

## Cümleler - 3. Ders

The digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract and accessory organs. The gastrointestinal tract includes the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and rectum. Accessory organs of the digestive system include the teeth, tongue, salivary glands, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas. The mouth is the first part of the gastrointestinal tract. The mouth is responsible for the intake of food. The first step in the digestive process occurs in the mouth. The functions of the mouth are the chewing and mixing of the food with saliva. The pharynx is between the mouth and the esophagus. The esophagus is a muscular canal. The esophagus transports food from the pharynx to the stomach. There are a variety of epithelial cell types in the stomach: Chief cells produce pepsinogen. Pepsinogen is the precursor of pepsin. Pepsin degrades proteins into smaller units. Parietal cells secrete hydrochloric acid and intrinsic factor. Hydrochloric acid is responsible for the acidic medium of the stomach. Hydrochloric acid converts pepsinogen into pepsin. Intrinsic factor is essential for B12 absorption. The majority of digestion and absorption occur in the small intestine. The large intestine (colon) plays two important roles: (1) the absorption of water, electrolytes, and vitamins and (2) the transfer of the waste material to the rectum.