more easily



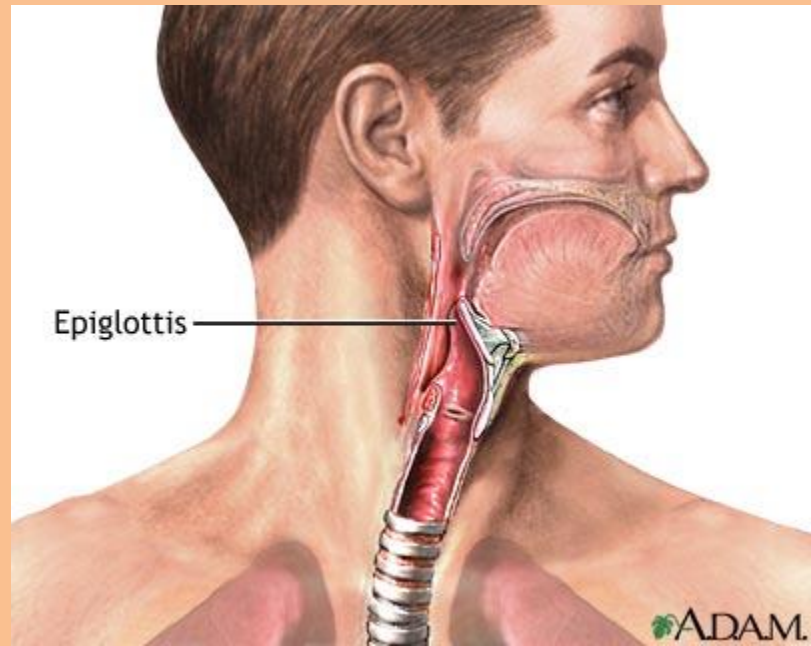
# Pharynx

- Back of the oral cavity
- Passage way for food



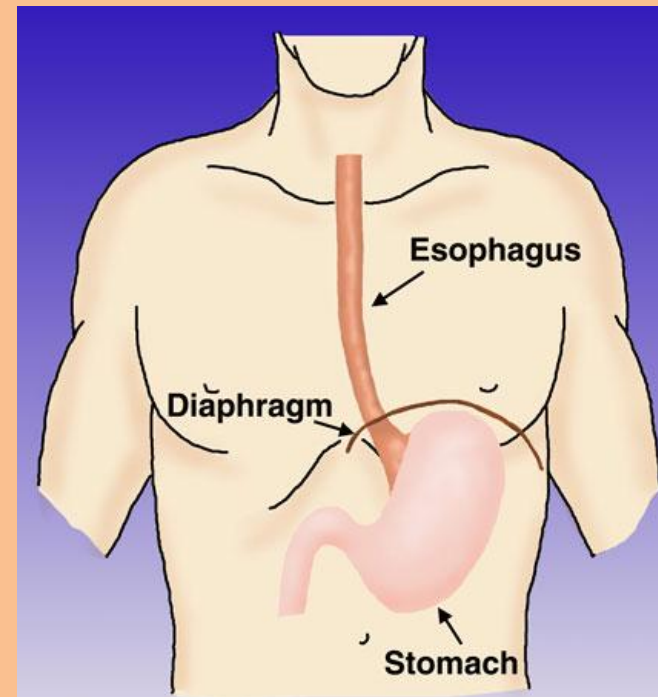
# Epiglottis

- Flap covers the trachea when food/water is swallowed
- Keeps food and water out of the lungs



