

BI 121 Lecture 7

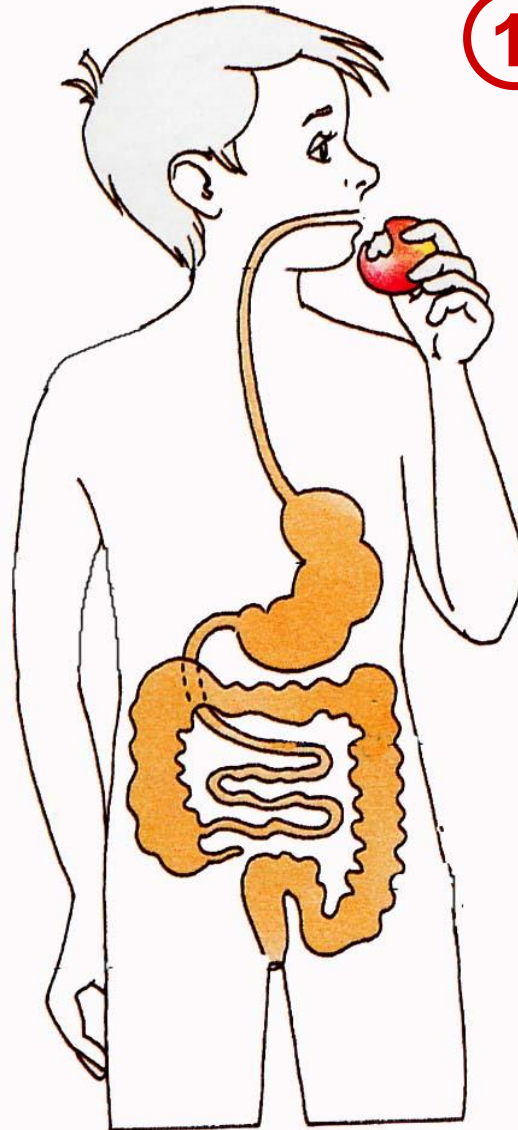


...Put Lab Notebook in box based on your lab time. Thanks!!



- I. Announcements Exam I one week from today, Oct 24th! Summary & Review, Sunday Oct 22nd, 6-7:30 pm, here! Q?
- II. Gastrointestinal Physiology DC Module 3 pp 17-23, LS ch 15+
 - A. GI = Donut? GI secretions: What? Where? Why? LS p 438
 - B. How is the gut controlled?
 - C. Organ-by-organ review A&P LS tab 15-1 pp 440-1 +...
 - D. Zymogen? = Inactive precursor LS fig 15-9 p 452...
 - E. Accessory organs? Pancreas, Liver, Recycling! pp 457-63
 - F. Small intestine? Ulcers? LS fig 15-20,15-22 pp 467-8
<http://www.cdc.gov/ulcer> *Beyond the Basics* LS p 456
 - G. Large intestine? LS fig 15-24 pp 472-4
- III. Cardiovascular System DC Mod 4, LS ch 9, Torstar, G&H+...
 - A. Circulatory vs. Cardiovascular (CV)? CV vs. Lymphatic
CV Pulmonary & Systemic circuits DC pp23-31+LS p229+
DC fig 4-1 p 24, LS fig 9-2b p 231
 - B. Arteries, capillaries, veins, varicosities? G&H, Torstar, DC
 - C. ♥ layers, box, chambers, valves, inlets, outlets
LS fig 9-4 p 233, fig 9-2a p 231; DC pp 23-6
 - D. Normal vs. abnormal blood flow thru ♥ & CVS LS, Fox+...

Digestion Steps



① Ingestion

② Mechanical Digestion

③ Chemical Digestion

④ Peristalsis

⑤ Absorption

⑥ Storage

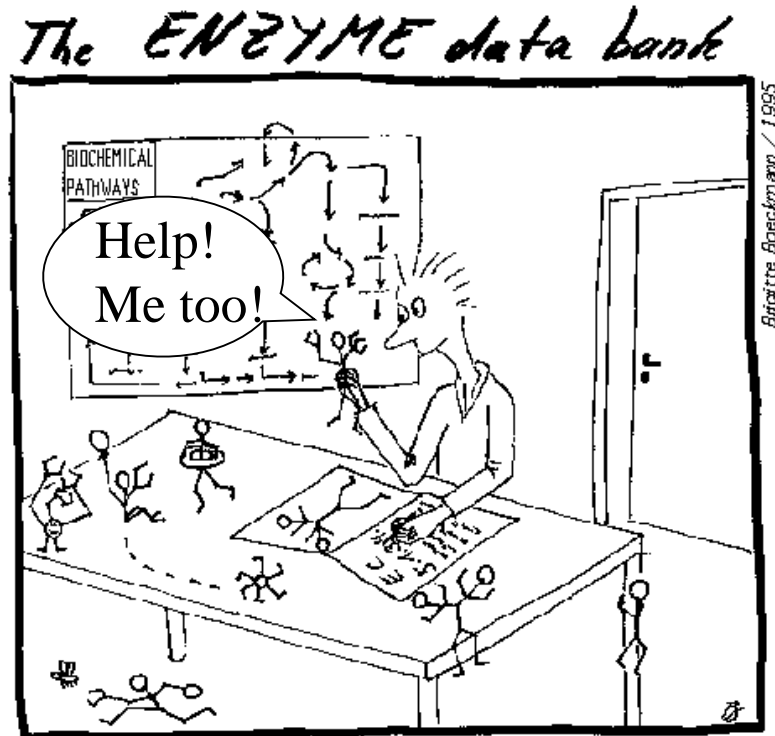
⑦ Defecation

Hydrolysis of Energy Nutrients

Hi gang!!
You need me
for digestion!!



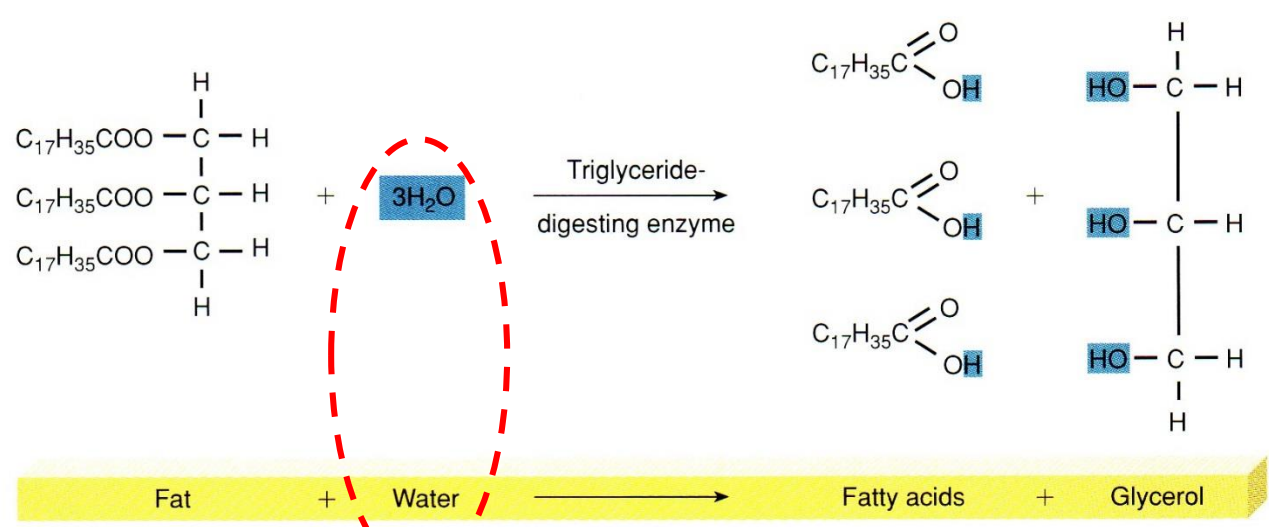
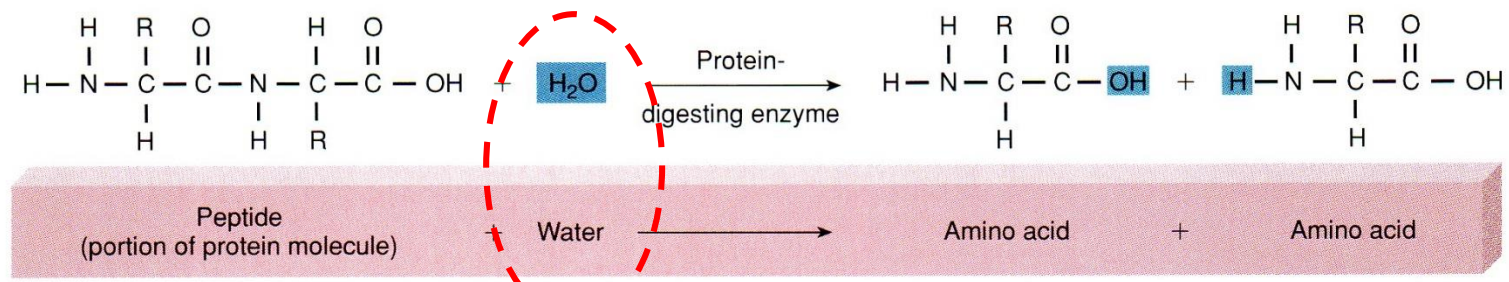
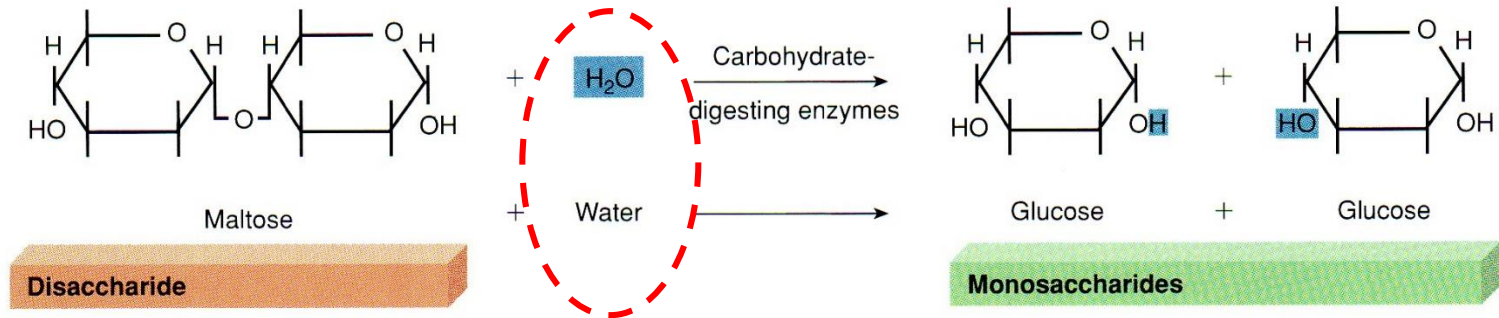
+



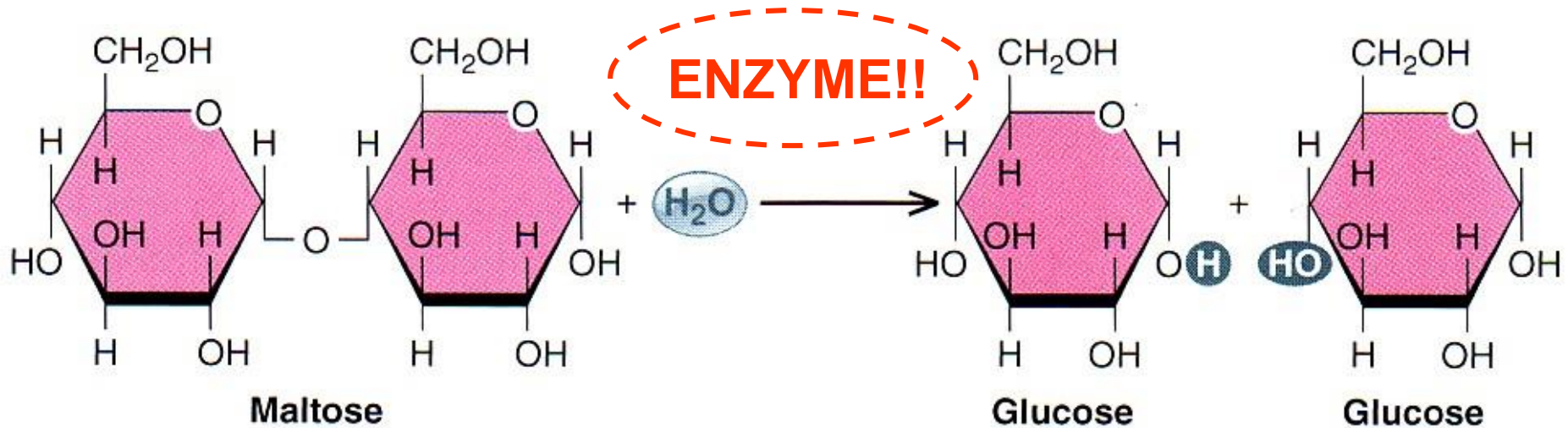
H₂O

+

Enzyme



What's missing?

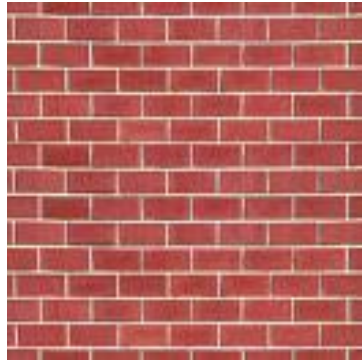


● **FIGURE 15-1** An example of hydrolysis. In this example, the disaccharide maltose (the intermediate breakdown product of polysaccharides) is broken down into two glucose molecules by the addition of H₂O at the bond site.

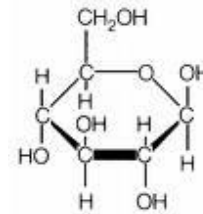
Polymer to Monomer (Many to One)



...Central-linking theme!!

