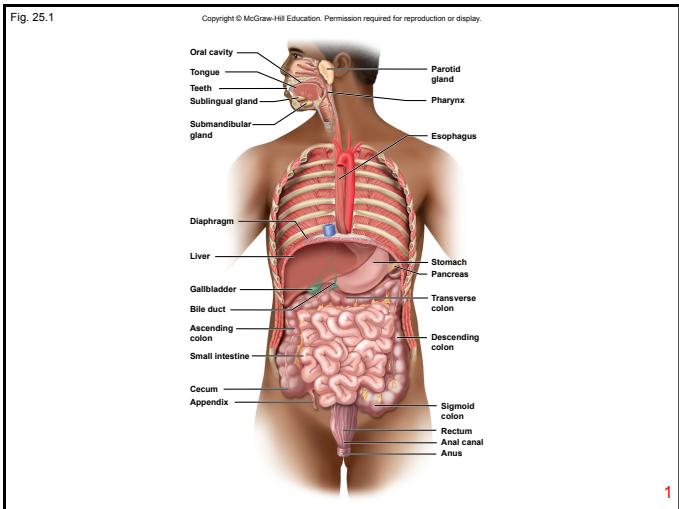
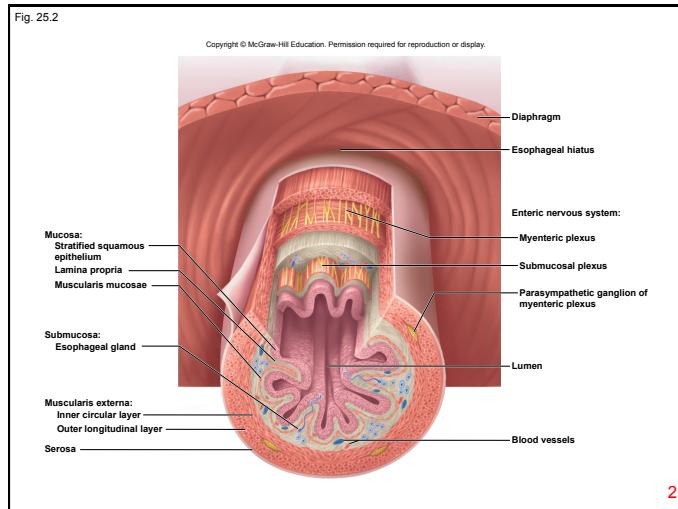


Fig. 25.1



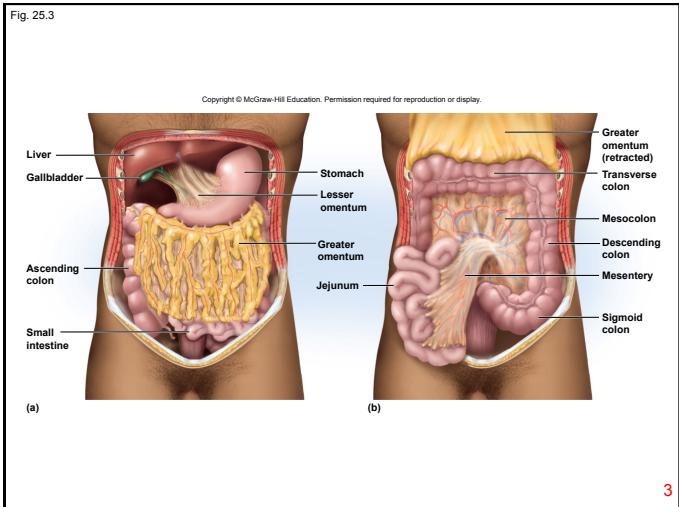
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Fig. 25.2



