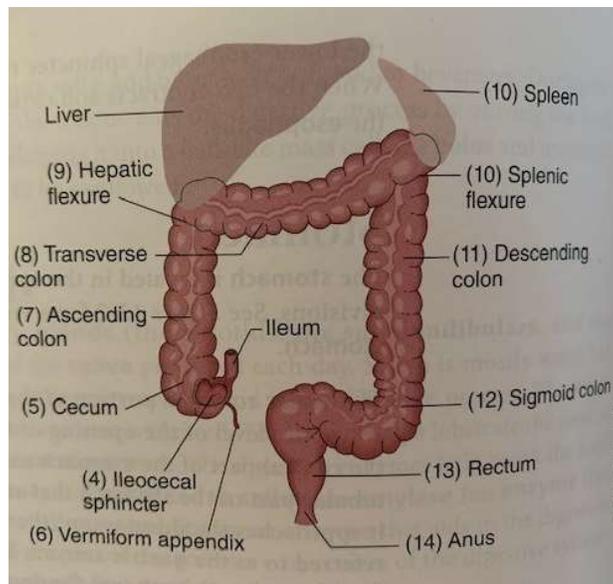
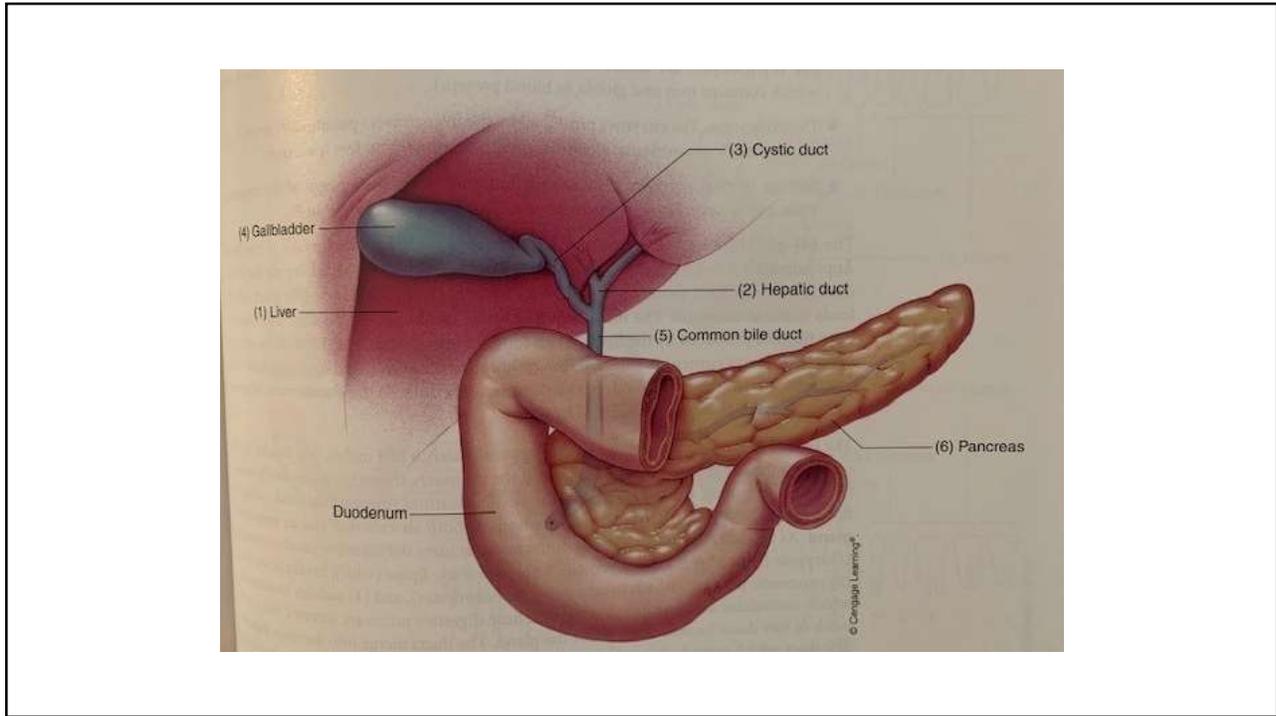


# CHAPTER 12

1



2



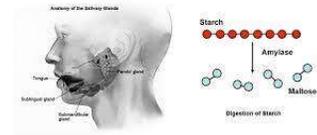
3

**ALIMENTARY CANAL**

This diagram shows the human alimentary canal within a silhouette of a human body. The organs are labeled as follows: Mouth, Salivary gland, Pharynx, Esophagus, Liver, Gall bladder, Duodenum, Colon, Cecum, Appendix, Anus, Stomach, Pancreas, Small intestine, and Rectum. The diagram illustrates the path of food from the mouth through the stomach and intestines to the anus, highlighting the role of accessory organs like the liver, gall bladder, and pancreas.

