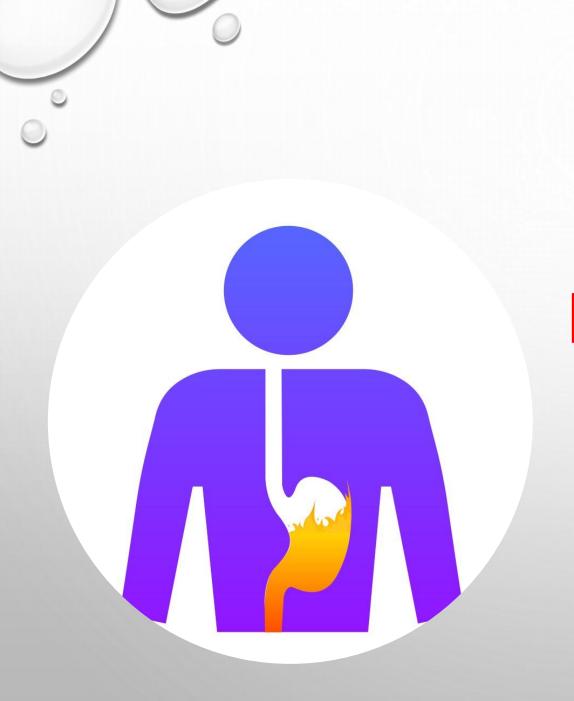
DIGESTIVE SECRETIONS

SECRETION is the release of digestive juices into the digestive tract.

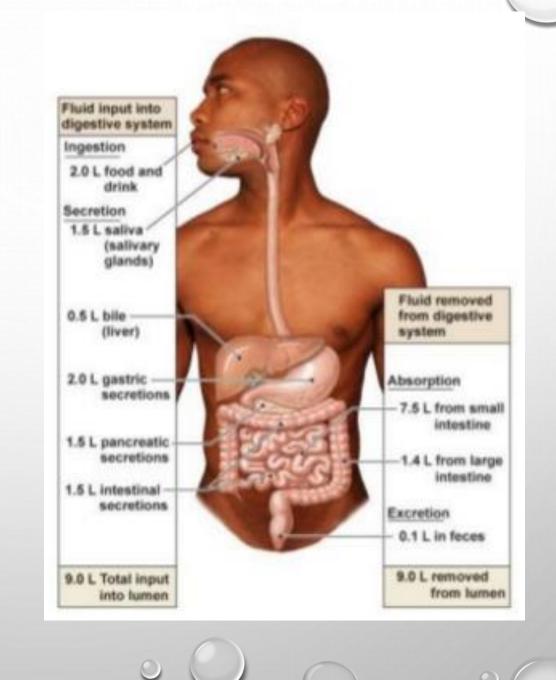
These juices help digest and absorb food.



Secretion "juices" are largely HYDROCHLORIC **ACID** and ENZYMES



About 9 LITRES of fluid pass through the digestive system each day (only 2 L of which are ingested food and drink!)



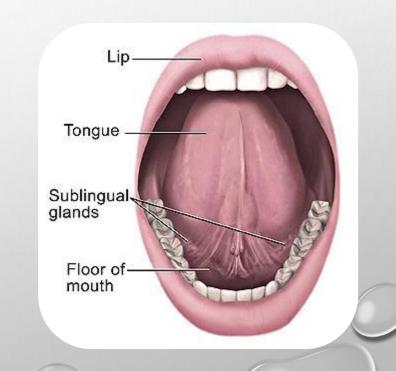


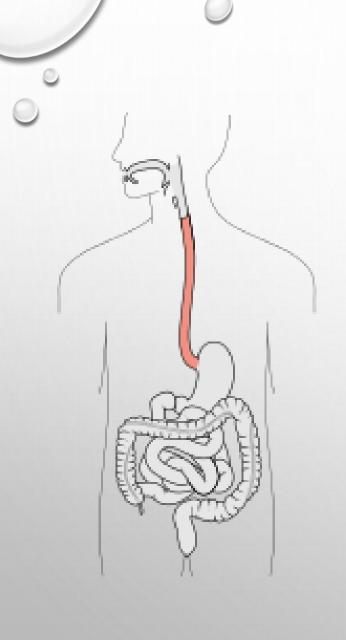


The first encounter with secretion during digestion is **SALIVA** in the mouth.

