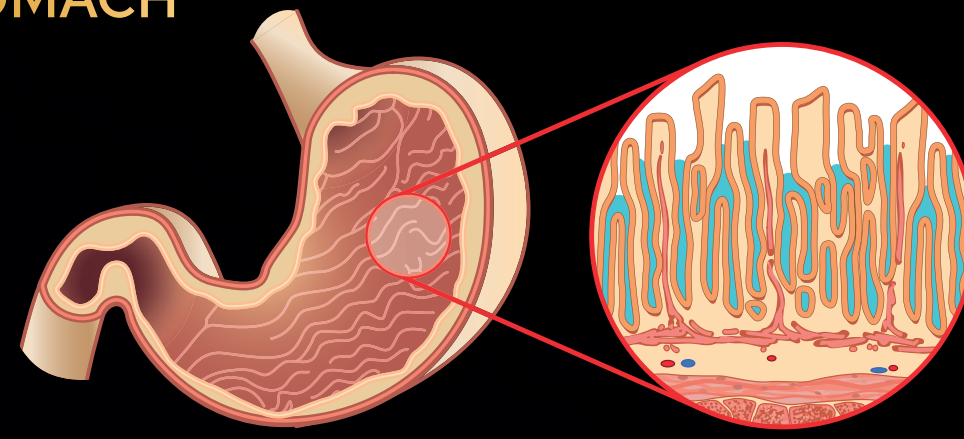


MOUTH

- Mechanical and chemical digestion, by teeth and enzymes in the saliva

STOMACH

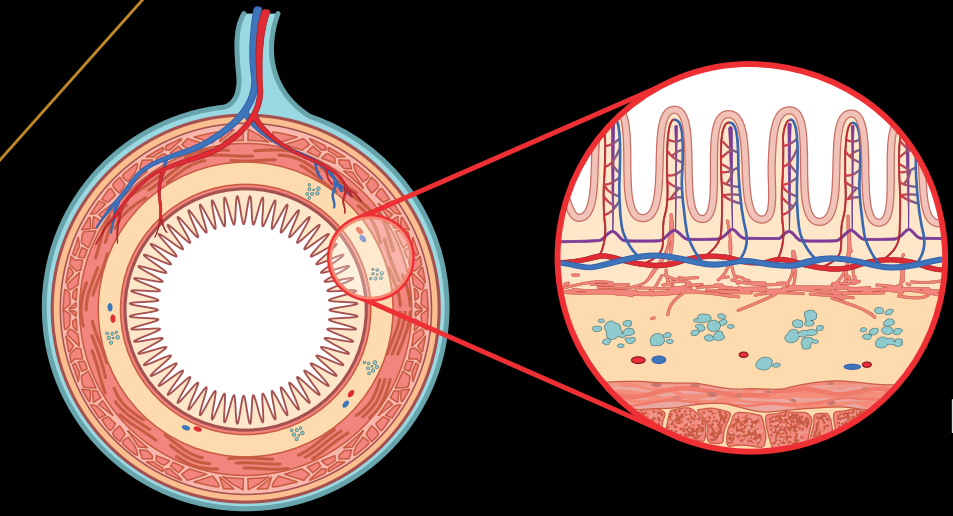


MUCOSA WITH GASTRIC GLANDS

SUBMUCOSA
MUSCULARIS

- Preliminary digestion by stomach acid and enzymes
- The acid kills potential pathogens