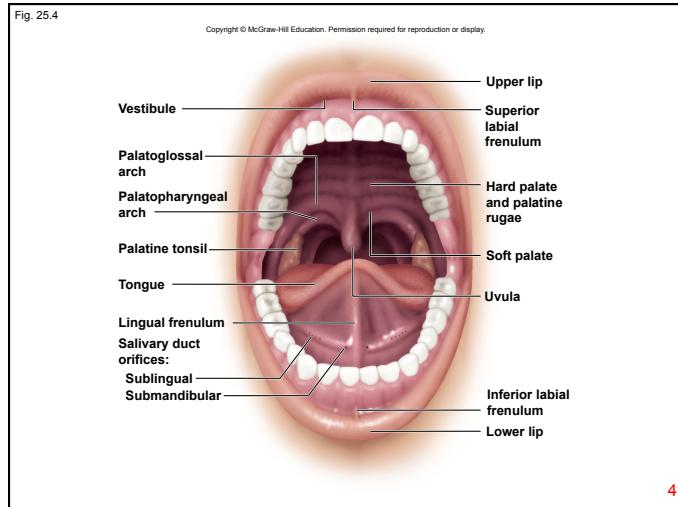
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Fig. 25.3



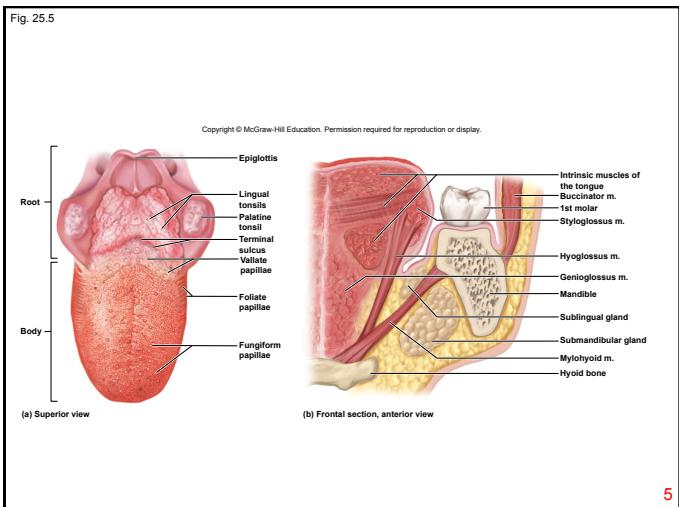
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Fig. 25.4



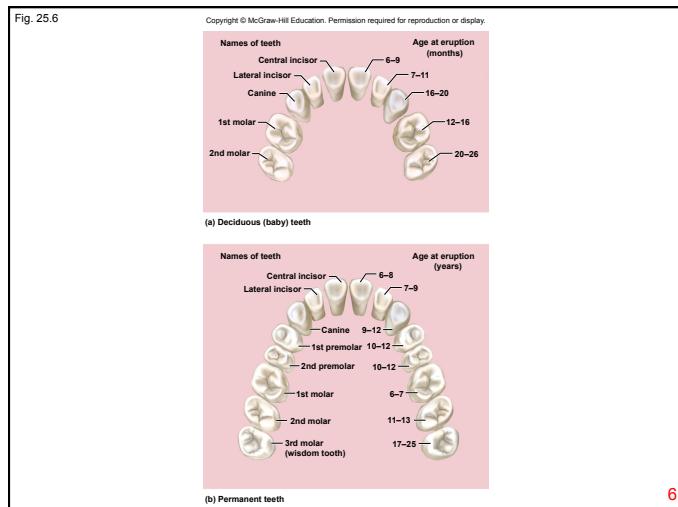
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Fig. 25.5



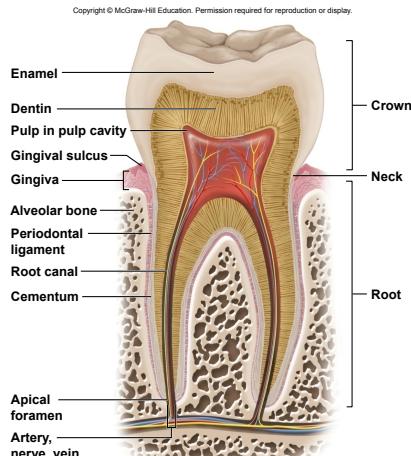
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Fig. 25.6



