

# A&P Key Terms

## 23 The Digestive System

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## 4. Chapter: A&P Key Terms 23 The Digestive System

### 1. A&P Key Terms 23 The Digestive System Questions

<u>absorption</u>	passage of digested products from the intestinal lumen through mucosal cells and into the bloodstream or lacteals
<u>accessory digestive organ</u>	includes teeth, tongue, salivary glands, gallbladder, liver, and pancreas
<u>accessory duct</u>	(also, duct of Santorini) duct that runs from the pancreas into the duodenum
<u>acinus</u>	cluster of glandular epithelial cells in the pancreas that secretes pancreatic juice in the pancreas
<u>alimentary canal</u>	continuous muscular digestive tube that extends from the mouth to the anus
<u>aminopeptidase</u>	brush border enzyme that acts on proteins
<u>anal canal</u>	final segment of the large intestine
<u>anal column</u>	long fold of mucosa in the anal canal
<u>anal sinus</u>	recess between anal columns
<u>appendix</u>	(vermiform appendix) coiled tube attached to the cecum
<u>ascending colon</u>	first region of the colon
<u>bacterial flora</u>	bacteria in the large intestine
<u>bile canaliculus</u>	small duct between hepatocytes that collects bile
<u>bile</u>	alkaline solution produced by the liver and important for the emulsification of lipids
<u>bilirubin</u>	main bile pigment, which is responsible for the brown color of feces
<u>bolus</u>	mass of chewed food
<u>brush border</u>	fuzzy appearance of the small intestinal mucosa created by microvilli
<u>cardia</u>	(also, cardiac region) part of the stomach surrounding the cardiac orifice (esophageal hiatus)
<u>cecum</u>	pouch forming the beginning of the large intestine
<u>cementum</u>	bone-like tissue covering the root of a tooth

<u>central vein</u>	vein that receives blood from hepatic sinusoids
<u>cephalic phase</u>	(also, reflex phase) initial phase of gastric secretion that occurs before food enters the stomach
<u>chemical digestion</u>	enzymatic breakdown of food
<u>chief cell</u>	gastric gland cell that secretes pepsinogen
<u>chylomicron</u>	large lipid-transport compound made up of triglycerides, phospholipids, cholesterol, and proteins
<u>chyme</u>	soupy liquid created when food is mixed with digestive juices
<u>circular fold</u>	(also, plica circulares) deep fold in the mucosa and submucosa of the small intestine
<u>colon</u>	part of the large intestine between the cecum and the rectum
<u>common bile duct</u>	structure formed by the union of the common hepatic duct and the gallbladder's cystic duct
<u>common hepatic duct</u>	duct formed by the merger of the two hepatic ducts
<u>crown</u>	portion of tooth visible superior to the gum line
<u>cuspid</u>	(also, canine) pointed tooth used for tearing and shredding food
<u>cystic duct</u>	duct through which bile drains and enters the gallbladder
<u>deciduous tooth</u>	one of 20 'baby teeth'
<u>defecation</u>	elimination of undigested substances from the body in the form of feces
<u>deglutition</u>	three-stage process of swallowing
<u>dens</u>	tooth
<u>dentin</u>	bone-like tissue immediately deep to the enamel of the crown or cementum of the root of a tooth
<u>dentition</u>	set of teeth
<u>deoxyribonuclease</u>	pancreatic enzyme that digests DNA