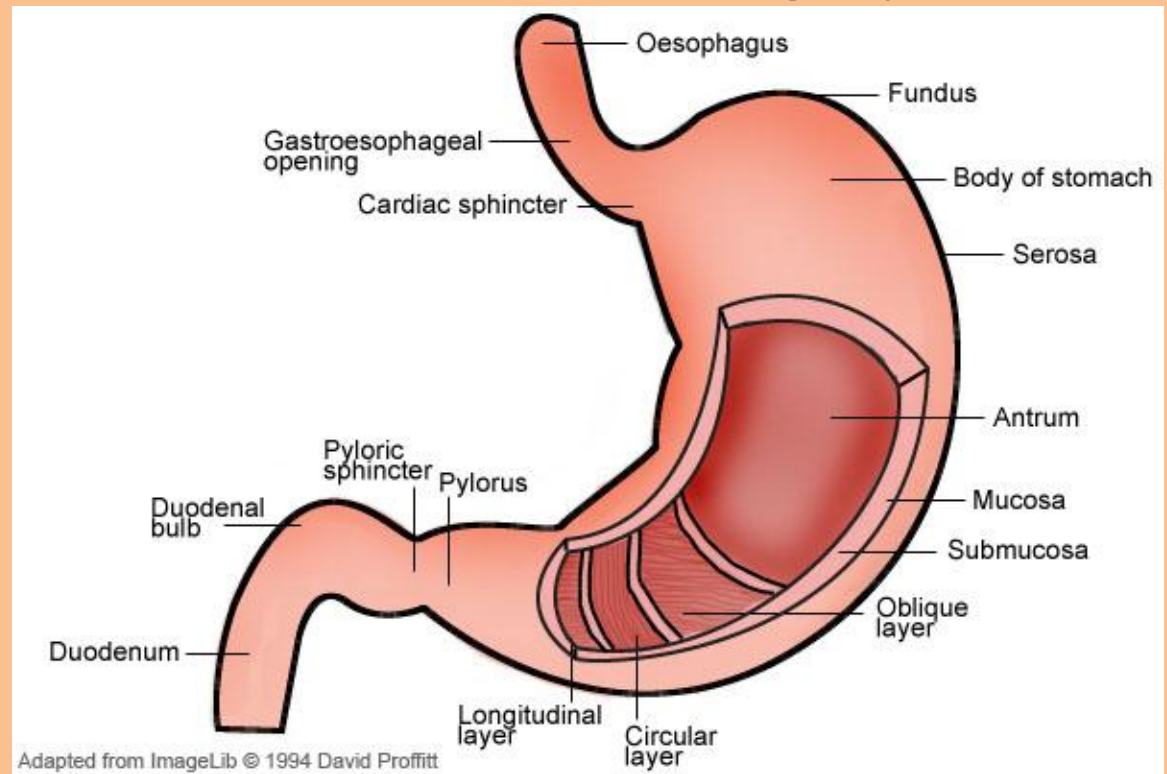
# Esophagus

- A tube 10 to 12 inches long that carries food from the mouth to the stomach
- Moves food with rhythmic wavelike motion called peristalsis



# Cardiac Sphincter

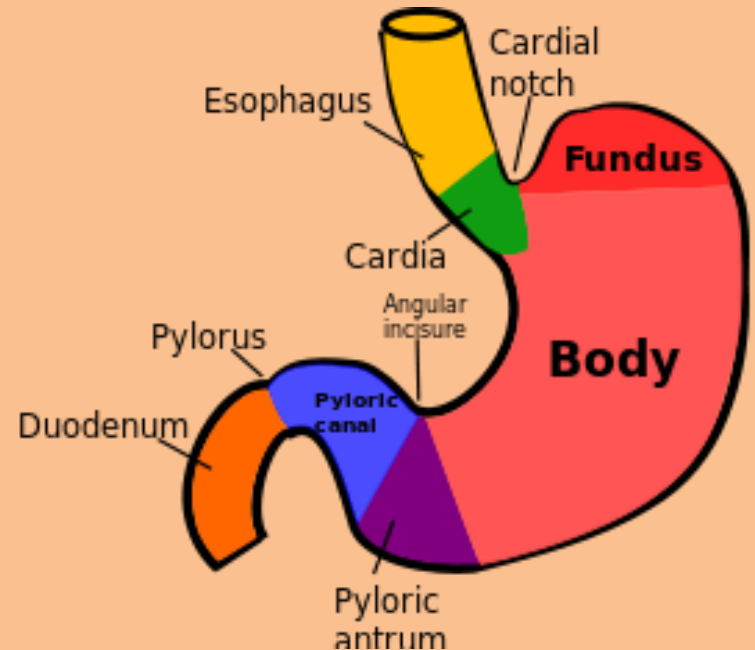
- Ring of muscle fibers located where the esophagus meets the stomach
- Keeps stomach contents from moving upward





