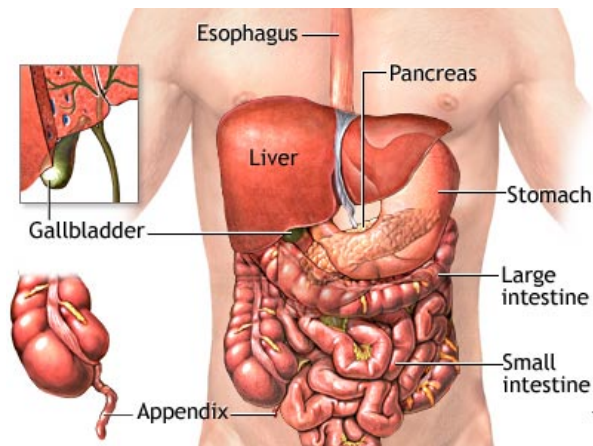


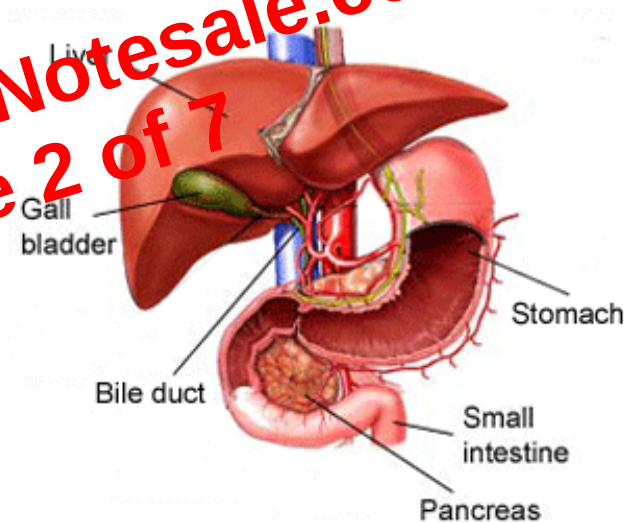


placed together. This major organ acts as a storage tank for food so that the body has got time to digest larger meals properly. The stomach does also contain hydrochloric acid and digestive enzymes that continues the digestion of the food that began in the mouth.

The small intestine has a long, thin tube and about 1 inch in diameter and

tube about 10 feet long, which is the part of the lower GI tract. It is located just under the stomach and take up most of the space in the abdominal cavity. The whole small intestine is all twisted up like a hose basically. The inside surfaces of the small intestine are full of many wrinkles and folds. These folds are used to boost up the digestion of food and helps absorb nutrients from the foods. By the time the food is ready to leave the small intestine, about 90% of all the nutrients have been taken out from the food that entered through the mouth.

The liver is a roughly triangular accessory organ of the digestive system located to the right of the stomach. The liver is the second largest organ in the body. The liver has many different uses in the body, but its main function in the digestive system is to produce bile and its secretion into the small intestine. The gallbladder is a small pear shaped organ that is located just behind the liver. The gallbladder is used to store and recycle bile from the small intestine so that it can be reused again for digestion.



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