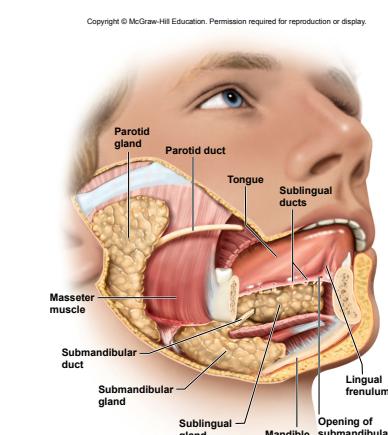
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Fig. 25.7



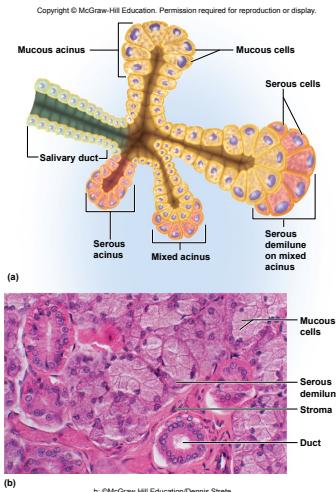
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Fig. 25.9



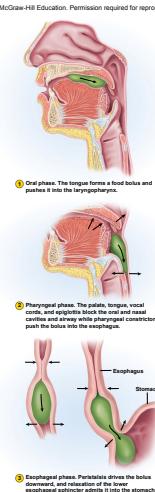
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Fig. 25.10



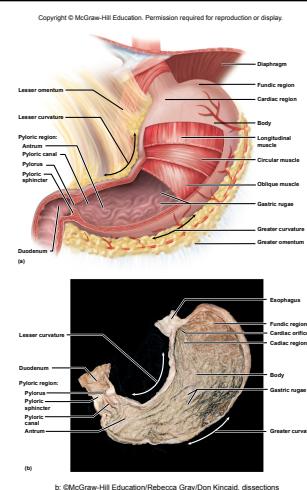
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Fig. 25.11



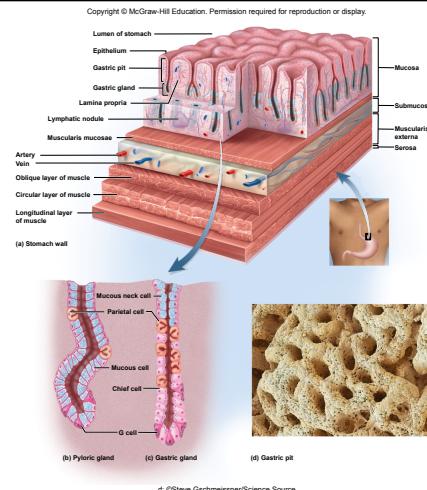
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Fig. 25.12



11

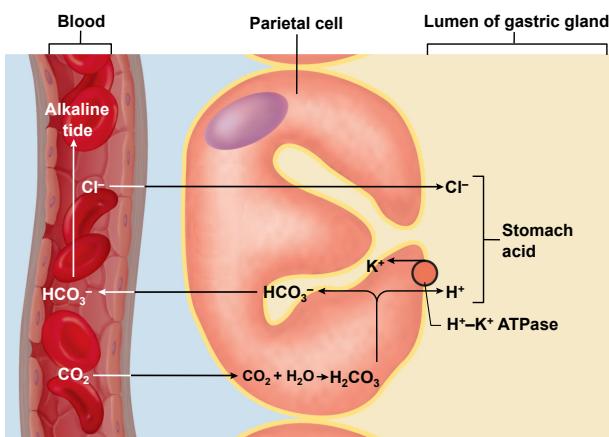
Fig. 25.13



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Fig. 25.14

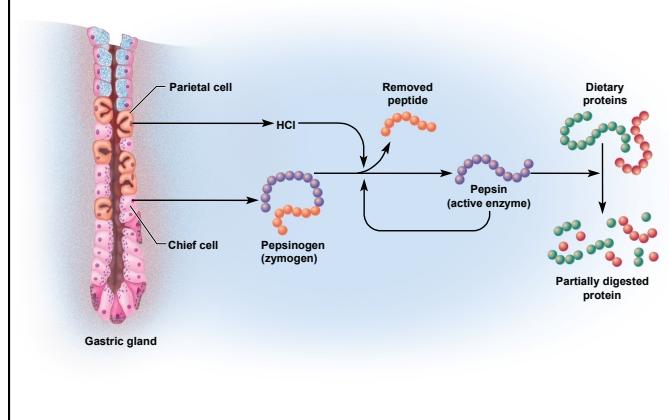
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Fig. 25.15

