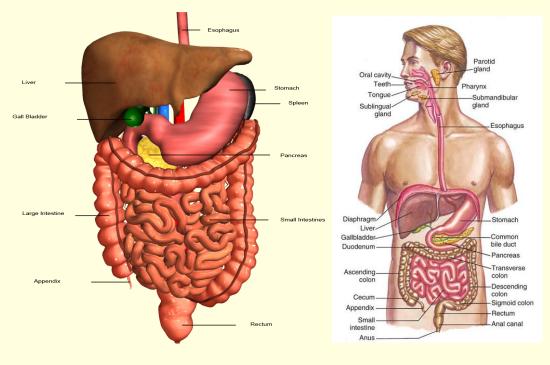
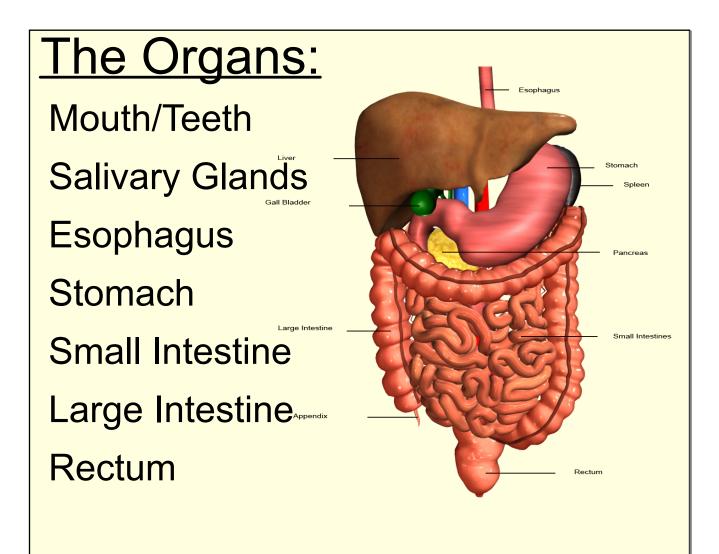
The Digestive System: What Goes In Must Come Out No Seriously, It Would Be Really Bad If It All Just Stayed In There

