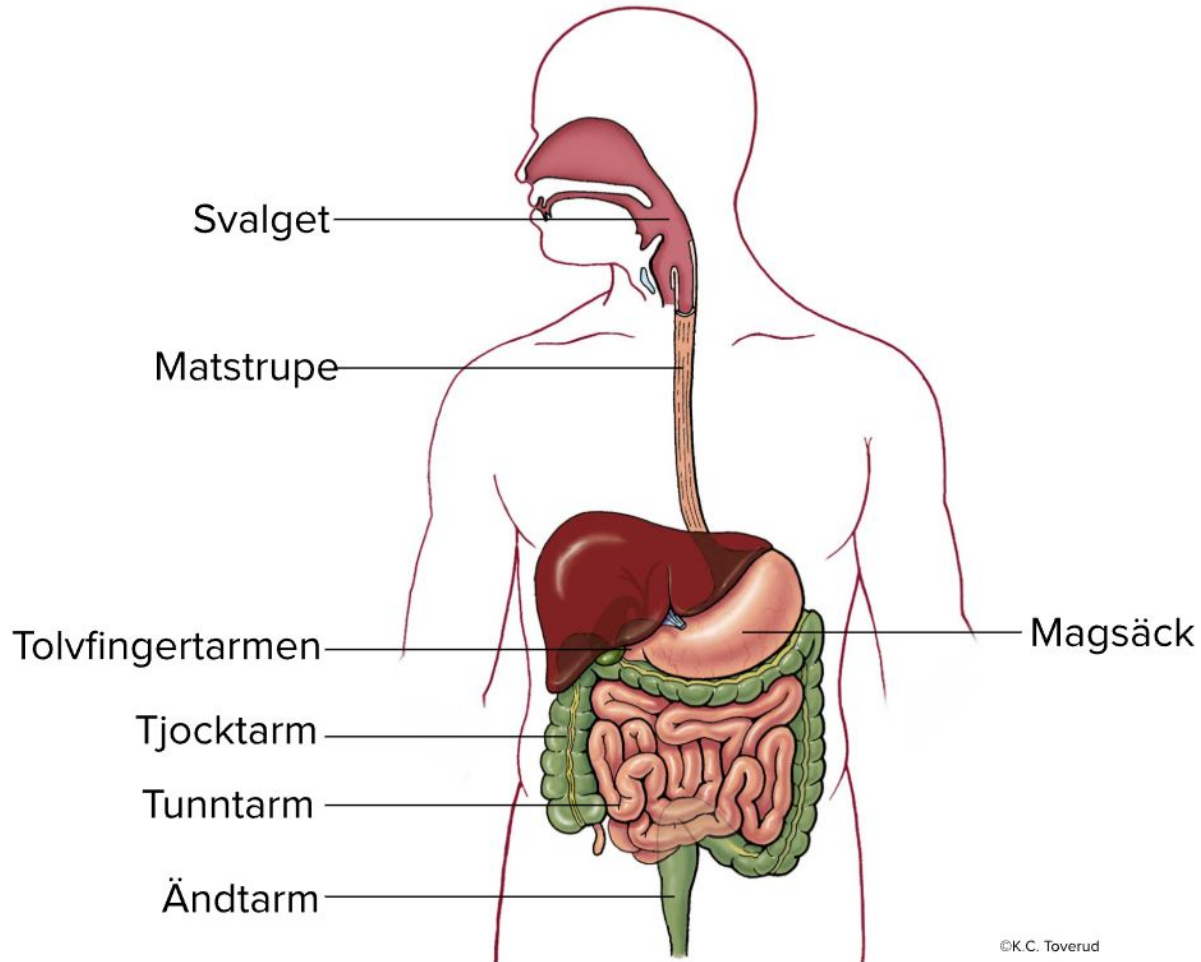
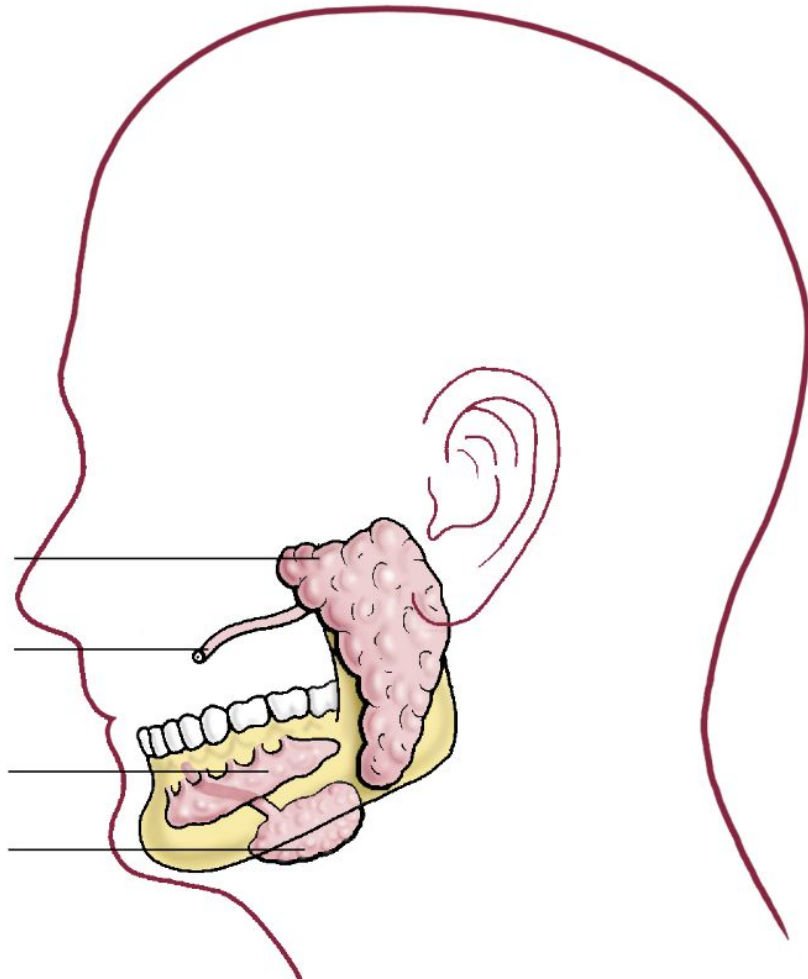


