

The Human Digestive System

Aqsa Neil*

Department of Gastroenterology, University of Illinois, Chicago, United States

Description

The first stage (cephalic phase of digestion) begins with gastric secretions in response to the sight and odor of food. This stage includes the mechanical breakdown of food by chewing, and therefore the chemical breakdown by digestive enzymes that happen within the mouth. Saliva comprises digestive enzymes called amylase, and lingual lipase, secreted by the salivary glands and serous glands on the tongue. The enzymes start to interrupt down the food within the mouth. Eating, in which the food is mixed with saliva, initiates the mechanical process of digestion. This produces a bolus which can be swallowed down the oesophagus to enter the stomach

Digestive diseases

Diseases related to alimentary canal or alimentary canals are called Digestive Diseases. Conditions may range from mild to severe. Digestive diseases are diagnosed by colonoscopy, upper GI endoscopy endoscopic retrograde, endoscopic ultrasound, Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreatography (ERCP). Digestive diseases are often associated with the subsequent symptoms Bleeding, Bloating, constipation, diarrhea, heartburn, weight gain or loss, incontinence, Pain within the belly, Nausea and Vomiting, swallowing problems etc. Some of the digestive sicknesses are gallstones, cholecystitis and cholangitis. Intestinal problems like polyps and cancer, infections, celiac disease, colitis, diverticulitis, intestinal ischemia, Crohn disease. The next stage of digestion then starts in the stomach with the gastric phase of digestion. In this phase the food is further broken down by mixing with gastric acid until it passes into the duodenum (primary part of the tiny intestine). The third stage begins within the duodenum with the intestinal phase dyslipidemia, Type 2 Diabetes

Mellitus (T2DM), and hypertension. Patient's enzymes produced by the pancreas. Digestion is helped by the chewing of food administered by the muscles of mastication, the tongue, and therefore the teeth, and also by the contractions of peristalsis, and segmentation. Gastric acid, and therefore the production of mucus within the stomach, are essential for the continuation of digestion. There are several organs and other components involved within the digestion of food. The organs stated to the accessory digestive organs are liver, gall bladder and pancreas. Other components contain the mouth, salivary glands, tongue, teeth and epiglottis.

The main salivary glands

Three pairs of main salivary glands are there in between 800 and 1,000 minor salivary glands, all of which mostly serve the digestive process, and also play a central character within the maintenance of dental fitness and general mouth lubrication, without which speech would be unmanageable. The leading glands are all exocrine glands, secreting via ducts. All of these glands dismiss in the mouth. The largest of those are the parotid glands and their secretion is mainly serous.

Conclusion

Digestion is a method of catabolism, in which large food particles are broken down into small molecules and it helps the body to absorb and use for energy, growth, and repair. Digestion occurs when food transfers through the GI tract. The digestive procedure is controlled by both hormones and nerves. So digestion plays a vital role in our body.

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*Address for correspondence: Aqsa Neil, Department of Gastroenterology, University of Illinois, Chicago, United States, Email: Nguyen@gmail.com

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