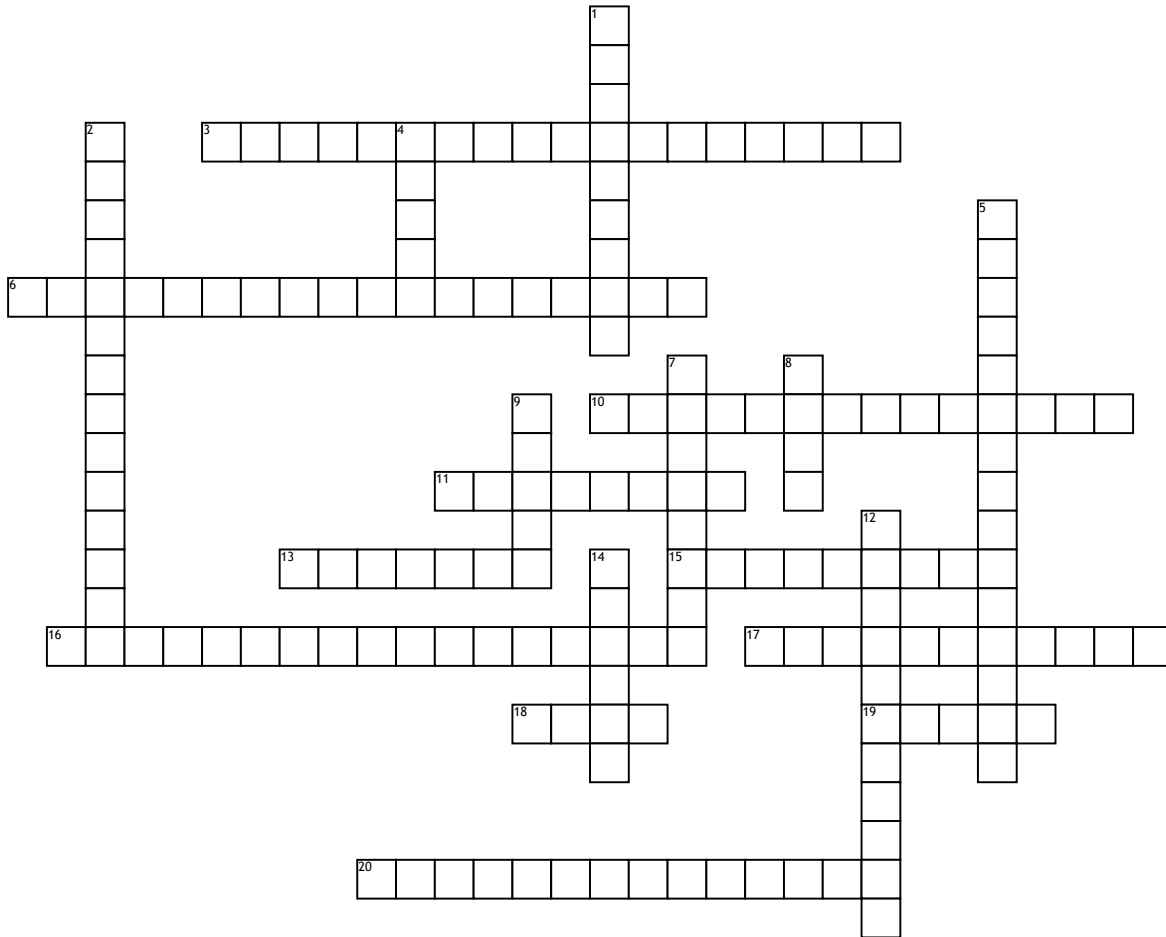


# Exercise: Digestive System



## Across

3. A potential complication of chronic alcoholism resulting in liver damage and obstruction of venous blood flow through the liver.

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10. Made up of three segments - the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum - the small intestine is a 22-foot long muscular tube that breaks down food using enzymes released by the pancreas and bile from the liver.

11. Literally means "yellow" in French. Yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes from a backup of bile metabolic by-products from the blood into body tissues

13. is a hollow organ, or "container," that holds food while it is being mixed with enzymes that continue the process of breaking down food into a usable form.

15. Located in your throat near your trachea (windpipe), the esophagus receives food from your mouth when you swallow.

16. bulging, engorged veins in the walls of the esophagus are often a complication of chronic alcoholism (see portal hypertension).

17. Anal fissures are tiny, oval-shaped tears in the lining of the very end of your digestive tract called your anus.

18. is the last part of the digestive tract

19. The liver has multiple functions, but its main function within the digestive system is to process the nutrients absorbed from the small intestine.

20. the passage of the digesting food in the colon is a lot slower, taking from 12 to 50 hours until it is removed by defecation.

## Down

1. Literally, "orange-yellow" in Greek. A degenerative disease of the liver that often develops in chronic alcoholics, but can have other causes. The name refers to the gross appearance of the organ.

2. Small pouches called diverticula can form anywhere there are weak spots in the lining of your digestive system, but they are most commonly found in the colon.

4. has multiple functions, but its main function within the digestive system is to process the nutrients absorbed from the small intestine.

5. is uniquely constructed to perform its specialized function of turning food into the energy you need to survive and packaging the residue for waste disposal.

7. The secretes digestive enzymes into the duodenum, the first segment of the small intestine. These enzymes break down protein, fats, and carbohydrates. The pancreas also makes insulin, secreting it directly into the bloodstream. Insulin is the chief hormone for metabolizing sugar.

8. produced by the liver is made up of water (97%), bile salts, mucus and pigments, 1% fats and inorganic salts.

9. is the beginning of the digestive tract; and, in fact, digestion starts here when taking the first bite of food.

12. stores and concentrates bile, and then releases it into the duodenum to help absorb and digest fats.

14. (Latin for "straight") is an 8-inch chamber that connects the colon to the anus