<u>descending colon</u>	part of the colon between the transverse colon and the sigmoid colon
<u>dipeptidase</u>	brush border enzyme that acts on proteins
<u>duodenal gland</u>	(also, Brunner's gland) mucous-secreting gland in the duodenal submucosa
<u>duodenum</u>	first part of the small intestine, which starts at the pyloric sphincter and ends at the jejunum
<u>enamel</u>	covering of the dentin of the crown of a tooth
<u>enteroendocrine cell</u>	gastric gland cell that releases hormones
<u>enterohepatic circulation</u>	recycling mechanism that conserves bile salts
<u>enteropeptidase</u>	intestinal brush-border enzyme that activates trypsinogen to trypsin
<u>epiploic appendage</u>	small sac of fat-filled visceral peritoneum attached to teniae coli
<u>esophagus</u>	muscular tube that runs from the pharynx to the stomach
<u>external anal sphincter</u>	voluntary skeletal muscle sphincter in the anal canal
<u>fauces</u>	opening between the oral cavity and the oropharynx
<u>feces</u>	semisolid waste product of digestion
<u>flatus</u>	gas in the intestine
<u>fundus</u>	dome-shaped region of the stomach above and to the left of the cardia
<u>G cell</u>	gastrin-secreting enteroendocrine cell
<u>gallbladder</u>	accessory digestive organ that stores and concentrates bile
<u>gastric emptying</u>	process by which mixing waves gradually cause the release of chyme into the duodenum
<u>gastric gland</u>	gland in the stomach mucosal epithelium that produces gastric juice
<u>gastric phase</u>	phase of gastric secretion that begins when food enters the stomach



	the stomach
<u>gastric pit</u>	narrow channel formed by the epithelial lining of the stomach mucosa
<u>gastrin</u>	peptide hormone that stimulates secretion of hydrochloric acid and gut motility
<u>gastrocolic reflex</u>	propulsive movement in the colon activated by the presence of food in the stomach
<u>gastroileal reflex</u>	long reflex that increases the strength of segmentation in the ileum
<u>gingiva</u>	gum
<u>haustral contraction</u>	slow segmentation in the large intestine
<u>hastrum</u>	small pouch in the colon created by tonic contractions of teniae coli
<u>hepatic artery</u>	artery that supplies oxygenated blood to the liver
<u>hepatic lobule</u>	hexagonal-shaped structure composed of hepatocytes that radiate outward from a central vein
<u>hepatic portal vein</u>	vein that supplies deoxygenated nutrient-rich blood to the liver
<u>hepatic sinusoid</u>	blood capillaries between rows of hepatocytes that receive blood from the hepatic portal vein and the branches of the hepatic artery
<u>hepatic vein</u>	vein that drains into the inferior vena cava
<u>hepatocytes</u>	major functional cells of the liver
<u>hepatopancreatic ampulla</u>	(also, ampulla of Vater) bulb-like point in the wall of the duodenum where the bile duct and main pancreatic duct unite
<u>hepatopancreatic sphincter</u>	(also, sphincter of Oddi) sphincter regulating the flow of bile and pancreatic juice into the duodenum
<u>hydrochloric acid</u>	(HCl) digestive acid secreted by parietal cells in the stomach
<u>ileocecal sphincter</u>	sphincter located where the small intestine joins with the large intestine

<u>ileum</u>	end of the small intestine between the jejunum and the large intestine
<u>incisor</u>	midline, chisel-shaped tooth used for cutting into food
<u>ingestion</u>	taking food into the GI tract through the mouth
<u>internal anal sphincter</u>	involuntary smooth muscle sphincter in the anal canal
<u>intestinal gland</u>	(also, crypt of Lieberkhn) gland in the small intestinal mucosa that secretes intestinal juice
<u>intestinal juice</u>	mixture of water and mucus that helps absorb nutrients from chyme
<u>intestinal phase</u>	phase of gastric secretion that begins when chyme enters the intestine
<u>intrinsic factor</u>	glycoprotein required for vitamin B12 absorption in the small intestine
<u>jejunum</u>	middle part of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum
<u>labial frenulum</u>	midline mucous membrane fold that attaches the inner surface of the lips to the gums
<u>labium</u>	lip
<u>lactase</u>	brush border enzyme that breaks down lactose into glucose and galactose
<u>lacteal</u>	lymphatic capillary in the villi
<u>large intestine</u>	terminal portion of the alimentary canal
<u>laryngopharynx</u>	part of the pharynx that functions in respiration and digestion
<u>left colic flexure</u>	(also, splenic flexure) point where the transverse colon curves below the inferior end of the spleen
<u>lingual frenulum</u>	mucous membrane fold that attaches the bottom of the tongue to the floor of the mouth
<u>lingual lipase</u>	digestive enzyme from glands in the tongue that acts on triglycerides
<u>lipoprotein lipase</u>	enzyme that breaks down triglycerides in chylomicrons into fatty acids and monoglycerides