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Table 25.1

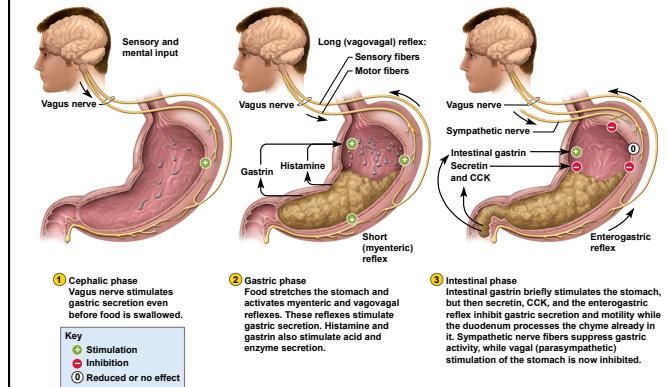
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Major Secretions of the Gastric Glands		
Secretory Cells	Secretion	Function
Mucous neck cells	Mucus	Protects mucosa from HCl and enzymes
Parietal cells	Hydrochloric acid Intrinsic factor	Activates pepsin and lingual lipase; helps liquefy food; reduces dietary iron to usable form ( $Fe^{2+}$ ); destroys ingested pathogens Enables small intestine to absorb vitamin $B_{12}$
Chief cells	Pepsinogen Gastric lipase	Converted to pepsin, which digests protein Digests fat
Enteroendocrine cells	Gastrin Serotonin	Stimulates gastric glands to secrete HCl and enzymes; stimulates intestinal motility; relaxes ileocecal valve Stimulates gastric motility
Histamine Somatostatin	Histamine Somatostatin	Stimulates HCl secretion Inhibits gastric secretion and motility; delays emptying of stomach; inhibits secretion by pancreas; inhibits gallbladder contraction and bile secretion; reduces blood circulation and nutrient absorption in small intestine
Gut-brain peptides		Various roles in short- and long-term appetite regulation and energy balance

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Fig. 25.17

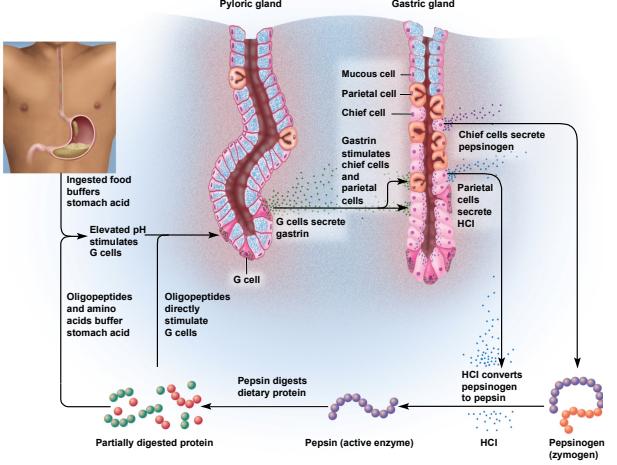
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Fig. 25.18