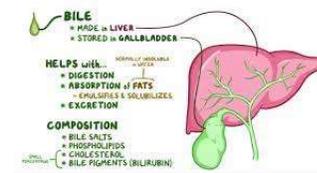
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# AMYLASE



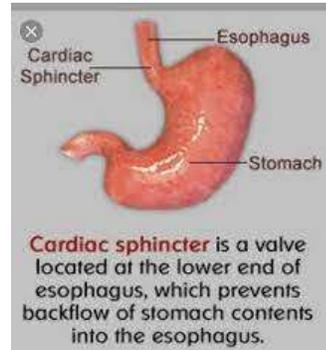
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# BILE



6

## CARDIAC SPHINCTER



7

## CECUM



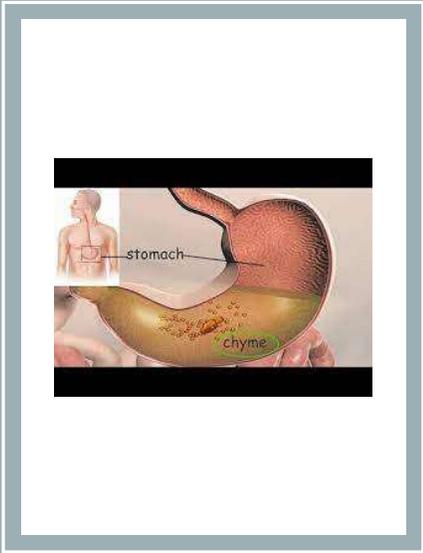
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# CHOLELITHIASIS

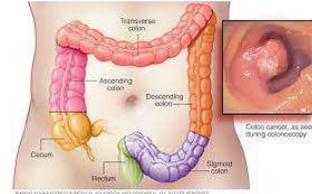
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# CHYME



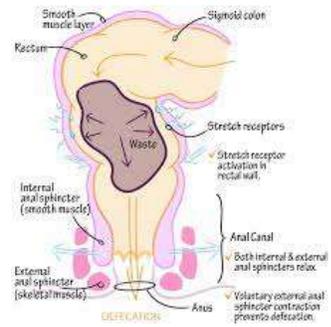
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# COLON



