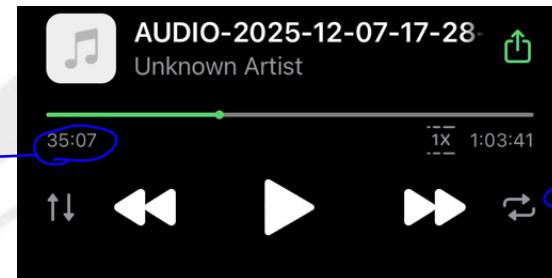




لِجَانِ الْمُفْعَاتِ

التابع .)



PHYSIOLOGY

MORPHINE ACADEMY

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

ملاحظة مهمة جداً: الدكتورة حكت اعملوا جدول، اعملوا عمود لإيش الأشياء اللي بتساعد على & absorption، وحطوا بالعمود الثاني ال movement كونه في نوعين منها.

وبالتوفيق ان شاء الله

large intestine) \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow small intestine

small intestine \rightarrow Gastric emptying Rate \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow small intestine \rightarrow contents \rightarrow not

rate of \rightarrow Gastric emptying rate \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow small intestine \rightarrow contents \rightarrow not

Motility (5-30 cm/min) \rightarrow Segmentation: \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow small intestine

small intestine \rightarrow absorption \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow small intestine

small intestine \rightarrow blood circulation \rightarrow food \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow absorption

transport of nutrients \rightarrow large intestine \rightarrow small intestine

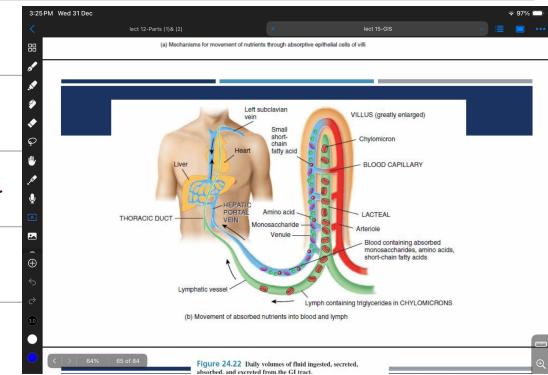
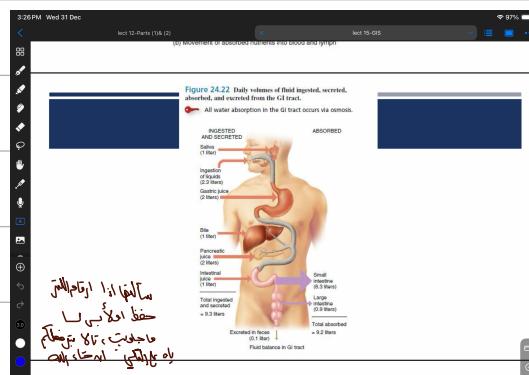
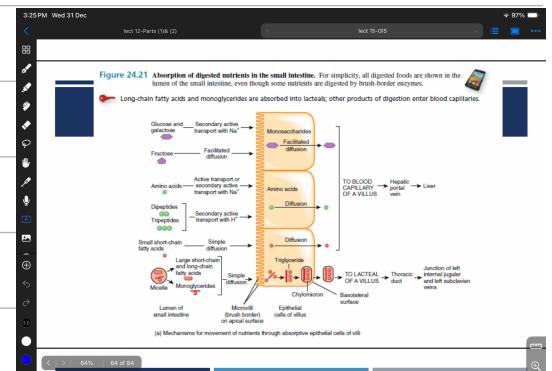


