**Digestive System Organs and its Functions**

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| Organ | Function |
| Mouth | The process of digesting food begins through chewing, and the salivary glands make saliva -digestive juice- that moisturizes food and facilitates its transfer to the stomach through the esophagus when passing the tongue to cut food, and saliva contains an enzyme that breaks down starches. |
| Esophagus | Food is received from the mouth when swallowing, and the epiglottis is closed to prevent food from entering the trachea, thus preventing choking, and food is pushed down the esophagus until it reaches the stomach. |
| Stomach | Container that carries the food that reaches it. The glands in the stomach lining make stomach acid and enzymes (Pepsin -protein-) that continue the process of breaking food down into a usable form. The stomach muscles mix the food with these digestive juices, and then they are released to the small intestine. |
| Pancreas | Makes digestive juice that contains enzymes that break down carbohydrates, fats and proteins. It is secreted into the duodenum through small tubes called ducts. The pancreas also works to manufacture insulin and pass it into the bloodstream directly. |
| Liver | The chemical factory in the body, the liver works to manufacture a digestive juice called bile, which helps digest fats and some vitamins. It travels through the bile ducts from the liver to the gallbladder to be stored, or from the liver to the small intestines for use. Its primary function is to process nutrients absorbed from the small intestine, and to detoxify potentially harmful chemicals. Stores vitamins and iron, destroy old blood cells. |
| Gallbladder | Works to store and concentrate the bile coming from the liver. When eating, the gallbladder presses on the bile to exit through the channels into the small intestine to help absorb and digest fats. |
| Small intestine | Consists of three parts: the duodenum, which is largely responsible for the continuous process of breaking down, the jejunum, and the ileum are responsible for the process of absorbing nutrients into the bloodstream, which is a very long muscular tube, into which food enters semi-solid and ends in a liquid form after Its passage through the organ where water, bile, enzymes (Protease -proteins-, Sucrase -sugars-, Amylase -starch and glycogen-, Lipase -lipids-, Nuclease -nucleic acid-) and mucus contribute to changing the texture. Once nutrients are absorbed and liquid food remains through the small intestine, it is then transferred to the large intestine. |
| Large intestine | Consists of the ascending (right) colon, the transverse (across) colon, the descending (left) colon, and the sigmoid colon, which is a very long muscular tube that connects the small intestine to the rectum, in which more water moves from the digestive system into the bloodstream. Bacteria that help break down the remaining nutrients, and the waste of digestion, including parts of food that is still large, is turned into feces, where the large intestine is responsible for the process of processing waste so that emptying is easy and comfortable, the stool or waste remaining from the digestion process is passed through the colon , first in a liquid state and finally in a solid form, when stool passes through the colon, the water is removed, and the stool is stored in the sigmoid colon until emptying into the rectum. |
| Rectum | Connects the colon to the anus, receives stool from the colon, and when appropriate conditions are available, the sphincter muscle relaxes and the rectum contracts and gets rid of its contents. |
| Anus | The last part of the digestive system. It is a canal made up of the pelvic floor muscles and the anal muscles (internal and external) through which wastes exit the body. |