Stomach:

Once food hits the stomach, sphincters at the opening of the stomach and the exit into the small intestine close. The lining of the stomach then secretes hydrochloric acids and enzymes that break down the food so that it can continue on its journey through the digestive system. As it secretes acid and enzymes, the stomach muscles contract in a process called peristalsis to mix the food with the acid and enzymes.

The acid also works to kill harmful microbes that may have made their way into the body along with food and drink. The acid could damage the stomach, so it secretes a sticky, neutralizing mucus that coats its walls and protects it from damage.

**Watermelon stomach** is a condition in which the lining of the stomach bleeds, causing it to look like the characteristic stripes of a watermelon when viewed by endoscopy. Although it can develop in men and women of all ages, watermelon stomach is most commonly observed in older women (over age 70 years). Signs and symptoms of watermelon stomach include [blood in the stool](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/003130.htm), hematemesis (vomiting blood) and anemia.[[1]](https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/7877/watermelon-stomach#ref_7964)The exact cause of watermelon stomach is unknown; however, it is often diagnosed in people with other chronic (long-term) conditions such as cirrhosis (scarring of the liver and poor liver function), autoimmune disease, [systemic sclerosis](http://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/gard/9748/systemic-sclerosis/resources/1), and [CREST syndrome](http://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/gard/1053/crest-syndrome/resources/1). Treatment consists of surgery and/or medications to stop or control the bleeding.[[2]](https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/7877/watermelon-stomach#ref_7965)

Metabolism

the sum of the physical and chemical processes by which living organized substance is built up and maintained (anabolism), and by which large molecules are broken down into smaller molecules to make energy available to the organism (catabolism).

Barnyard Disease:

Named after cows for their reliance on breaking down foods through various stomachs. Barnyard causes the stomach to cease secreting enzymes that ease the breaking down of food causing the stomach to get backed up due to not being able to process effectively. This leads to bloating in the stomach and the food begins to rot, causing the nutrients to be turned into waste.