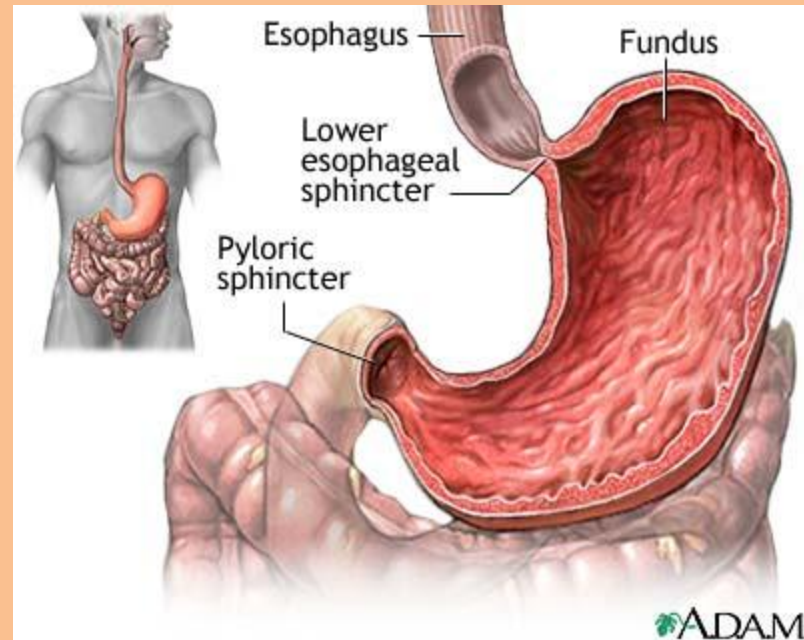
# Stomach

- a hollow, muscular, J-shaped organ
- holds food from 3 to 4 hours-while digestive juices break down food in to chyme



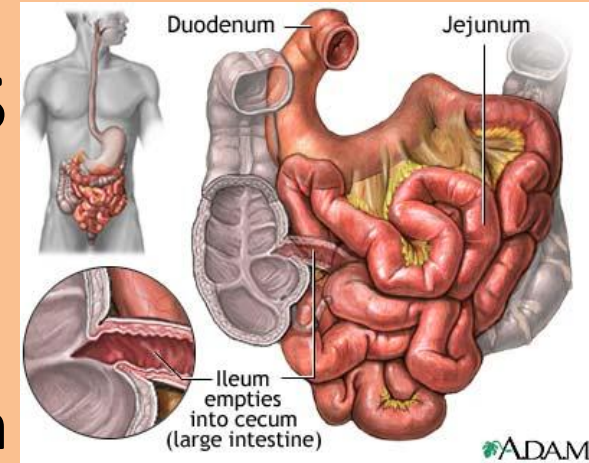
# Pyloric Sphincter

- Ringlike muscle found at the far end of stomach
- Keeps food in stomach long enough to become chyme



# Small intestines

- 20 ft long
  - First 10-12 inches is the duodenum
    - Gets juices from the pancreas, liver and gallbladder
      - Aid in further chemical breakdown of the chyme
        - » final breakdown completes digestion
  - Jejunum
  - ileum
- where most of the food the body needs are absorbed into the bloodstream



# Pancreas

- located behind the stomach
- aids in the digestion of food
- produces insulin

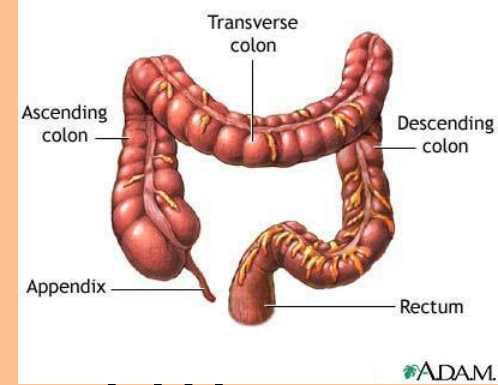
# Liver

- The largest gland in the body
- helps control the amount of protein and sugar in the body by changing and storing excess amounts

# Gallbladder

- a small hollow sac that is attached to the underside of the liver
- it releases bile from the liver into the small intestine to help digest a fatty meal

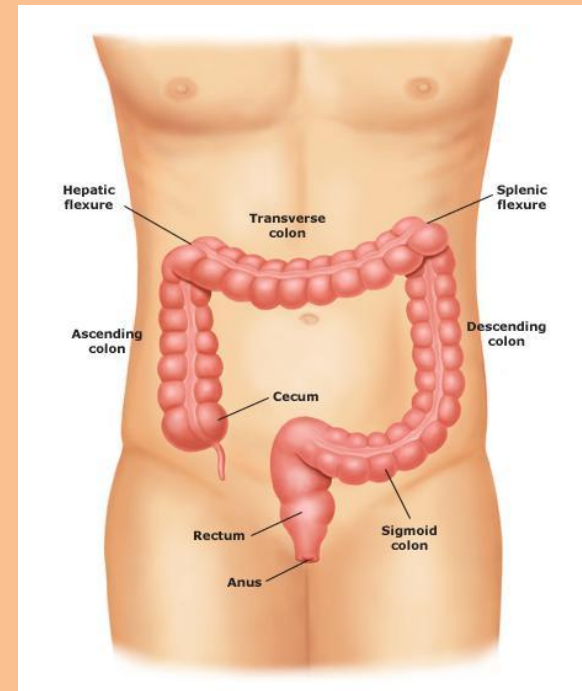
# Large Intestines



- Receives food substances that are little use to the body
- where most water, vitamins, minerals are absorbed, wastes are changed into solid form to be excreted from the body
- Secretes mucus to aid in the movement of feces

