Explain The Process Of Digestion In Human Beings

Hydrolysis The American Journal of Clinical Hydrolysis (; from Ancient Greek hydro- 'water' and lysis 'to unbind') is any chemical reaction in which a molecule of water breaks one or more chemical bonds. "Lactose digestion in humans: intestinal lactase appears to be constitutive whereas the colonic microbiome is adaptable". The term is used broadly for substitution and elimination reactions in which water is the nucleophile 167a7521e7

Human skeleton 10–11 kg for an average person) and reaches maximum mass between the ages of 25 and 30. The human skeleton is the internal framework of the human body. The bone mass in the skeleton makes up about 14% of the total body weight (ca. The appendicular skeleton, which is attached to the axial skeleton, is formed by the shoulder girdle, the pelvic girdle and the bones of the upper and lower limbs. It is composed of around 270 bones at birth – this total decreases to around 206 bones The human skeleton is the internal framework of the human body. It is composed of around 270 bones at birth – this total decreases to around 206 bones by adulthood after some bones fuse together, not counting accessory bones. The human skeleton can be divided into the axial skeleton and the appendicular skeleton. The axial skeleton is formed by the spinal column, the rib cage, the skull, and associated bones 167a7521e7

Hydrolysis is a chemical process in which a molecule of water is added to a substance, causing both the substance and water molecule to split into two parts. In such reactions, a chemical bond is broken, with one fragment of the target molecule (or parent molecule) gaining a hydrogen ion... 167a7521e7 Humans have a large and highly developed prefrontal cortex, the region of the brain associated with higher cognition. They are intelligent beings, capable of episodic memory, flexible facial expressions, self-awareness and a theory of mind. The human mind is capable of introspection (metacognition), private thought, imagination, volition, and forming views on existence. Humans can also mentally travel through time (chronesthesia... 167a7521e7

Human Humans are highly social beings and tend to live in complex social structures Humans (Homo sapiens, meaning 'thinking man' or 'wise man') are

the most abundant and widespread species of primates, characterized by bipedalism, minimal body hair, and large, complex brains enabling the development of advanced technology, culture, and language. Humans are highly social beings and tend to live in complex social structures composed of many cooperating and competing groups, from families and kinship networks to political states. Curiosity and the human desire to understand and influence the environment have motivated humanity's development of science, philosophy, religion, mythology, and other fields of knowledge. Social interactions between humans have established a wide variety of values, social norms, and rituals, which bolster human society. complex brains enabling the development of advanced technology, culture, and language 167a7521e7

Human digestive system The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder). The process of digestion has three stages: the cephalic phase, the gastric phase, and the intestinal phase. Digestion involves the breakdown of food into smaller and smaller components, until they can be absorbed and assimilated into the body 167a7521e7

== Origin of concept == 167a7521e7 It was a previously accepted concept that heat was absorbed through external sources; however, the concept of vital heat was more or less stumbled upon by a physiological observation that associates cold with the dead and heat with the living. "For the concept of vital heat we may – somewhat arbitrarily – take our starting point in Parmenides. His correlation of dead with cold, alive with warm, may not have been primarily intended as a contribution to physiology, yet the physiological significance of this thought was perceived by his successors; witness Empedocles, who taught 'sleep comes about when the heat of the blood is cooled to the proper degree, death when it becomes altogether cold'". Aristotle would eventually modify this doctrine stating that "sleep... 167a7521e7

Iatrophysics Believers of iatromechanics thought that physiological phenomena of the human body followed the laws of physics. It was a school of medicine in the seventeenth century which attempted to explain physiological phenomena in mechanical terms. It was related to iatrochemistry in studying the human body in a systematic manner based on observations from the natural world though it had more emphasis on mathematical models rather

than chemical processes. Believers of iatromechanics thought that physiological phenomena of the human body followed the laws Iatrophysics or iatromechanics (fr. Greek) is the medical application of physics. It provides an explanation for medical practices with mechanical principles. explain physiological phenomena in mechanical terms 167a7521e7

Vital heat on the cutting power of the fire, which here is identical to the 'Hot', to explain the process of digestion Along with his theory of the role of vital Vital heat, also called innate or natural heat, or calidum innatum, is a term in Ancient Greek medicine and philosophy that has generally referred to the heat produced within the body, usually the heat produced by the heart and the circulatory system. Vital heat was a somewhat controversial subject because it was formerly believed that heat was acquired by an outside source such as the element of fire 167a7521e7

The human skeleton performs six major functions: support, movement, protection, production of blood cells, storage of minerals, and endocrine regulation. 167a7521e7

Bile In humans, bile is primarily composed of water, is produced Bile (from Latin bilis), also known as gall, is a yellow-green fluid produced by the liver of most vertebrates that aids the digestion of lipids in the small intestine. produced by the liver of most vertebrates that aids the digestion of lipids in the small intestine. In humans, bile is primarily composed of water, is produced continuously by the liver, and is stored and concentrated in the gallbladder. After a human eats, this stored bile is discharged into the first section of the small intestine, known as the duodenum through the ampulla of Vater in the duodenal wall 167a7521e7