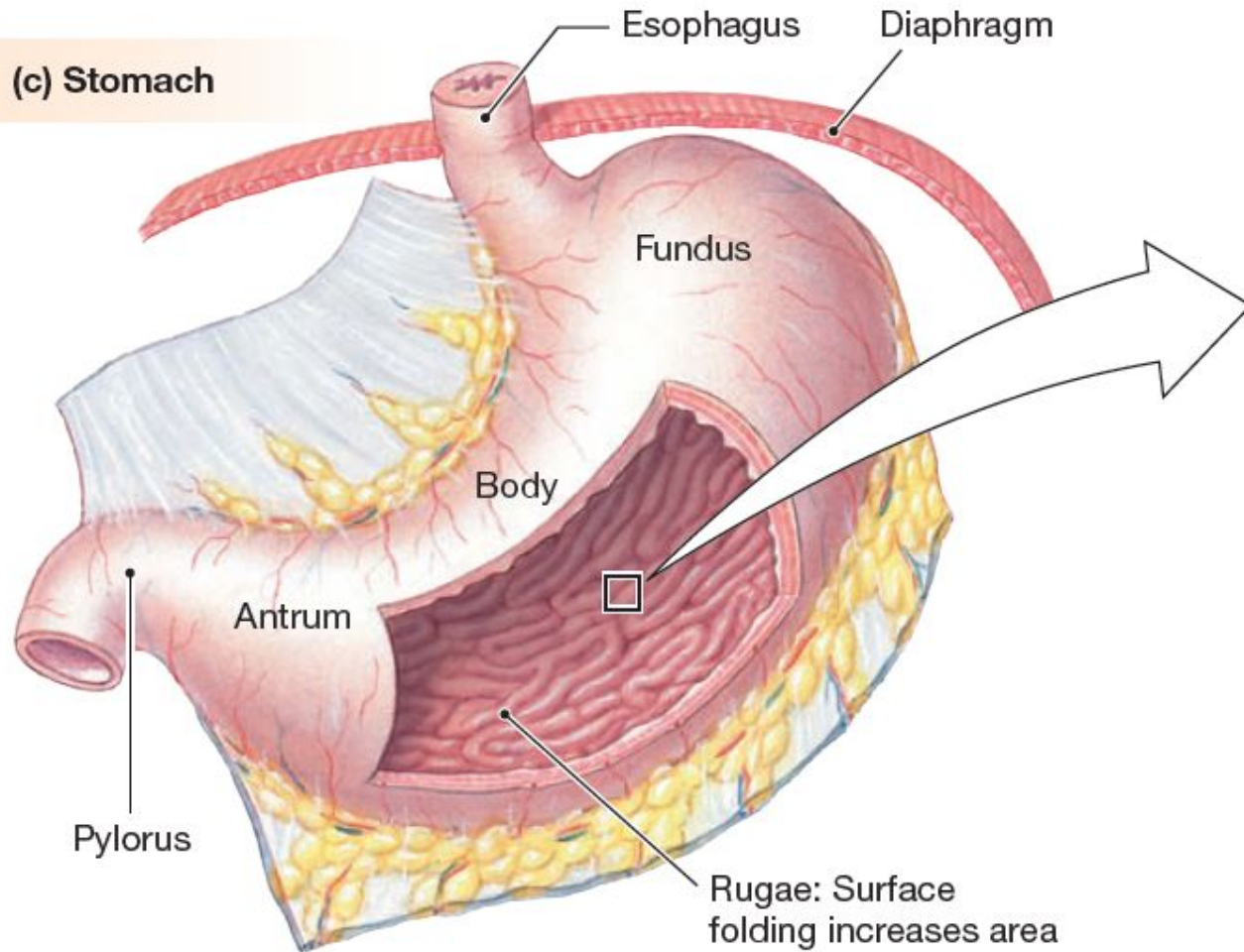
Matspjälkningen



Öronspottkörteln
Kanal för saliv
Tungspottkörteln
Underkäksspottkörteln

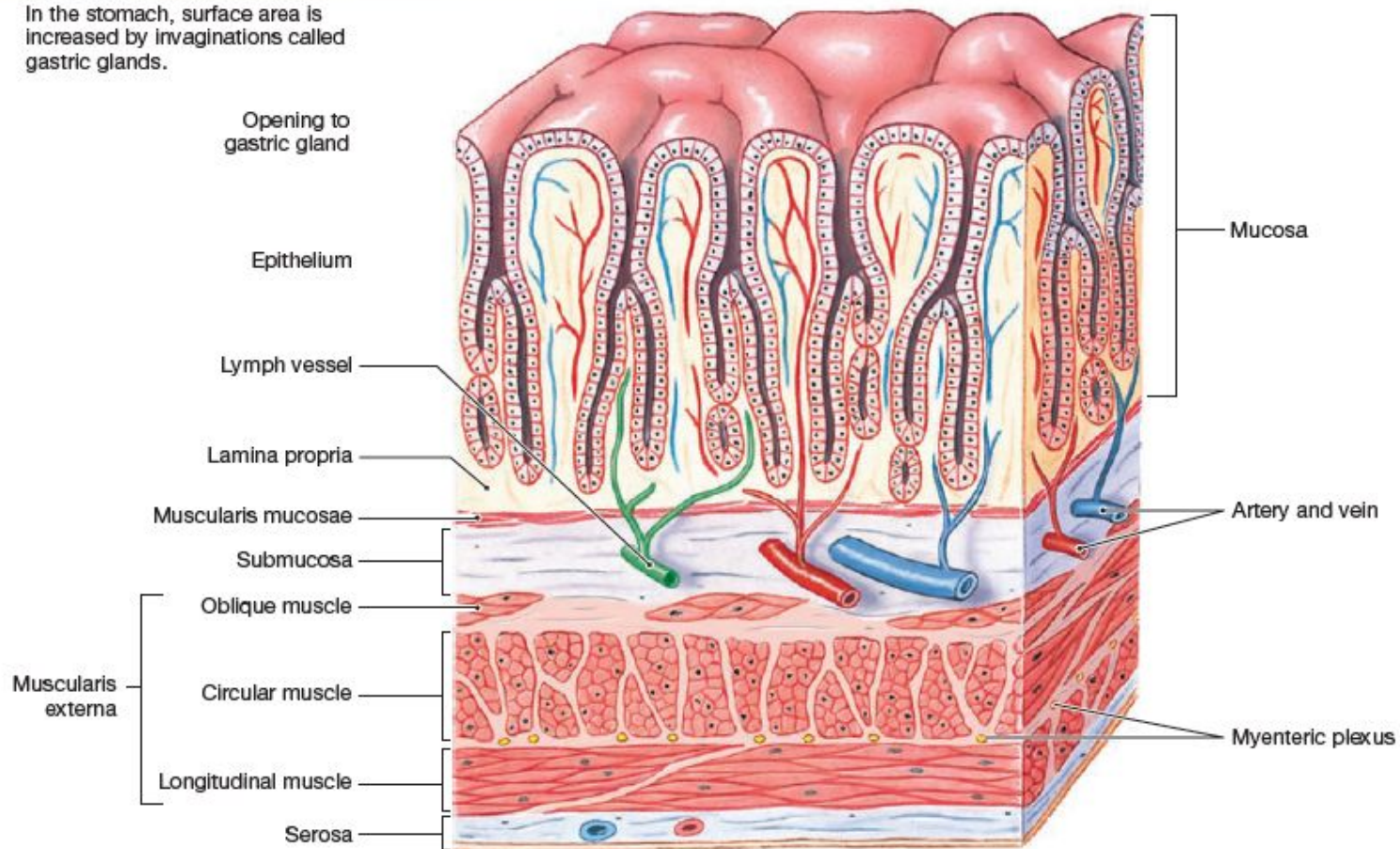