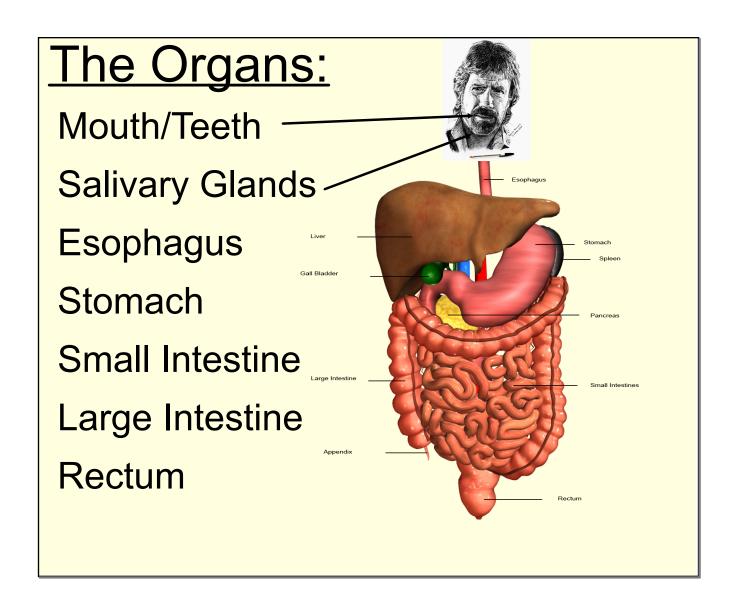


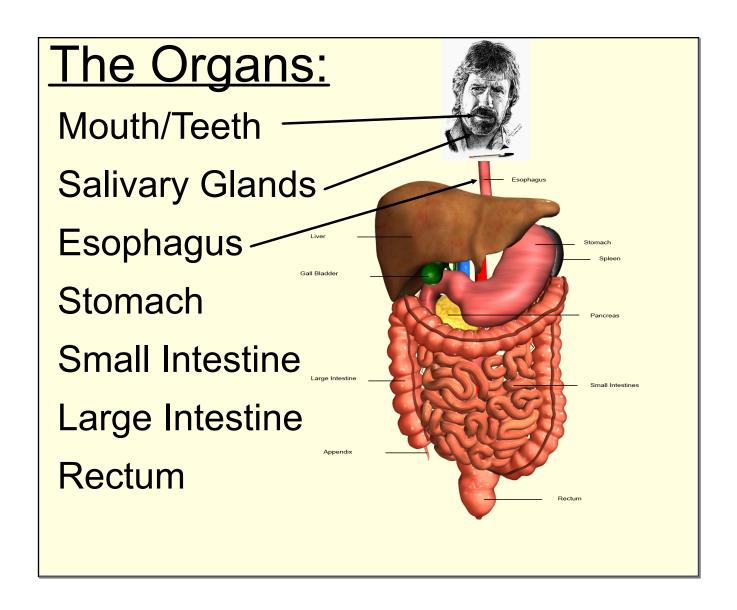
The Digestive System:

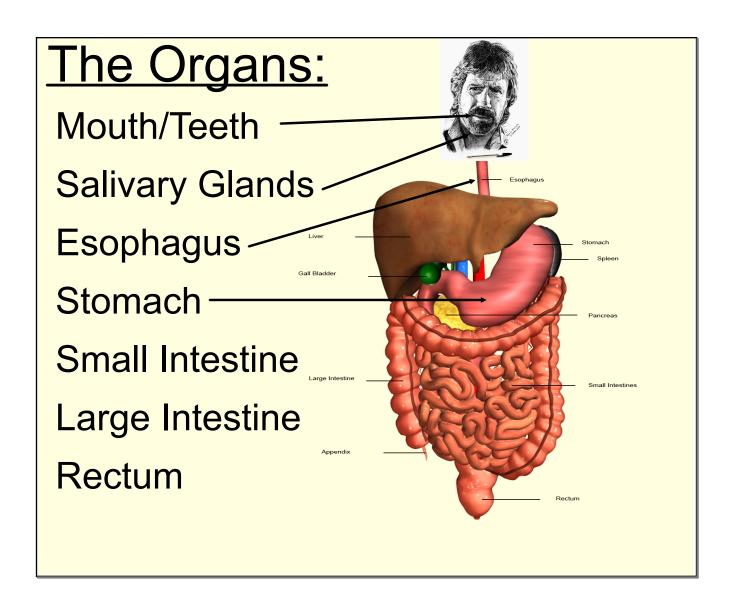
Today (4/27)

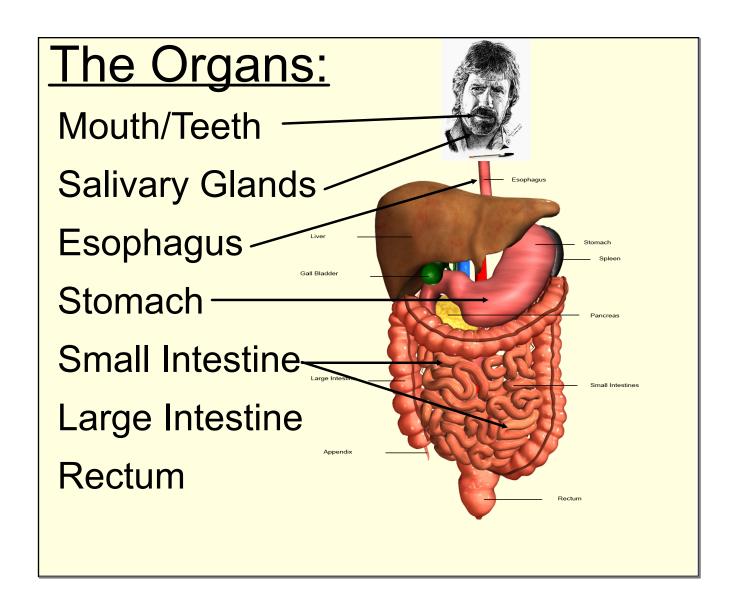
- 1. Review from yesterday
- 2. Add three new organs
- 3. Project explanation
- 4. Work Time!!!