# Rectum

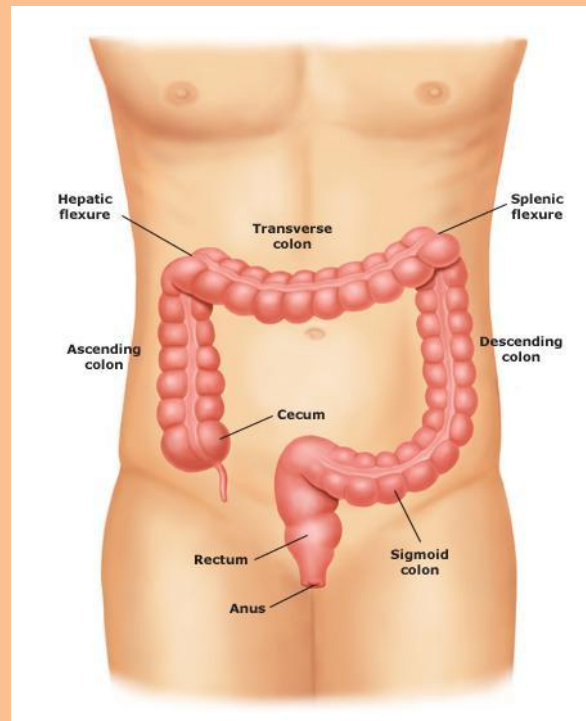
- Last 6-8 inches of alimentary canal
- Storage area of feces