(c) Stomach

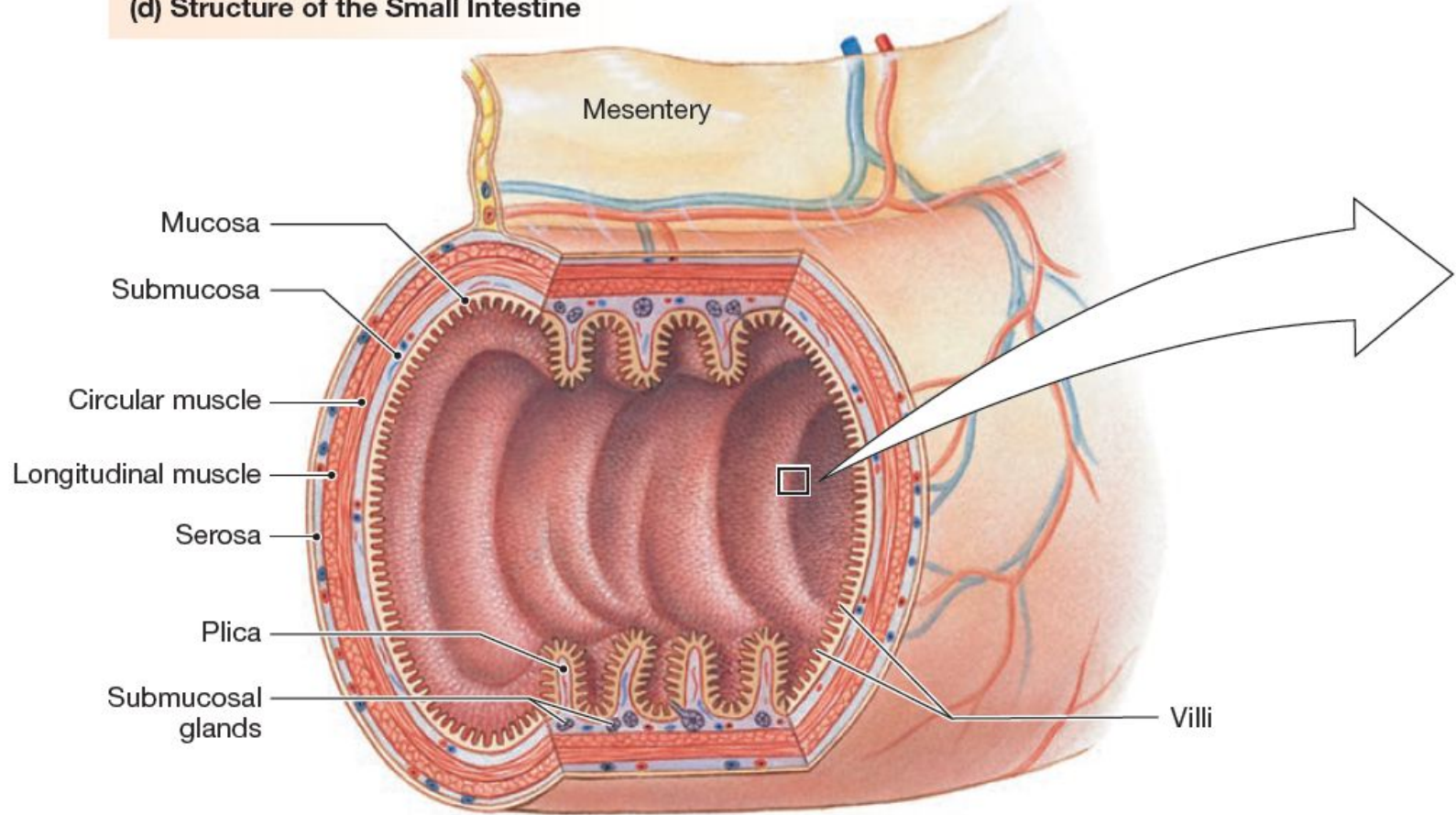


(e) Sectional View of the Stomach

In the stomach, surface area is increased by invaginations called gastric glands.

