

## **Digestive Enzymes**

Mouth	Salivary Amylase	Breaks down starches to disaccharides
Stomach	Pepsin	“ “ proteins into large peptides
Small Intestine	Amylase	“ “ starches
(from	Trypsin	“ “ proteins to dipeptides
pancreas)	Lipase	“ “ fat
Small Intestine	Maltase	
	Sucrose	“ “ remains disaccharides to monosaccharide
	Lactase	
	Peptidase	“ “ dipeptides into amino acids

## **The Pancreas and Liver**

Small intestine is where MOST chemical digestion occurs.

Pancreas produces: 1) hormones that regulate blood sugar

2) Enzymes that break down carbohydrates, proteins and lipids.

3) Sodium bicarbonate which neutralizes stomach acid.

Liver produces bile (fluid loaded with lipids and salts).

## **Small intestine**

When the food reaches small intestine, most of chemical digestion is done.

Small intestine is adapted to ABSORB nutrients.

Small intestine is covered with projections called villi (finger like projections).

Slow wavelike contraction move food through the small intestine.

## **Large intestine**

When food leaves SI, it is almost nutrient free.

Main job of Large intestine to REMOVE WATER from undigested food.

Appendix helps to digest cellulose.

## **Excretory System**

Compose of skin, lungs and kidneys.

## **Kidneys**

Blood enters kidneys, urea, excess water and other wasters are removed and collected as urine.

Located on either side of spinal column near lower back.

Ureter connects kidneys and carries urine to the urinary bladder (store urine)