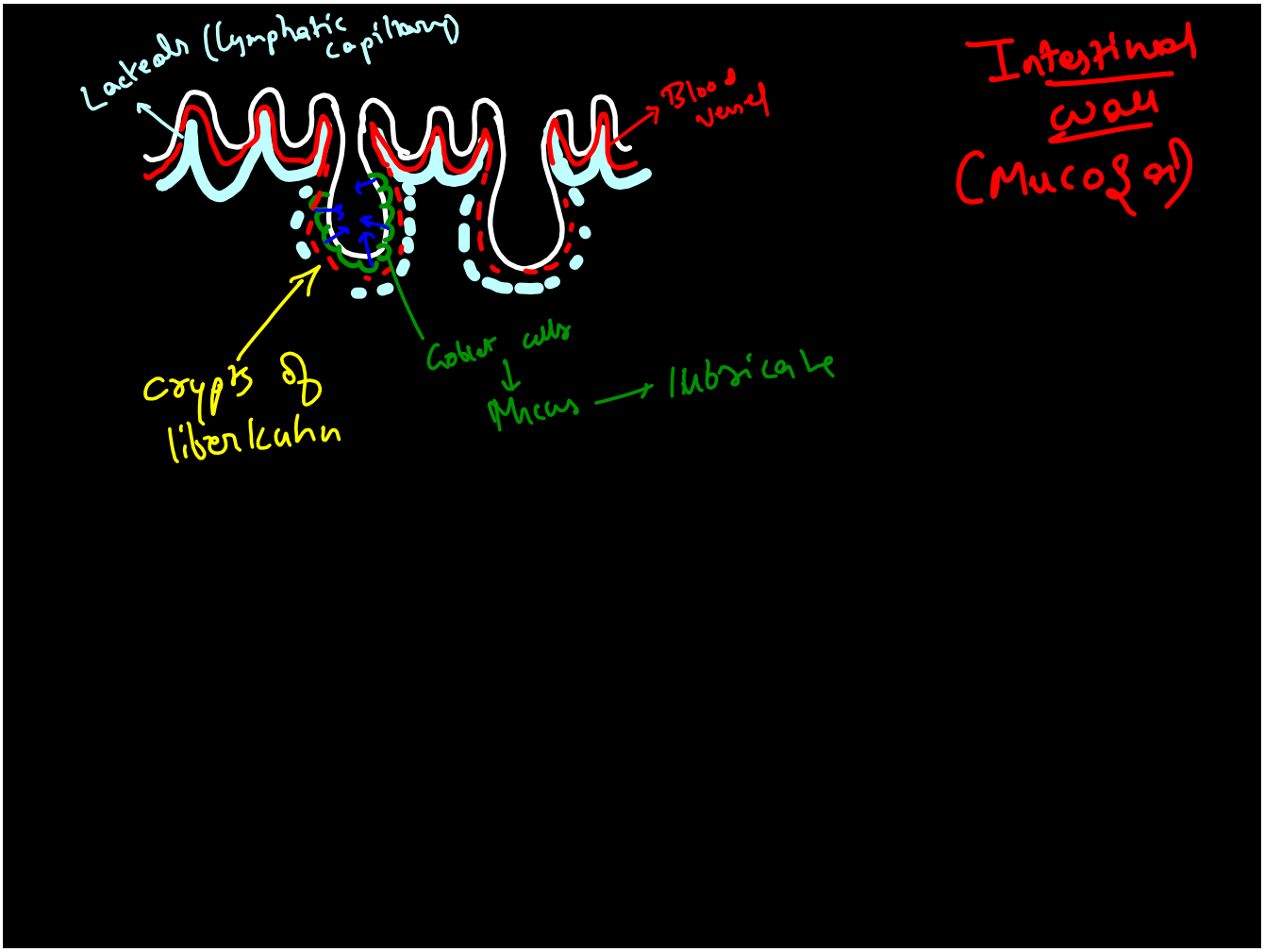
Digestion and Absorption


Lacteals (lymphatic capillary)
Blood vessel
Intestinal wall (Mucosa)
crypts of liberkuhn
Goblet cells
Mucus
lubricate

6.3) Intestinal Juice → Also Succus Entericus

Entero: Intestine

↳ produced by → crypts of Lieberkuhn
→ Brunner's gland

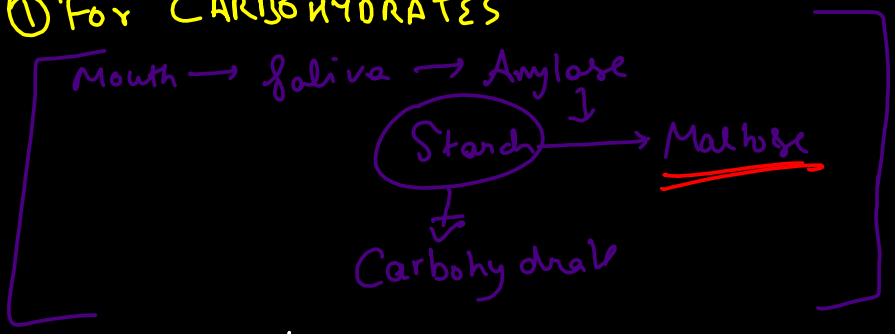
- pH → Alkaline
  → 7.8

Q. What is the pH of Saliva
(a) 6.7
(b) 7.7
(c) 6.5
(d) 7.8

A. (a) 6.7

Enzymes (in Intestinal Juice)

① For CARBOHYDRATES



(Maltose) by → Maltase
(Lactose) by → Lactase
(Sucrose) by → Sucrase

② For PROTEINS
- Aminopeptidase, dipeptidase

③ For LIPIDS/FATS
- Intestinal lipase

④ For NUCLEIC ACIDS
- Nucleosidase
- Nucleotidase

* Mucus + bicarbonate from Pancreatic Juice
Protect intestinal wall.

Large Intestine → no digestion

① Caecum

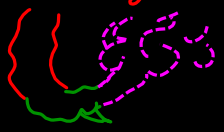
↳ has vermiform appendix — vestigial

↳ host some symbiotic microorganisms

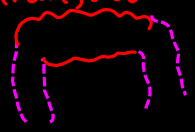
↳ i/a BLIND SAC

② COLON

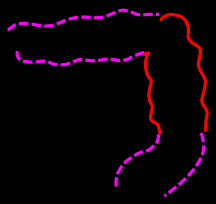
→ 1. Ascending colon



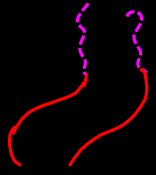
→ 2. Transverse colon



→ 3. Descending colon



→ 4. Sigmoid colon



③ RECTUM

↳ opens outside via anus

↳ Store faecal matter temporarily

DIGESTION

① Digestion of CARBOHYDRATES

1. In Mouth:

(30%) Starch —Salivary Amylase→ Maltose

30% of total Starch intake is digested in mouth

2. In Oesophagus: ✗

3. In Stomach: ✗

4. In Intestine:

4.1) From Pancreatic Juice

Pancreatic Amylase (Amylopsin)

Starch (70%) → Maltose

4.2) From Succus Entericus

4.2.1 Maltase

Maltose → Glucose + Glucose

4.2.2 Lactase

Lactose → Glucose + Galactose

4.2.3 Sucrase

Sucrose → Glucose + Fructose

disaccharide

saccharide