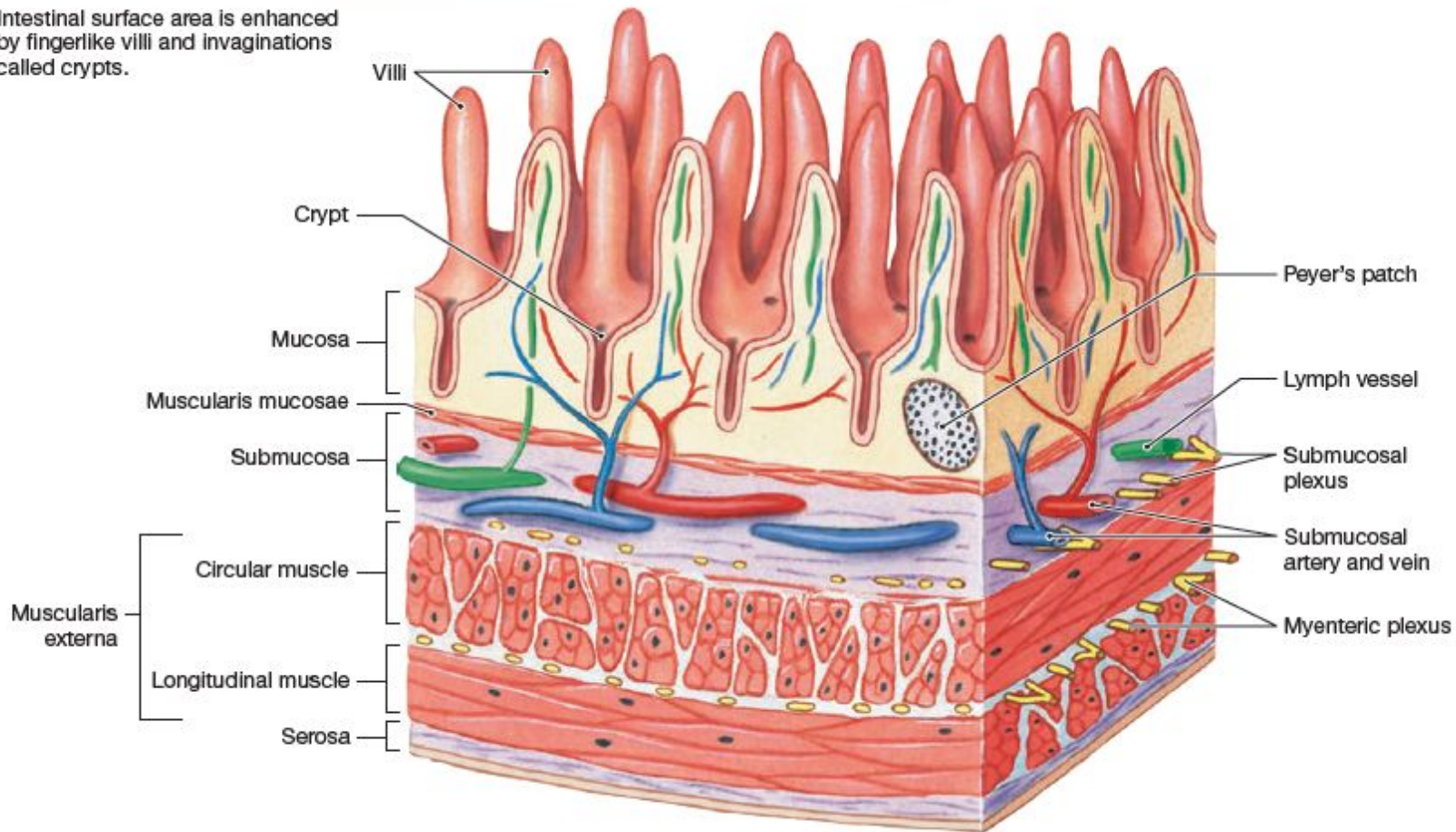


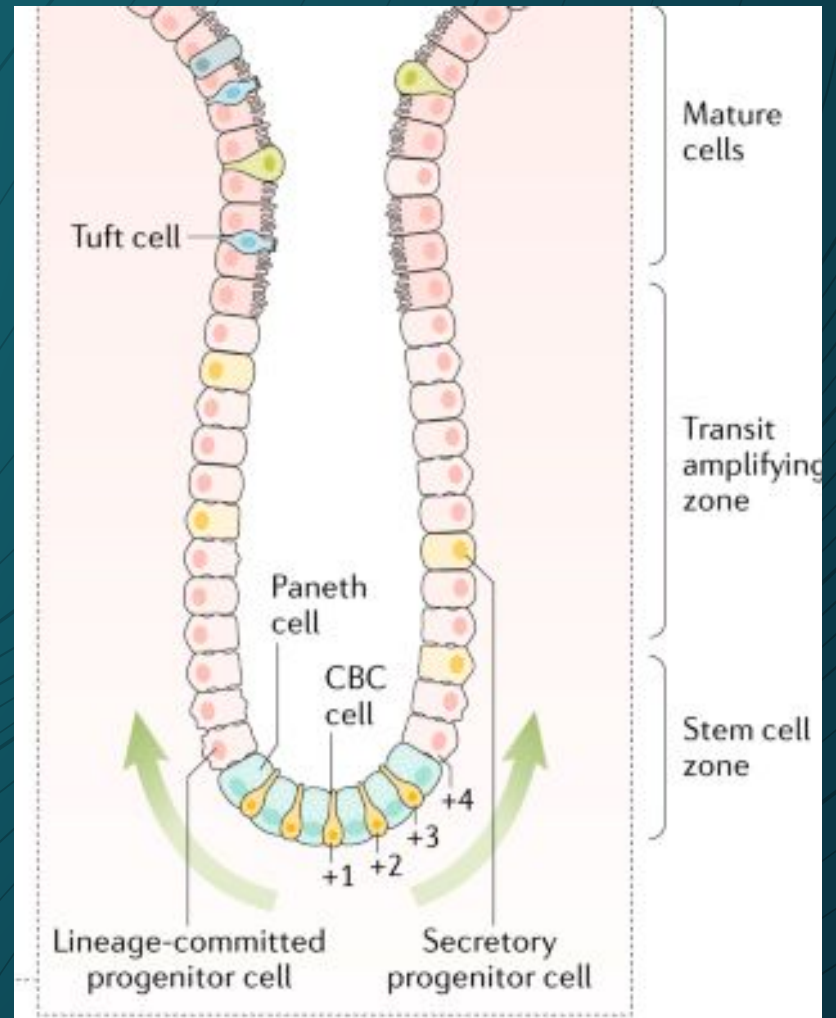
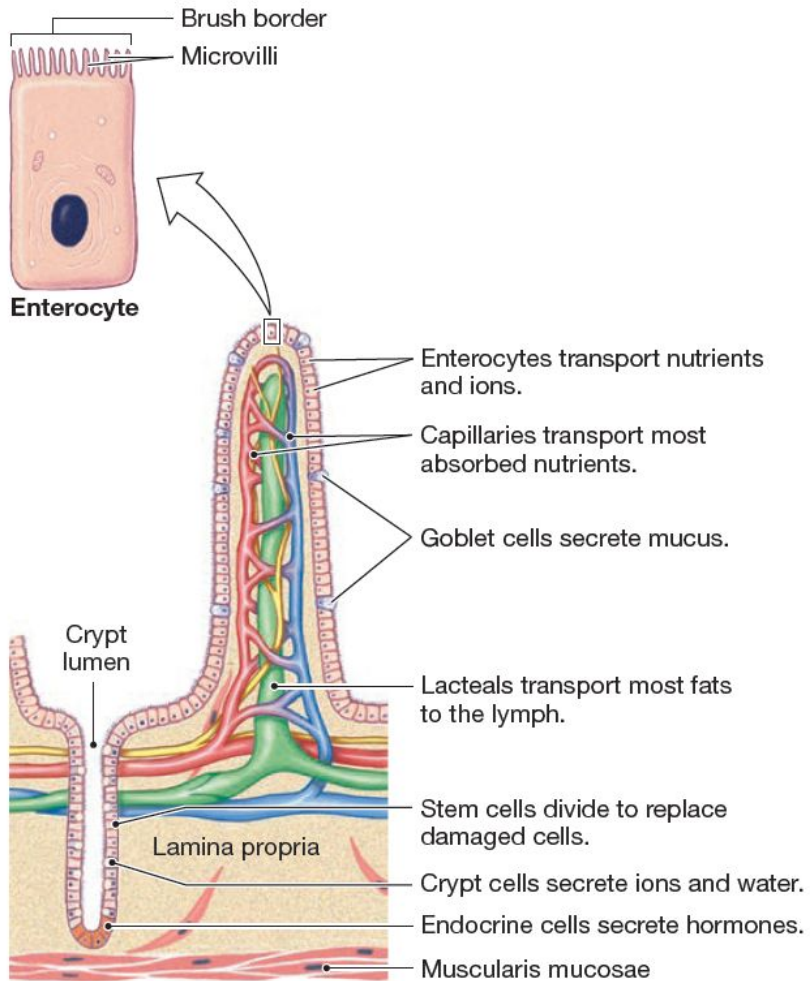
(d) Structure of the Small Intestine