11

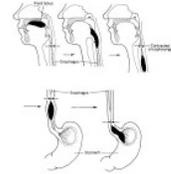
# DEFECATION



12

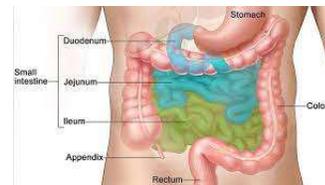
# DEGLUTITION

Stages of Deglutition



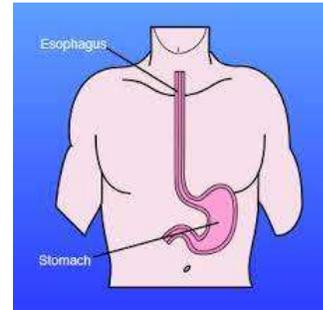
13

# DUODENUM



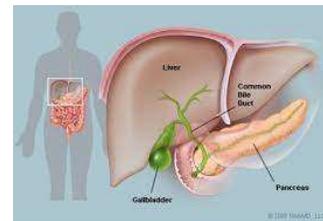
14

# ESOPHAGUS



15

# GALLBLADDER



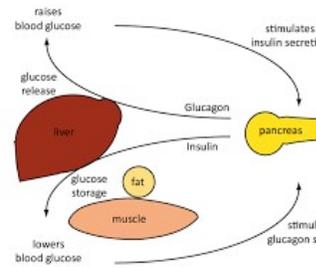
16

## GASTROENTEROLOGIST



17

## GLUCAGON



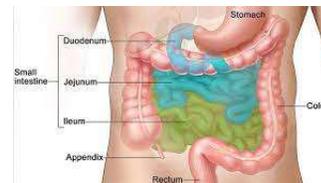
18

# HEMATEMESIS



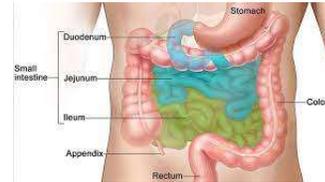
19

# ILEUM



20

# JEJUNUM



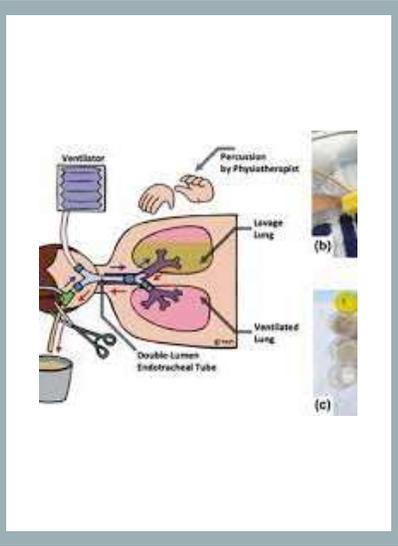
21

# LAPAROSCOPE



22

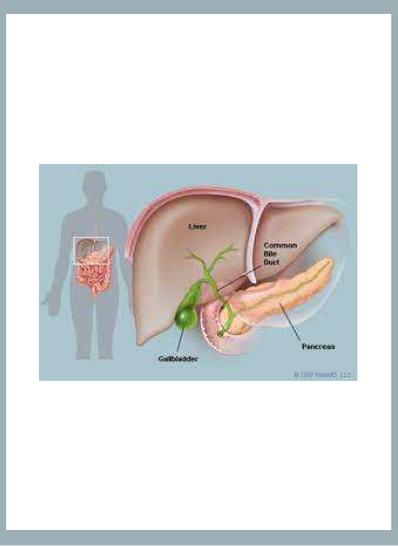
LAVAGE



The diagram illustrates the bronchovascular lavage procedure. It shows a patient's head and neck with a double-lumen endotracheal tube inserted. A ventilator is connected to the tube. A hand is shown performing percussion on the patient's chest. Labels include: Ventilator, Percussion by Physiotherapist, Lavage Lung, Double Lumen Endotracheal Tube, and Ventilated Lung. Two inset photographs, (b) and (c), show the physical components of the procedure.

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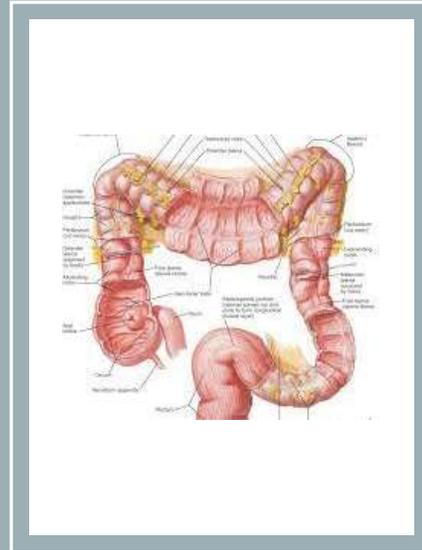
LIVER



The anatomical diagram shows the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas. Labels include: Liver, Gallbladder, Common Bile Duct, and Pancreas. A small inset shows the location of these organs within the human torso.

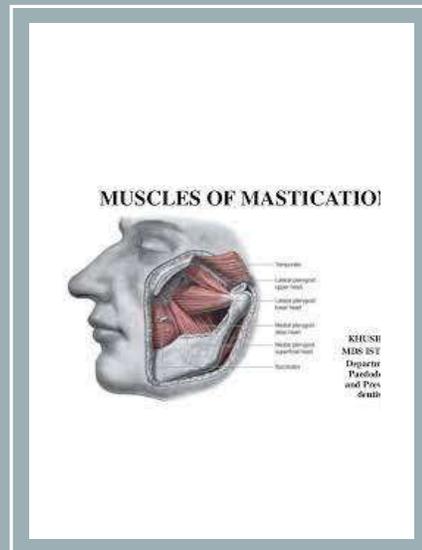
24

# LOWER GI TRACT



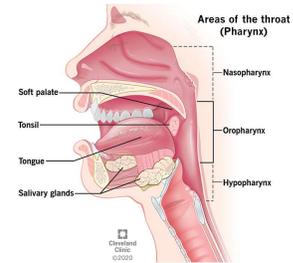
25

# MASTICATION



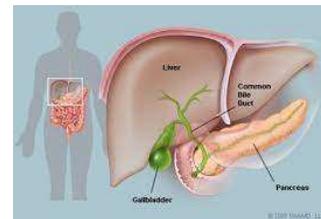
26

# OROPHARYNX



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# PANCREAS

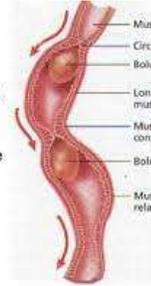


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## PERISTALSIS

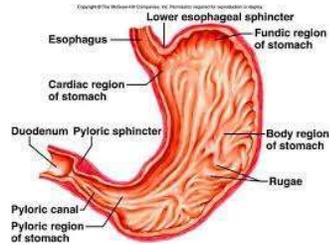
### Peristalsis

- series of involuntary wave-like muscle contractions which move food along the digestive tract



