

Organs Of The Gi System

Lymphatic system It consists of a large network of lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphoid organs, lymphatic tissue and lymph. The Latin word for The lymphatic system, or lymphoid system, is an organ system in vertebrates that is part of the immune system and complementary to the circulatory system. the circulatory system. It consists of a large network of lymphatic vessels, lymph nodes, lymphoid organs, lymphatic tissue and lymph. The Latin word for lymph, lymph, refers to the deity of fresh water, "Lympha" 4425c9b54d

Circumventricular organs Circumventricular organs (CVO; circum: around, ventricular: of ventricle) are structures in the brain characterized by their extensive and highly permeable 4425c9b54d

Endocrine system glands directly into the circulatory system and that target and regulate distant organs. In vertebrates, the hypothalamus is the neural control center 4425c9b54d

Autonomic nervous system division of the nervous system that operates internal organs, smooth muscle and glands. The autonomic nervous system is a control system that acts largely unconsciously 4425c9b54d

Gastrointestinal tract The GI tract contains all the major organs of the digestive system, in. The tract is one of the largest of the body's systems. from the mouth to the anus 4425c9b54d

Unlike the circulatory system, which is a closed system, the lymphatic system is open. Lymph originates in the interstitial fluid that leaks from blood in the circulatory system into the tissues of the body. This fluid carries nutrients to the cells and collects waste products, bacteria, and damaged cells, before draining into the lymphatic vessels as lymph. The circulatory system processes an average of 20 litres (5.3 US gal) of blood per day through capillary filtration, which removes plasma from the blood. Roughly 17 litres (4.5 US gal) of the filtered blood is reabsorbed directly into the blood vessels, while the remaining 3 litres (0.79 US gal) are left in the interstitial fluid. The lymphatic system provides an accessory return route to the blood for this remainder. 4425c9b54d

Vomeronasal organ The vomeronasal organ (VNO), or Jacobson's organ, is the paired auxiliary olfactory (smell) sense organ located in the soft tissue of the nasal septum 4425c9b54d

Roland Juno-Gi Juno-Gi is a music workstation/synth introduced in 2010 by Roland Corporation. As an installment in the long-running Juno series, the synthesizer is the successor 4425c9b54d

Gastrointestinal disease and the accessory organs of digestion, the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas. The oral cavity is part of the gastrointestinal system and as such the presence 4425c9b54d

The other main function is that of immune defense. Lymph is very similar... 4425c9b54d

GI Underground Press The GI Underground Press was an underground press movement that emerged among the United States military during the Vietnam War. These were newspapers 4425c9b54d

The first stage, the cephalic phase of digestion, begins with secretions from gastric glands in response to the sight and smell of food, and continues in the mouth with the mechanical breakdown of food by chewing, and the chemical breakdown by digestive enzymes in the saliva. Saliva contains amylase, and lingual lipase, secreted by the salivary glands, and serous glands on the tongue. Chewing mixes the food with saliva to produce a food bolus to be swallowed down the esophagus to enter the stomach. The second stage, the gastric phase, takes place in the stomach, where the food is further broken down by mixing with gastric juice until it passes into the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine. The intestinal phase where the partially digested food is mixed with pancreatic... 4425c9b54d

Human digestive system The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver The human digestive system consists of the gastrointestinal tract plus the accessory organs of digestion (the tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver, and gallbladder). The process of digestion has three stages: the cephalic phase, the gastric phase, and the intestinal phase. Digestion involves the breakdown of food into smaller and smaller components, until they can be absorbed and assimilated into the body 4425c9b54d

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