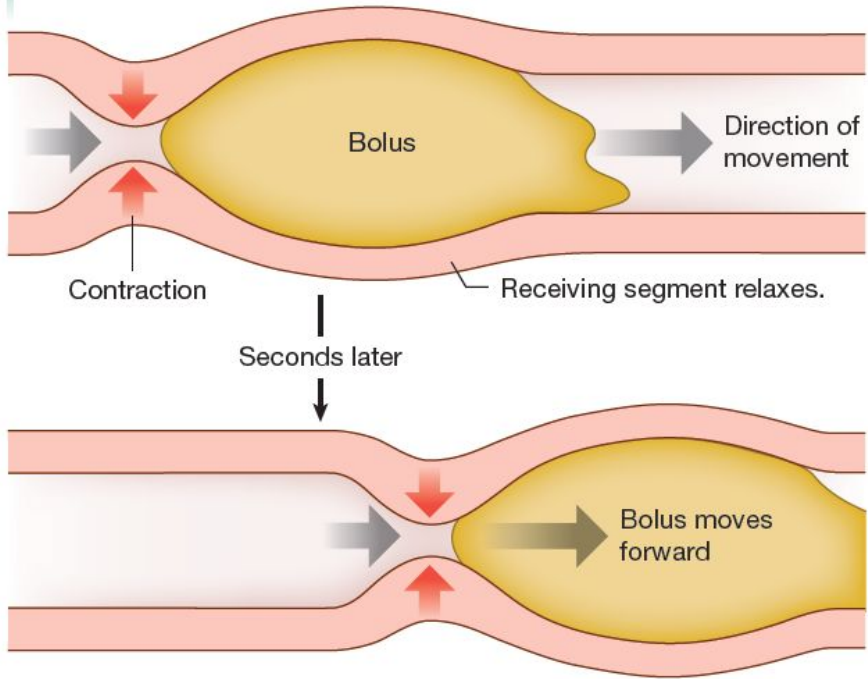
(f) Sectional View of the Small Intestine

Intestinal surface area is enhanced by fingerlike villi and invaginations called crypts.