# Anus

- The end of the alimentary canal
- Fecal matter is evacuated from the body

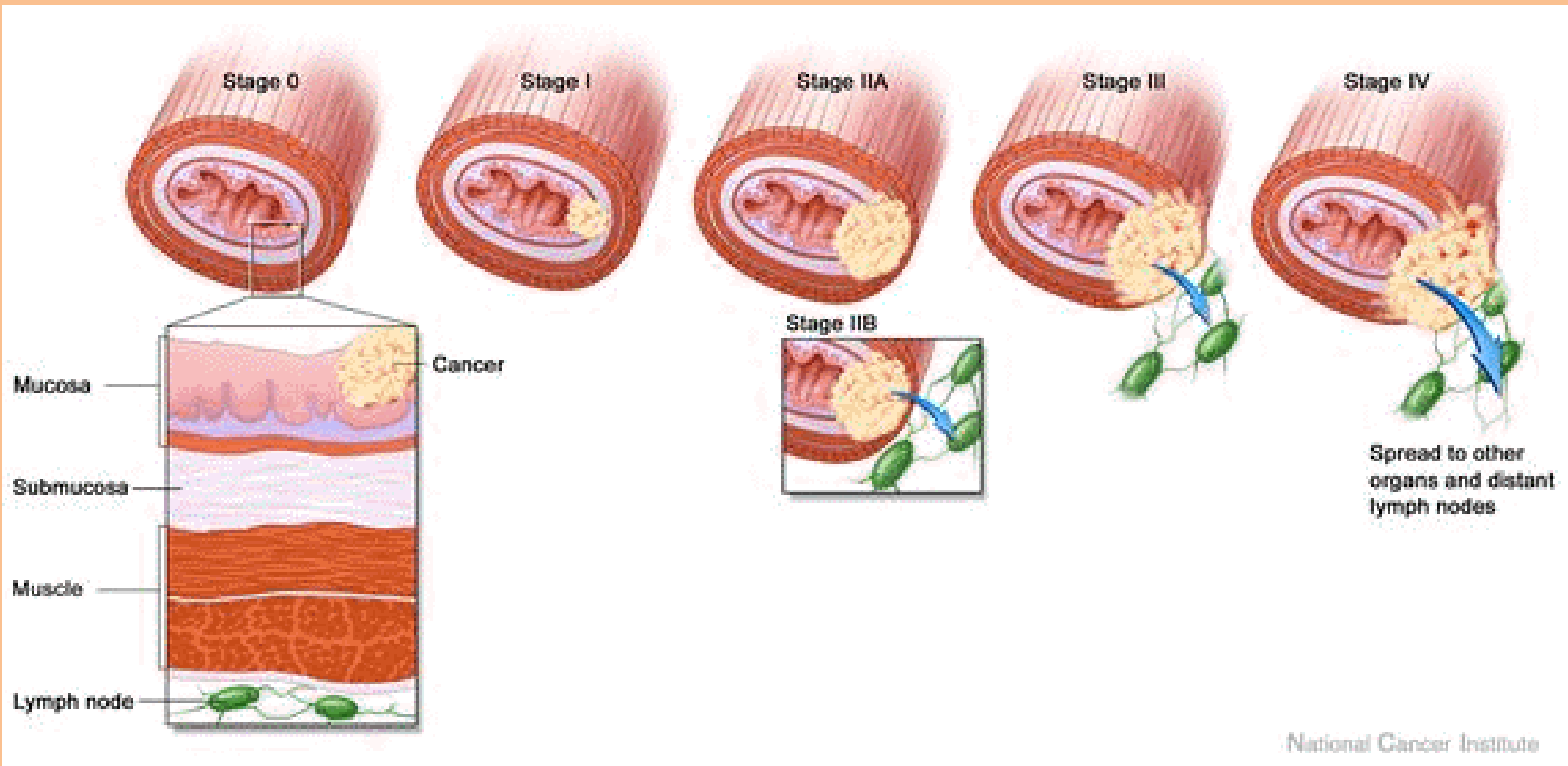


# Common Conditions of the Digestive System



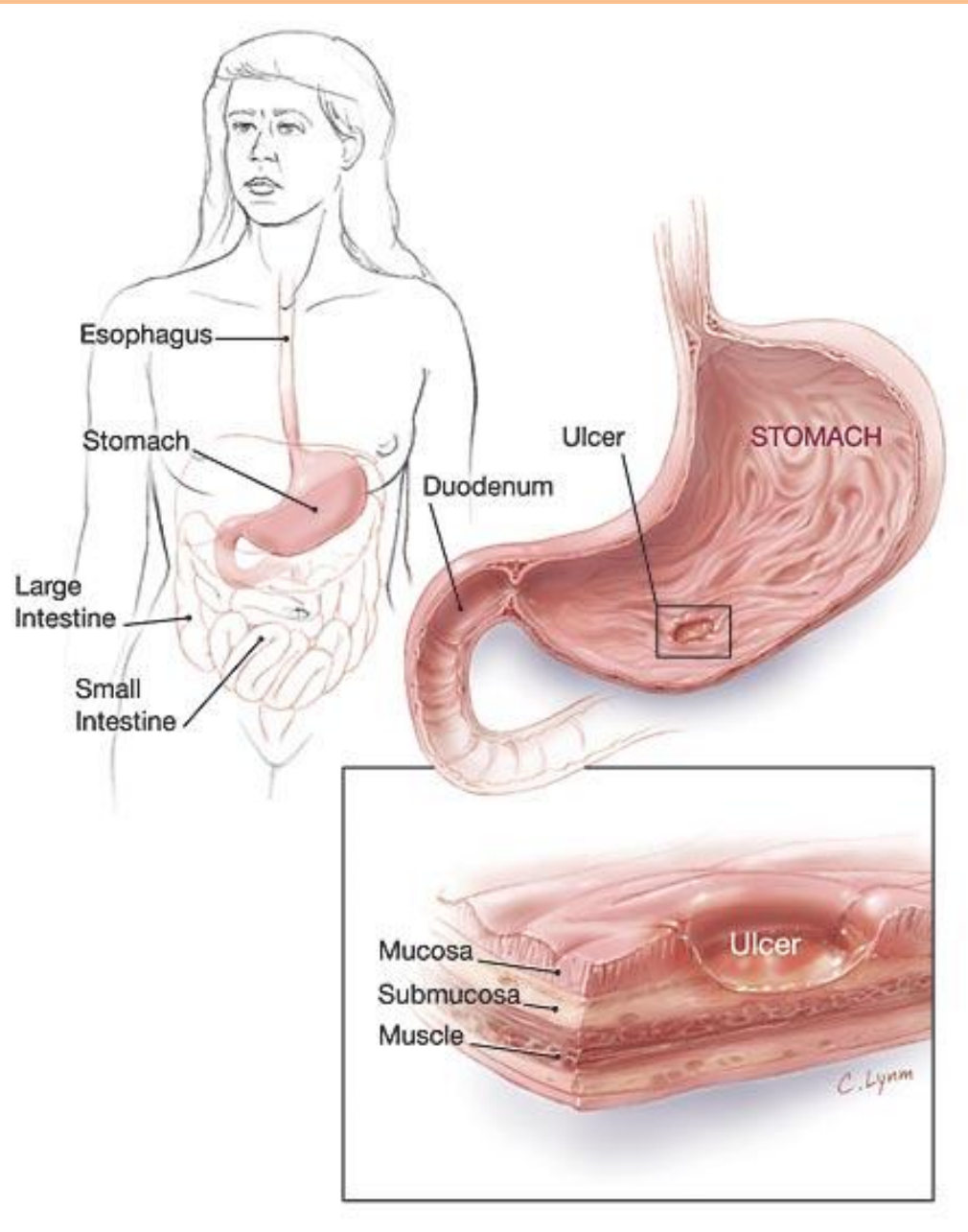
# Malignancies

- very common
- symptoms depend on location
  - indigestion
  - vomiting
  - constipation
  - obstruction
  - bloody stool



