

## DIAGRAM OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

### Esophagus

Food is carried down the esophagus by peristaltic action and enters the stomach.

### Stomach

The pancreatic enzyme must be in an enteric matrix. Food is broken down further by churning and by the action of hydrochloric acid and digestive enzymes secreted by the stomach lining. Food remains in the stomach until it is reduced to a semiliquid consistency (chyme), when it passes into the duodenum.

### Duodenum

The pancreatin starts its functions. As food travels along the duodenum, it is broken down further by digestive enzymes from the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas. The duodenum leads directly into the small intestine.

### Small intestine

Additional enzymes secreted by glands in the lining of the small intestine complete the digestive process. Nutrients are absorbed through the intestinal lining into the network of blood vessels and lymph vessels supplying the intestine. Undigested matter passes into the large intestine (the colon).

### Colon

Ox Bile is needed to help digest fats. Water in the undigested matter leaving the small intestine is absorbed through the lining of the colon. The residue passes into the rectum.

### Rectum

Undigested matter enters this final part of the large intestine and is expelled.

Gallbladder

Bile duct

### Pancreas

In some individuals, the pancreas does not produce enough of these enzymes all of the time, therefore supplementation may be a good idea as insurance to assure that there is no deficiency.

Anus