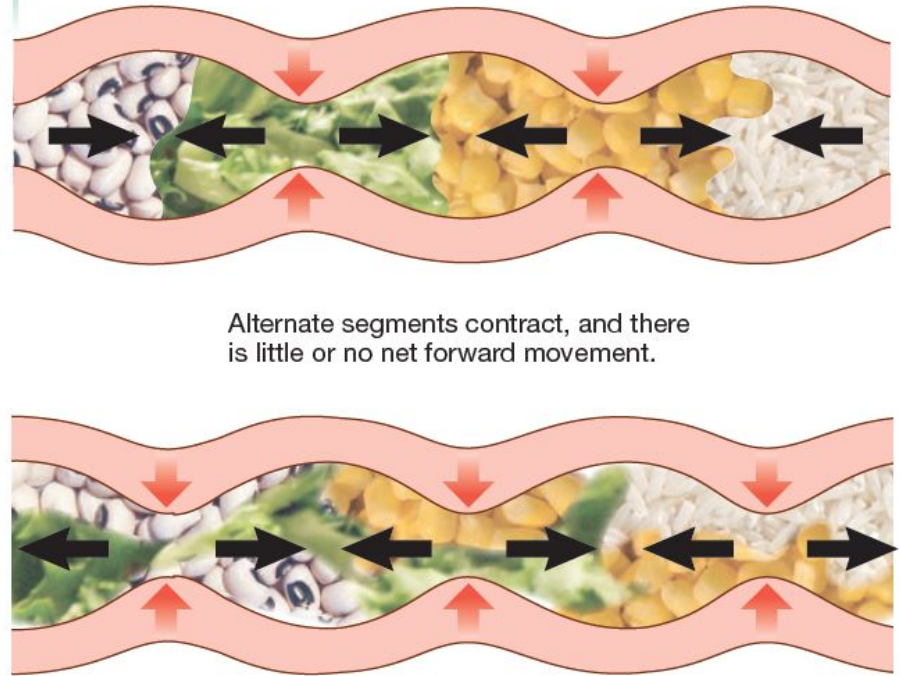


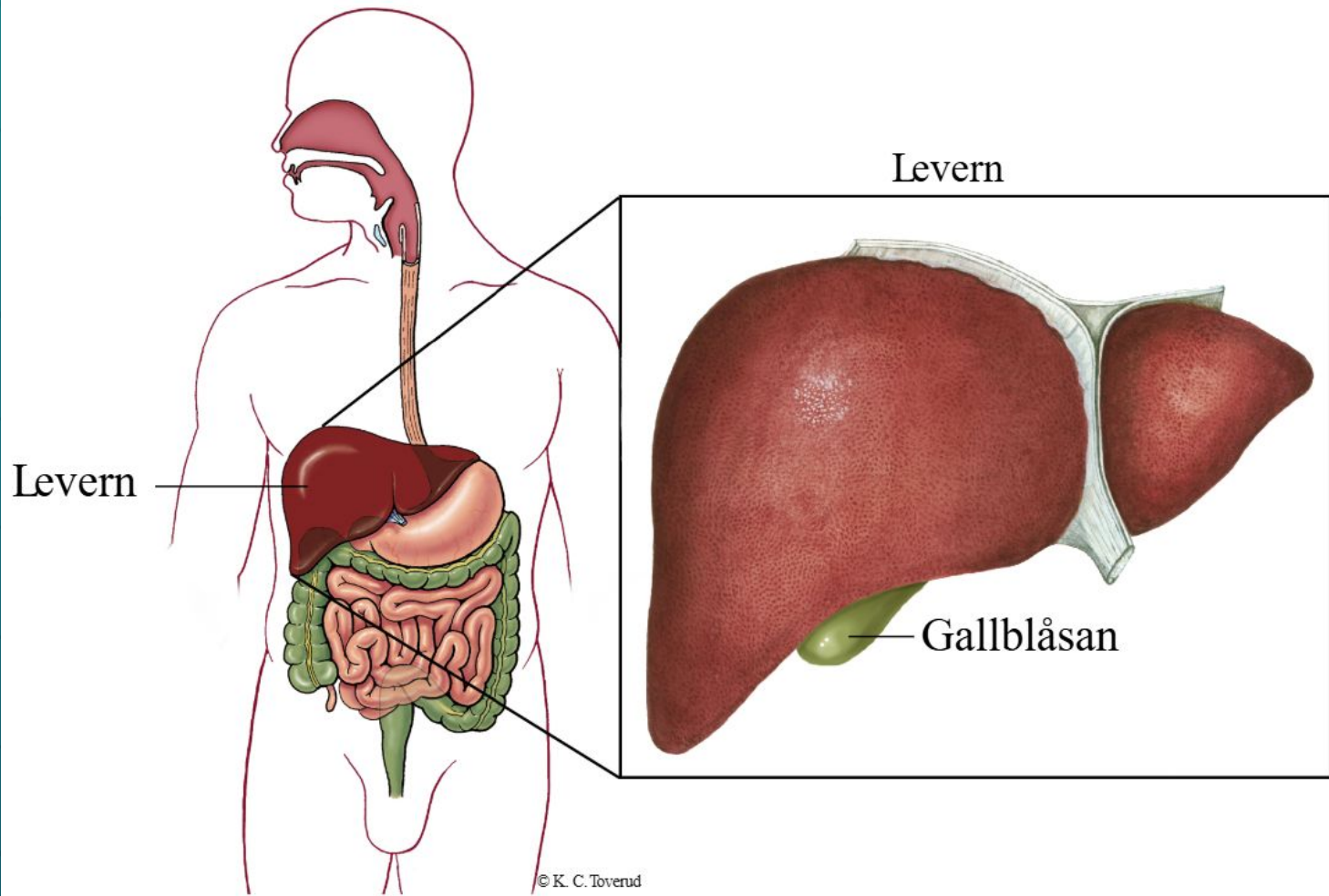


(c) Peristaltic contractions are responsible for forward movement.

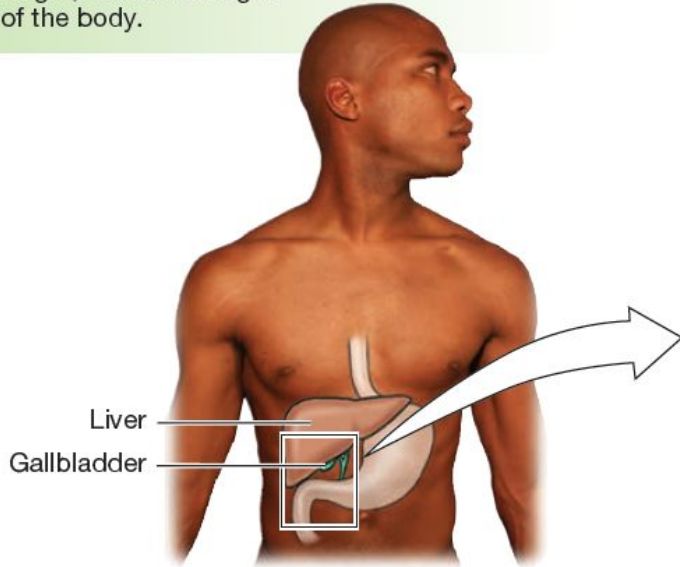


(d) Segmental contractions are responsible for mixing.

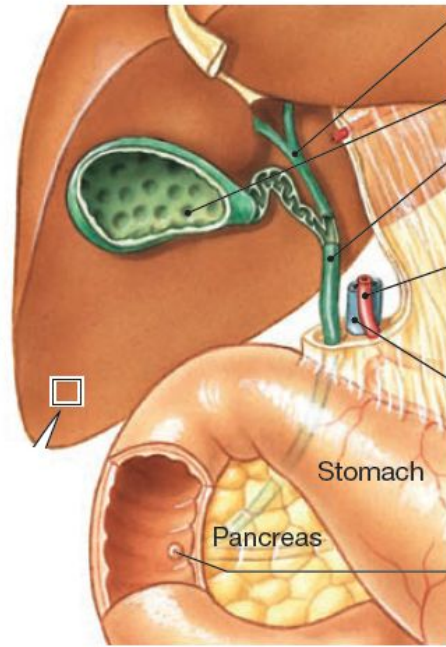




(a) The liver is the largest of the internal organs, weighing about 1.5 kg (3.3 lb) in an adult. It lies just under the diaphragm, toward the right side of the body.



(b) Gallbladder and bile ducts



Common hepatic duct takes bile made in the liver to the gallbladder for storage.

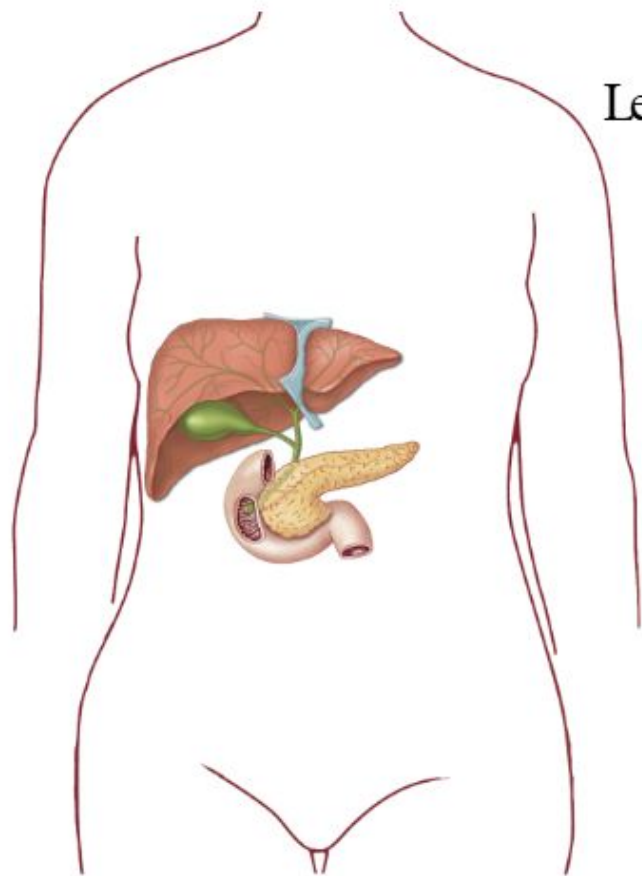
Gallbladder

Common bile duct takes bile from the gallbladder to the lumen of the small intestine.

