

# Digestive Vocab

Absorption- diffusion of nutrients through intestinal microvilli for blood

Cephalic phase- the brain prepares to absorb food, and the saliva production increases

Chemical Digestion- Chemical breakdown of food from enzymes or other chemicals

Crypts of Lieberkuhn- tubular glands of the intestinal mucous membrane

Deglutition- swallowing

Falciform ligament- ligament that attaches the liver to the anterior body wall

Gastric Lipase- acidic lipid enzyme in mucous in the stomach

Gastric Phase- matter in stomach sends signals to medulla oblongata and back to stomach to stimulate gastric glands

Greater omentum- fold of visceral peritoneum that hangs down from the stomach

Intestinal phase- gastric secretion in stomach as a result of food stimulation in intestine

Lactase- enzyme that hydrolyses lactose

Lamina propria- moist mucous connective tissue linings in tubes of the body beneath epithelium

Lesser Omentum- double layer of peritoneum that extends from the liver to the lesser curvature of the stomach and the start of the duodenum

Lingual Lipase- enzyme that catalyzes first digestion of dietary lipid

MALT (mucosa associated lymphoid tissue)- small concentrations of lymph tissue in GI tract, thyroid, breast

Maltase- enzyme that breaks down maltose to glucose

Mechanical Digestion- physical breakdown of food (chewing)

Mesentery- double layer of peritoneum that suspends jejunum and ileum from the posterior wall of the abdomen

Mesocolon- the peritoneal process attaching the colon to the abdominal wall

Muscularis- the smooth muscular layer of the wall of various contractile organs

Nucleases- enzyme that digests out nucleic acids

Pancreatic amylase- enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of starch into simpler compounds from the pancreas

Pancreatic Lipase- enzyme that catalyzes the breakdown of fats secreted by the pancreas

Papillae- small nipple like projections

Pepsin- enzyme released by chief cells in stomach that degrades proteins to peptides

## Digestive Vocab

Peristalsis- radially symmetrical contraction and relaxation of muscles to push something down a muscular tube

Salivary amylase- enzyme that breaks down starch in the saliva

Serosa- a serous membrane

Submucosa- dense connective tissue that binds mucosa to underlying smooth muscle in the GI tract

Sucrase- enzymes that catalyze sucrose

Trypsin- serine protease in the digestive system that hydrolyzes proteins