SMALL INTESTINE

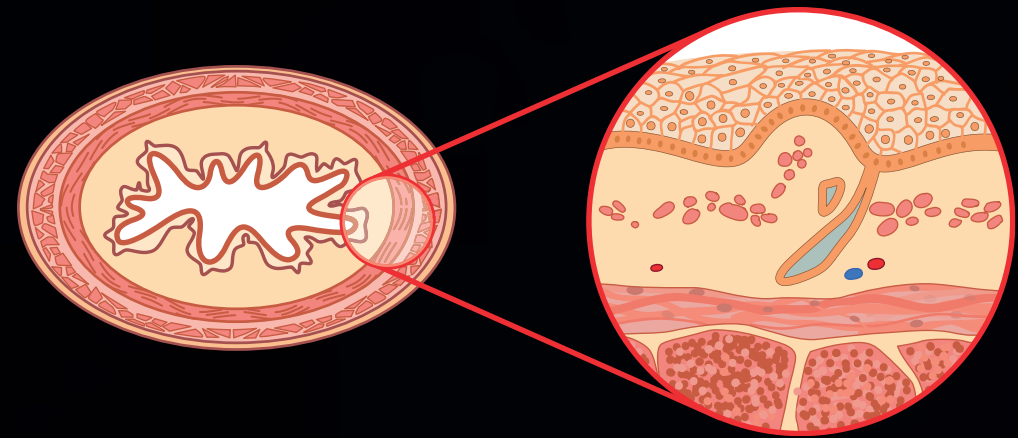


MUCOSA WITH MICROVILLI

SUBMUCOSA
MUSCULARIS

- Further enzymatic digestion (from pancreatic and brush border enzymes)
- Absorption of nutrients
- Specialised local lymphoid tissue

OESOPHAGUS



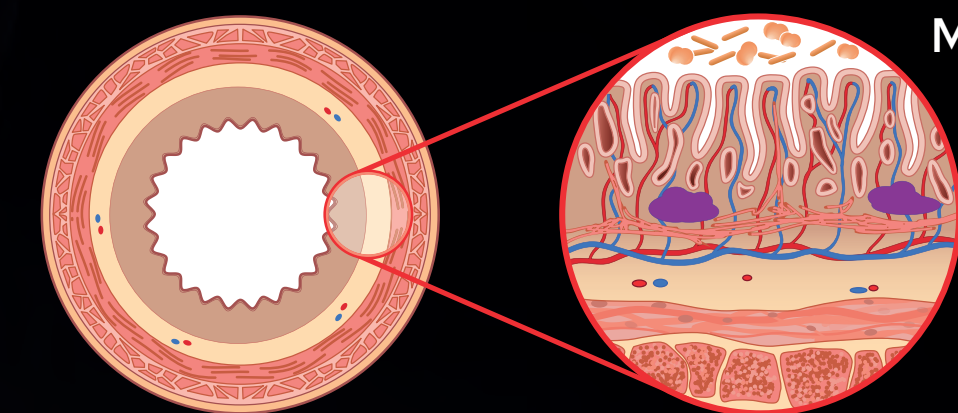
MUCOSA

SUBMUCOSA

MUSCULARIS

- Muscular tube relaying food from the mouth to the stomach

LARGE INTESTINE



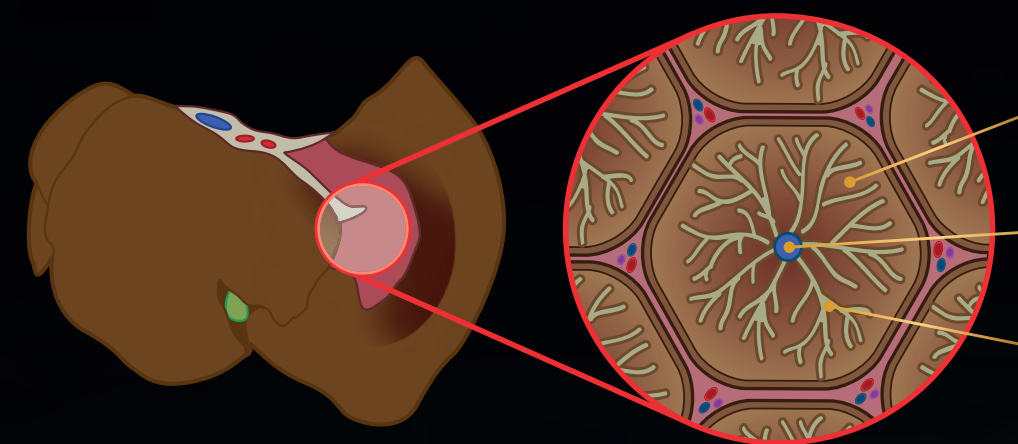
MICROBIOTA

MUCOSA WITH CRYPTS

SUBMUCOSA
MUSCULARIS

- Water and electrolyte absorption
- Contains bacteria which ferment nutrients to produce short-chain fatty acids, vitamins and other beneficial compounds
- Formation and transport of faeces
- Specialised local lymphoid tissue