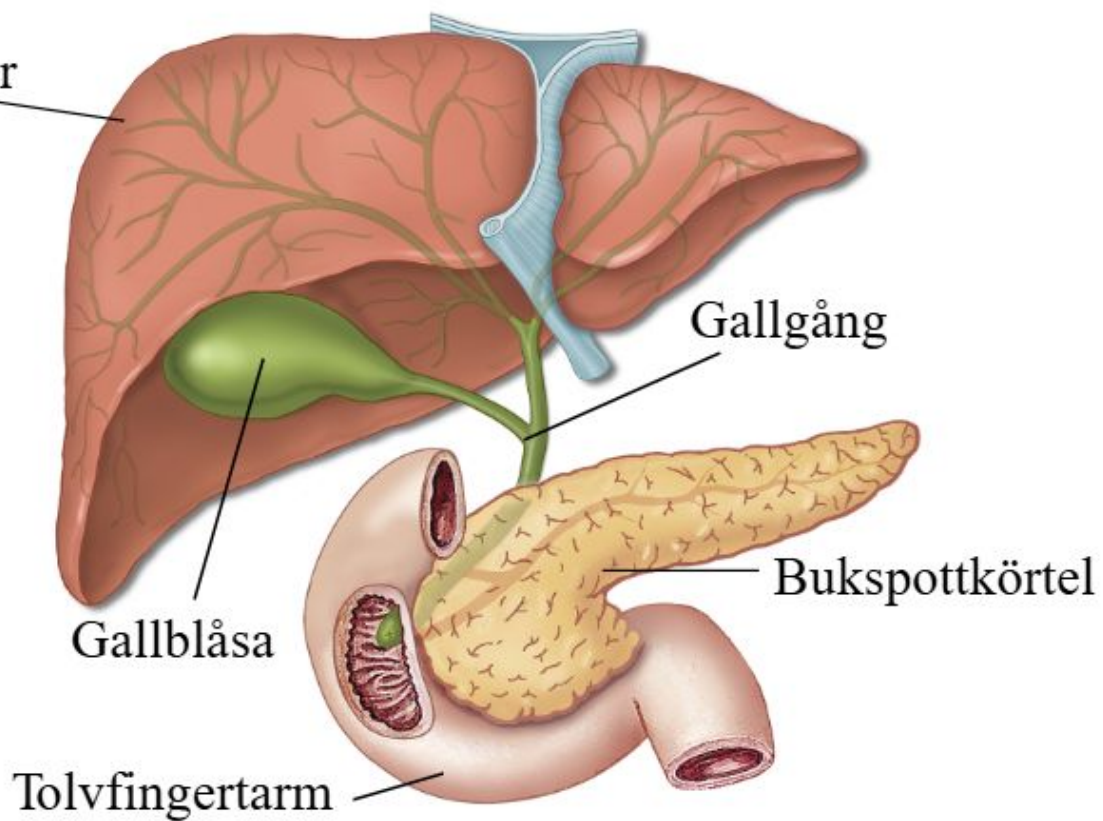
Hepatic artery brings oxygenated blood containing metabolites from peripheral tissues to the liver.

Hepatic portal vein blood is rich in absorbed nutrients from the gastrointestinal tract and contains hemoglobin breakdown products from the spleen. Blood leaves the liver in the hepatic vein (not shown).

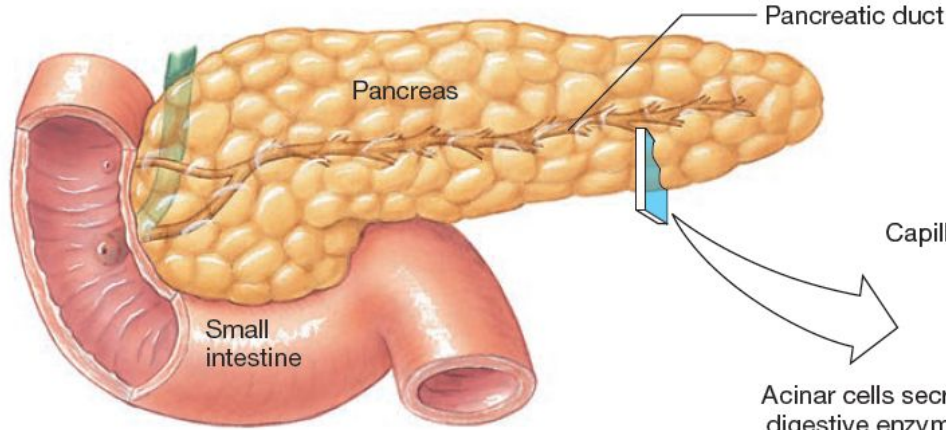
Sphincter of Oddi controls release of bile and pancreatic secretions into the duodenum.



Lever



The exocrine pancreas secretes digestive enzymes and sodium bicarbonate.



Pancreatic islet cells secrete hormones that enter the blood.

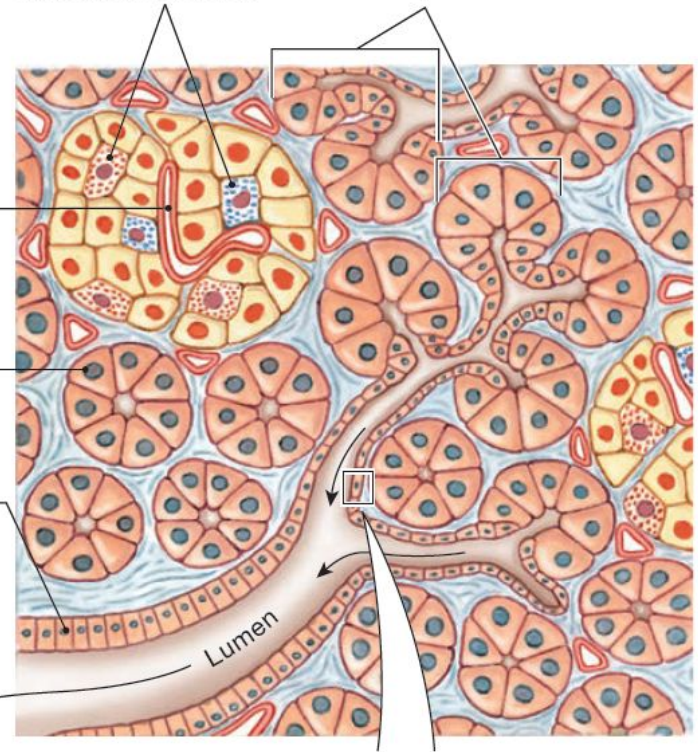
Pancreatic acini form the exocrine portion of the pancreas.

