

Digestive System

an organ system comprised of organs in which the major function is to convert food into simpler, absorbable nutrients to keep the body functioning and healthy

Digestion

the breakdown of large insoluble food molecules into small water-soluble food molecules so that they can be absorbed into the watery blood plasma

Mouth

where digestion begins as soon as food enters

Esophagus

the tube in the digestive system that connects to the mouth to the stomach

Intestines

Large intestines: the organ in the digestive system that removes water from undigested wastes before they leave the body

Small intestines: the organ in the digestive system that finishes breaking down food with digestive juices and absorbs the nutrients

Stomach

the organ in the digestive system that chums food and mixes it with digestive juices

Liver

an organ in the digestive system that produces bile, stores extra glucose, and removes harmful substances from the blood

Pancreas

an organ in the digestive system that produces digestive juices

Excretory System

a passive biological system that removes excess, unnecessary materials from the body fluids of an organism, so as to help maintain internal chemical homeostasis and prevent damage to the body.

Kidney

a pair of small organs in the body that remove waste matter from the blood and produce urine

Bladder

A muscular and membranous sac, in which the urine is retained until it is discharged from the body.