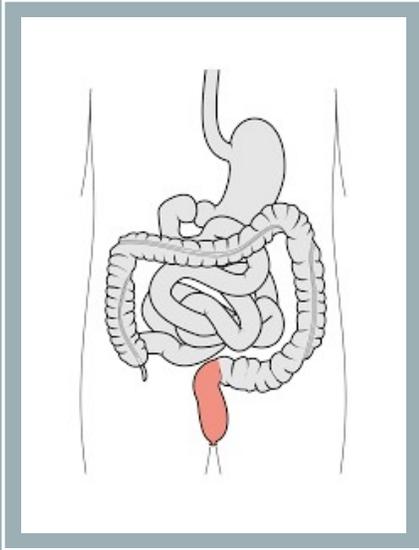
29

## PYLORIC SPHINCTER



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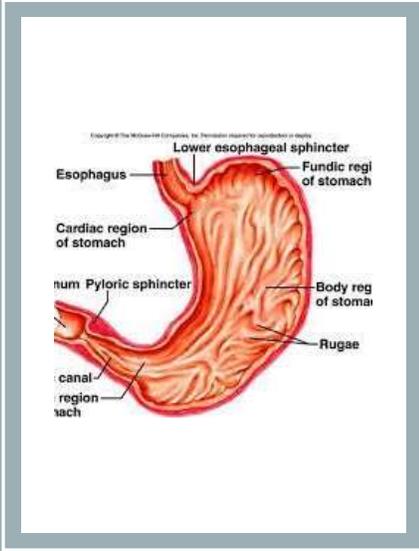
RECTUM



The diagram shows a frontal view of the human digestive system. The esophagus leads to the stomach, which is connected to the small intestine. The small intestine is highly convoluted. The large intestine is shown as a thick, sac-like structure with a haustrum. The rectum is highlighted in red, showing its position at the end of the large intestine, leading to the anal canal.

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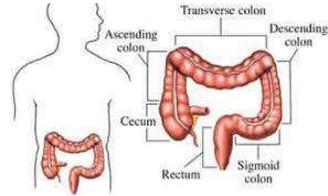
RUGAE



The diagram is a cross-section of the stomach. Labels on the left side include: Esophagus, Cardiac region of stomach, Pyloric sphincter, and pyloric canal. Labels on the right side include: Lower esophageal sphincter, Fundic region of stomach, Body region of stomach, and Rugae. The rugae are shown as the characteristic folds of the stomach lining.

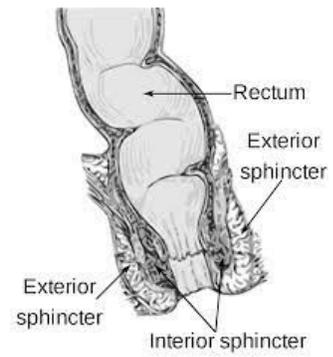
32

# SIGMOID COLON



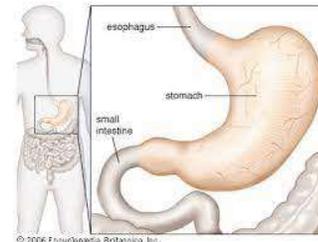
33

# SPHINCTER



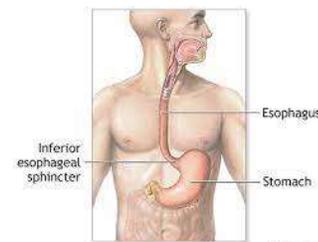
34

# STOMACH



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# UPPER GI TRACT



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VILLI



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## WORD ELEMENTS

Amyl/o

Append/o

Appendic/o

-ase

bil/i

bucc/o

cec/o

celi/o

-centesis

cheil/o

chol/e

cholecyst/o

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**WORD ELEMENTS**

|          |         |         |         |           |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| cirrh/o  | col/o   | colon/o | dent/o  | duoden/o  |
| -ectasia | -ectomy | -emesis | enter/o | esophag/o |
| gastr/o  | gluc/o  | glyc/o  | hepat/o |           |

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**WORD ELEMENTS**

|           |            |          |            |          |           |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| -iasis    | ile/o      | jejun/o  | lapar/o    | lingu/o  | lip/o     |
| lith/o    | -lysis     | or/o     | pancreat/o | -pepsia  | -phagia   |
| pharyng/o | peritone/o | proct/o  | rect/o     | -rrhagia | sigmoid/o |
|           | -spasm     | stomat/o | -tripsy    |          |           |

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