<u>DIGESTION IN THE STOMATCH.</u>

The stomach wall is made up of thick circular and longitudinal muscle layers. The muscles contract and relax producing movement that aids in the mixing of the contents. The mixing is referred to as churning and it results in the formation of a fluid called chime. The presence of food in the stomach stimulates the secretion of the hormone gastrin which in turn stimulates the production of the gastric juice. Gastric juice contains enzymes, hydrochloric acid and mucus.

The enzymes contained in the gastric juice are:

- 1. **Pepsin**; breaks down proteins into peptides.
- 2. **Rennin**; coagulates the milk protein caseinogen to casein. Making it possible for enzyme pepsin to break down to peptides.
- 3. Hydrochloric acid; provides an acidic medium suitable for the stion of 0. ; activates the inactive groot the enzyme pepsin and pepsin and rennin.

food. f,k0 some of the boyeria hat maybe present in the Meus; forms a protective carrier to the stomach wall against corrosion by hydrochloric acid and effects of proteins digesting enzymes.

DIGESTION IN THE DUODENUM

The duodenum is the first part of the small intestine where most of the digestion takes place. The liver receives secretions from the;

- i. The **liver** has specific cells which secrete bile into the gall bladder to be stored. The gall bladder releases the bile into the duodenum through the bile duct.
- ii. **The pancreas** is an organ that lies below the stomach. It secretes hormones and digestive juices.

The arrival of the acidic chyme stimulates the duodenal wall to secrete two hormones; secretin and cholecystokinin into the blood stream. Secretin stimulates the liver to secrete bile and the pancreas to secrete mineral salt. Cholecystokinin