TABLE 24.5			
ENZYME	SOURCE	SUBSTRATES	PRODUCTS
Salivary amylase	Salivary glands.	Starches (polysaccharides).	Maltose (disaccharide), maltose (trisaccharide), and α -dextrins.
Lingual lipase	Lingual glands in tongue.	Tryptides (fats and oils) and other lipids.	Fatty acids and dilycerides.
Gastric juice	Stomach chief cells.	Proteins.	Peptides.
Gastric lipase	Stomach chief cells.	Tryptides (fats and oils).	Fatty acids and monoglycerides.
Pancreatic juice	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Starches (polysaccharides).	Maltose (disaccharide), maltose (trisaccharide), and amylase (oligosaccharides).
Pancreatic amylase	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Proteins.	Peptides.
Trypsin (activated from trypsinogen by enterokinase)	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Proteins.	Peptides.
Chymotrypsin (activated from chymotrypsinogen by trypsin)	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Proteins.	Peptides.
Elastase (activated from proelastase by trypsin)	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Amino acid at carbonyl end of peptides.	Amino acids and peptides.
Carboxypeptidase (activated from procarboxypeptidase by trypsin)	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Tryptides (fats and oils) that have been emulsified by bile salts.	Fatty acids and monoglycerides.
Nucleases	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Ribonuclease. Deoxyribonuclease.	Nucleotides.
Ribonuclease	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Ribonucleic acid.	
Deoxyribonuclease	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Deoxyribonucleic acid.	

TABLE 24.4	
STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY
Pancreas	Delivers pancreatic juice into duodenum via pancreatic duct to assist absorption (see Table 24.5 for pancreatic enzymes and their functions).
Liver	Produces bile (bile salt) necessary for emulsification and absorption of lipids.
Gallbladder	Stores, concentrates, and delivers bile into duodenum via common bile duct.
Small intestine	Site of digestion and absorption of nutrients and water in gastrointestinal tract.
Mucosa/submucosa	
Intestinal glands	Secret intestinal juice to assist absorption.
Absorptive cells	Digest and absorb nutrients.
Goblet cells	Secret mucus.
Enteroendocrine cells (S, CCK, K)	Secrete intestinal cholinoreceptor, cholecystokinin, and glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide.
Fundic cells	Secrete alkaline fluid to buffer stomach acids, and mucus for protection and lubrication.
Duodenal (Brunner's) glands	Folds of mucosa and submucosa that increase surface area for digestion and absorption.
Circular folds	Fingerlike projections of mucosa that are sites of absorption of digested food and increase surface area for digestion and absorption.
Villi	Microvilli: membrane-covered projections of absorptive epithelial cells that contain brush-border enzymes (listed in Table 24.5) and that increase surface area for digestion and absorption.
Microvilli	Type of peristalsis: alternating contractions of circular smooth muscle fibers that produce segmentation and propogation of sections of small intestine; moves chyme with digestive juices and brings food into contact with mucosa for absorption.
Muscularis	Type of peristalsis: waves of contraction and relaxation of circular and longitudinal smooth muscle fibers passing the length of the small intestine; moves chyme toward fecal sphincter.
Segmentation	
Migrating motility complex (MMC)	