<u><a href="#">liver</a></u>	largest gland in the body whose main digestive function is the production of bile
<u><a href="#">lower esophageal sphincter</a></u>	smooth muscle sphincter that regulates food movement from the esophagus to the stomach
<u><a href="#">main pancreatic duct</a></u>	(also, duct of Wirsung) duct through which pancreatic juice drains from the pancreas
<u><a href="#">major duodenal papilla</a></u>	point at which the hepatopancreatic ampulla opens into the duodenum
<u><a href="#">maltase</a></u>	brush border enzyme that breaks down maltose and maltotriose into two and three molecules of glucose, respectively
<u><a href="#">mass movement</a></u>	long, slow, peristaltic wave in the large intestine
<u><a href="#">mastication</a></u>	chewing
<u><a href="#">mechanical digestion</a></u>	chewing, mixing, and segmentation that prepares food for chemical digestion
<u><a href="#">mesoappendix</a></u>	mesentery of the appendix
<u><a href="#">micelle</a></u>	tiny lipid-transport compound composed of bile salts and phospholipids with a fatty acid and monoacylglyceride core
<u><a href="#">microvillus</a></u>	small projection of the plasma membrane of the absorptive cells of the small intestinal mucosa
<u><a href="#">migrating motility complex</a></u>	form of peristalsis in the small intestine
<u><a href="#">mixing wave</a></u>	unique type of peristalsis that occurs in the stomach
<u><a href="#">molar</a></u>	tooth used for crushing and grinding food
<u><a href="#">motilin</a></u>	hormone that initiates migrating motility complexes
<u><a href="#">motility</a></u>	movement of food through the GI tract
<u><a href="#">mucosal barrier</a></u>	protective barrier that prevents gastric juice from destroying the stomach itself
<u><a href="#">mucosa</a></u>	innermost lining of the alimentary canal
<u><a href="#">mucous neck cell</a></u>	gastric gland cell that secretes a uniquely acidic mucus

<u>muscularis</u>	muscle (skeletal or smooth) layer of the alimentary canal wall
<u>myenteric plexus</u>	(plexus of Auerbach) major nerve supply to alimentary canal wall; controls motility
<u>nucleosidase</u>	brush border enzyme that digests nucleotides
<u>oral cavity</u>	(also, buccal cavity) mouth
<u>oral vestibule</u>	part of the mouth bounded externally by the cheeks and lips, and internally by the gums and teeth
<u>oropharynx</u>	part of the pharynx continuous with the oral cavity that functions in respiration and digestion
<u>palatoglossal arch</u>	muscular fold that extends from the lateral side of the soft palate to the base of the tongue
<u>palatopharyngeal arch</u>	muscular fold that extends from the lateral side of the soft palate to the side of the pharynx
<u>pancreas</u>	accessory digestive organ that secretes pancreatic juice
<u>pancreatic amylase</u>	enzyme secreted by the pancreas that completes the chemical digestion of carbohydrates in the small intestine
<u>pancreatic juice</u>	secretion of the pancreas containing digestive enzymes and bicarbonate
<u>pancreatic lipase</u>	enzyme secreted by the pancreas that participates in lipid digestion
<u>pancreatic nuclease</u>	enzyme secreted by the pancreas that participates in nucleic acid digestion
<u>parietal cell</u>	gastric gland cell that secretes hydrochloric acid and intrinsic factor
<u>parotid gland</u>	one of a pair of major salivary glands located inferior and anterior to the ears
<u>pectinate line</u>	horizontal line that runs like a ring, perpendicular to the inferior margins of the anal sinuses
<u>pepsinogen</u>	inactive form of pepsin
<u>peristalsis</u>	muscular contractions and relaxations that propel food through the GI tract

