

Chapter 25 - Study Guide
The Digestive System

1. Study the anatomy of the digestive system:
 - a. These figures review the anatomy and key ideas you need to understand for the digestive system: Figures 25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.11, 25.12, 25.13, 25.15, 25.17, 25.20, 25.23, 25.25c, 25.26, 25.28, 25.29, 25.30, 25.31, 25.32.
2. What is the function of the mesentery?
 - a. What is the difference between intraperitoneal and retroperitoneal?
 - b. How is it different than the mesocolon?
3. Where is the lesser and greater omentum located?
4. What is the alkaline tide?
5. How does blood circulate through the liver?
6. What muscles regulate defecation?
7. Why does a high fat meal stay in the stomach longer than a high-carbohydrate meal?
8. What structures increase the surface area of the small intestines (4)?
 - a. How does the stomach increase its surface area?
9. When given a list of digestive tissues, know how to arrange them in their proper order.
 - a. What is the stomach's extra layer?
10. What types of cells are found in a gastric gland?
11. Where is the swallowing center located?
12. What do pyloric glands, duodenal glands, cardiac glands, and the intestinal crypts of the colon glands have in common?
13. What type of cells are found in the liver sinusoids that can engulf bacteria?
14. What is the only essential function of the stomach?
15. What are chylomicrons and where are they formed?

16. What is the enterogastric reflex?
17. What does the hepatopancreatic sphincter regulate?
18. What is a hepatic triad?
19. What makes bilirubin yellow-green?
20. What is the function of enterokinase?
21. What substances are found in pancreatic juice?
22. What types of nutrient(s) are absorbed by the lacteals?
23. What is contact digestion?
24. Where are Peyer's patches and what are their function?
25. What substance in bile has a digestive function?
26. How are proteins digested and absorbed?
27. What does cholecystokinin and secretin regulate?
28. What is a haustra?
29. How many different types of bacteria are found in the large intestine and what percent of the dry weight of feces do bacteria account for?
30. What causes a mass movement and what is this reflex called?
31. How does glucose travel from the lumen of the small intestine to the extracellular fluid?
32. What role does lecithin play in the digestion of fat?
33. What nutrient requires vitamin D to be absorbed by the small intestine?
34. What are the three phases of gastric secretion (fig25.17)?