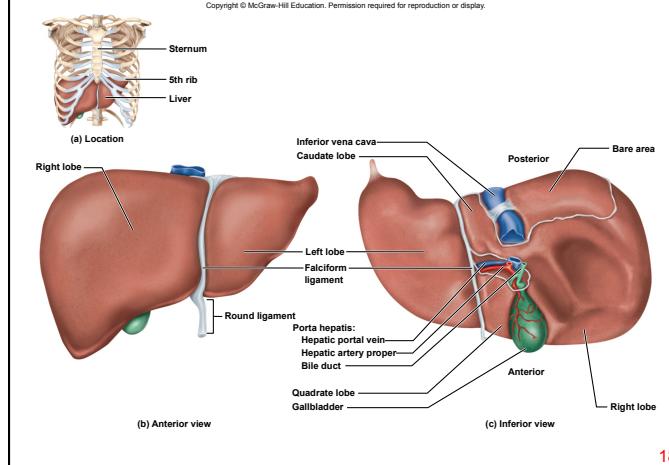
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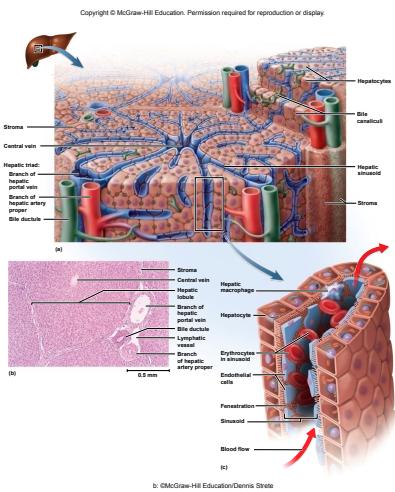
Fig. 25.19

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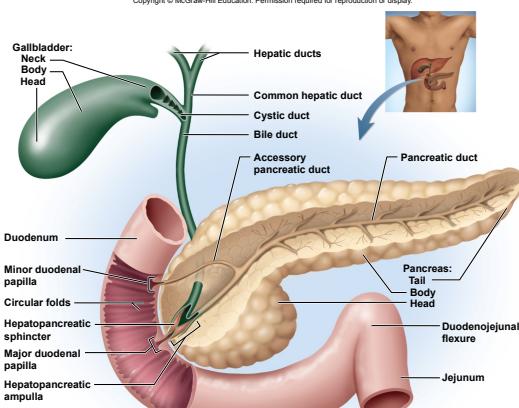
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Fig. 25.20



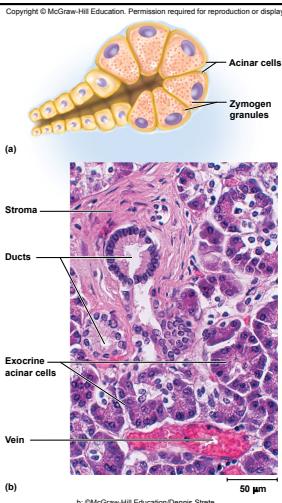
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Fig. 25.21



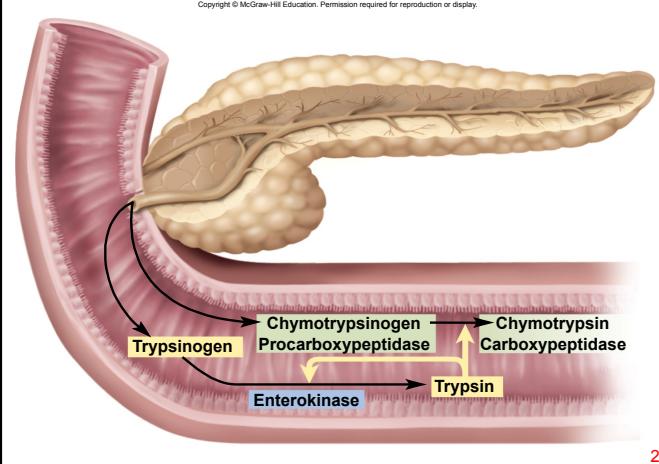
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Fig. 25.22



