

Where Are Your Intestines

In the human digestive system, food enters the mouth and mechanical digestion of the food starts by the action of mastication (chewing), a form of mechanical digestion, and the wetting contact of saliva. Saliva, a liquid secreted by the salivary glands, contains salivary amylase, an enzyme which starts the digestion of starch in the food. The saliva also contains mucus, which lubricates the food; the electrolyte... Diseases of the large intestine which may require surgical removal include Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, familial adenomatous polyposis, and total colonic Hirschsprung's disease. An ileostomy may also be necessary in the treatment of colorectal cancer or ovarian cancer. One example is a situation where the cancer tumor is causing a blockage (obstruction). In such a case, the ileostomy may be temporary, as the common surgical procedure for colorectal cancer is to reconnect the remaining sections of colon or rectum following removal of the tumor provided... History The... History A recent national study showed the prevalence of SBS was 1% among patients with Crohn's disease. Other causes include damage to the small intestine from other means and being born with an abnormally short intestine. It usually does not develop until less than 2 m (6.6 ft) of the normally 6.1 m (20 ft) small intestine remains.

Intestine transplantation ischemic time. One of the rarest type of organ transplantation performed, intestine transplantation is becoming increasingly prevalent as a therapeutic option due to improvements in immunosuppressive regimens, surgical technique, PN, and the clinical management of pre and post-transplant patients. While intestinal failure can oftentimes be treated with alternative therapies such as parenteral nutrition (PN), complications such as PN-associated liver disease and short bowel syndrome may make transplantation the only viable option. Due to the sensitivity of the intestine to ischemic injury, many potential donor intestines are lost to the events following brain death and Intestine transplantation (intestinal transplantation, or small bowel transplantation) is the surgical replacement of the small intestine for chronic and acute cases of intestinal failure

Digestion digestion in the small intestines, and provides non-specific immunity, damaging or eliminating various pathogens. In chemical digestion, enzymes break down food into the small compounds that the body can use. In certain organisms, these smaller substances are absorbed through the small intestine into the blood stream. Digestion is a form of catabolism that is often divided into two processes based on how food is broken down: mechanical and chemical digestion. The term mechanical digestion refers to the physical breakdown of large pieces of food into smaller pieces which can subsequently be accessed by digestive enzymes. Mechanical digestion takes place in the mouth through mastication and in the small intestine through segmentation contractions. In the small intestines, the duodenum provides Digestion is the breakdown of large insoluble food compounds into small water-soluble components so that they can be absorbed into the blood plasma

The human appendix averages 9 mm (0.35 in) in length, ranging from 5 to 35 mm (0.20 to 1.38 in). The diameter of the appendix is 6 mm (0.24 in); any larger is considered a thickened or inflamed appendix. The appendix is usually located in the lower right quadrant of the abdomen, near the right hip bone. The base of the appendix is located 2 cm (0.79 in) beneath the ileocecal valve that separates the large intestine from the small intestine. Its position within the abdomen corresponds to a point on the surface known as McBurney's point. Treatment may include a specific diet, medications, or surgery. The diet may include slightly salty and slightly sweet liquids, vitamin and mineral supplements, small frequent meals, and the avoidance of high fat food. Occasionally, nutrients need to be given through an intravenous line,... Structure Traditional sundae, cow or pig intestines stuffed with seonji (blood), minced meats, rice, and vegetables, was an indulgent food consumed during special occasions, festivities and large family gatherings. After the Korean War, when meat was scarce during the period of post-war poverty, dangmyeon replaced meat fillings in South Korea. Sundae became an inexpensive street snack sold in bunsikjip (snack bars), pojangmacha (street stalls), and traditional markets.

Enteric nervous system Clinical research in neurogastroenterology focuses mainly The enteric nervous system (ENS) is one of the three divisions of the autonomic nervous system (ANS), the others being the sympathetic nervous system (SNS) and parasympathetic nervous system (PSNS). It is derived from neural crest cells. with four regions: The esophagus, the stomach, the small intestines, and the large intestines. The ENS is formed from the myenteric plexus, and the submucosal plexus, and consists of a mesh-like system of neurons that governs the functions of the gastrointestinal tract, including motility and secretion, and is often referred to as the "second brain"

The human gastrointestinal tract consists of the esophagus, stomach, and intestines, and is divided into the upper and lower gastrointestinal tracts. The GI tract includes all structures between the mouth and the anus, forming a continuous...

Appendix (anatomy) : appendices or appendixes; also vermiform appendix; cecal (or caecal, caecal) appendix; vermiform appendix; or vermiform process) is a finger-like, blind-ended tube connected to the cecum. The term "vermiform" comes from Latin The appendix (pl. is a pouch-like structure of the large intestine, located at the junction of the small and the large intestines

Sundae (sausage) 데], sometimes anglicized as soondae) is a type of blood sausage in Korean cuisine. Traditional sundae, cow or pig intestines stuffed with seonji (blood), minced meats, rice Sundae (Korean: 쏠; pronounced [sun. 'blood intestines']). 쏠 쏠 /səŋgi duha/, a Manchu loan (lit. It is a popular street food in both North and South Korea, generally made by steaming cow or pig's intestines stuffed with various ingredients 057f00e194

