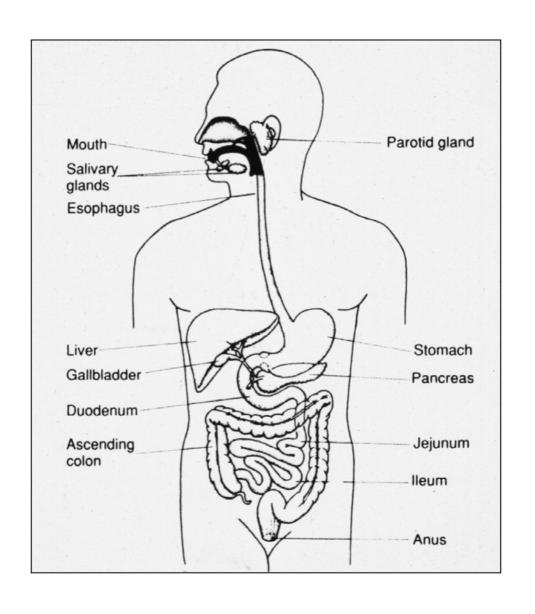
Overview of Gastrointestinal Function

George N. DeMartino, Ph.D.

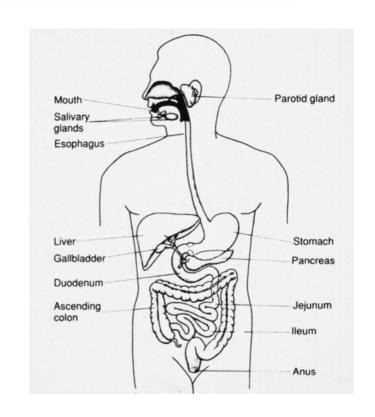
Department of Physiology
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center
Dallas, TX 75390

The gastrointestinal system



Functions of the gastrointestinal system

- Digestion
- Absorption
- Secretion
- Motility

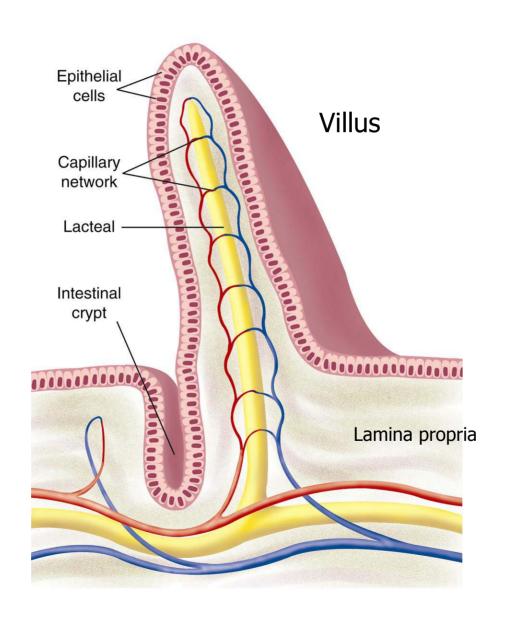


 Immune surveillance and tolerance

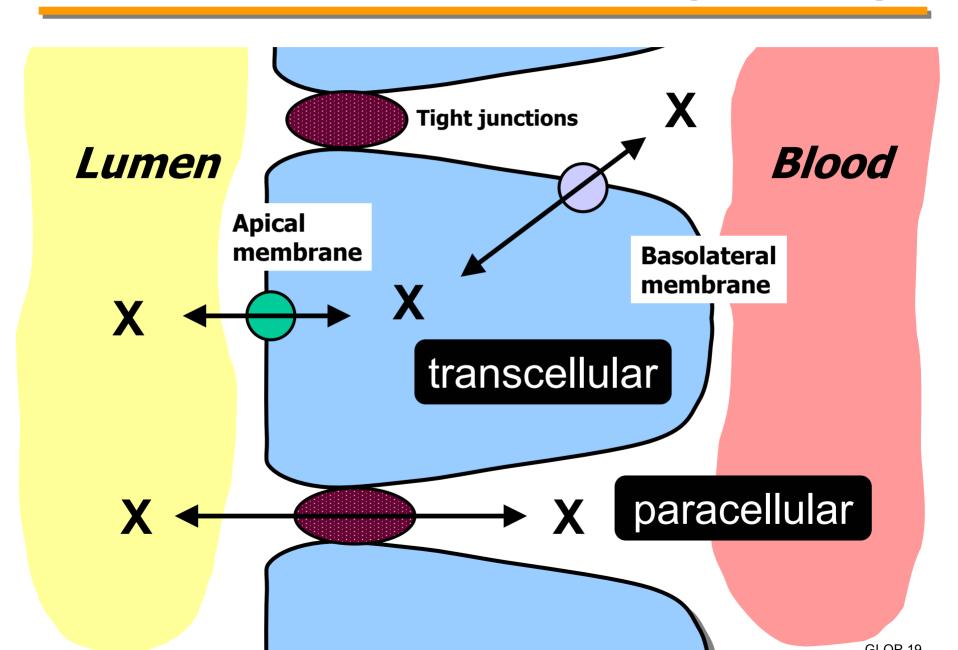
Histology of the GI tract

Submucosa **Blood** Muscularis mucosa Gland or Lumenal **Serosal Side Epithelium** or Lumen **Mucosal Side** Villi Myenteric plexus Submucosal plexus Lamina propria Lymph node Circular muscle Longitudinal muscle