<u>permanent tooth</u>	one of 32 adult teeth
<u>pharynx</u>	throat
<u>phosphatase</u>	brush border enzyme that digests nucleotides
<u>porta hepatis</u>	'gateway to the liver' where the hepatic artery and hepatic portal vein enter the liver
<u>portal triad</u>	bile duct, hepatic artery branch, and hepatic portal vein branch
<u>premolar</u>	(also, bicuspid) transitional tooth used for mastication, crushing, and grinding food
<u>propulsion</u>	voluntary process of swallowing and the involuntary process of peristalsis that moves food through the digestive tract
<u>pulp cavity</u>	deepest portion of a tooth, containing nerve endings and blood vessels
<u>pyloric antrum</u>	wider, more superior part of the pylorus
<u>pyloric canal</u>	narrow, more inferior part of the pylorus
<u>pyloric sphincter</u>	sphincter that controls stomach emptying
<u>pylorus</u>	lower, funnel-shaped part of the stomach that is continuous with the duodenum
<u>rectal valve</u>	one of three transverse folds in the rectum where feces is separated from flatus
<u>rectum</u>	part of the large intestine between the sigmoid colon and anal canal
<u>reticuloendothelial cell</u>	(also, Kupffer cell) phagocyte in hepatic sinusoids that filters out material from venous blood from the alimentary canal
<u>retroperitoneal</u>	located posterior to the peritoneum
<u>ribonuclease</u>	pancreatic enzyme that digests RNA
<u>right colic flexure</u>	(also, hepatic flexure) point, at the inferior surface of the liver, where the ascending colon turns abruptly to the left
<u>root</u>	portion of a tooth embedded in the alveolar processes beneath the gum line



	beneath the gum line
<u><a href="#">ruga</a></u>	fold of alimentary canal mucosa and submucosa in the empty stomach and other organs
<u><a href="#">saccharolytic fermentation</a></u>	anaerobic decomposition of carbohydrates
<u><a href="#">salivary amylase</a></u>	digestive enzyme in saliva that acts on starch
<u><a href="#">salivary gland</a></u>	an exocrine gland that secretes a digestive fluid called saliva
<u><a href="#">saliva</a></u>	aqueous solution of proteins and ions secreted into the mouth by the salivary glands
<u><a href="#">salivation</a></u>	secretion of saliva
<u><a href="#">segmentation</a></u>	alternating contractions and relaxations of non-adjacent segments of the intestine that move food forward and backward, breaking it apart and mixing it with digestive juices
<u><a href="#">serosa</a></u>	outermost layer of the alimentary canal wall present in regions within the abdominal cavity
<u><a href="#">sigmoid colon</a></u>	end portion of the colon, which terminates at the rectum
<u><a href="#">small intestine</a></u>	section of the alimentary canal where most digestion and absorption occurs
<u><a href="#">soft palate</a></u>	posterior region of the bottom portion of the nasal cavity that consists of skeletal muscle
<u><a href="#">stomach</a></u>	alimentary canal organ that contributes to chemical and mechanical digestion of food from the esophagus before releasing it, as chyme, to the small intestine
<u><a href="#">sublingual gland</a></u>	one of a pair of major salivary glands located beneath the tongue
<u><a href="#">submandibular gland</a></u>	one of a pair of major salivary glands located in the floor of the mouth
<u><a href="#">submucosal plexus</a></u>	(plexus of Meissner) nerve supply that regulates activity of glands and smooth muscle
<u><a href="#">submucosa</a></u>	layer of dense connective tissue in the alimentary canal wall that binds the overlying mucosa to the underlying muscularis
<u><a href="#">sucrase</a></u>	brush border enzyme that breaks down sucrose into

glucose and fructose

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tenia coli

one of three smooth muscle bands that make up the longitudinal muscle layer of the muscularis in all of the large intestine except the terminal end

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tongue

accessory digestive organ of the mouth, the bulk of which is composed of skeletal muscle

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transverse colon

part of the colon between the ascending colon and the descending colon

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upper esophageal sphincter

skeletal muscle sphincter that regulates food movement from the pharynx to the esophagus

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Valsalva's maneuver

voluntary contraction of the diaphragm and abdominal wall muscles and closing of the glottis, which increases intra-abdominal pressure and facilitates defecation

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villus

projection of the mucosa of the small intestine

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voluntary phase

initial phase of deglutition, in which the bolus moves from the mouth to the oropharynx

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a-dextrinase

brush border enzyme that acts on a-dextrins

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a-dextrin

breakdown product of starch

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