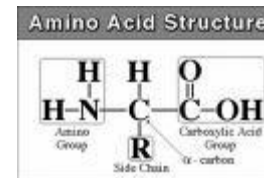


Carbohydrate

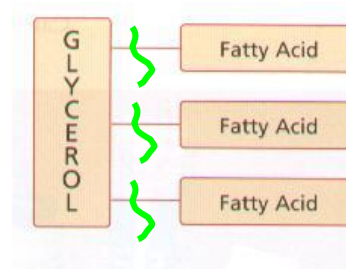
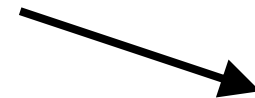


Glucose

Protein
+
Fat

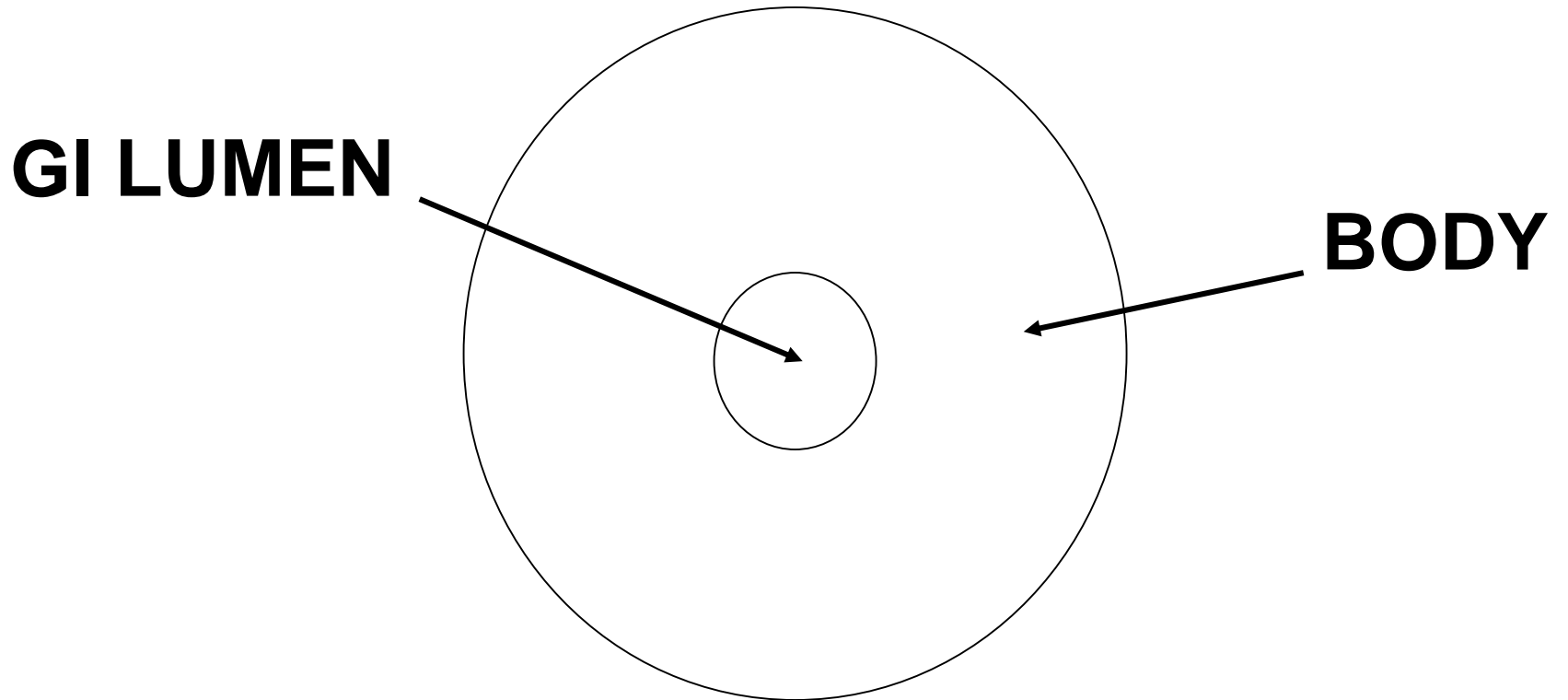


Amino Acids



Fatty Acids
+
Glycerol

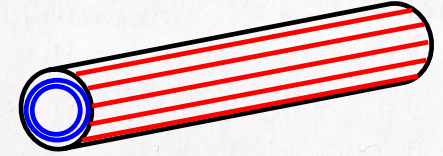
GI-DONUT ANALOGY



Common Control Mechanisms

- 1. Local (autoregulation)**
- 2. Nervous (rapidly-acting)**
- 3. Hormonal (slower-acting/
reinforcing)**

Longitudinal → Shortens L



Circular → ↓d or Width

Body wall

Serosa

Submucosa

Duct of large accessory digestive gland (i.e., liver or pancreas) emptying into digestive-tract lumen

Outer longitudinal muscle

Inner circular muscle

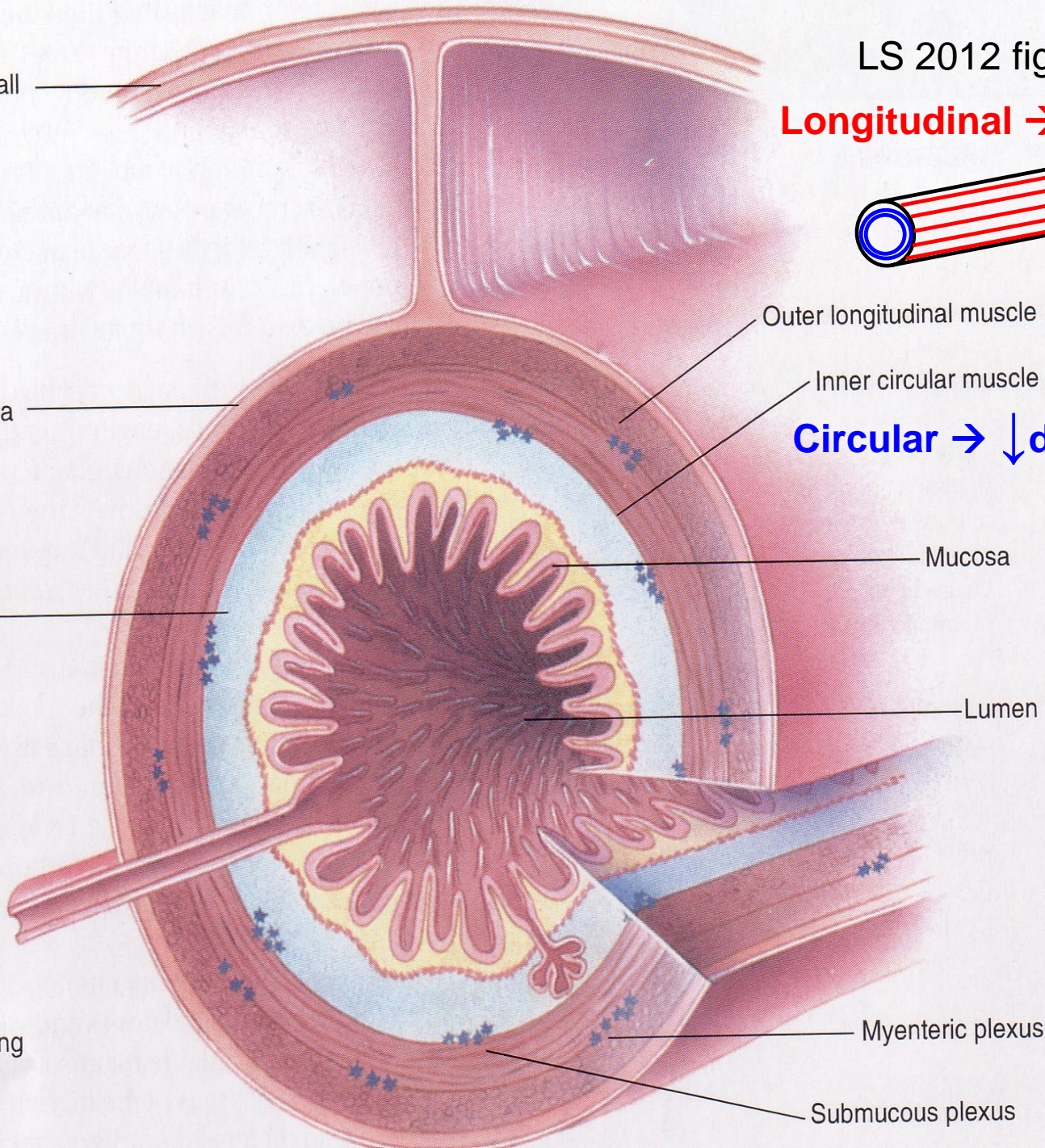
Muscularis externa

Mucosa

Lumen

Myenteric plexus

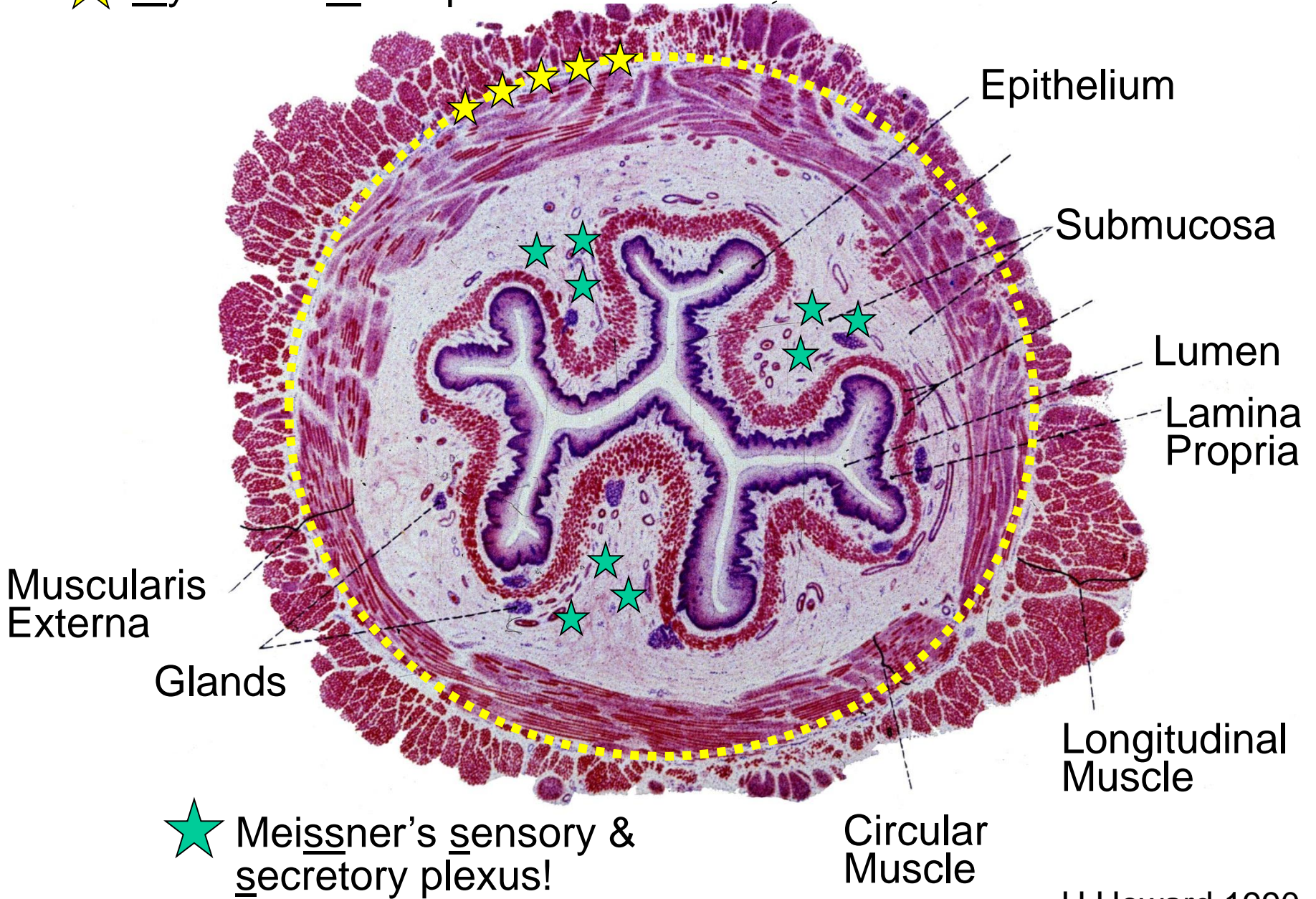
Submucous plexus



★ Myenteric motor plexus!

Serosa

cf: G&H fig 62-2



Epithelium

Submucosa

Lumen

Lamina Propria

Muscularis Externa

Glands

Longitudinal Muscle

Circular Muscle

★ Meissner's sensery & secretory plexus!

H Howard 1990

Gut Secretions

Secretion

Release Site

1. Mucus

into GI Lumen

2. Enzymes

into GI Lumen

3. H₂O, acids, bases+

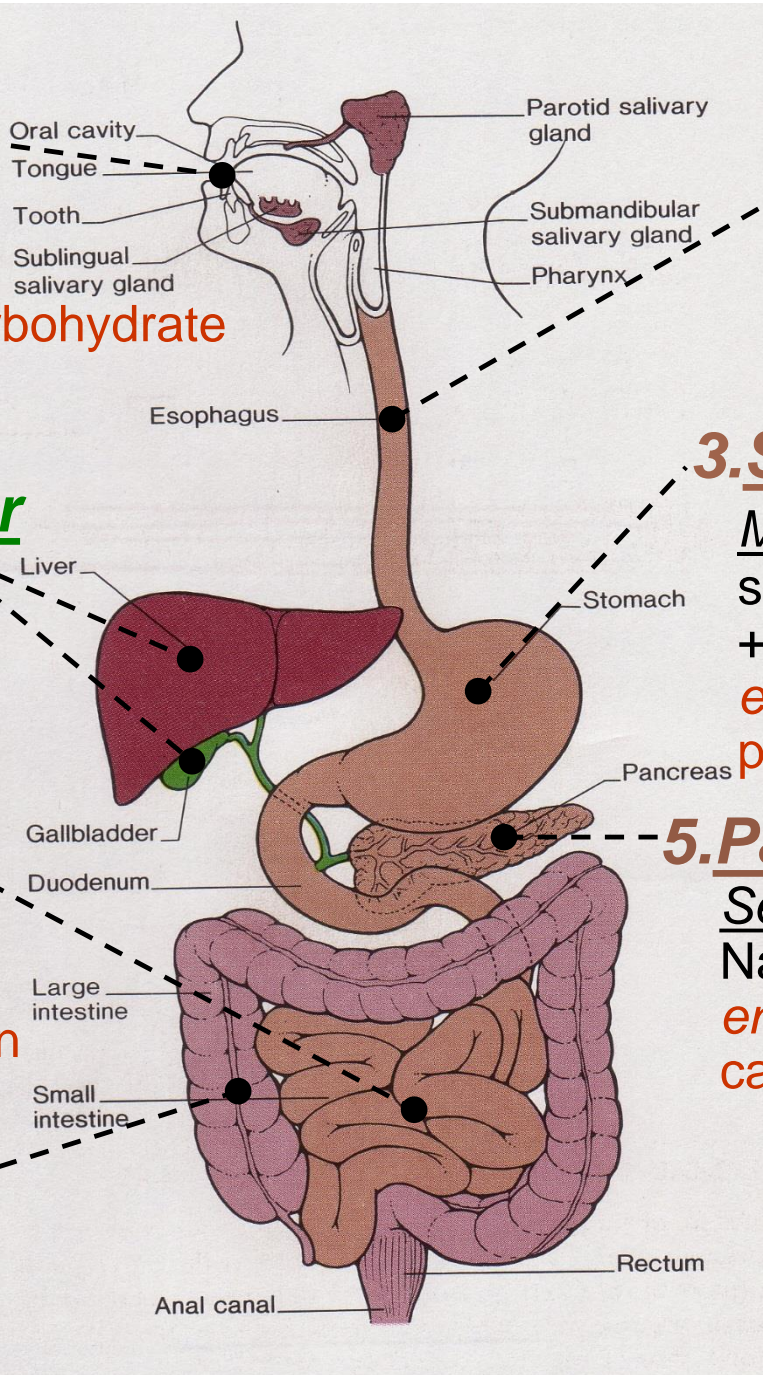
into GI Lumen

4. Hormones

into Blood

1. Mouth

Ingestion entry way
salivary gland secretion
mucus + enzymes
enzymatic digestion: carbohydrate
mastication = chewing
deglutition = swallowing



2. Esophagus

Rapid transit
peristalsis
secretion mucus

3. Stomach

Mixing peristalsis
secretion mucus + HCl
+ enzymes
enzymatic digestion:
protein + butter fat!