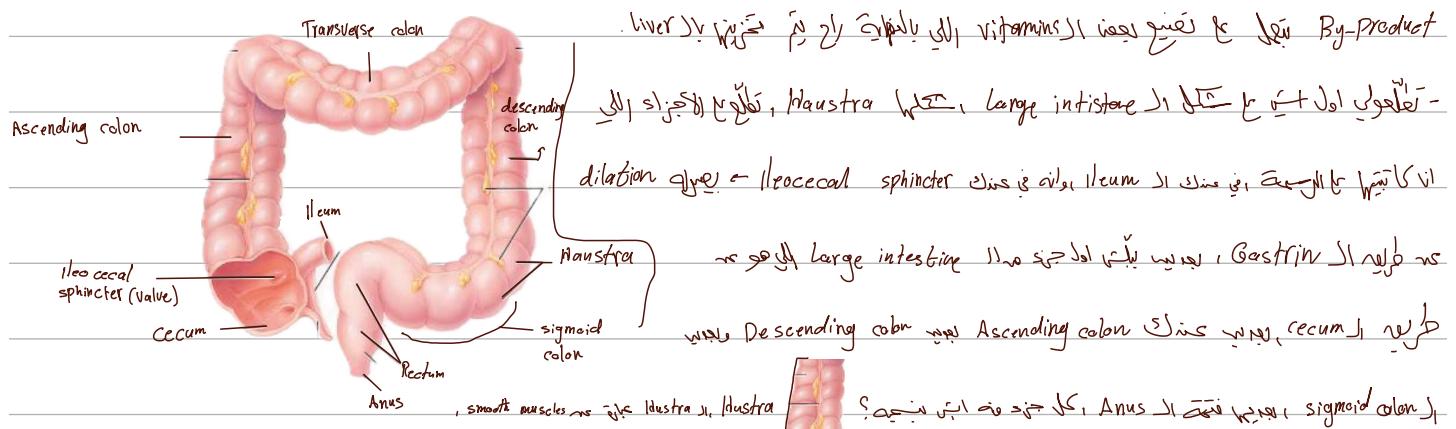
TABLE 24.5			
Summary of Digestive Enzymes			
Nucleases			
Ribonuclease	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Ribonucleic acid.	Nucleotides.
Deoxyribonuclease	Pancreatic acinar cells.	Deoxyribonucleic acid.	Nucleotides.
BRUSH-BORDER ENZYMES IN MICROVILI PLASMA MEMBRANE			
α -Dextrinase	Small intestine.	α -Dextrin.	Glucose.
Maltase	Small intestine.	Maltose.	Glucose.
Sucrase	Small intestine.	Sucrose.	Glucose and fructose.
Lactase	Small intestine.	Lactose.	Glucose and galactose.
Enterokinase	Small intestine.	Tryptogen.	Tryptin.
Peptidases			
Aminopeptidase	Small intestine.	Amino acid at amino end of peptides.	Amino acids and peptides.
Dipeptidase	Small intestine.	Dipeptides.	Amino acids.
Nucleotidases and phosphatases	Small intestine.	Nucleotides.	Nitrogenous bases, pentoses, and phosphates.

small intestine, large intestine

نظروا تتوفر في بالفعل الأدواء

أدواء مفعولها فوريًا، وعندما

احتفظ على جميع المغذيات دعا تناولها بعد يوم



Smooth muscles undergo contraction (i.e. Muscular churning प्रक्रिया) and relaxation (i.e. Bashing व्याप्ति) of contraction (i.e. muscular contraction प्रक्रिया).

For Transverse colon: Transverse colon is located ~~مُمْكِن~~ possible to move, large intestine ~~الْكِلَّ~~ all movement is ~~مُمْكِن~~ possible

② Mass peristalsis ① Haustral churning: كثيروفاغي Large intestine \rightarrow القولون \rightarrow القولون \rightarrow القولون Mass peristalsis \rightarrow القولون \rightarrow القولون

Rectum in middle of Transverse colon since it is

ناتج ، حمض الـ **Digestion** في عالق هو المحتوى **ال-large intestine** يتبع موجة الـ **البروستات** و

الفيتامينات التي تؤثر على عملية امتصاص وامتصاص digestion الـ B (vitamins) لـ

حالة مرضية : مرات لاحقة بالغاز \rightarrow digestion still.

الى هو المفاج

will stop the water and prevent Absorptive cells live in villi or crypts no large intestine by this way

_rectum مولا لی یعنی محوی ۱۰ ساعت، صلب یا نرم ۳۰-۶۰ ساعت را میگویند.

Defecation reflex (المُنْسَخَة): Defecation reflex is a reflex that stimulates the rectum to contract and expel its contents.

الامتصاص (Absorption) \rightarrow الماء (Large + small intestine, stomach \rightarrow contraction) \rightarrow الماء

الأخضر من الناس يعني تعبياً يعني لا يهمه 2 إلى 3 ثواني ومن الناس لا يهمه 2 إلى 3 ثوانٍ كل يوم يعني كل واحد يعني

_rectal cancer \rightarrow rectal bleeding \rightarrow defecation reflex \rightarrow rectal examination \rightarrow rectal biopsy \rightarrow rectal cancer