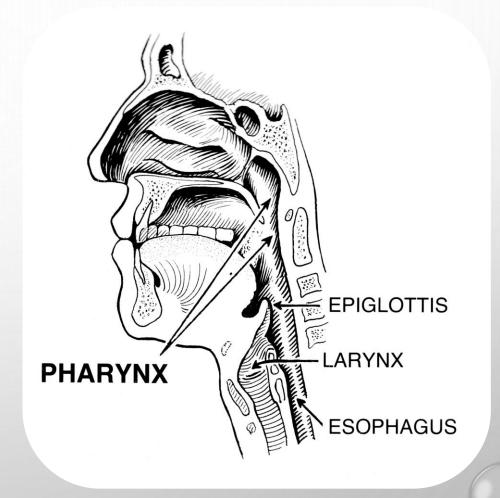
·saliva dissolves food.

•saliva contains mucin, a protein that lubricates the bolus (chewed up food ball).





Secretion also functions to **lubricate** and protect the digestive system while food passes through.



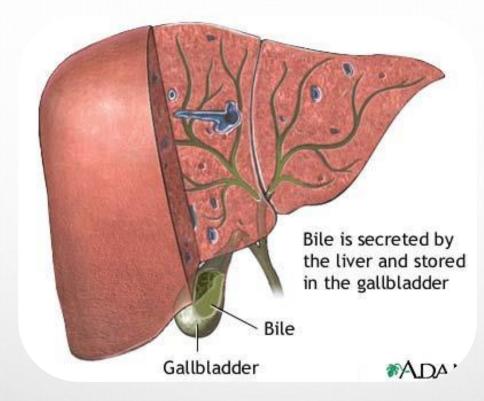


SECRETION ALSO HAPPENS IN THE STOMACH.

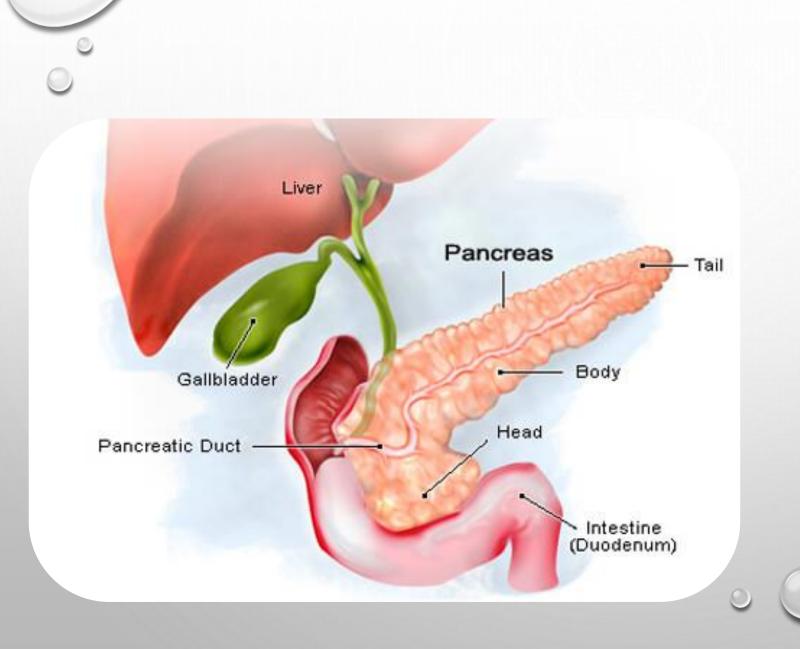


Our stomach **parietal cells** secrete HYDROCHLORIC ACID (HCl) which makes up our gastric juice which breaks down food.

Goblet cells secrete mucus to protect our stomach lining from the highly acidic HCl.



Gall bladder stores excess, unused bile, and concentrates it. Then it secretes it when needed. Bile is an emulsifying agent (not an enzyme). Bile breaks down large fat droplets into smaller microscopic droplets by forming micelles.



The pancreas is the major source for all the digestive enzymes.

It also produces HCO₃ to neutralize HCl from the stomach.



- •The small intestine is the major place for digestion and absorption.
 - •Pancreas is the major source for enzymes. However, the small intestine does make some of its own enzymes, including protease and amylase.



QUICK REVIEW