5. Pancreas

Secretion mucus +
 NaHCO_3 + enzymes
enzymatic digestion:
carbohydrate, fat, protein

4. Liver-Gall Bladder

Emulsification =
detergent action of bile
+ secretion

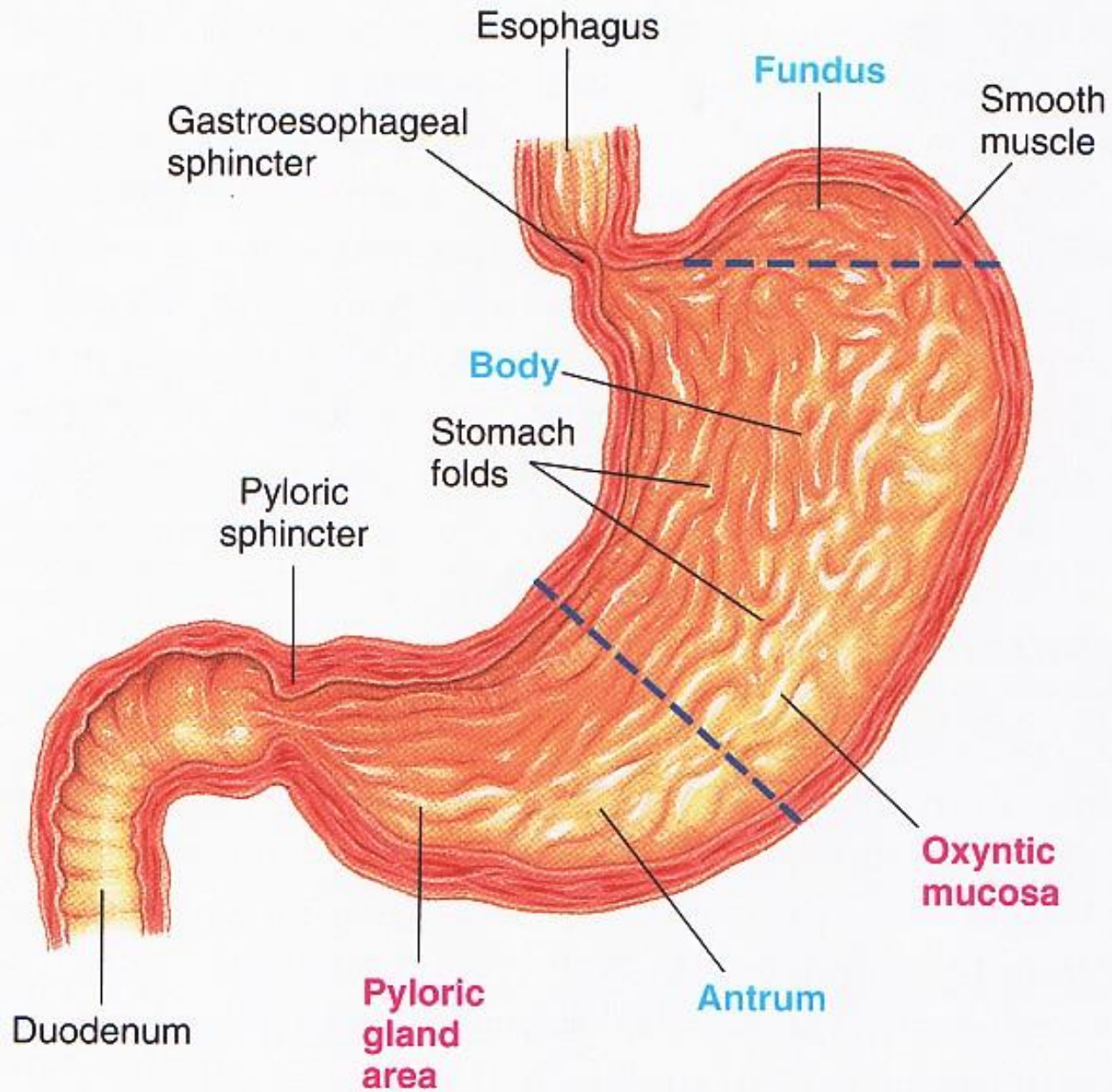
6. Small Intestine

Absorption
Secretion mucus
+ enzymes
enzymatic digestion:
carbohydrate, fat, protein
Peristalsis

7. Large Intestine

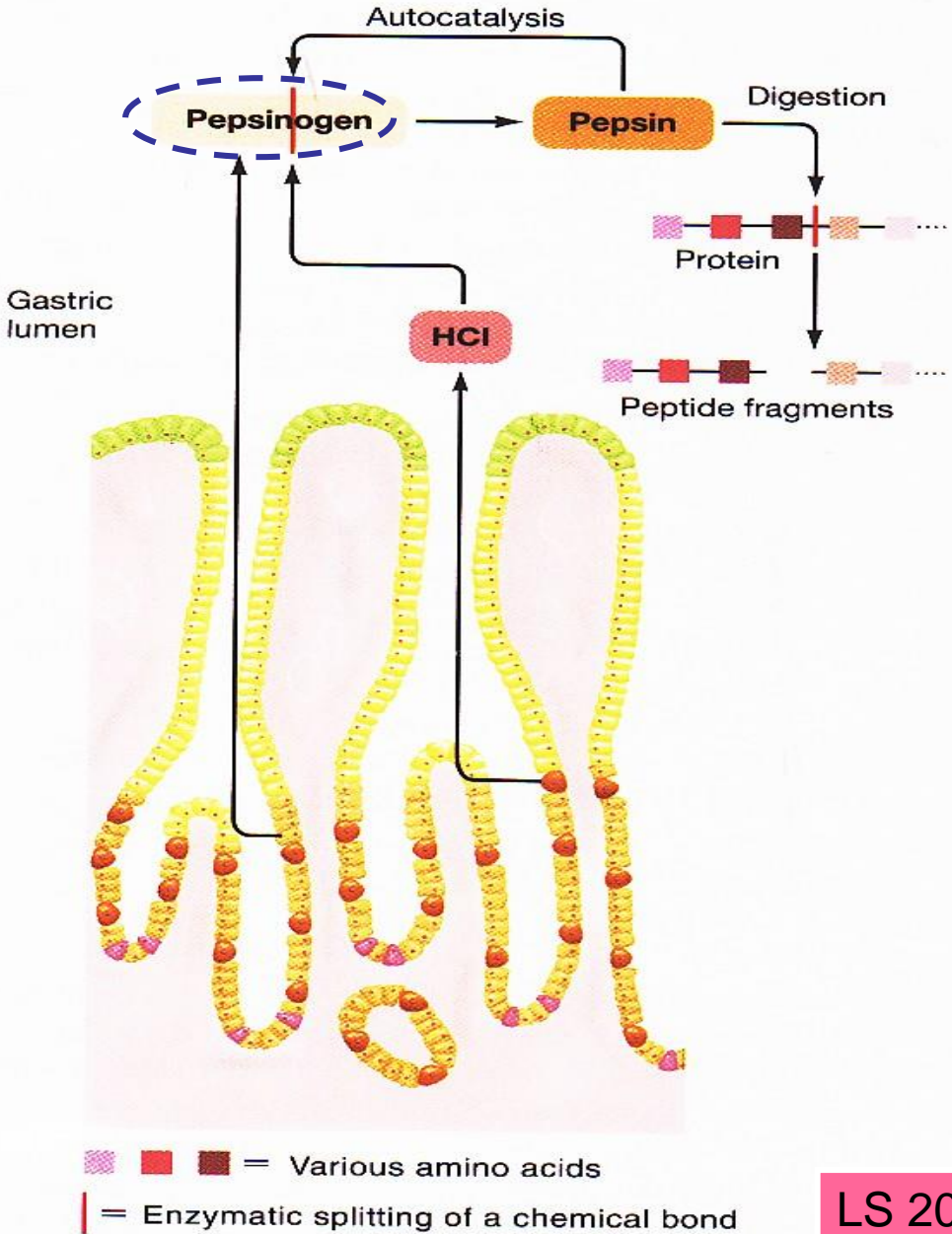
Dehydration
secretion + absorption
storage + peristalsis

Where does
enzymatic
digestion of
protein
begin?

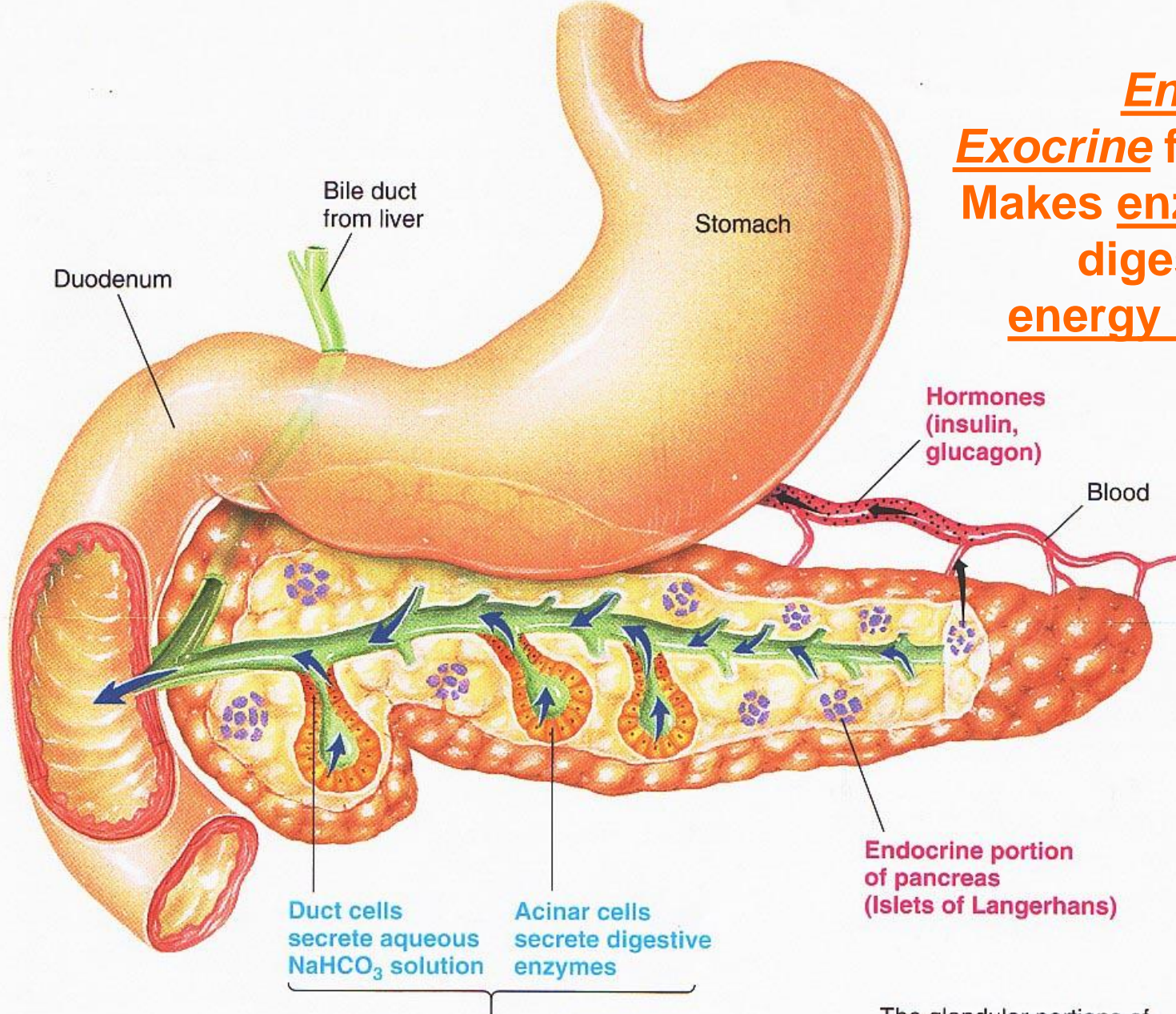


● **FIGURE 15-7**

Zymogen = an inactive precursor



Why is the
pancreas so
unique?



Endocrine + Exocrine functions; Makes enzymes for digesting all 3 energy nutrients!

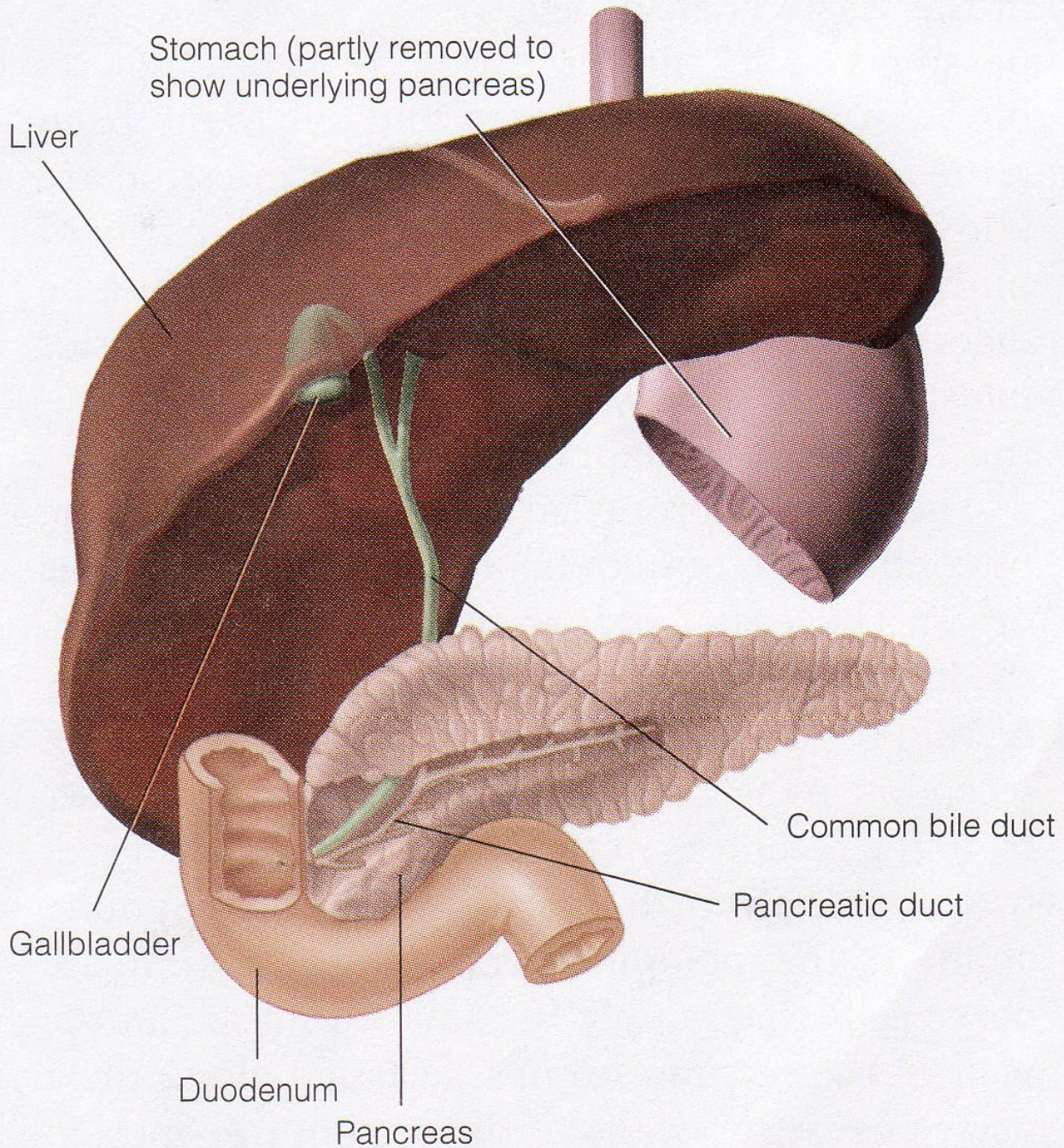
Duct cells secrete aqueous NaHCO_3 solution
 Acinar cells secrete digestive enzymes

Endocrine portion of pancreas (Islets of Langerhans)

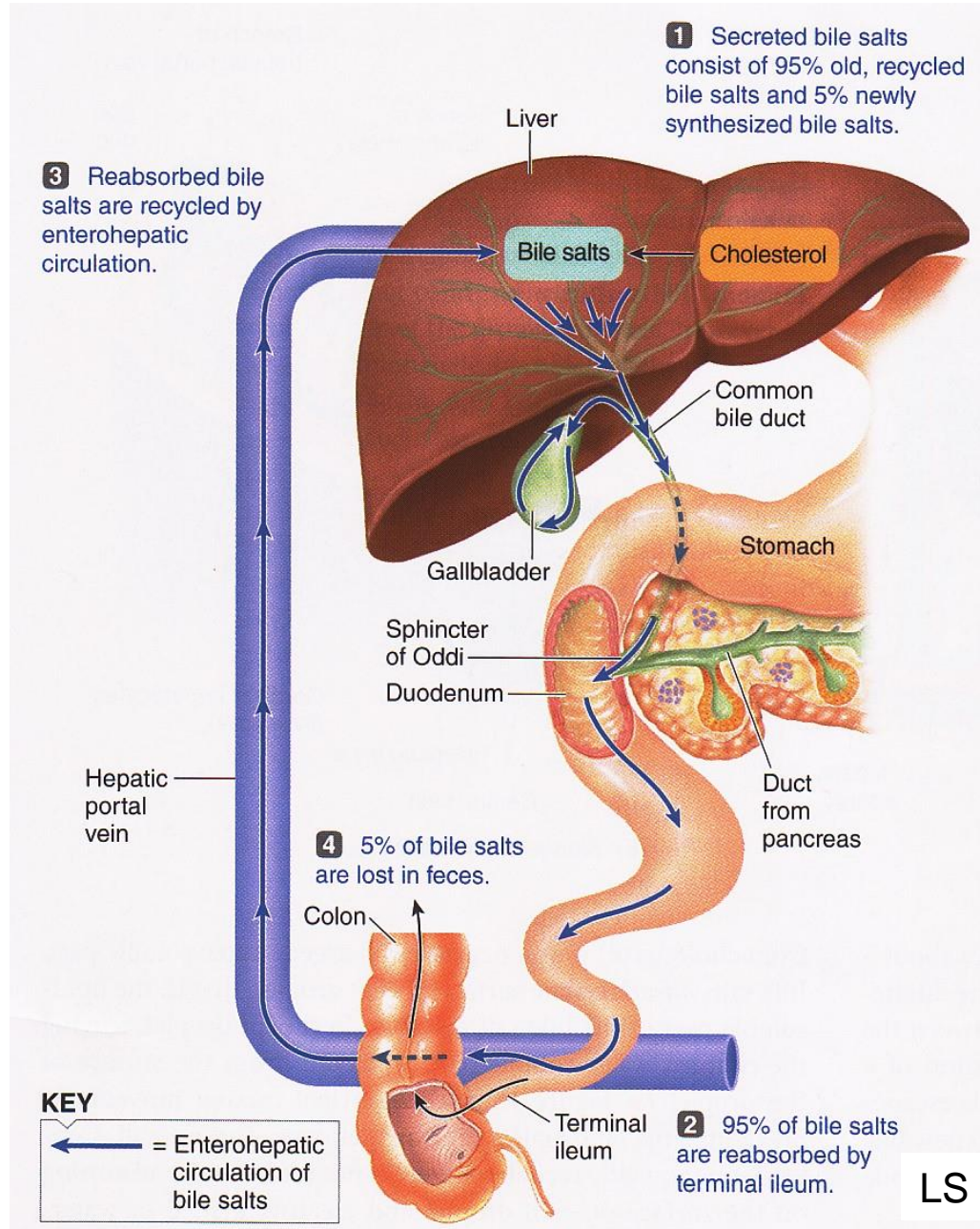
Exocrine portion of pancreas (Acinar and duct cells)

The glandular portions of the pancreas are grossly exaggerated.