The cecum is a pouch-like structure of the large intestine, located at the junction of the small and the large intestines. The term "vermiform" comes from Latin and means "worm-shaped". Since the early 2000s, extensive work has been conducted regarding potential functions of the appendix, however its status as a vestigial organ persists. As an example, the appendix may among other functions, serve as a reservoir for beneficial gut bacteria. 057f00e194 == Physiology == 057f00e194 When the brain perceives a stressful or emotionally significant situation, the sympathetic nervous system activates the fight-or-flight response, prompting the adrenal glands to release adrenaline and cortisol into the bloodstream. These hormones increase heart rate and redirect blood away from the digestive system toward the muscles and heart, causing the blood vessels surrounding the stomach and intestines to constrict. The resulting reduction in blood flow to the gastrointestinal tract, combined with irregular contractions of the gut muscles as normal peristalsis is disrupted, produces the characteristic fluttering sensation. 057f00e194 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... 057f00e194

Human digestive system The process of digestion has three stages: the cephalic phase, the gastric phase, and the intestinal phase. There are also digestive cells called enterocytes lining the intestines (the majority being in the small intestine). They are unusual The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder). Digestion involves the breakdown of food into smaller and smaller components, until they can be absorbed and assimilated into the body. chylomicrons are produced 057f00e194

== Structure... == 057f00e194 Most cases are due to the surgical removal of a large portion of the small intestine. This is most often required due to Crohn's disease in adults and necrotising enterocolitis in young children. 057f00e194

Short bowel syndrome drain the intestines respectively, leading to disruption of blood supply to the intestines and ischemia. Other symptoms may include bloating, heartburn, feeling tired, lactose intolerance, and foul-smelling stool. Complications can include anemia and kidney stones. The primary symptom is diarrhea, which can result in dehydration, malnutrition, and weight loss. Volvulus, a twisting of the small intestine often Short bowel syndrome (SBS, or simply short gut) is a rare malabsorption disorder caused by a lack of functional small intestine 057f00e194

Gastrointestinal tract Pig and calf intestines are eaten, and pig intestines are used as sausage casings. Food taken in through the mouth is digested to extract nutrients and absorb energy, and the waste expelled at the anus as feces. The GI tract contains all the major organs of the digestive system, in humans and other animals, including the esophagus, stomach, and intestines. Calf intestines supply calf-intestinal The gastrointestinal tract (also called the GI tract, digestive tract, and the alimentary canal) is the tract or passageway of the digestive system that leads from the mouth to the anus. from the intestines of milk-fed calves. The tract is one of the largest of the body's systems. Gastrointestinal is an adjective meaning of or pertaining to the stomach and intestines 057f00e194

Ileostomies are necessary where injury or a surgical response to disease has meant the large intestine cannot safely process waste, typically because the colon and rectum have been partially or wholly removed. 057f00e194

Butterflies in the stomach This is as a result of the release of adrenaline and norepinephrine in the fight-or-flight response, which causes increased heart rate and blood pressure, consequently sending more blood to the muscles. muscles and heart, causing the blood vessels surrounding the stomach and intestines to constrict. The resulting reduction in blood flow to the gastrointestinal Butterflies in the stomach is the physical sensation in humans of a "fluttery" feeling in the stomach, caused by a reduction of blood flow to the organ 057f00e194

Intestine transplantation dates back to 1959, when a team of surgeons at the University of Minnesota led by Richard C. Lillehei reported successful transplantation of the small intestine in dogs. Five years later in 1964, Ralph Deterling in Boston attempted the first human intestinal transplant, albeit unsuccessfully. For the next two decades, attempts at transplanting the small intestine in humans were met with universal failure, and patients died of technical complications... 057f00e194 Most animals have a "through-gut" or complete digestive tract. Exceptions are more primitive ones: sponges have small pores (ostia) throughout their body for digestion and a larger dorsal pore (osculum) for excretion, comb jellies have both a ventral mouth and dorsal anal pores, while cnidarians and acoels have a single pore for both digestion and excretion. 057f00e194 The enteric nervous system is capable of operating independently of the brain and spinal cord, but is thought to rely on innervation from the vagus nerve and prevertebral ganglia in healthy subjects. However, studies have shown that the system is operable with a severed

vagus nerve. The neurons of the enteric nervous system control the motor functions of the system, in addition to the secretion of gastrointestinal enzymes. These neurons communicate through many neurotransmitters similar to the central nervous system (CNS), including acetylcholine, dopamine, and serotonin. The large presence of serotonin and dopamine in the intestines are key areas of research for neurogastroenterology. 057f00e194 The sundae sausage dates back to the Goryeo period (918-1392), when wild boars, prominent across the Korean Peninsula, were used in the dish. Recipes for sundae are found in nineteenth century cookbooks including Gyuhaap chongseo and Siuijeonseo. The Siuijeonseo itself is where sundae is first attested in an early or Middle Korean form ꠘꠕꠐꠐ /sjuntɕi/ annotated as an abbreviation of ꠘꠕ ꠘꠕ /səŋgi duha/, a Manchu loan (lit. 'blood intestines'). 057f00e194 == Uses == 057f00e194

Ileostomy In a temporary or loop ileostomy, a loop of the ileum is surgically brought Ileostomy is a stoma (surgical opening) constructed by bringing the end or loop of small intestine (the ileum) out onto the surface of the skin, or the surgical procedure which creates this opening. Intestinal waste passes out of the ileostomy and is collected in an external ostomy system which is placed next to the opening. Ileostomies are usually placed above the groin on the right hand side of the abdomen. further surgery, such as an anastomosis to rejoin the small and large intestines 057f00e194

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