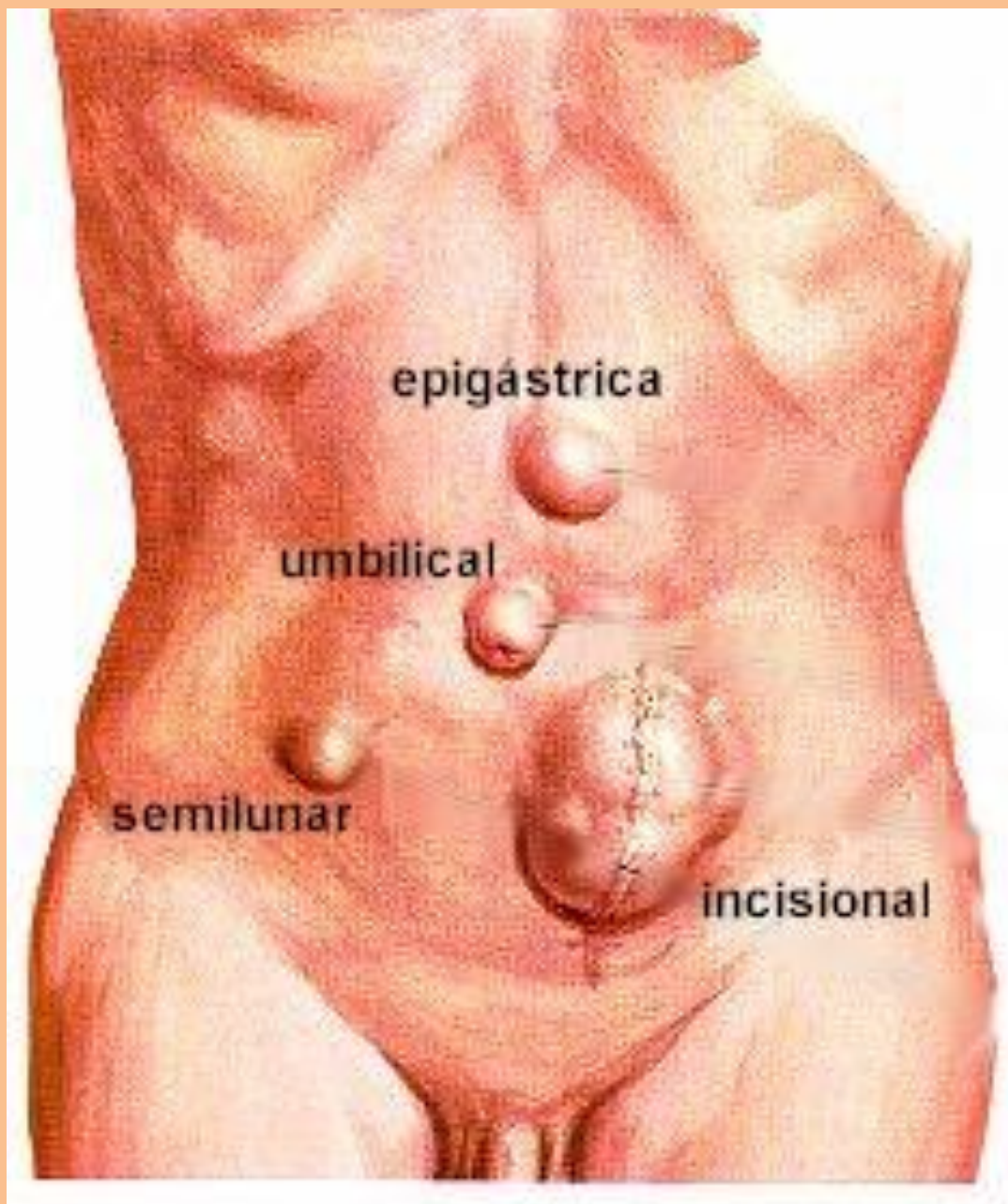
# Ulcerations

- a sore or tissue breakdown
- common places: colon, stomach, duodenum



# Hernias

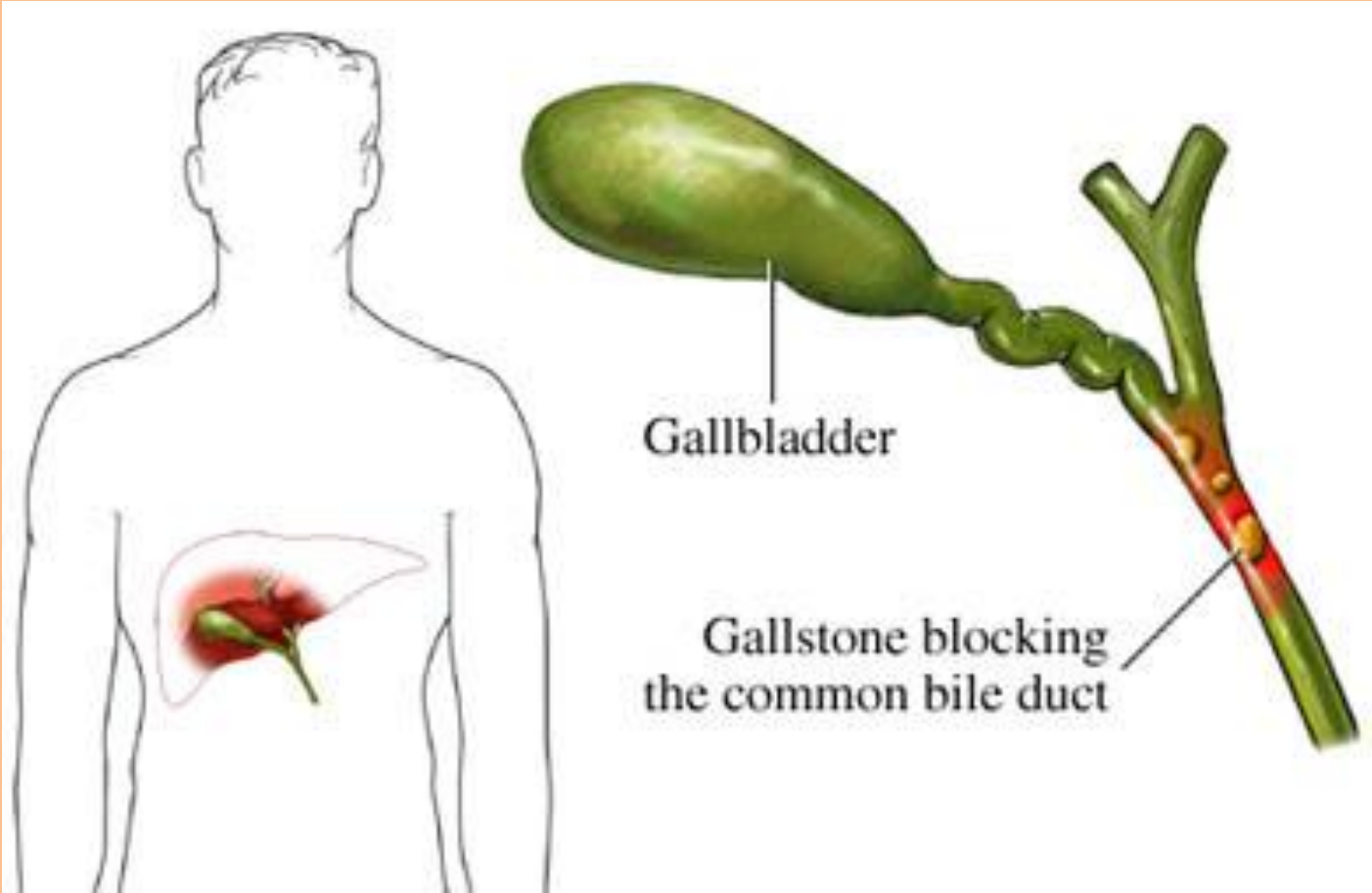
- the intestine pushes through a weakened area of the abdominal wall





# Gallbladder Conditions

- cholecystitis: inflammation of the gallbladder
- cholelithiasis: formation of stones in the gallbladder

