

Digestive system

The **digestive system** is a group of organs working together to convert food into energy and basic nutrients to feed the entire body.

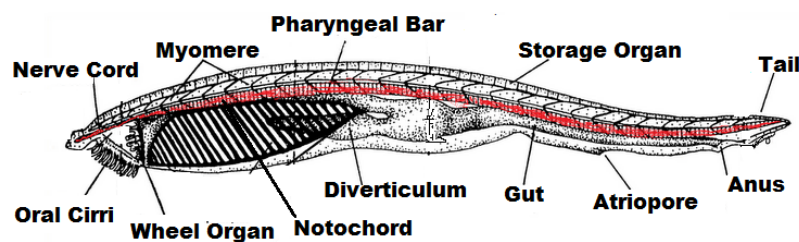
the function of the digestive system is digestion and absorption. Digestion is the breakdown of food into small molecules, which are then absorbed into the body.

The digestive system is divided into two major parts:

- The digestive tract (alimentary canal) is a continuous tube with two openings: the mouth and the anus. It includes the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine. Food passing through the internal cavity, or lumen, of the digestive tract does not technically enter the body until it is absorbed through the walls of the digestive tract and passes into blood or lymphatic vessels.
- Accessory organs include the teeth and tongue, salivary glands, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

Amphioxus digestive system

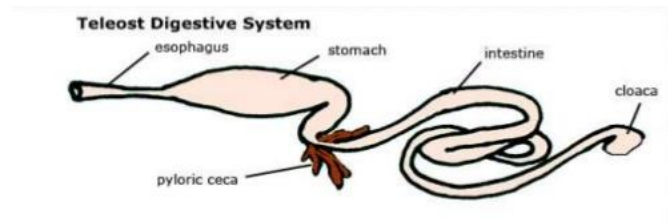
The large mouth lies under the rostrum and opens into a spacious buccal cavity. The mouth is surrounded by a ring of tentacle-like buccal cirri (oral cirri). The roof and walls of the buccal cavity form the oral hood. The trunk contains most of the gut, including the large conspicuous pharynx and the musculature.



Bony fish digestive system

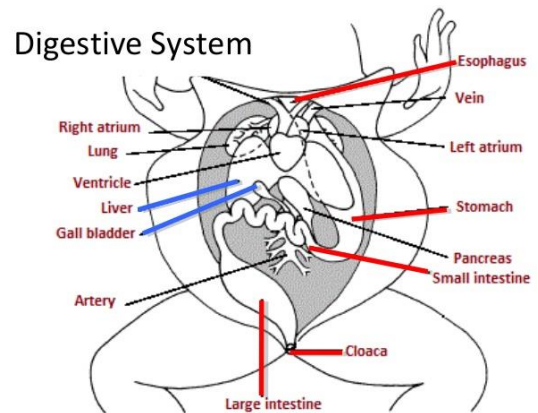
1. The esophagus in bony fishes is short and expandable so that large objects can be swallowed.
2. Most species of bony fishes have stomach and it is "U" or "V" shape.
3. At the end of the stomach, many bony fishes have blind sacs called pyloric caeca. The pyloric caeca are an adaptation for increasing the gut area; they digest food.

4. The pancreas secretes enzymes into the intestine for digestion.
5. Most food absorption takes place in the intestine. The length of the intestine in bony fishes varies greatly. Plant-eating bony fishes generally have long, coiled intestines. Carnivorous bony fishes have shorter intestines.
6. The digestive system terminates at the anus.



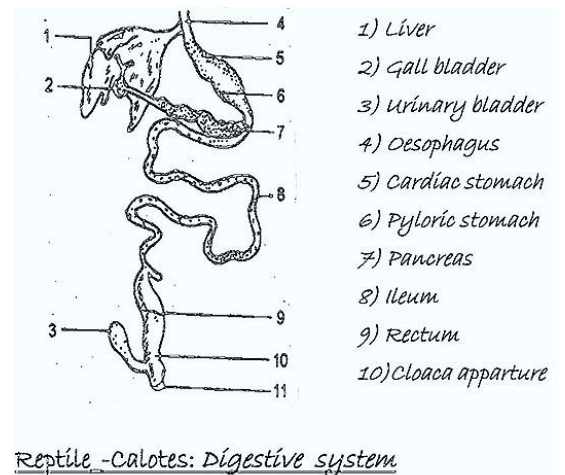
Digestive System of a Frog:

- Mouth
- Pharynx
- Esophagus
- Stomach
- Small intestine
- Large intestine
- Cloaca
- Accessory organs