**What are other
accessory organs
of digestion, that is,
off-shoots of the
primary tube?**

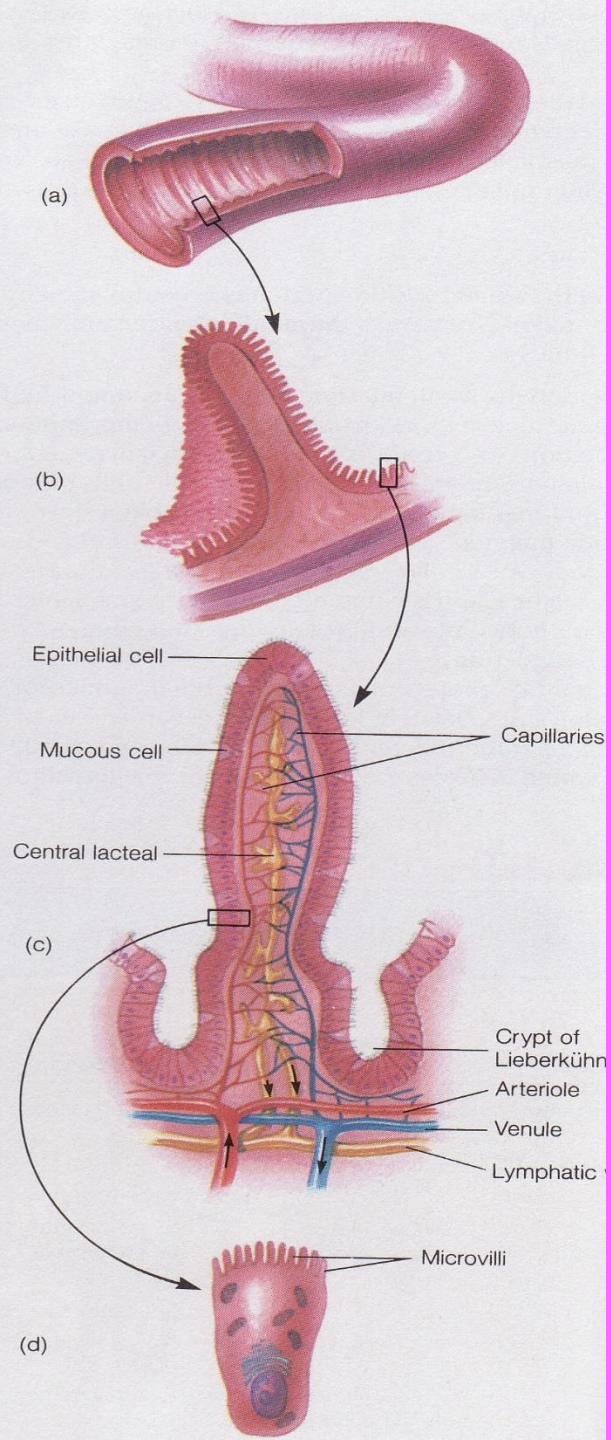


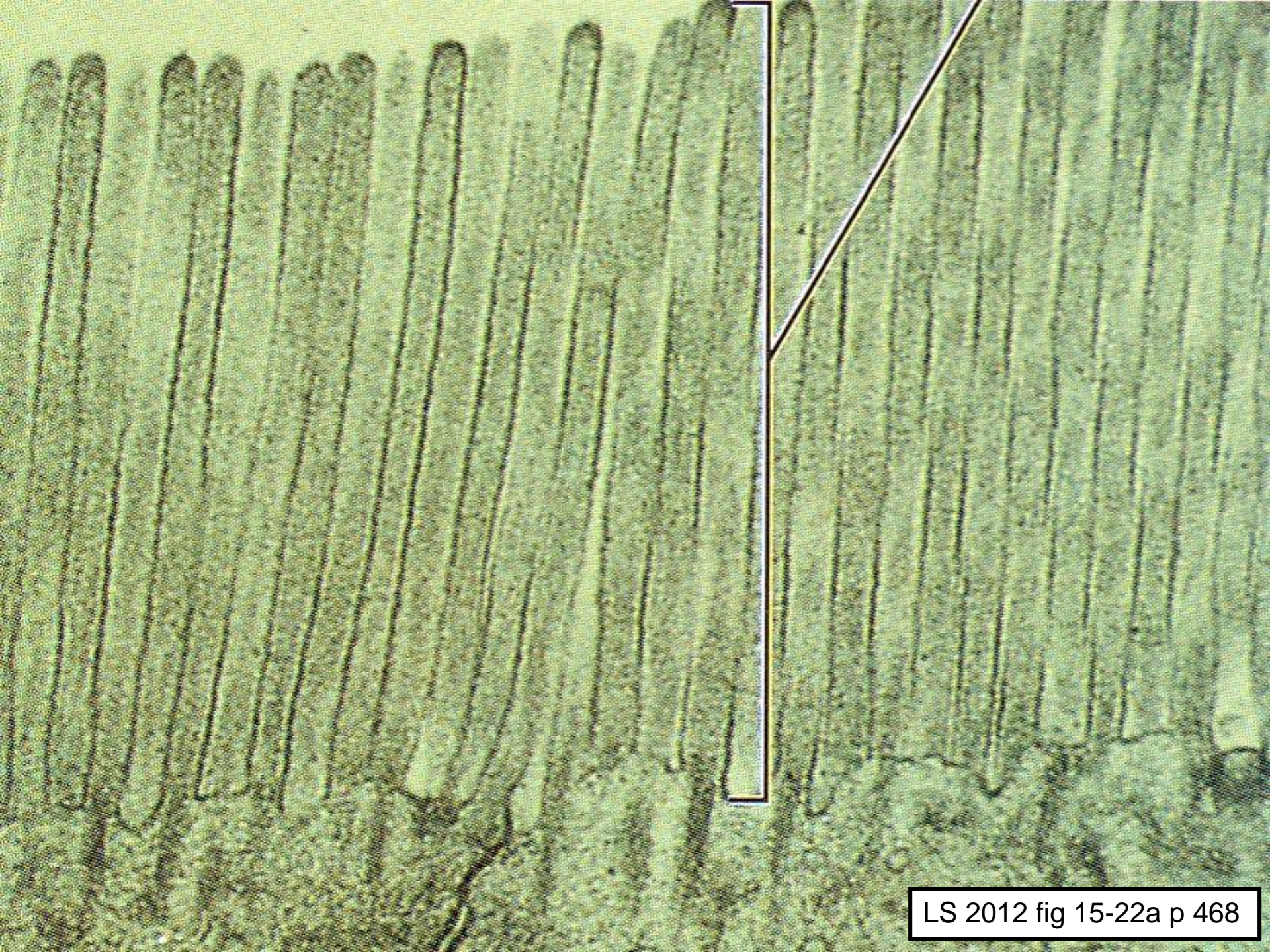
Liver: Amazing Recycling of Bile Salts!



What is the major
function of the
small intestine?

Absorption!!







<http://www.cdc.gov/ulcer/>



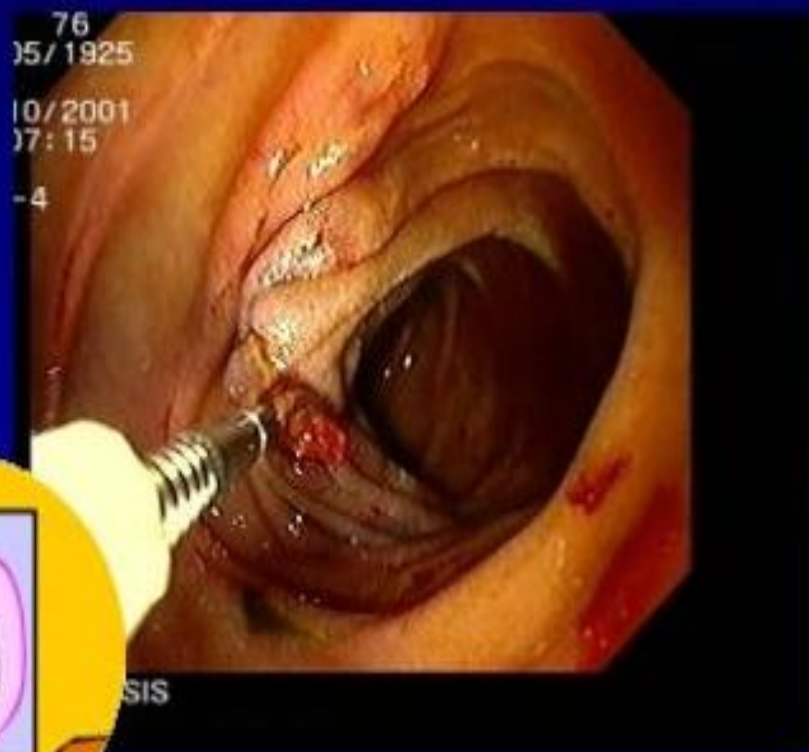
Ulcer Facts

- Most ulcers are caused by an infection, not spicy food, acid or stress.
- The most common ulcer symptom is burning pain in the stomach.
- Your doctor can test you for *H. pylori* infection.
- Antibiotics are the new cure for ulcers.
- Eliminating *H. pylori* infections with antibiotics means that your ulcer can be cured for good.

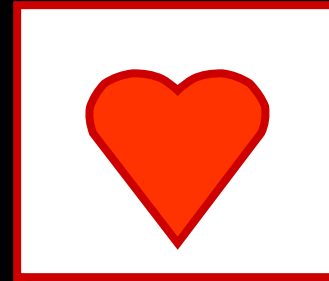
Clipping a Duodenal Ulcer

Peering through the pylorus into the duodenum, we see some blood and a vessel sticking out of the wall, just at the front edge of a small but deep ulcer.

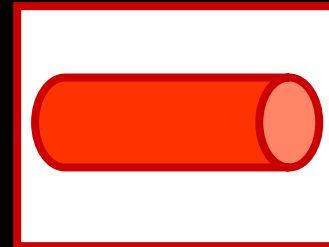
In the second photograph, a disposable metal clip is applied to the ulcer. The patient remained well and left hospital three days later.



Cardiovascular (CV) = Heart + Vessels + Blood!



