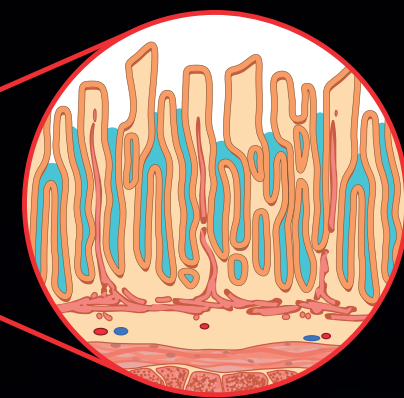
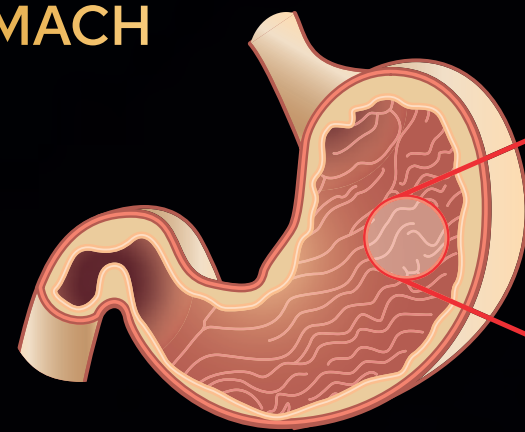


## STOMACH



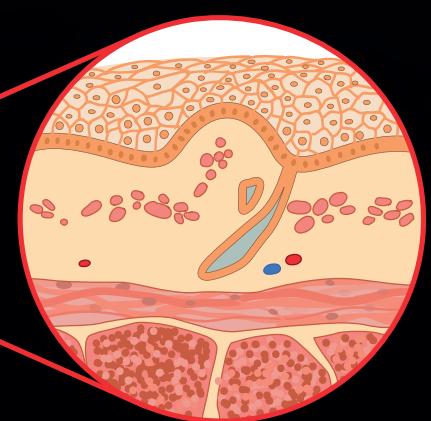
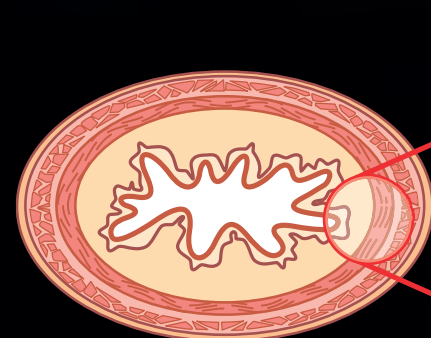
MUCOSA WITH GASTRIC GLANDS  
SUBMUCOSA  
MUSCULARIS

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

## MOUTH

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

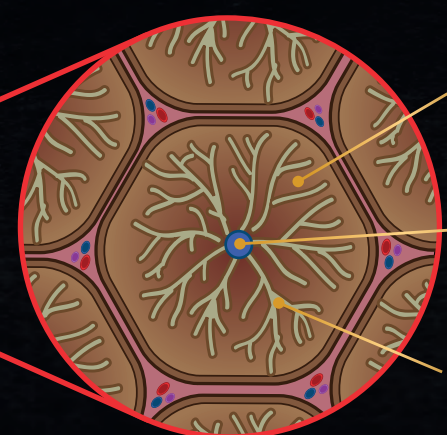
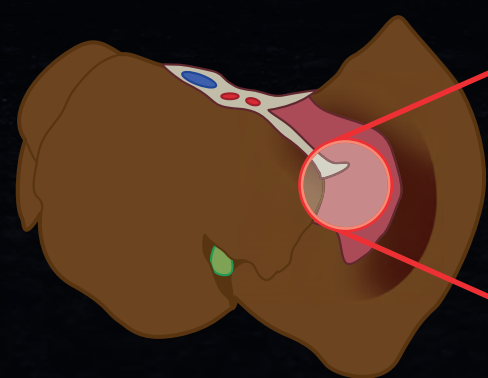
## OESOPHAGUS