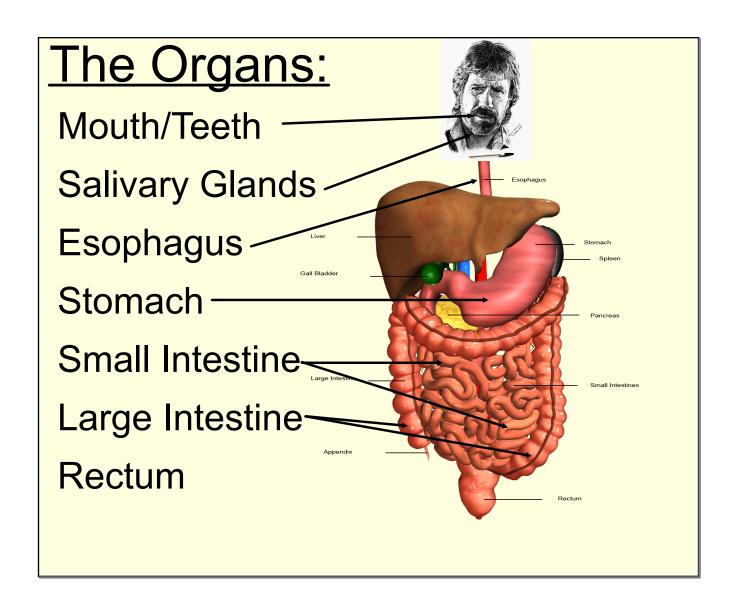


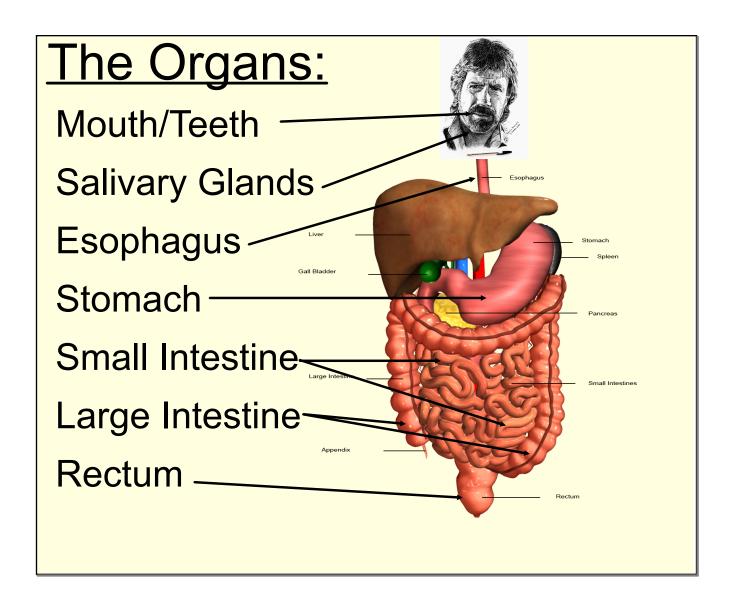






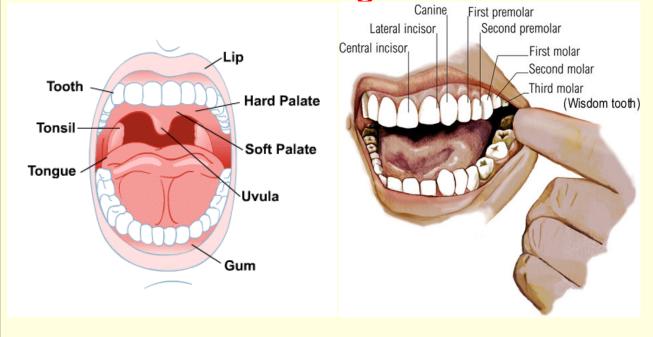




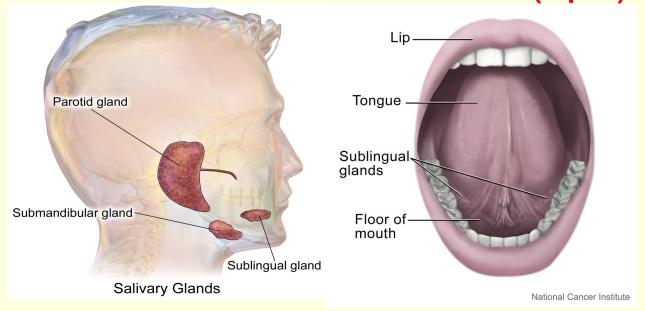


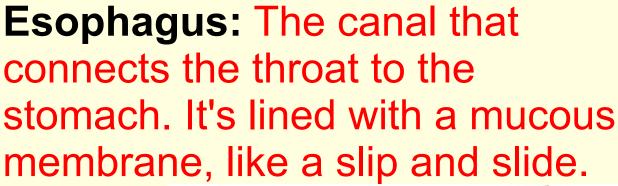
Mouth: The beginning of the digestive tract.

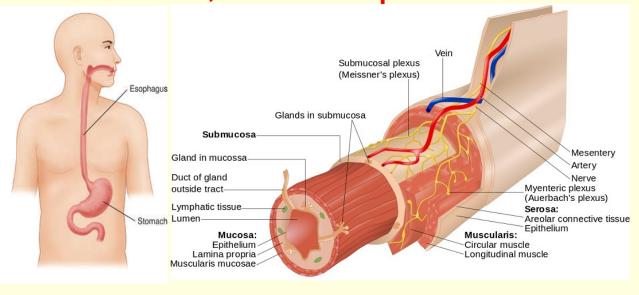
Teeth: The first part of the digestive system where food is partially broken down. Mechanical Digestion



Salivary Glands: Yellowish pouches in the back of your throat that secrete saliva (spit)





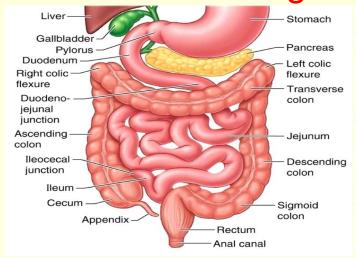


Stomach: A pear-shaped organ in which the major part of digestion takes place. It's a little bigger than the average first, but can stretch to a much bigger size.



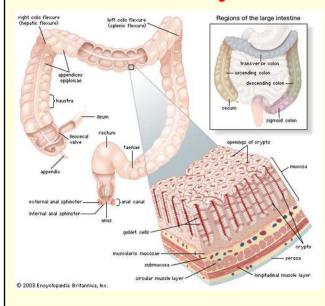