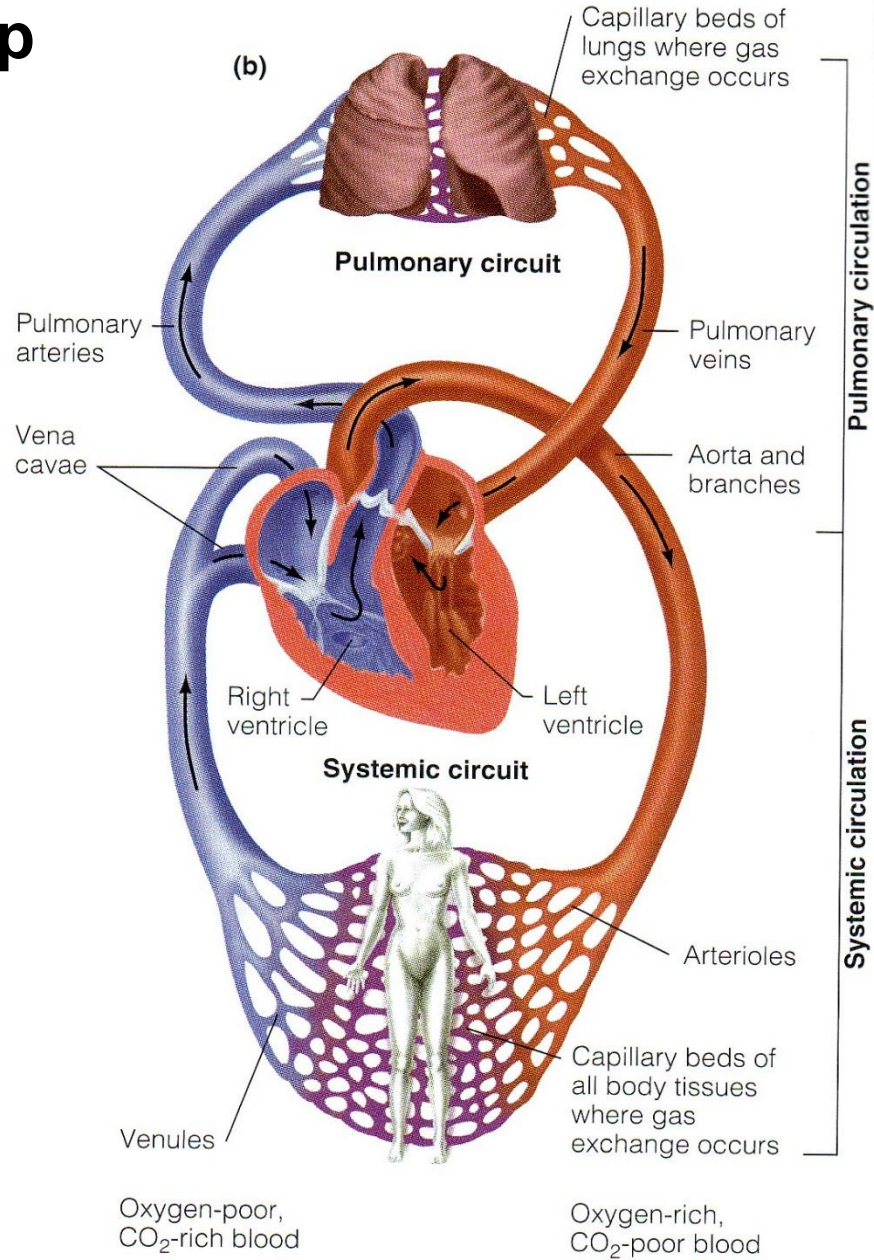
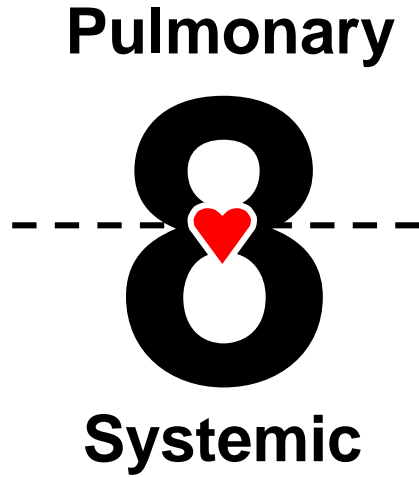
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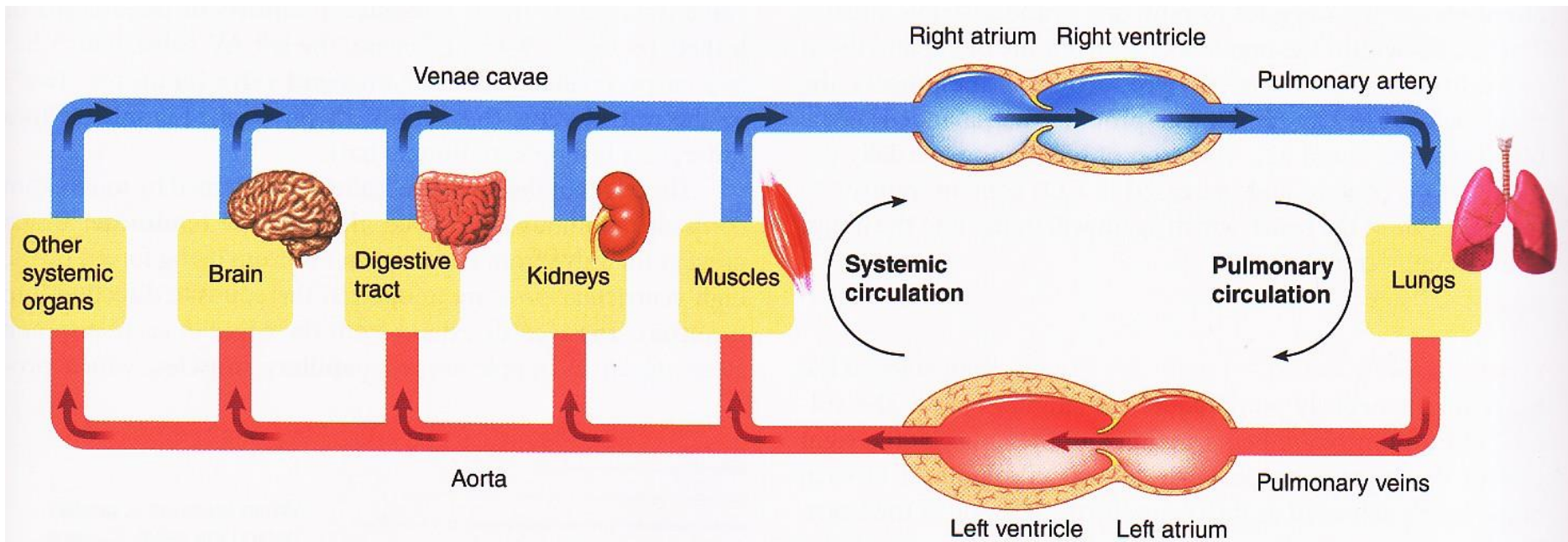
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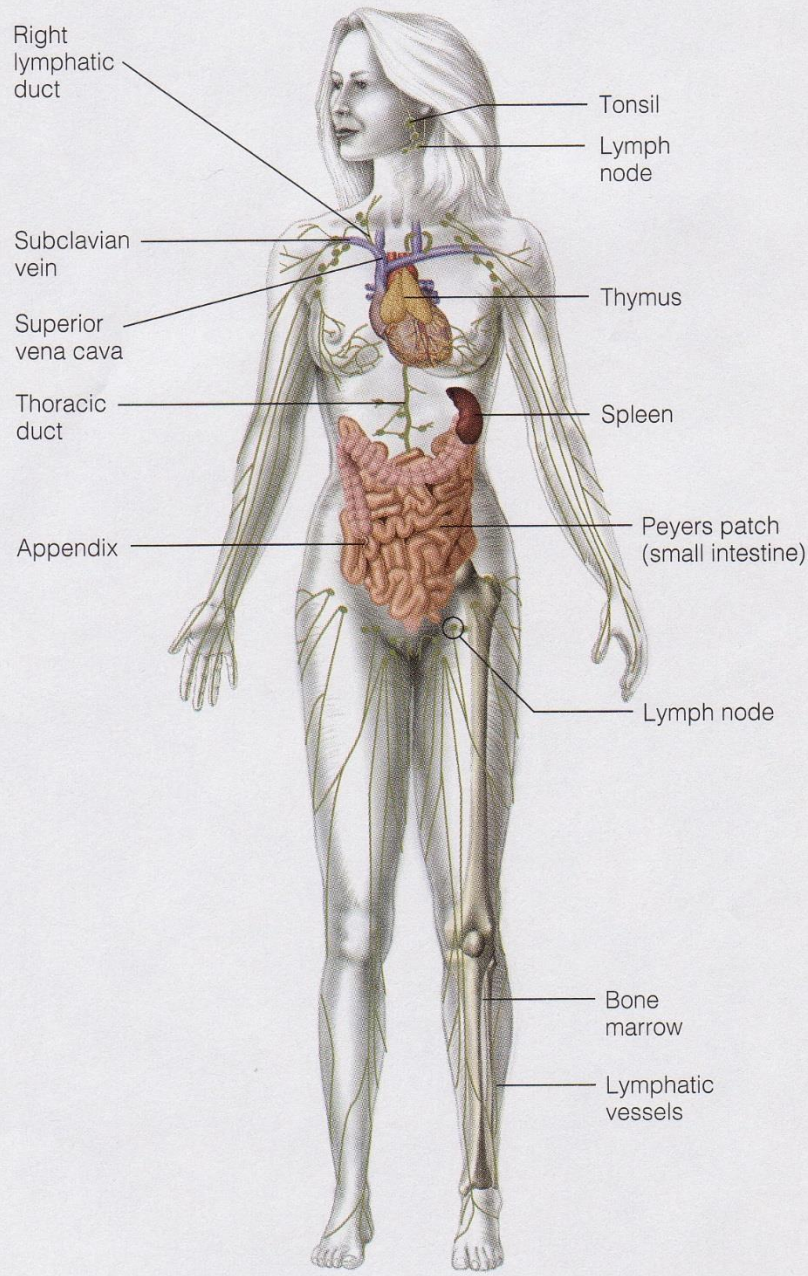


NB: Figure-8 loop



Dual Pump Action & Parallel Circulation



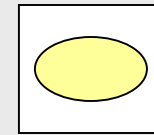


Lymphatic System

1. Lymph Nodes

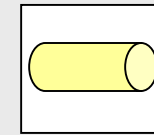
2. Vessels

3. Lymph

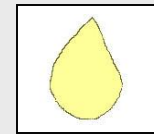


No pump!

+



+

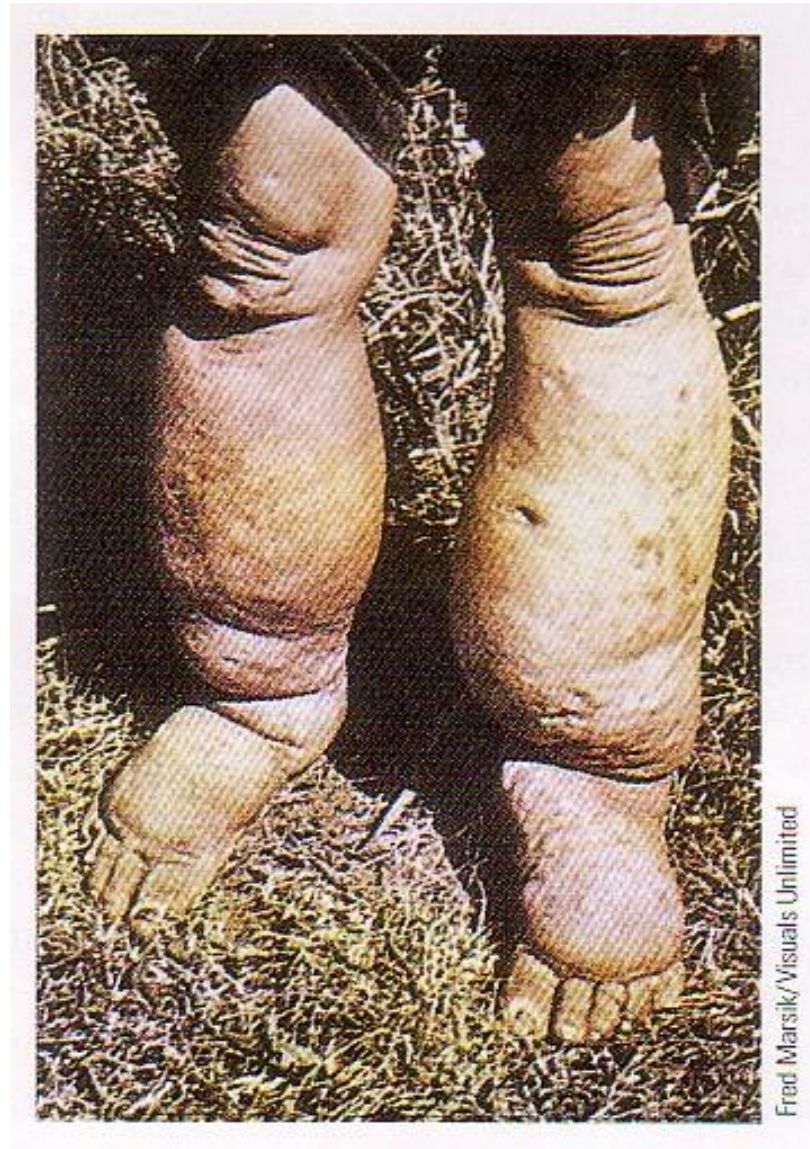


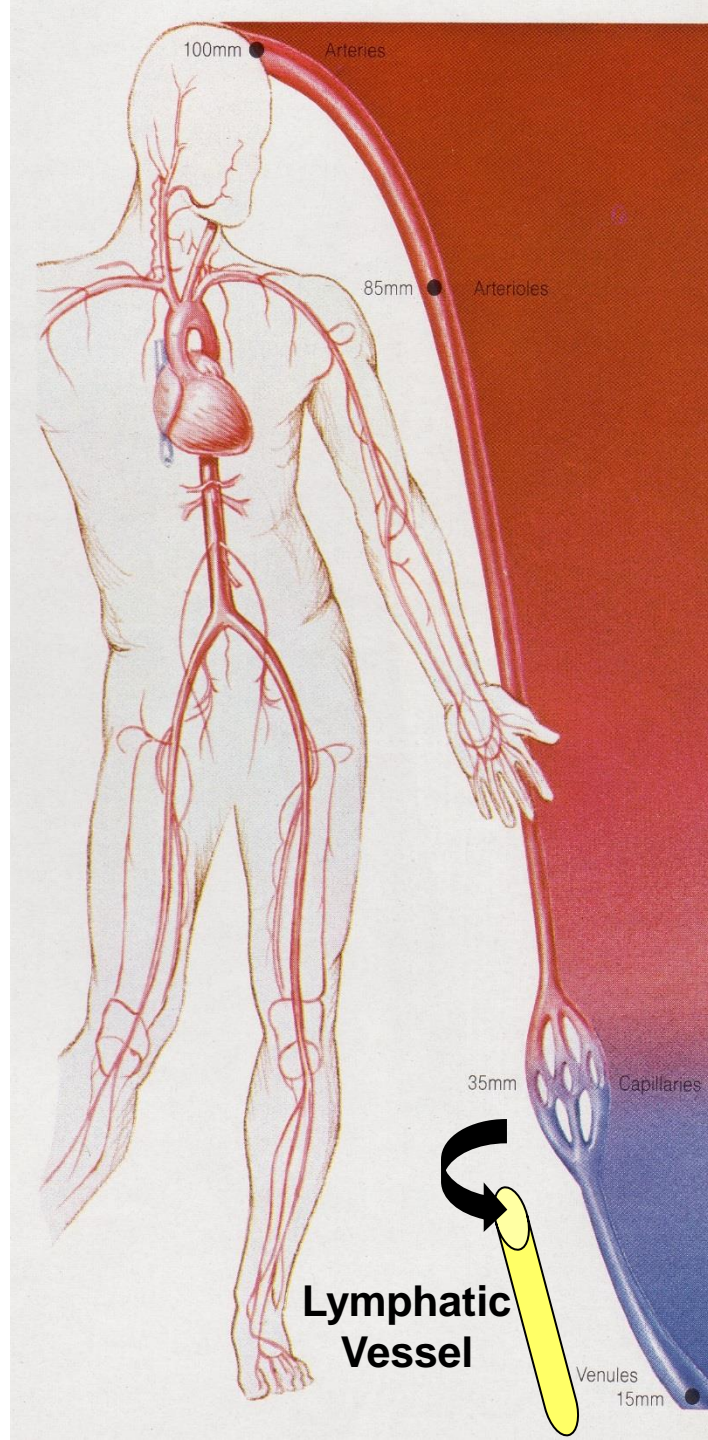
Lymphatic System

**Alternative System of
Circulation
or
Drainage System**

Lymph Vessels || Veins

Lymphatic System Blockage in Elephantiasis from Mosquito-borne Parasitic Filaria Worm

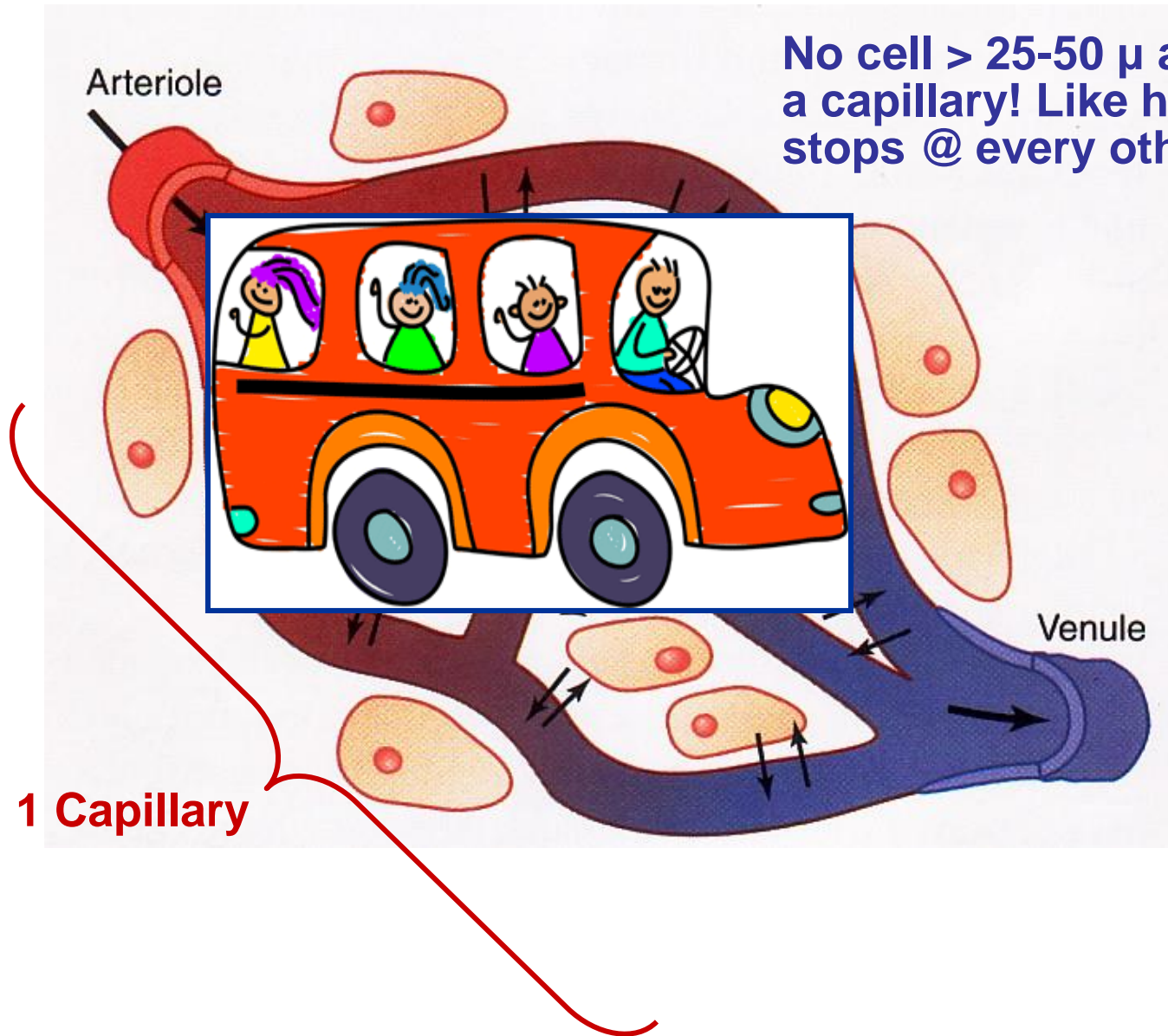




Lymphatics collect run-off & are parallel to venules/small veins!