LIVER



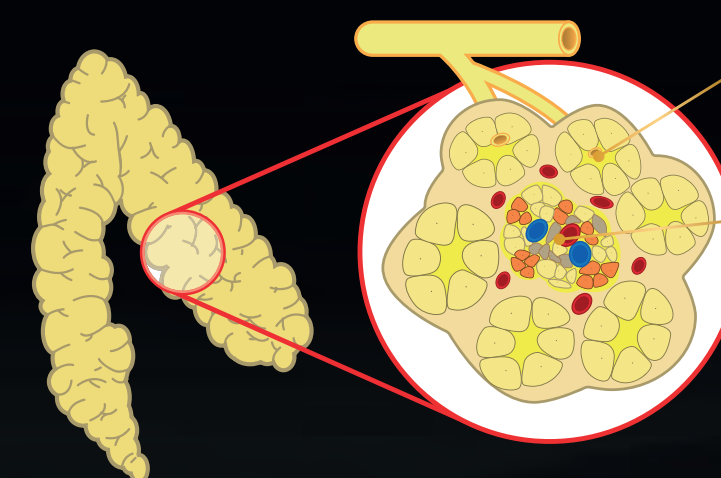
LOBULE

CENTRAL VEIN

SINUSOIDS

- Produces bile acids for fat digestion
- Processes nutrients coming from the small intestine

PANCREAS

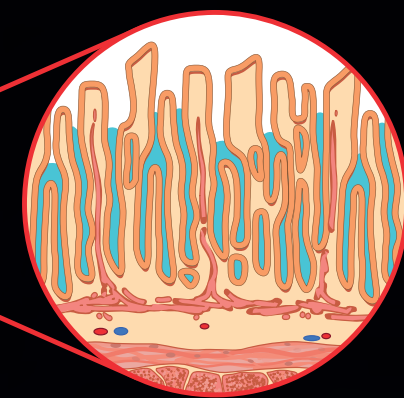
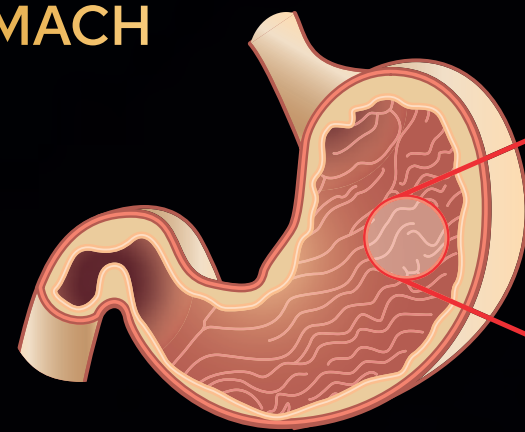


ACINI

ISLET OF LANGERHANS

- Produces enzymes in the acini for food digestion
- Produces hormones in the Islet of Langerhans to control blood glucose levels
- Bicarbonate secretion to neutralize the acidity coming from the stomach

STOMACH



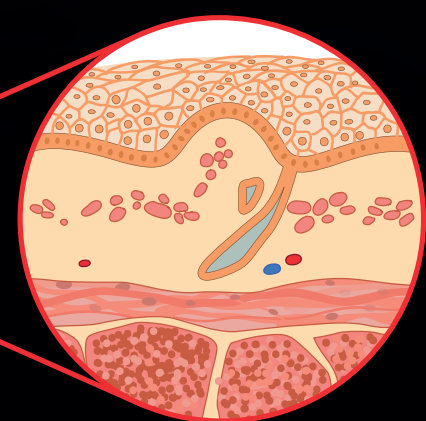
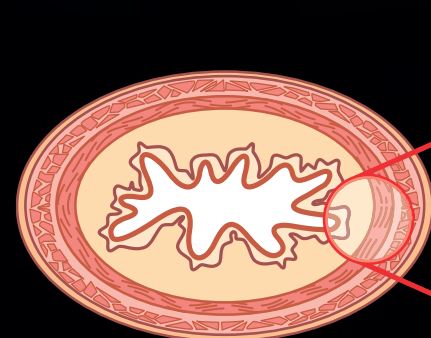
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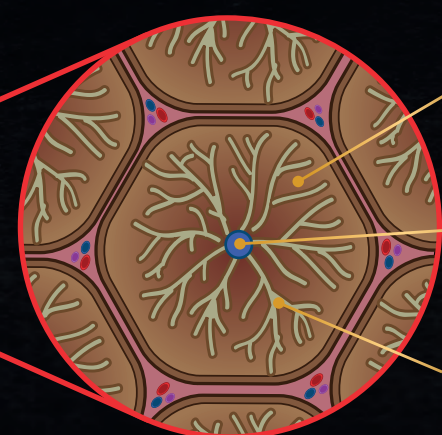
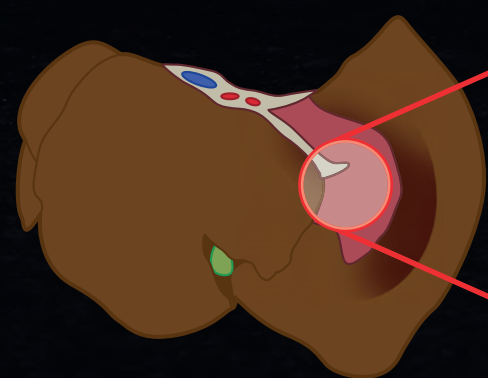
OESOPHAGUS