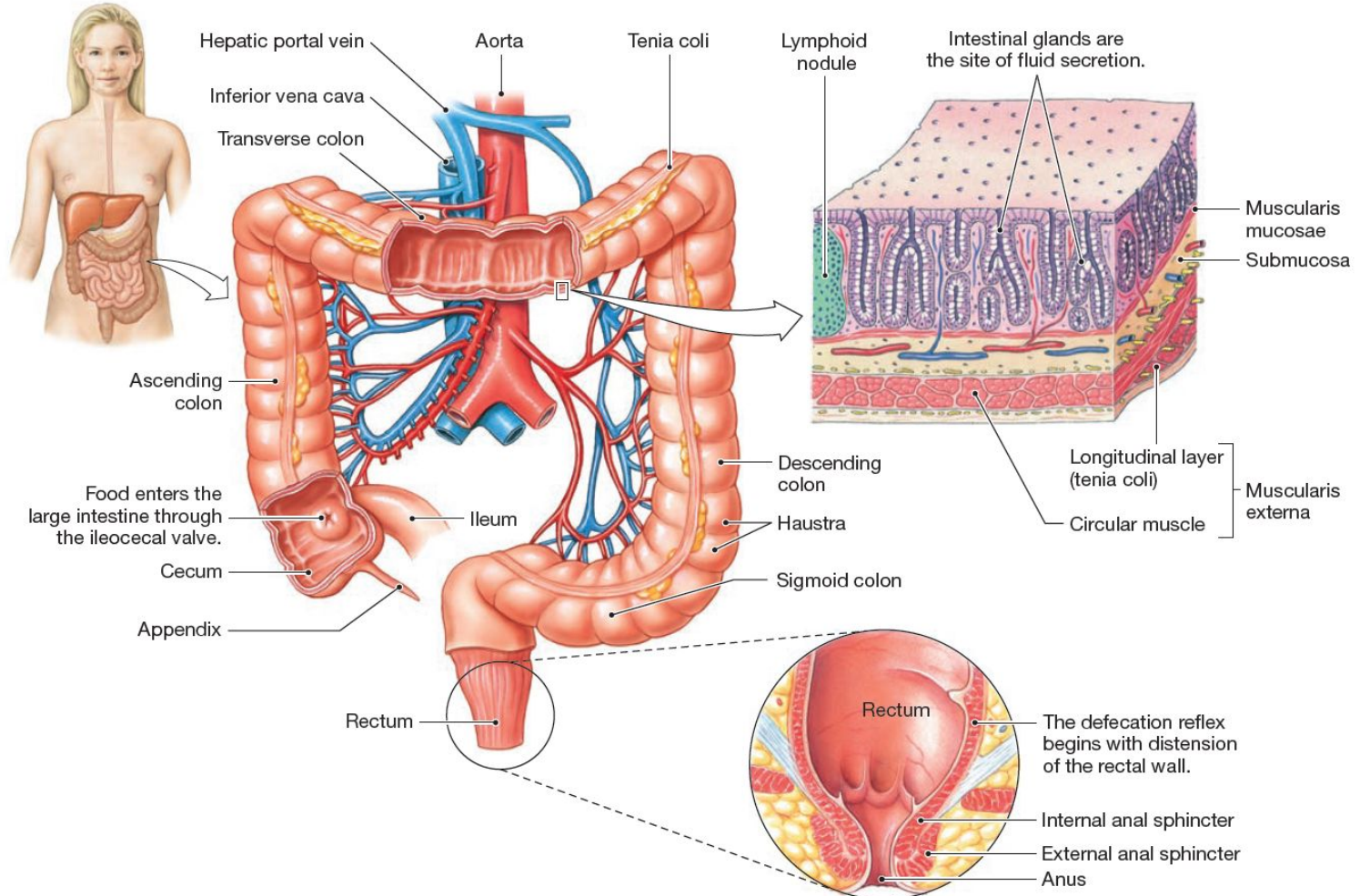
Capillary

Acinar cells secrete digestive enzymes.

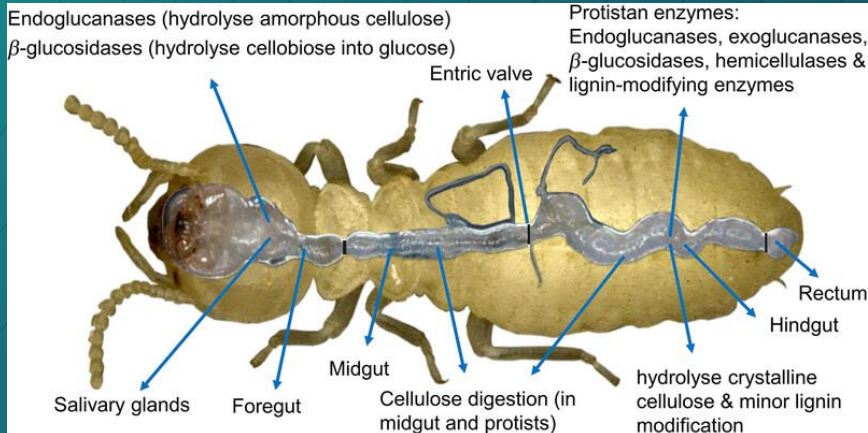
Duct cells secrete NaHCO_3 that enters the digestive tract.

This text block provides labels for the histological diagram on the right. It identifies a capillary, acinar cells that secrete digestive enzymes, and duct cells that secrete sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) into the digestive tract.

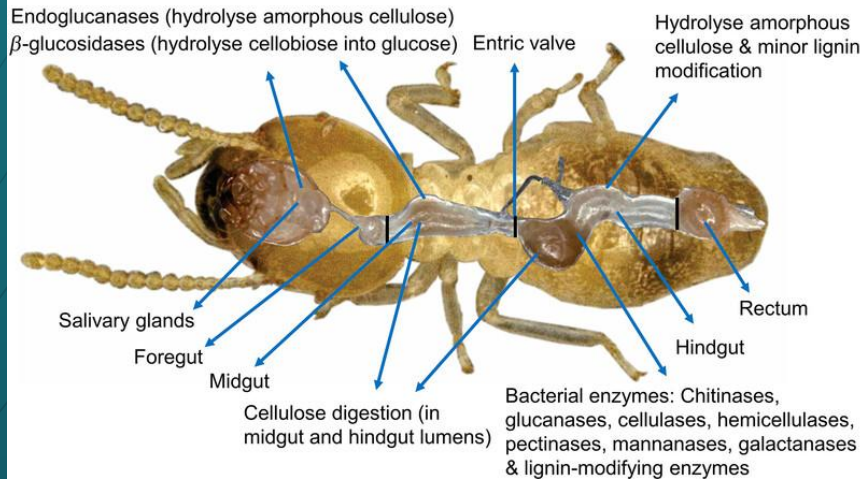








Lower termite, *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki (Protists harboring)



Higher termite, *Odontotermes formosanus* Shiraki (Protists free)