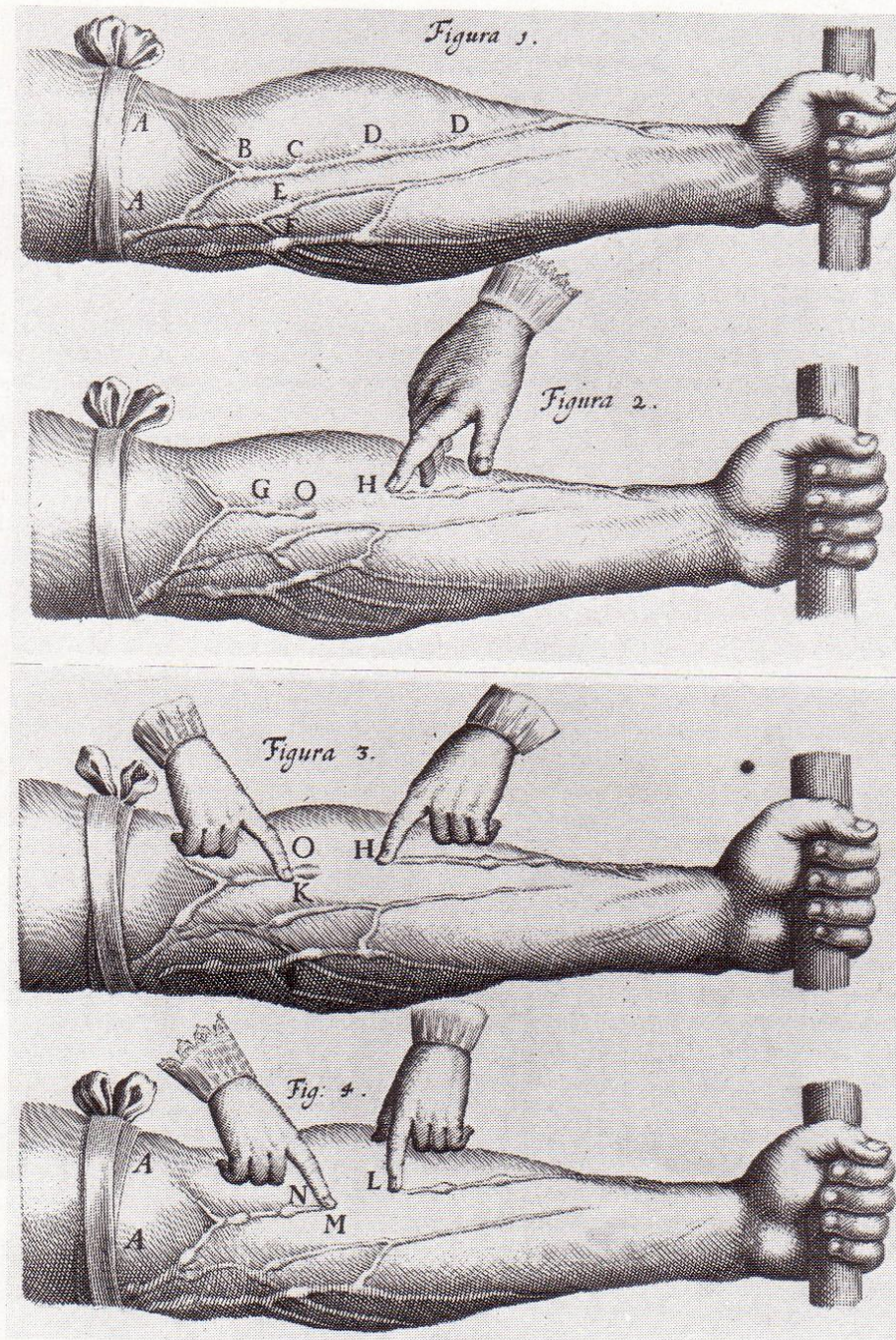


Microcirculation Exchange: 10 Billion Capillaries!

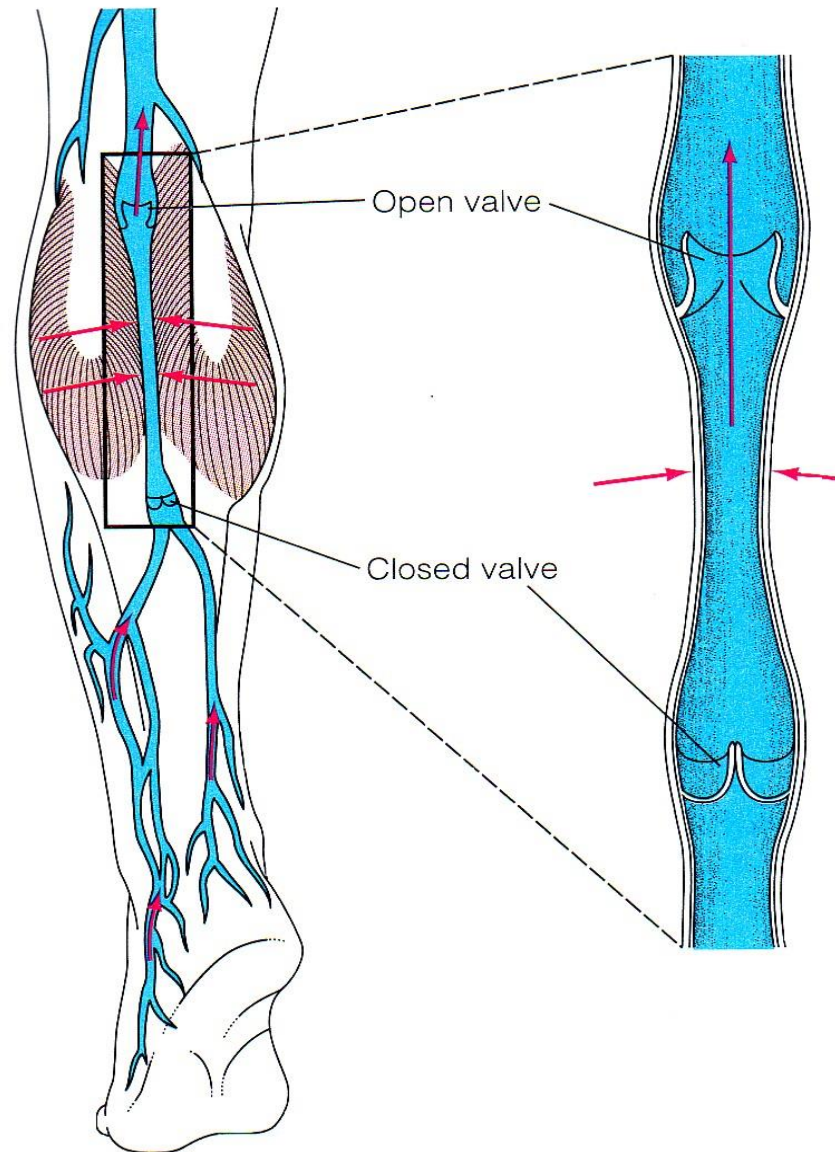


No cell > 25-50 μ away from a capillary! Like having bus stops @ every other block!