MUCOSA
SUBMUCOSA
MUSCULARIS

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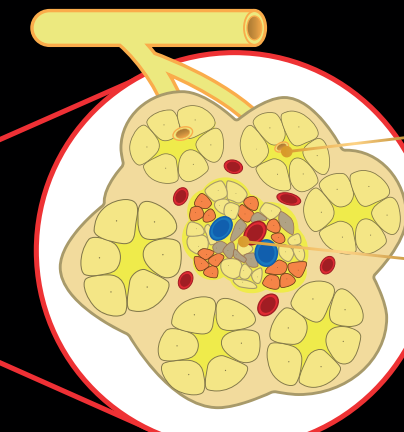
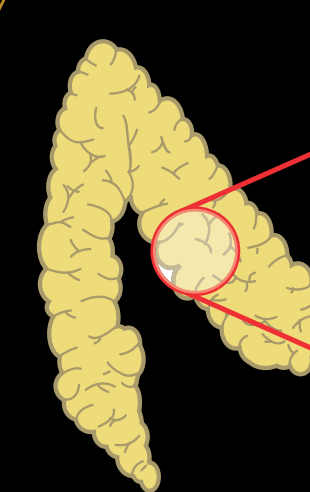
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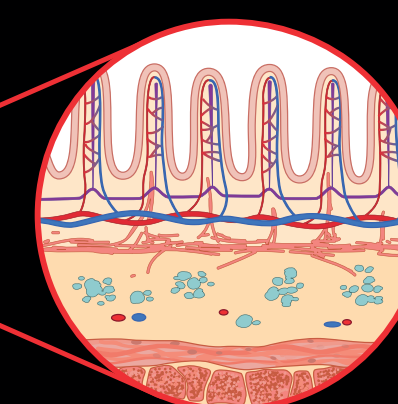
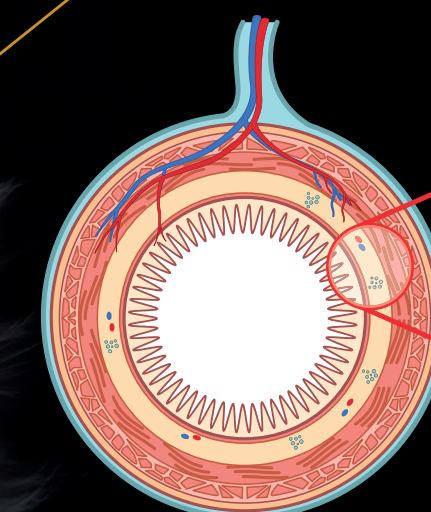
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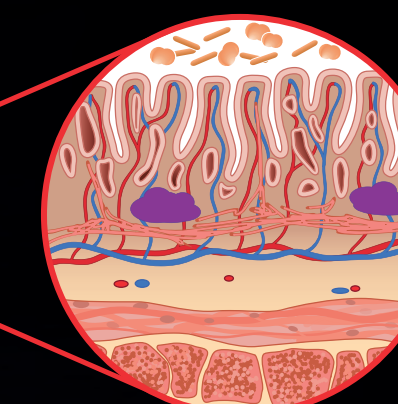
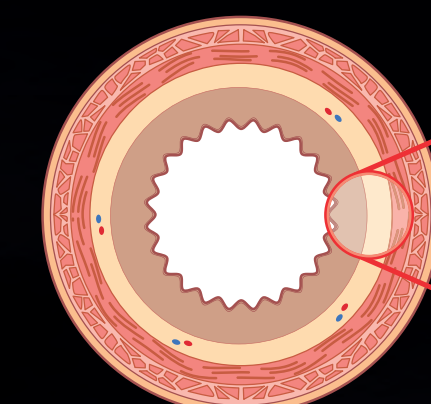
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