MUCOSA  
SUBMUCOSA  
MUSCULARIS

- Muscular tube relaying food from the mouth to the stomach

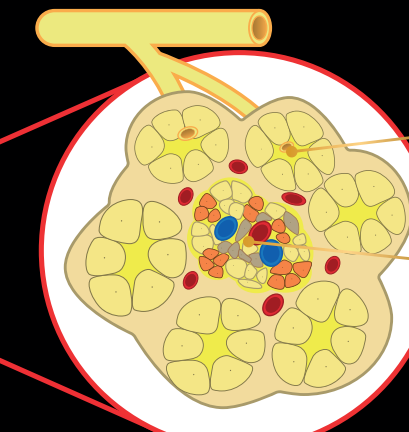
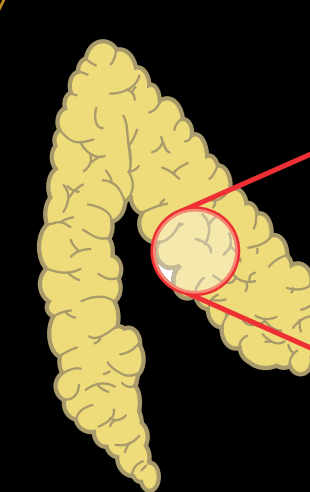
## LIVER



LOBULE  
CENTRAL VEIN  
SINUSOIDS

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

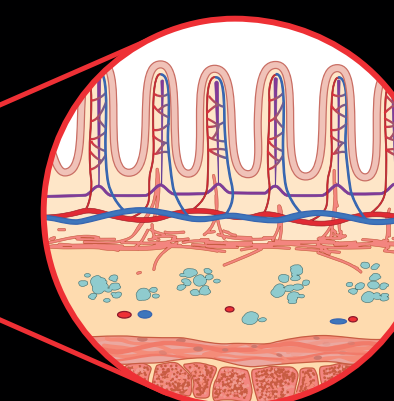
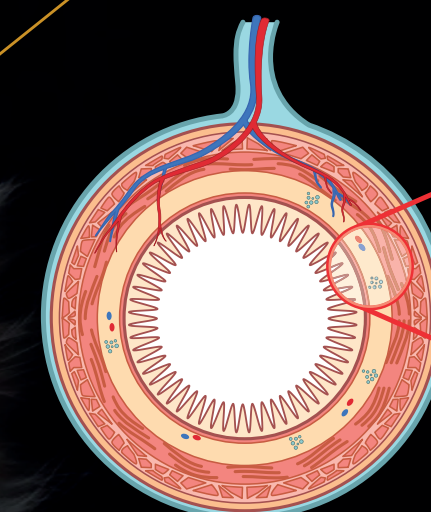
## PANCREAS



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

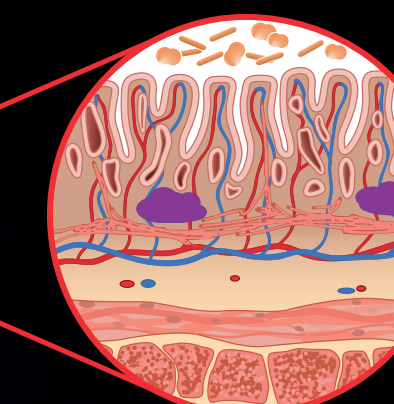
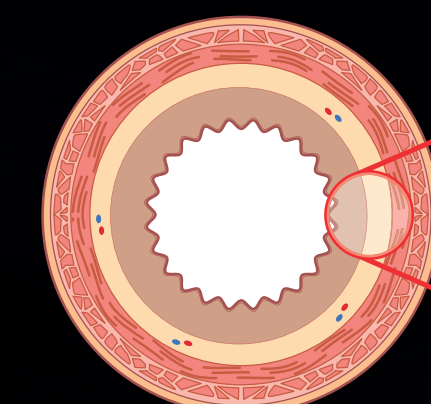
## SMALL INTESTINE



MUCOSA WITH MICROVILLI  
SUBMUCOSA  
MUSCULARIS

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

## 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