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Fig. 25.23



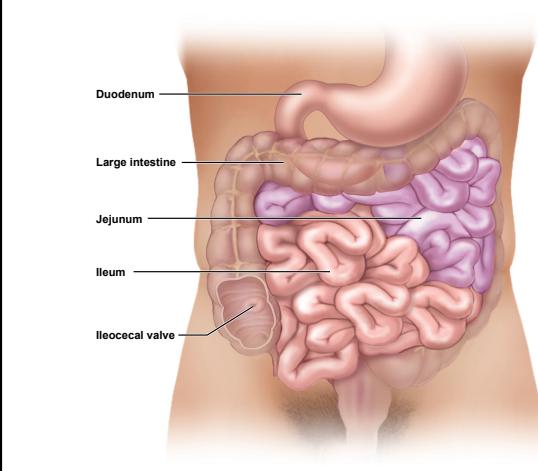
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TABLE 25.2		Exocrine Secretions of the Pancreas
Secretion	Function	
Sodium bicarbonate	Neutralizes HCl	
Zymogens	Converted to active digestive enzymes after secretion	
Trypsinogen	Becomes trypsin, which digests protein	
Chymotrypsinogen	Becomes chymotrypsin, which digests protein	
Procarboxypeptidase	Becomes carboxypeptidase, which hydrolyzes the terminal amino acid from the carboxyl (-COOH) end of small peptides	
Enzymes		
Pancreatic amylase	Digests starch	
Pancreatic lipase	Digests fat	
Ribonuclease	Digests RNA	
Deoxyribonuclease	Digests DNA	

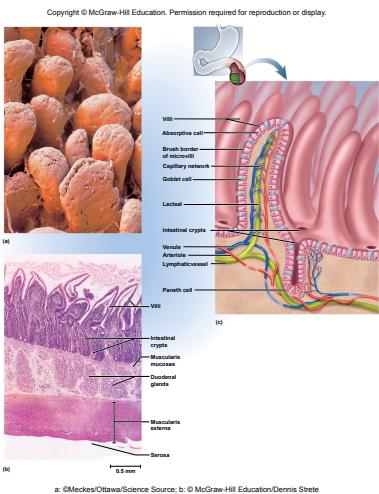
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Fig. 25.24



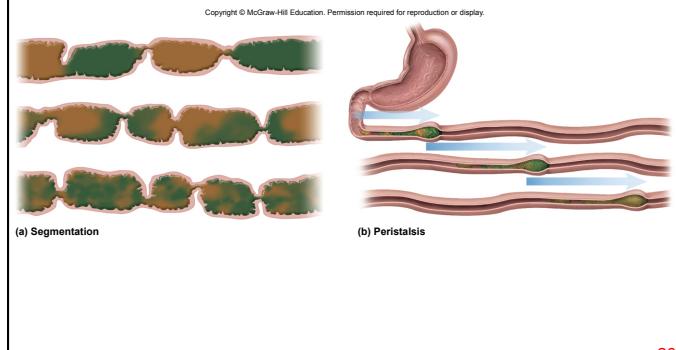
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Fig. 25.25



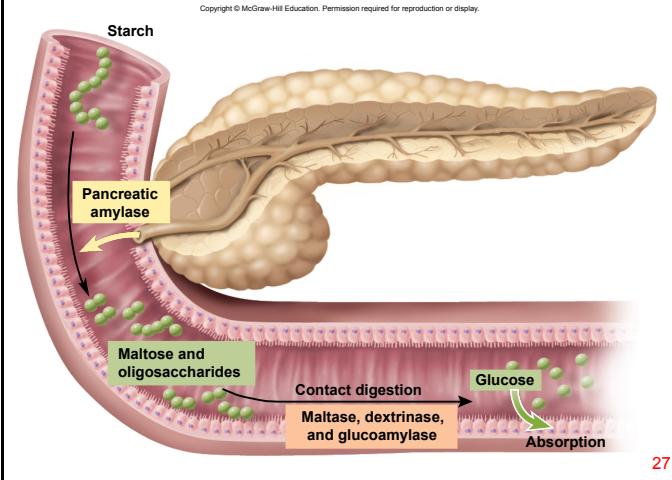
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Fig. 25.26