**Harvey
Experiments:
1-way system
of venous
valves!**



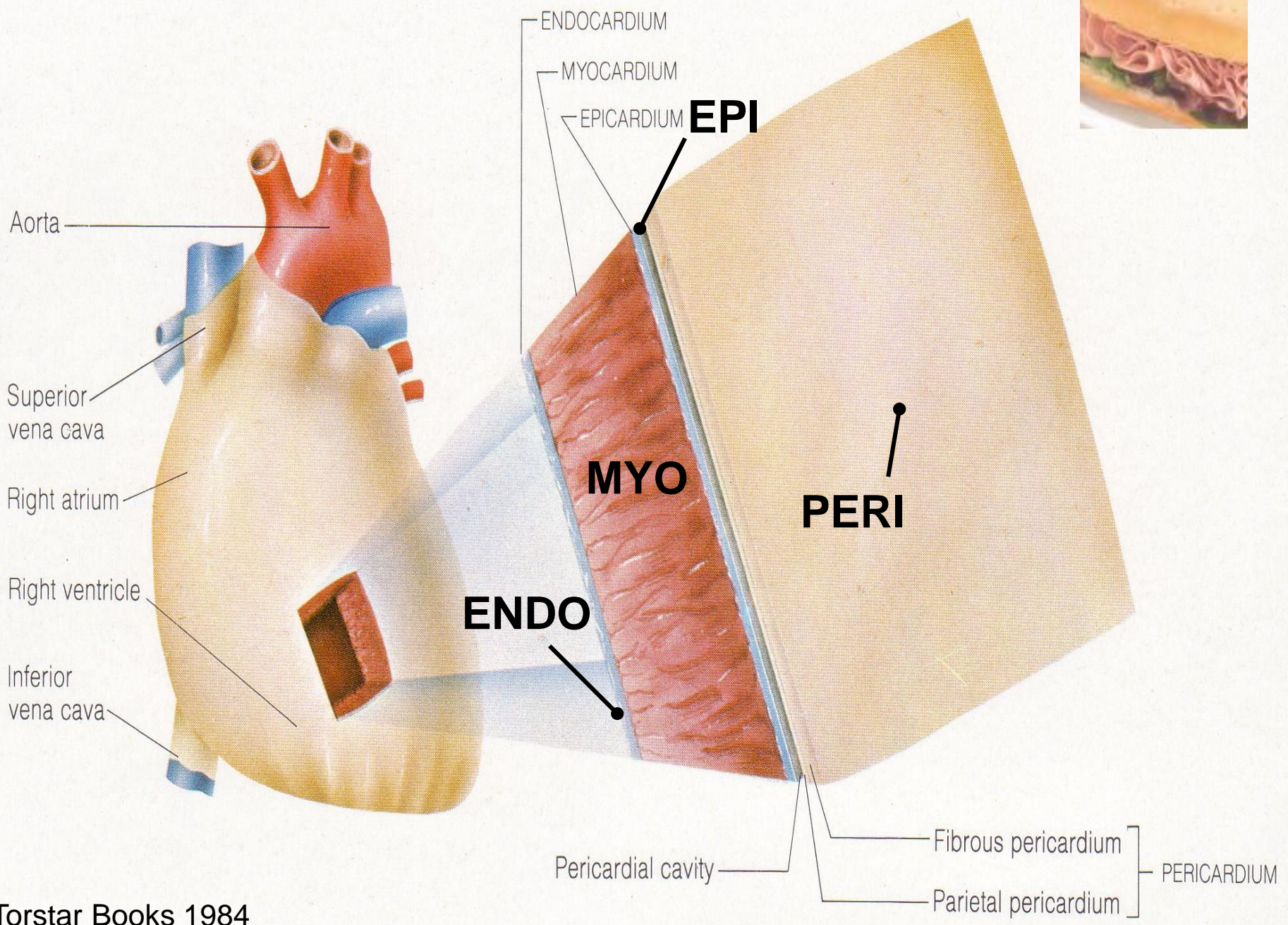
Skeletal Muscle Pump



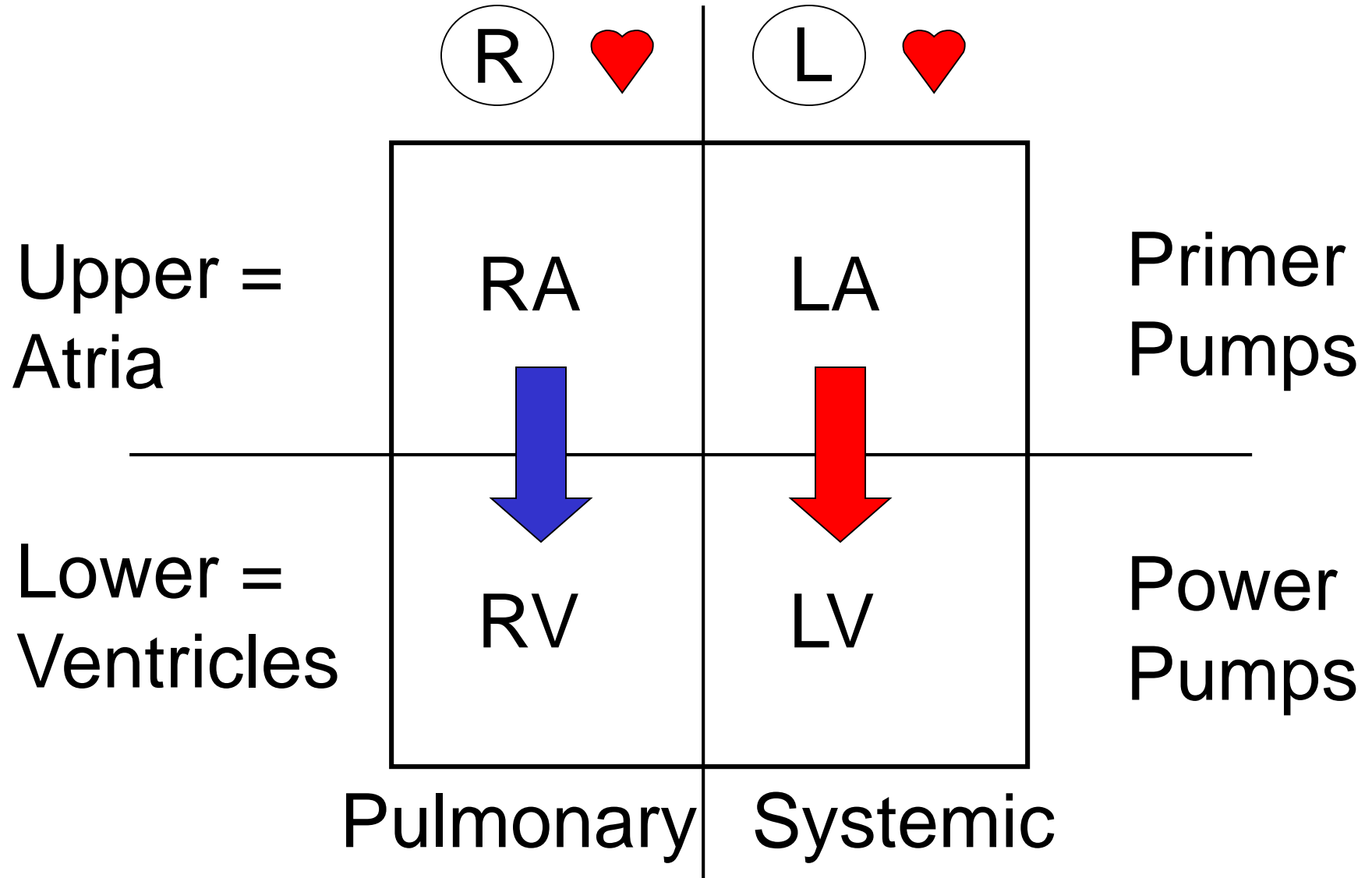


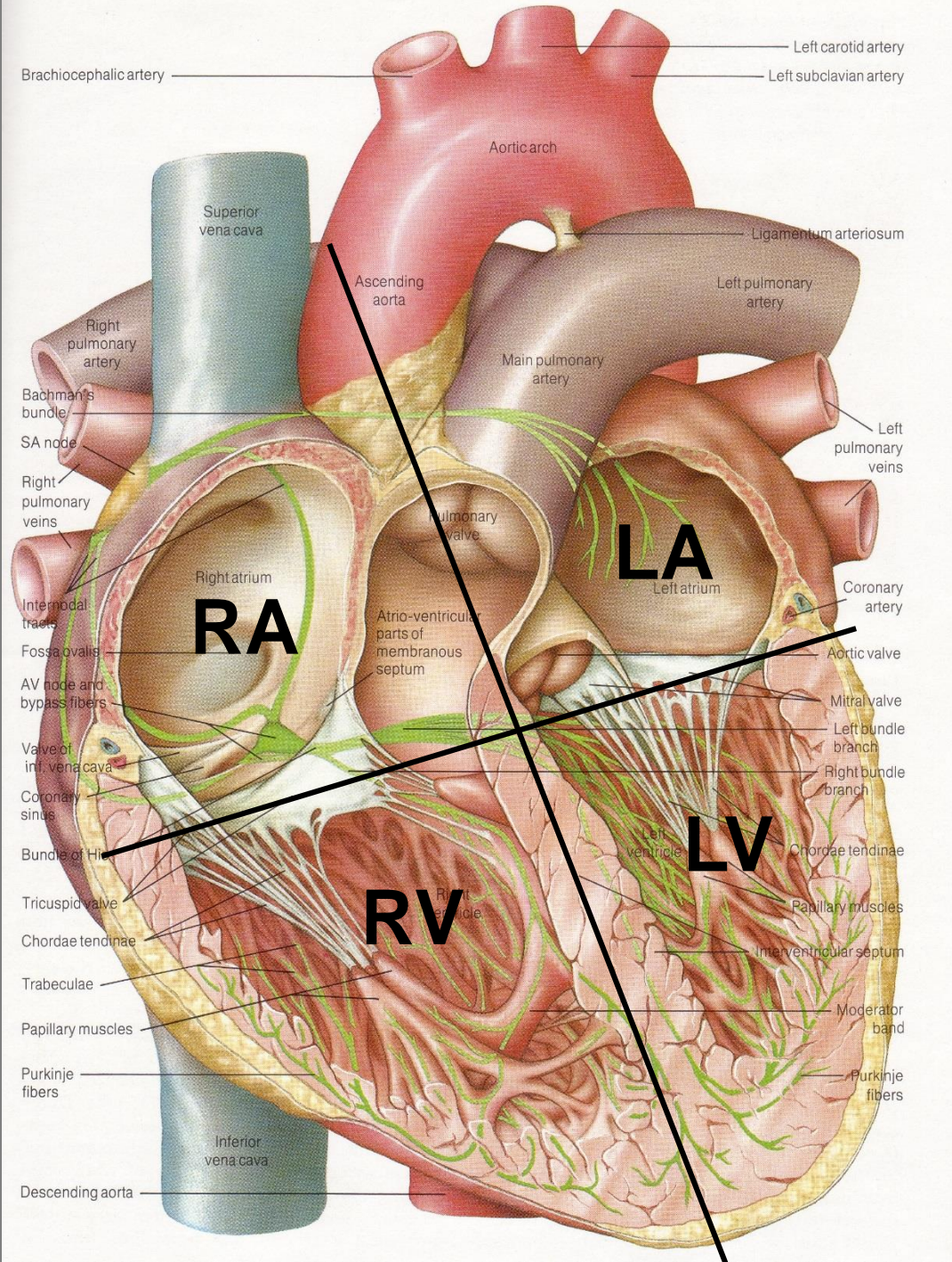
The Heart

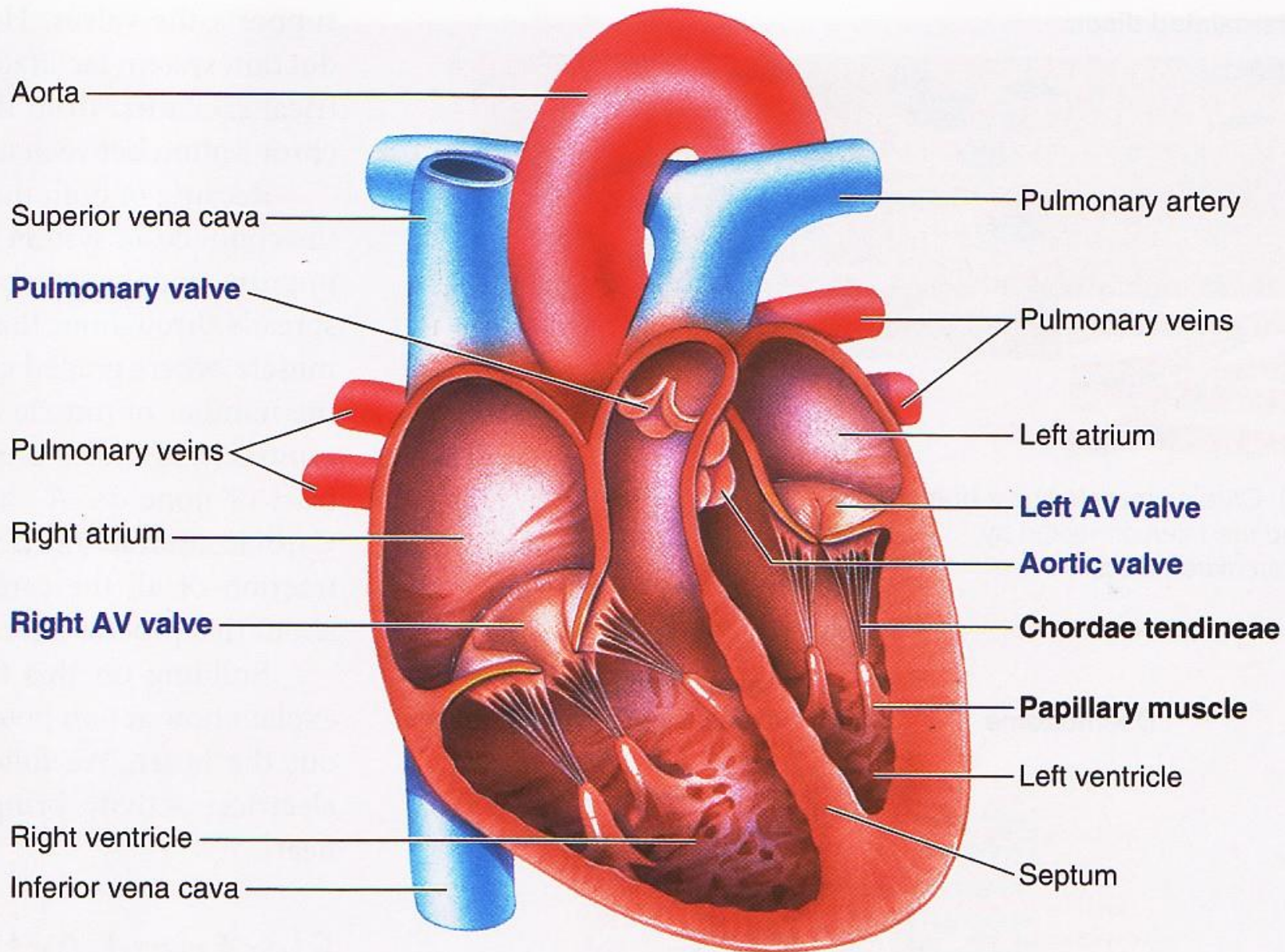
The Living Pump



Human  = 4-chambered box?
2 separate pumps?







(a) Location of the heart valves in a longitudinal section of the heart

Heart Valves Ensure Unidirectional Blood Flow!



Right AV valve



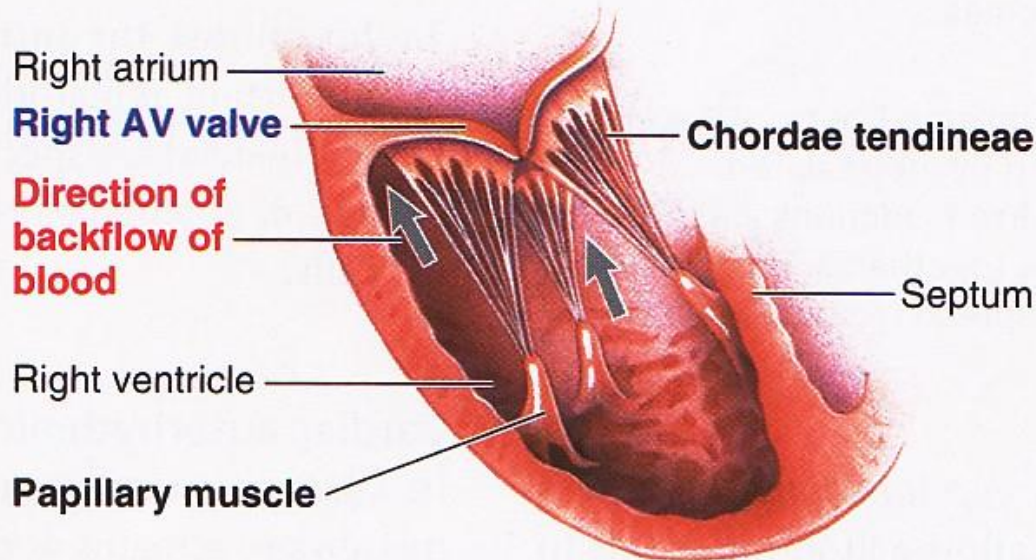
Left AV valve

Mom's
valve!



Aortic or pulmonary valve

(b) Heart valves in closed position, viewed from above



(c) Prevention of eversion of AV valves

● **FIGURE 9-4** Heart valves.

Valves must
be normal &
healthy to
work well!



Human ♥ = 4 unique valves?
2 valve sets?