Stomach: A pear-shaped organ in which the major part of digestion takes place. It's a little bigger than the average first, but can stretch to a much bigger Vertical Sleeve Gastrectomy **Gastric Bypass** Bypassed portion of stomach Gastric Gastric sleeve pouch (new stomach) Removed portion of stomach Bypassed Jejunum duodenum food digestive juice

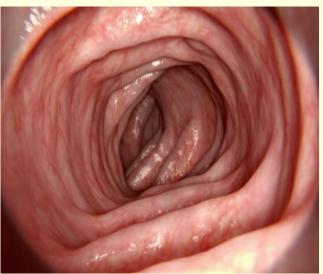
Small Intestine: The part of the DS that runs between the stomach and the large intestine. This is where 90% of the nutrients are taken into the body. It's 18-24 feet long in a typical person.



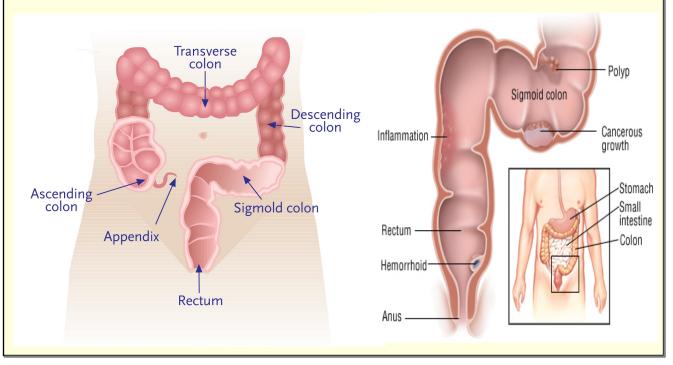


Large Intestine: The next part of the DS that connects the small intestine to the rectum. This is where the majority of the water you drink enters your body.