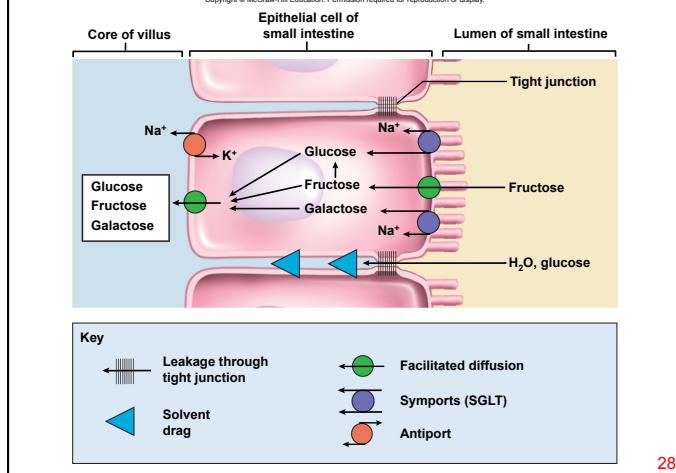
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Fig. 25.27



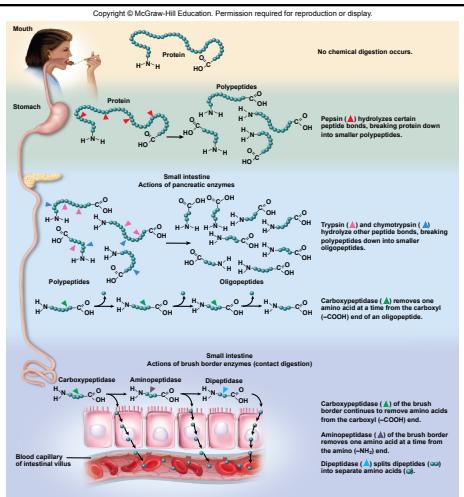
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Fig. 25.28



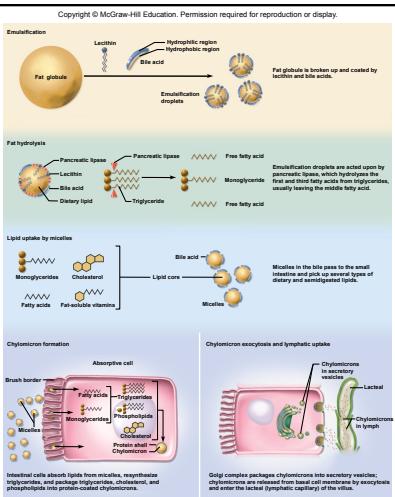
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Fig. 25.29



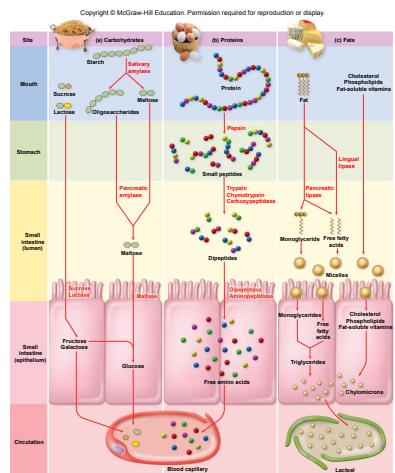
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Fig. 25.30



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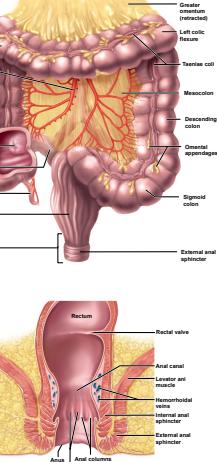
Fig. 25.31



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Fig. 25.32

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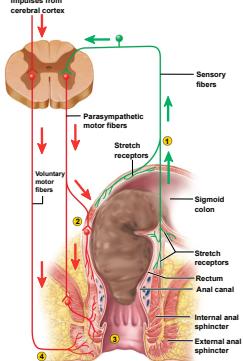
(b) Anal canal



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Fig. 25.33

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- ① Feces stretch the rectum and stimulate stretch receptors, which transmit signals to the spinal cord.
- ② A spinal reflex stimulates contraction of the rectum.
- ③ The spinal reflex also relaxes the internal anal sphincter.
- ④ Impulses from the brain prevent untimely defecation by keeping the external anal sphincter contracted. Defecation occurs only if this sphincter also relaxes.

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