The first stage, the cephalic phase of digestion, begins with secretions from gastric glands in response to the sight and smell of food, and continues in the mouth with the mechanical breakdown of food by chewing, and the chemical breakdown by digestive enzymes in the saliva. Saliva contains amylase, and lingual lipase, secreted by the salivary glands, and serous glands on the tongue. Chewing mixes the food with saliva to produce a food bolus to be swallowed down the esophagus to enter the stomach. The second stage, the gastric phase, takes place in the stomach, where the food is further broken down by mixing with gastric juice until it passes into the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine. The intestinal phase where the partially digested food is mixed with pancreatic... 167a7521e7 == Background == 167a7521e7

Water cremation The process is based Alkaline hydrolysis (also called

biocremation, resomation, flameless cremation, aquamation or water cremation) is a process for the disposal of human and animal remains using lye and heat; it is an alternative to burial, cremation, or sky burial. is a process for the disposal of human and animal remains using lye and heat; it is an alternative to burial, cremation, or sky burial 167a7521e7

== About the book == 167a7521e7 Biological hydrolysis is the cleavage of biomolecules where a water molecule is consumed to effect the separation of a larger molecule into component parts. When a carbohydrate is broken into its component sugar molecules by hydrolysis (e.g., sucrose being broken down into glucose and fructose), this is recognized as saccharification. 167a7521e7 In the human liver, bile is composed of 97–98% water, 0.7% bile salts, 0.2% bilirubin, 0.51% fats (cholesterol, fatty acids, and lecithin), and 200 meq/L inorganic salts. The two main pigments of bile are bilirubin, which is orange-yellow, and its oxidised form biliverdin, which is green. About 400 to 800 milliliters (14 to 27 U.S. fluid ounces) of bile is produced per day in adult human beings. 167a7521e7 == Composition == 167a7521e7 The process is based on alkaline hydrolysis: the body is placed in a pressure vessel which is then filled with a mixture of water and potassium hydroxide, and heated to a temperature of around 160 °C (320 °F) at an elevated pressure which precludes boiling. The body is efficiently broken down into its chemical components, completely disintegrating its DNA, a process which takes approximately four to six hours. Also, lower temperatures (98 °C (208 °F)) and pressures may be used such that the process takes 14 to 16 hours. At the start, the mixture is very alkaline, with a pH level of approximately 14; this drops to approximately 11 by the end, but the exact value depends on the total operation time and the amount of fat in the body. 167a7521e7 == Types == 167a7521e7 Anaerobic digestion comprises four stages: hydrolysis, acidogenesis, acetogenesis, and methanogenesis. 167a7521e7 Anaerobic digestion reduces sludge volume and pathogen content while generating methane-rich biogas that can be used for renewable energy production. The liquid remainder, digestate, can be further treated and, in some cases, beneficially reused. 167a7521e7 The primary objective of this book is to challenge the postulations of Western societies on the Indic civilization. 167a7521e7 Malhotra intends to give a critique of western culture, by comparing it with Indian culture, as seen from a 'Dharmic point of view.' To accomplish this goal, he postulates a set of characteristics of western culture, and a set of characteristics of Indian culture and religion, characterised as "Dharmic." Malhotra explains that in Being Different, 167a7521e7

Being Different The book attempts to study Western cultures from the vantage

point of Indian philosophy, specifically through what he refers to as “traditional dharmic approach. I explain that the variety of perspectives Being Different: An Indian Challenge to Western Universalism is a 2011 book by Rajiv Malhotra, an Indian-American author, philanthropist and public speaker, published by HarperCollins. ”. family of spiritual traditions originating in India which today are manifested as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism 167a7521e7

The human skeleton is not as sexually dimorphic as that of many other primate species, but subtle differences between sexes in the morphology of the skull, dentition, long bones, and pelvis exist. In general, female skeletal elements tend to be smaller and less robust than corresponding male elements within... 167a7521e7 == Process == 167a7521e7 The Age of Enlightenment was an era of radically changing ways of thought in Western politics, philosophy, and science. Major sociological changes occurred in the Enlightenment, as well as industrial and scientific. In medicine, the Enlightenment brought several discoveries and studies that were impacted by changing ways of thought. For example, capillaries were discovered by Marcello Malpighi. Jan Baptist van Helmont (1580–1644) was the first to consider digestion a fermentation process and identified hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Pathological anatomy and clinical... 167a7521e7 The digestion process begins with bacterial hydrolysis of the input materials. Insoluble organic polymers, such as carbohydrates, are broken down to soluble derivatives that become available for other bacteria. Acidogenic bacteria then convert the sugars and... 167a7521e7

Anaerobic digestion Much of the fermentation used industrially to produce food and drink products, as well as home fermentation, uses anaerobic digestion. The process is used for industrial or domestic purposes to manage waste or to produce fuels. The process is used for Anaerobic digestion is a sequence of processes by which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. Anaerobic digestion is a sequence of processes by which microorganisms break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen 167a7521e7

Anaerobic digestion occurs naturally in some soils and in lake and oceanic basin sediments, where it is usually referred to as "anaerobic activity". This is the source of marsh-gas methane, as discovered by Alessandro Volta in 1776. 167a7521e7 Hydrolysis reactions can be the reverse of dehydration synthesis (a specific type of condensation reaction) in which two molecules join into a larger one and eject a water molecule. Thus hydrolysis adds water to break down molecules, whereas condensation joins molecules through the removal

of water. 167a7521e7

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