Semilunar = Half-moon shaped

More
rigid

1. Pulmonic/Pulmonary
2. Aortic



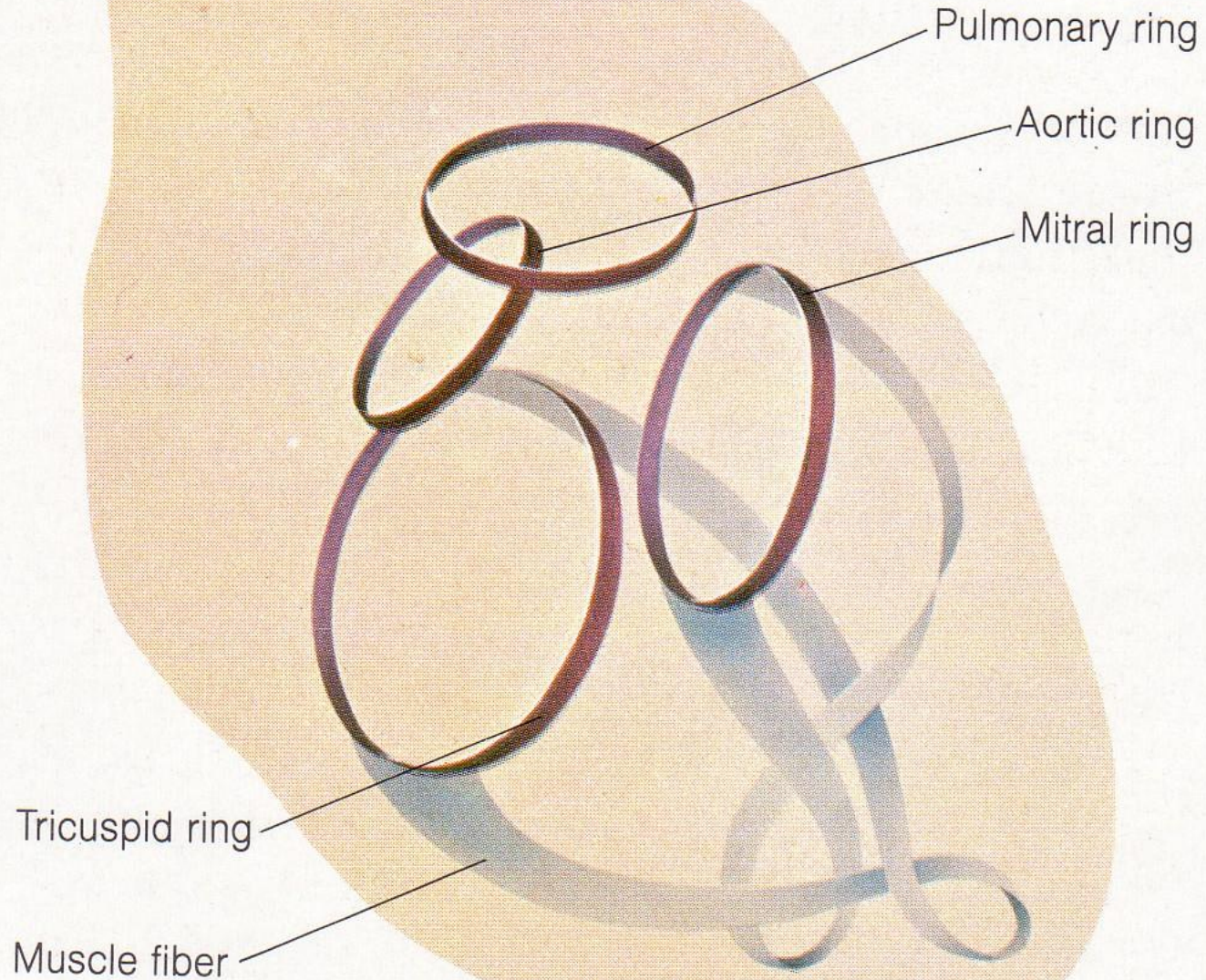
AV = Atrioventricular

More
flimsy

3. (R) AV = Tricuspid
4. (L) AV = Mitral/Bicuspid



Heart Valve Orientation & Scaffolding



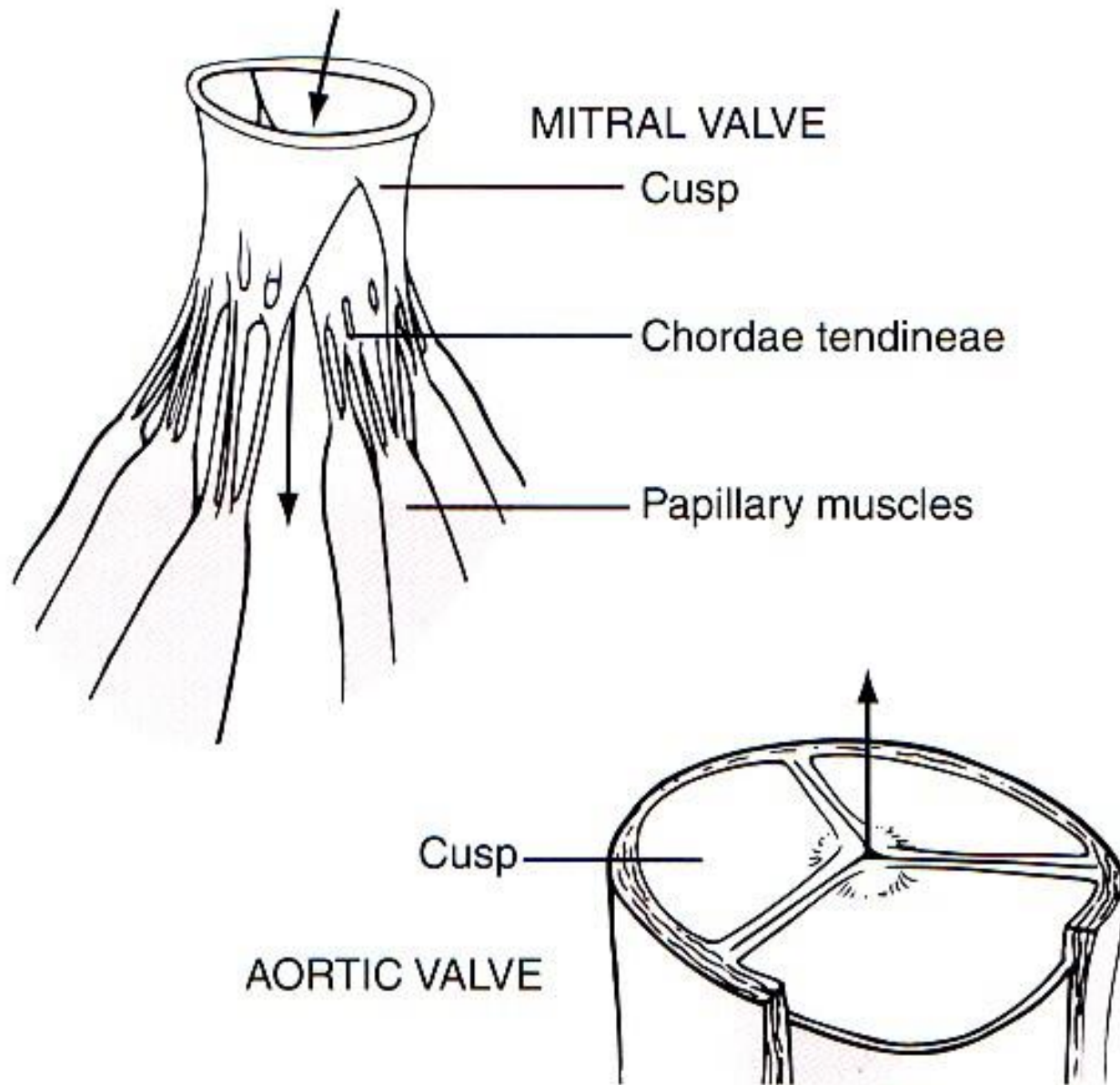
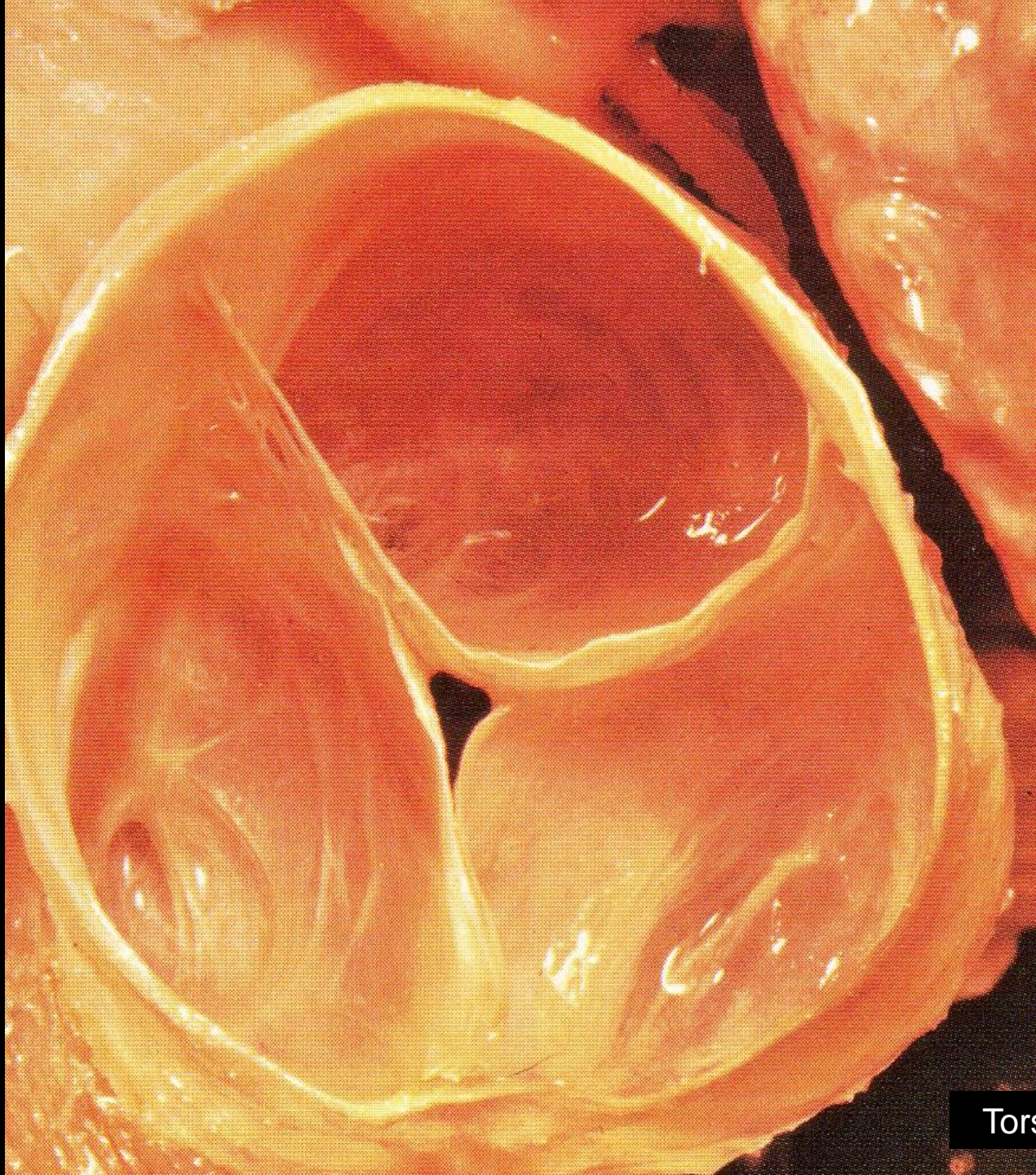
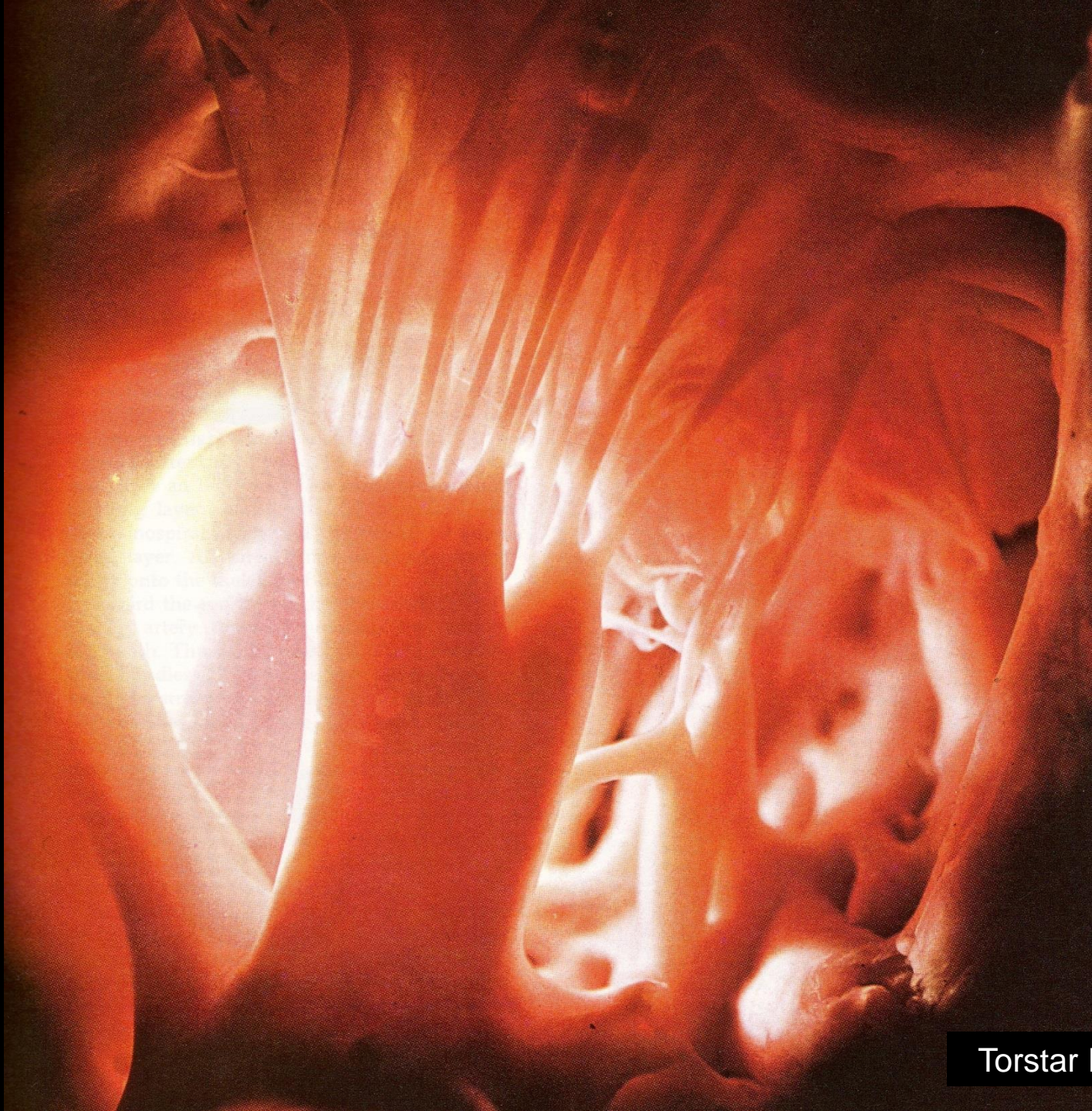


FIGURE 9-6

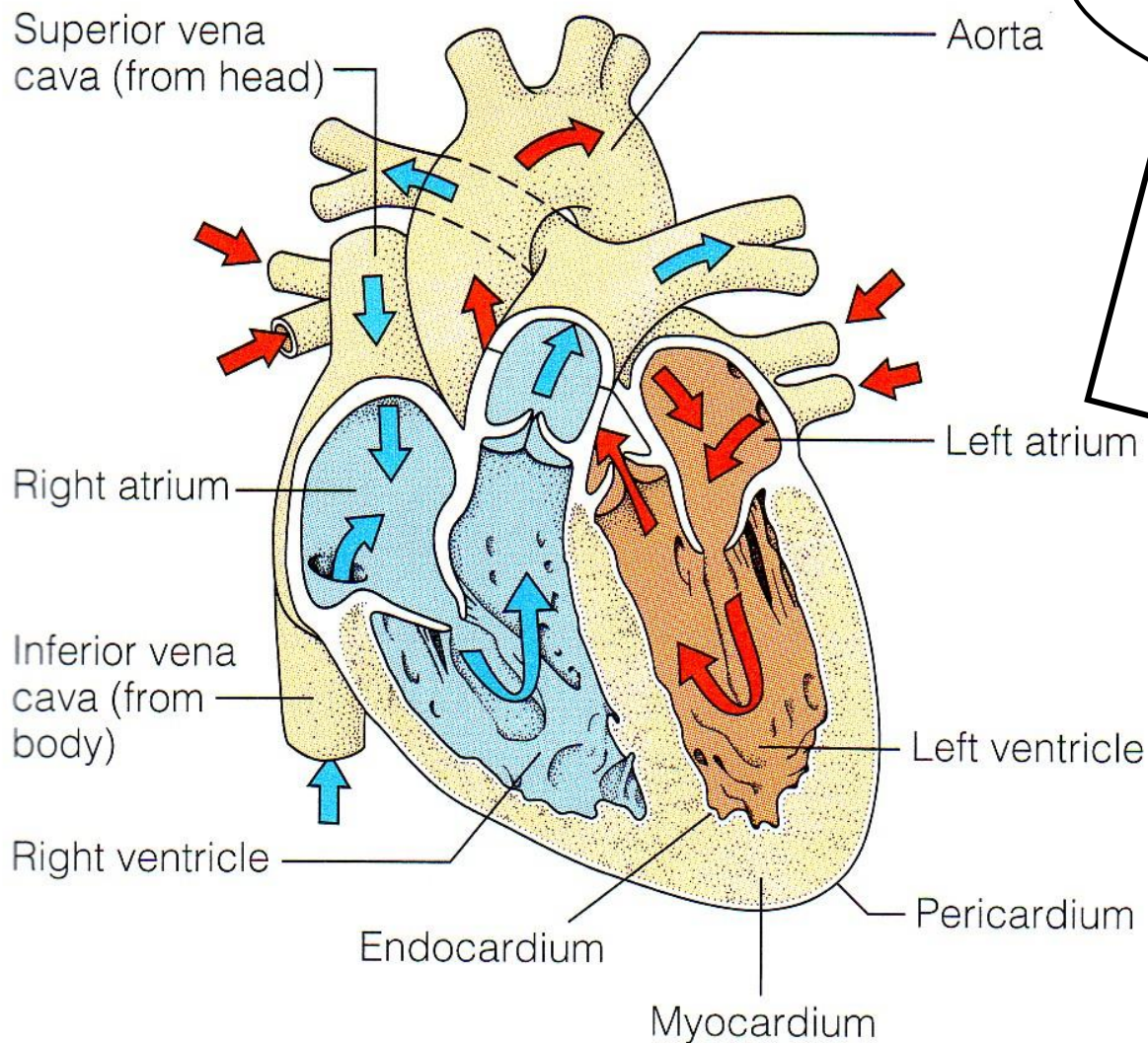
Mitral and aortic valves.



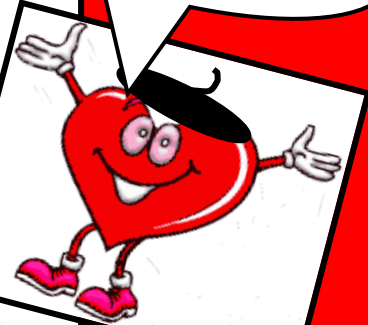




Veins → Atria → Ventricles → Arteries

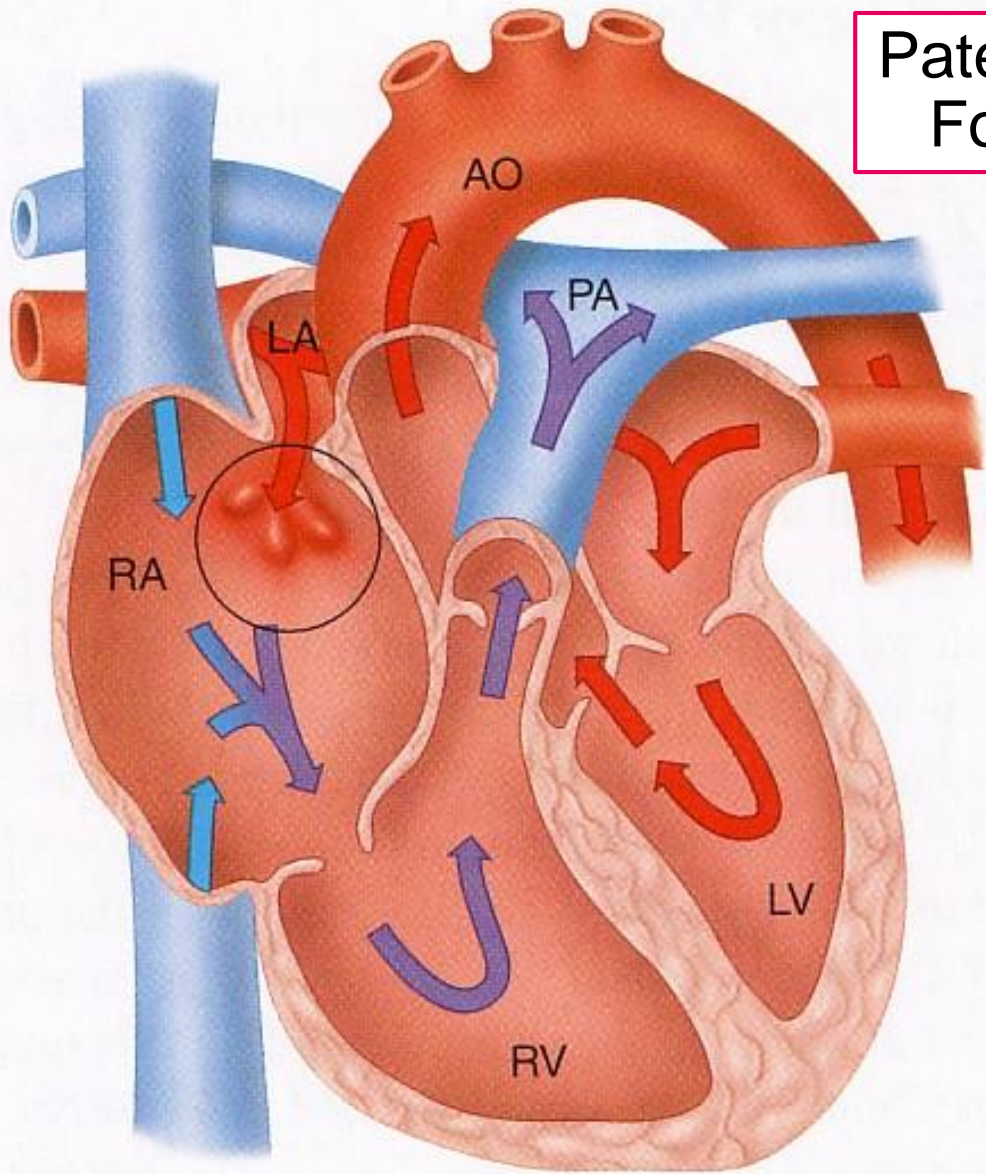


VAVA!



<http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/health-topics/topics/hhw/contraction.html>

Patent or still open!
Foramen ovale!



Septal defect
in atria

