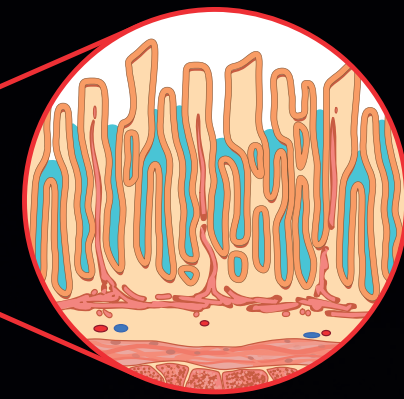
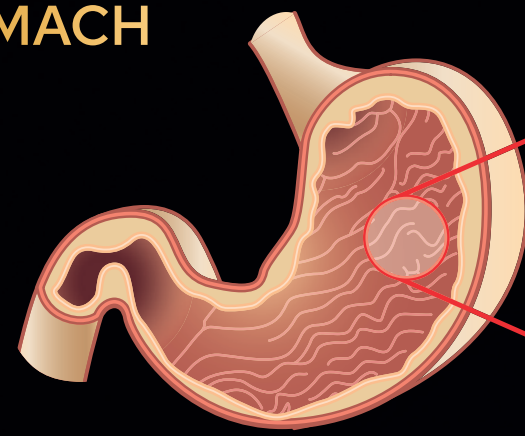


## STOMACH



MUCOSA WITH  
GASTRIC GLANDS

SUBMUCOSA

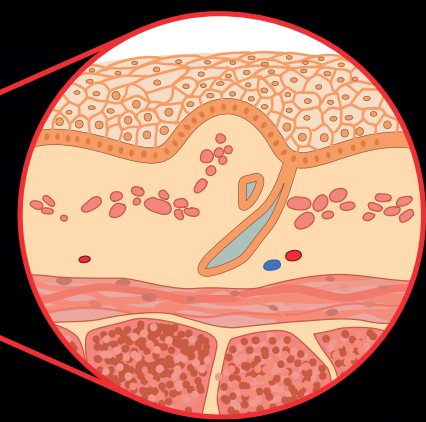
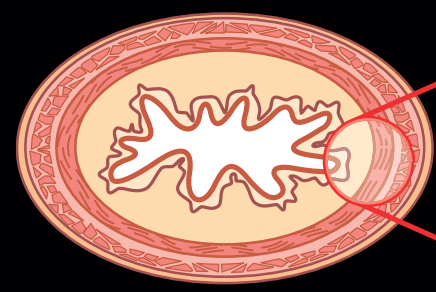
MUSCULARIS

- 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



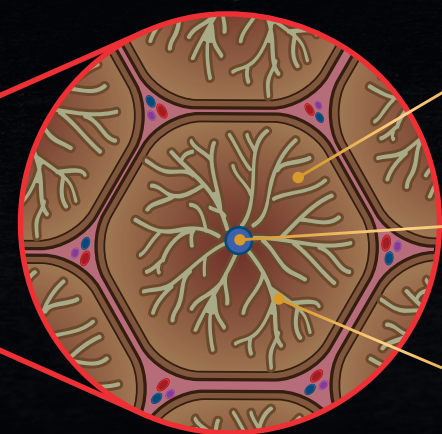
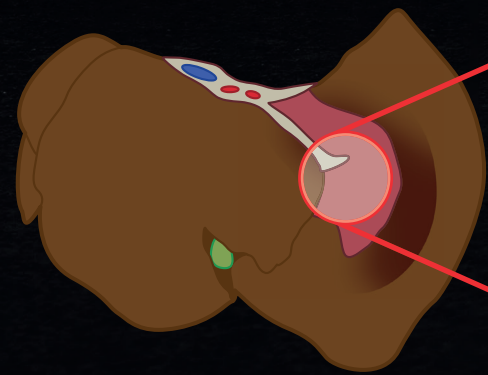
MUCOSA