Reptile digestive system:

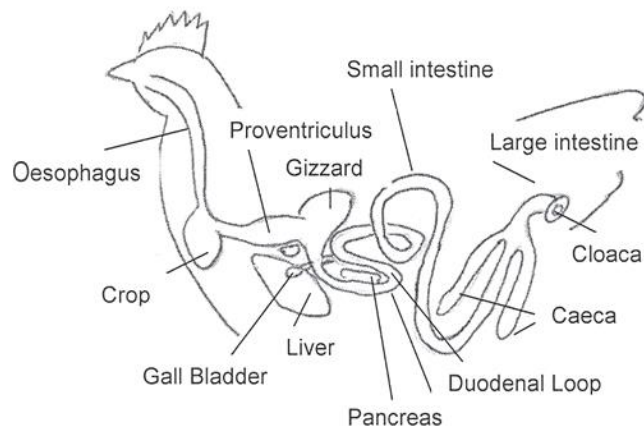
- 1-Mouth and tongue
- 2-Salival glands
- 3-Theeths
- 4-Esophagus
- 5-Stomach
- 6-Pharenx
- 7-Small intestine
- 8-Small caecum
- 9-Large intestine
- 10-Pancreas



Most of the reptiles are insectivorous or carnivorous. Their digestion is slower than in mammals. Some of them can live a long period of time without eating.

Bird digestive system

1. Oesophagus
2. Crop
3. Proventriculus
4. Gizzard
5. Small intestine
6. Pancreas
7. Liver
8. Gallbladder
9. Large intestine
10. Caeca
11. Cloaca



Crop

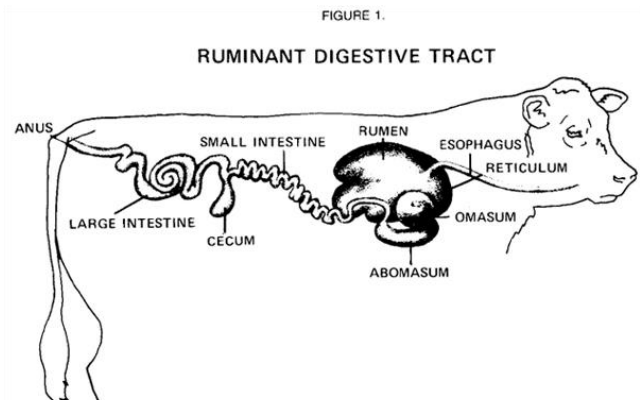
The crop is an out-pocketing of the esophagus and is located just outside the body cavity in the neck region. Swallowed feed and water are stored in the crop until they are passed to the rest of the digestive tract.

Ventriculus (Gizzard)

The ventriculus, or gizzard, is a part of the digestive tract of birds, reptiles, earthworms, and fish. Often referred to as the mechanical stomach, the gizzard is made up of two sets of strong muscles that act as the bird's teeth. Consumed feed and the digestive juices from the salivary glands and proventriculus pass into the gizzard for grinding, mixing, and mashing.

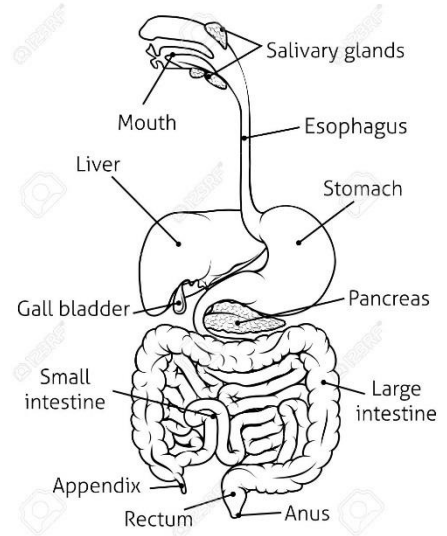
Ruminant digestive system

1. Mouth
2. Pharenx
3. Esophagus
4. Stomach (Retlculum,Rumen,Omasum and Abomasum)
5. small intestine
6. Pancreas
7. Liver
8. Gallbladder
9. Cecum
10. Large intestine
11. Anus



Human digestive system

1. Mouth and tongue
2. Salivary glands
3. Esophagus
4. Stomach
5. Small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum)
6. Pancreas
7. Liver
8. Gallbladder
9. Colon (large intestine)
10. Rectum
11. Appendix
12. Anus



Cecum, pouch or large tubelike structure in the lower abdominal cavity that receives undigested food material from the small intestine and is considered the first region of the large intestine.

