

Mouth: Ingests food; begins mechanical digestion (chewing); receives saliva containing an enzyme that initiates chemical digestion of carbohydrates.

Liver: Produces bile, which is stored in gallbladder.

Pancreas: Produces a variety of digestive enzymes that are delivered to the small intestine.

Gallbladder: Stores bile.

Large intestine: Receives undigested and partially digested material not absorbed in small intestine; reabsorbs water; forms, stores, and expels feces.

Mouth

Liver

Pancreas

Gallbladder

Large intestine (colon)

Ascending colon

Transverse colon

Descending colon

Rectum

Anus

Salivary glands

Esophagus

Stomach

Small intestine

Duodenum

Jejunum

Ileum

Esophagus: Transports food to stomach via peristalsis and mechanically digests food. Sphincter at end prevents backflow of food from stomach.

Stomach: Secretes hydrochloric acid and enzymes; begins chemical digestion of proteins and continues carbohydrate digestion; mixes contents to produce chyme.

Small intestine: Receives enzymes from pancreas, bile from gallbladder, and chyme from stomach; completes chemical and mechanical digestion of chyme. Most nutrients are absorbed from small intestine.