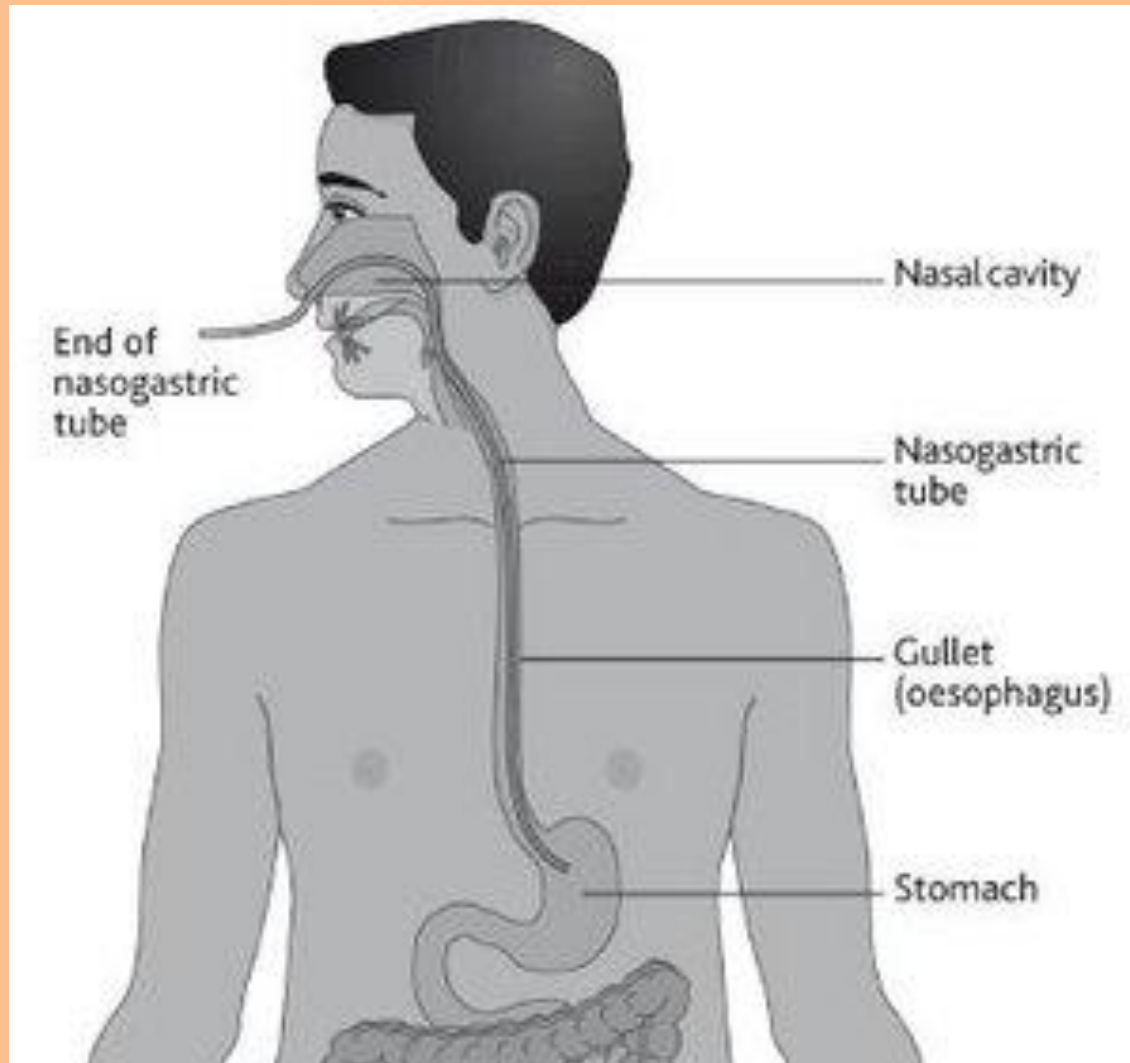


# Common Problems Related to the Lower Bowel

- diarrhea: multiple watery stools
- constipation: when stool passes through the colon too slowly – most severe form: fecal impaction
- bowel incontinence: involuntary passage of fecal material from the anus

# **Procedures Related to the Digestive System**

# Nasogastric Tube



# NG Tube cont.

- may be placed for stomach decompression (ex. – during CPR)
- to give stomach rest
- to relieve nausea

# Normal CT of Abd



# CT Scans

- CTs may be done of abd/pelvis, with or without contrast (IV or PO)
- used to diagnose abnormalities/conditions of digestive system