SUBMUCOSA

MUSCULARIS

- Muscular tube relaying food from the mouth to the stomach

## LIVER



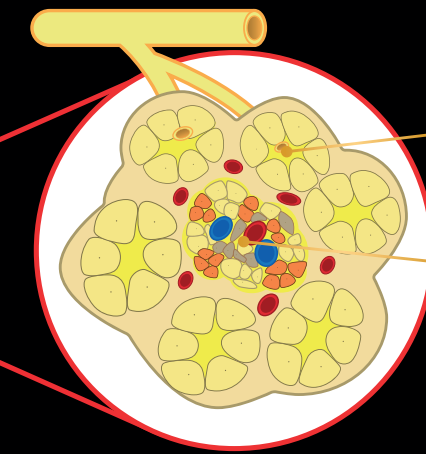
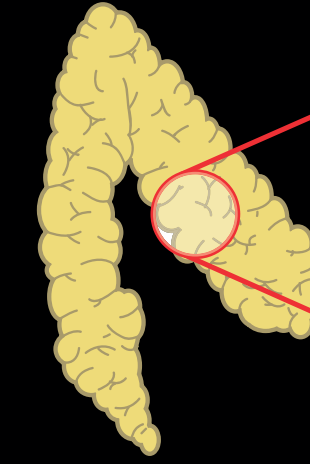
LOBULE

CENTRAL VEIN

SINUSOIDS

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

## PANCREAS

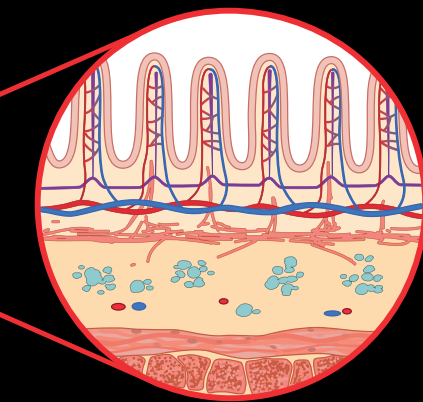
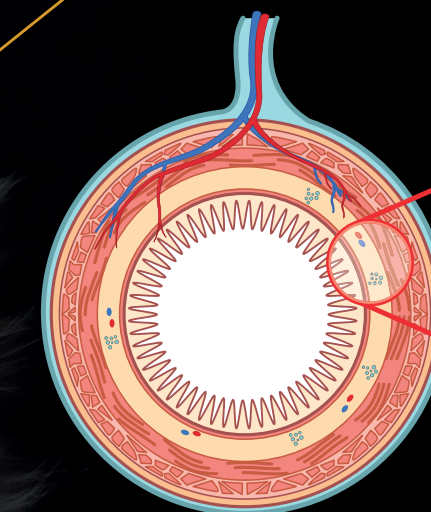


ACINI

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



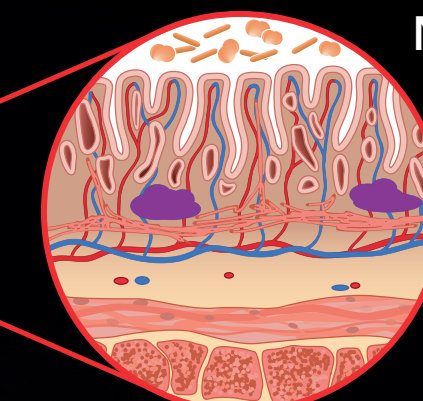
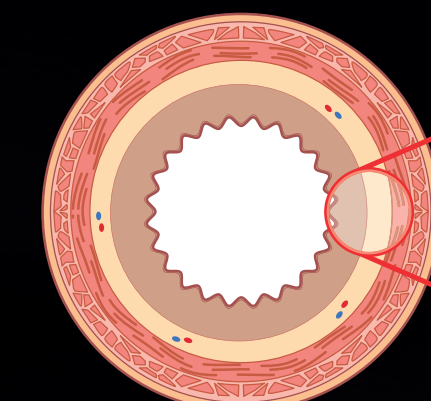
MUCOSA WITH MICROVILLI

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