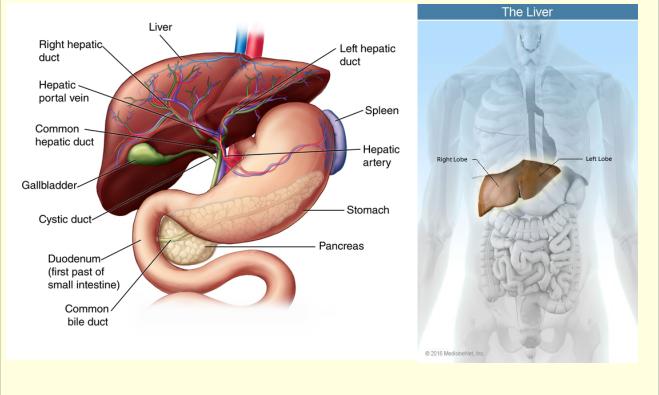




Rectum: The final part of the large intestine. This is where poop is formed right before you get rid of the waste.



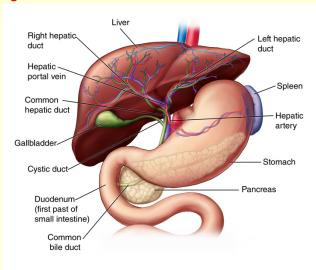
Liver: Breaks down fats from your food and creates <u>bile</u> that aids in digestion

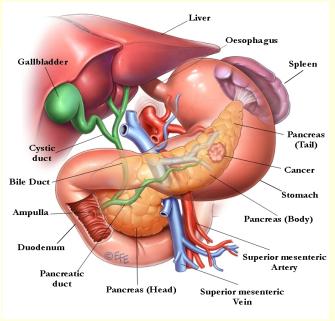


Gallbladder: Once the liver has made the bile, it's stored in the gallbladder. Liver Right hepatic, Left hepatic duct duct Hepatic ~ portal vein Spleen Common hepatic duct Hepatic artery Gallbladder-Stomach Cystic duct-**Pancreas** Duodenum-(first past of small intestine) Common bile duct #ADAM

Pancreas: Creates digestive fluids that enter the small intestine and help make your food small enough to enter

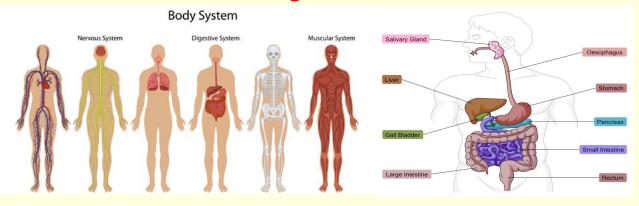
your blood stream





Goal: Students will be able to name and describe each of the organs in the digestive tract and how they work together to break down the food we eat.

Task: Students will create a 1/4 scale replica of the human body and focus on the digestive tract. Information on each organ will be included as well.



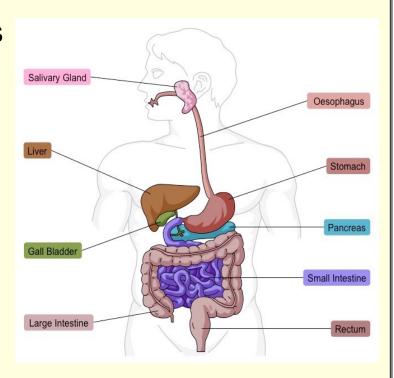
What: Students will create a replica of the human body and focus on the digestive tract in a long term artistic project.

How: Students will work individually to create a human body art project using materials in the room.

Why: A strong understand of your body and how it works is essential to living a healthy and enjoyable life. The more familiar you are with your body, the easier you will be able to identify when something isn't right, or when things are going very well.

The Requirements:

- 1. Salivary Glands
- 2. Esophagus
- 3. Liver
- 4. Stomach
- 5. Gallbladder
- 6. Pancreas
- 7. Small Intestine
- 8. Large Intestine
- 9. Rectum / Anus



The Requirements:

- 1. You need to include a representation of each organ on your body project (9).
- 2. Please include the definition from your notes as well as one addition fact you found on your own for each component.
- 3. BE CREATIVE!! Have some fun with it! Make it your own and see what cool stuff you can come up with to be unique!

