

HUMAN DIGESTIVE ORGANS

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Annotation: *The structure, functions and physiological processes of the digestive system in the human body are extensively covered in this article. The main sections of the digestive organs, their functions, enzymatic activity, as well as the mechanisms of breakdown and absorption of nutrients are analyzed. It also provides information about the nervous and humoral factors that control the digestion process.*

Keywords: *Digestive system, oral cavity, esophagus, stomach, intestines, enzymes, peristalsis, absorption, metabolism, liver, pancreas.*

Log in

The human body constantly needs energy and nutrients to maintain its vital functioning. These substances are absorbed through the stomach and, as a result of complex digestive processes, are brought to a form beneficial to the body. The digestive system not only breaks down nutrients, but also functions to absorb them and deliver them to the body.

1. The general structure of the digestive tract

The digestive system consists of the following main parts:

Og'iz bo'shlig'i

Halkum

Esophagus

Stomach

Ingichka ichak

Yo‘g‘on ichak

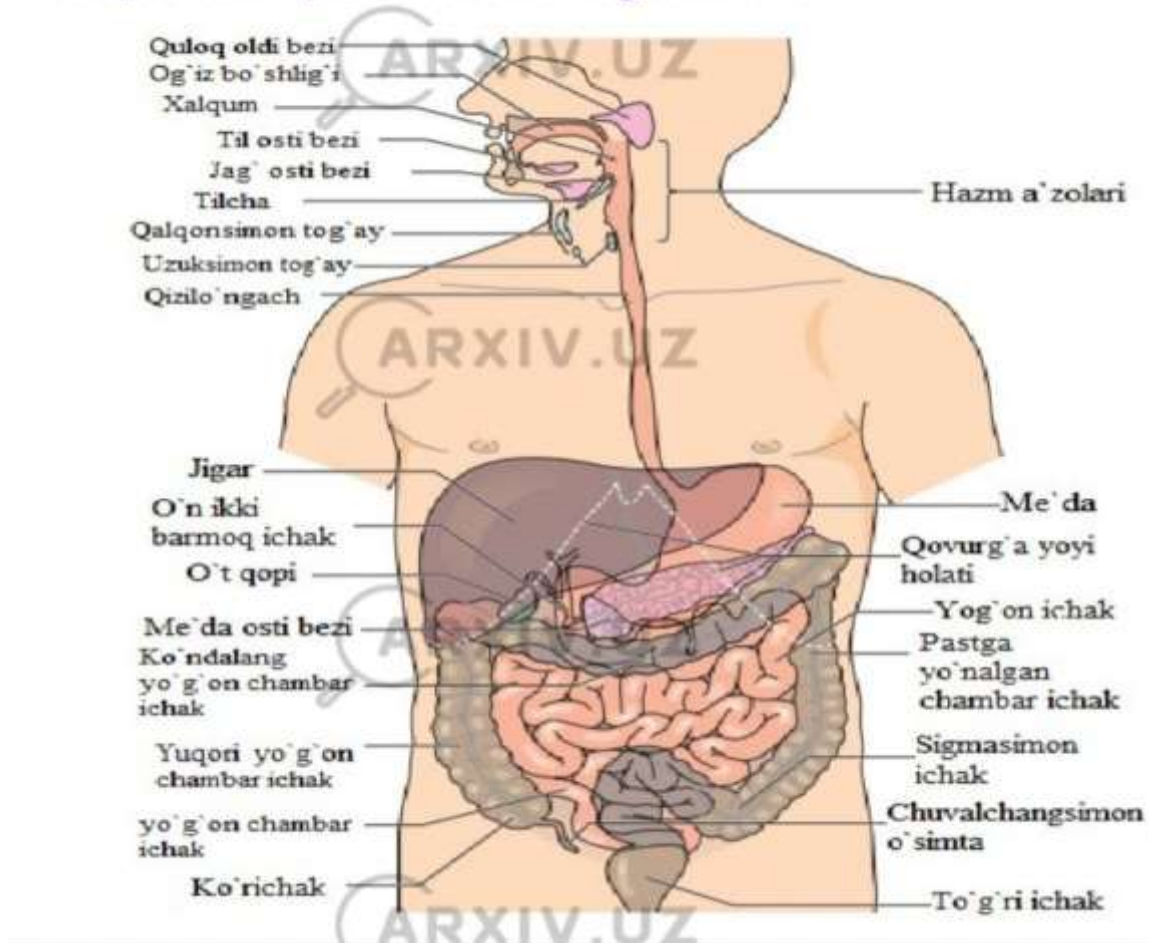
Also to auxiliary bodies:

Liver

Gallbladder

The pancreas enters

Ovqat hazm qilish a'zolarining tuzilishi



Together, these organs form a complex biological system.

2. Oral cavity and its functions

The process of digestion begins in the oral cavity. Here:

Food chewable

It is confused with saliva

The initial chemical decay begins

The enzyme amylase, which contained in the saliva, breaks down starch into simple forms.

The teeth play an important role in mechanical grinding.

3. The esophagus and its function

The esophagus is a muscular tube that delivers food from the mouth to the stomach. This process takes place with the help of peristaltic movements. Peristalsis is a rhythmic contraction of muscles.

4. The structure and functions of the stomach

The stomach is one of the most important organs of the digestive system. Its main functions are:

Temporary storage of food

Continued chemical decay

Destroys microorganisms

The composition of gastric juice:

Hydrochloric acid

Pepsin fermenti mavjud

Pepsin breaks down proteins.

5. Small intestine and absorption process

The small intestine is the main part of the digestion process. Here:

Proteins to amino acids

Fats, fatty acids and glycerin

Carbohydrates are broken down into monosaccharides

Villi (spacious) in the intestinal wall provide the absorption of nutrients into the blood.

6. Yo'g'on ichakning roli

Yo'g'on ichakda:

Water is reabsorbed

Certain vitamins (for example, vitamin K) are synthesized

Feces form

Here, beneficial bacteria play an important role.

7. Liver and its functions

The liver is the largest gland in the body:

Produces grass liquid

cleanses from poisons

Manages metabolism

Grass plays an important role in the emulsification of oils.

8. The importance of the pancreas

This gland produces digestive enzymes:

Trypsin

Lipase

Amylase

They break down protein, fat, and carbohydrates.

9. Control of the digestive process

Hazm jarayoni:

Nervous system

Controlled by the hormonal system

For example:

Gastrin – increases digestive activity

Secretin – activates the pancreas

10. Diseases of the digestive system

The most common diseases are:

Gastritis

Ulcers

Colitis

Hepatitis

To prevent them:

Proper feeding

It is important to comply with the rules of hygiene

Conclusion

The digestive system plays an important vital function in the human body. Each organ of this system has a special function, due to their harmonious operation, the body is provided with the necessary nutrients. A healthy lifestyle and proper nutrition improve the functioning of this system.

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