Structure of a villus



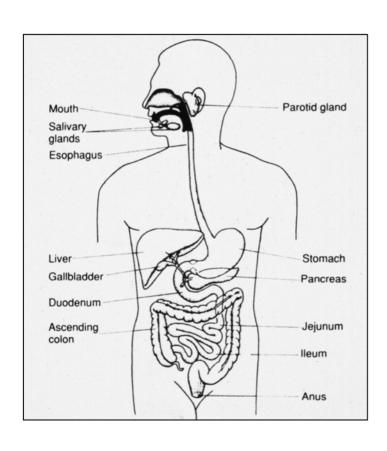
Movement of substances across the epithelial layer



Histology of the GI tract

Submucosa **Blood** Muscularis mucosa Gland or Lumenal **Serosal Side Epithelium** or Lumen **Mucosal Side** Villi Myenteric plexus Submucosal plexus Lamina propria Lymph node Circular muscle Longitudinal muscle

Motility in the gastrointestinal system



- Propulsionnet movement by peristalsis
- Mixing for digestion and absorption
- Separation sphincters
- Storage decreased pressure

Intercellular signaling in the gastrointestinal system

Neural

Hormonal

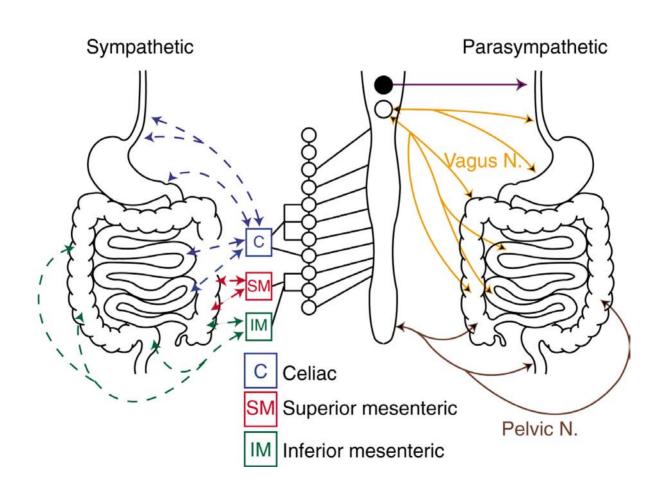
Paracrine

Neural control of the GI system

Extrinsic nervous system
 autonomic central nervous system

Intrinsic (enteric) nervous system
 entirely with the GI system

The extrinsic nervous system



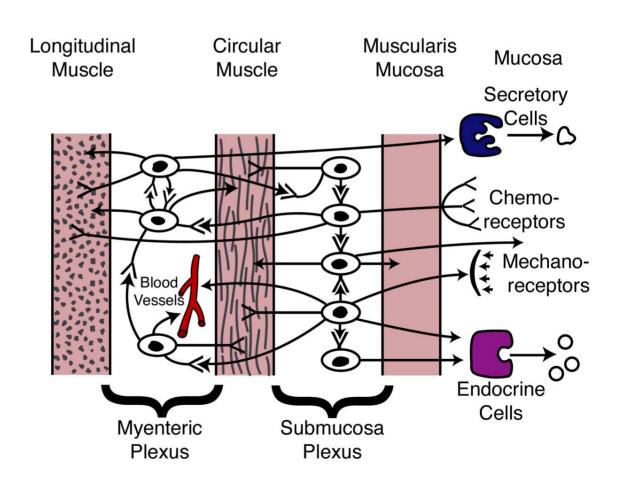
The intrinsic nervous system forms complete functional circuits

Sensory neurons

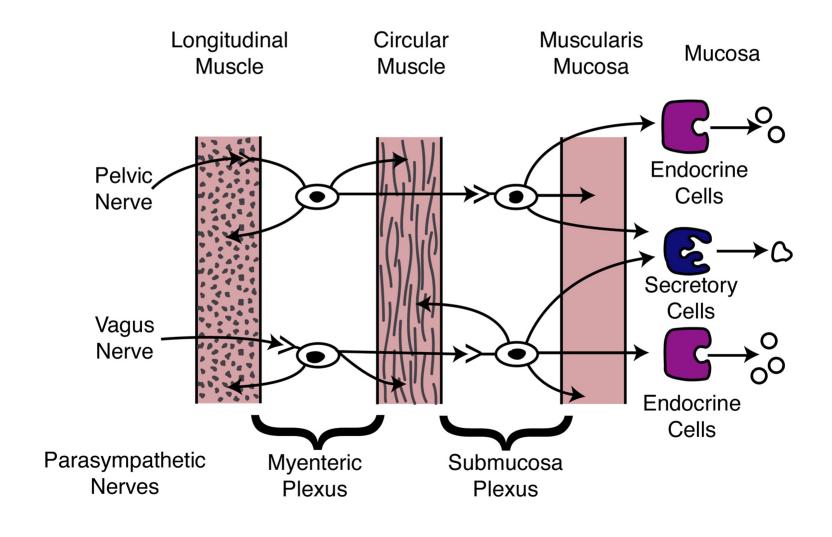
Interneurons

Motor neurons

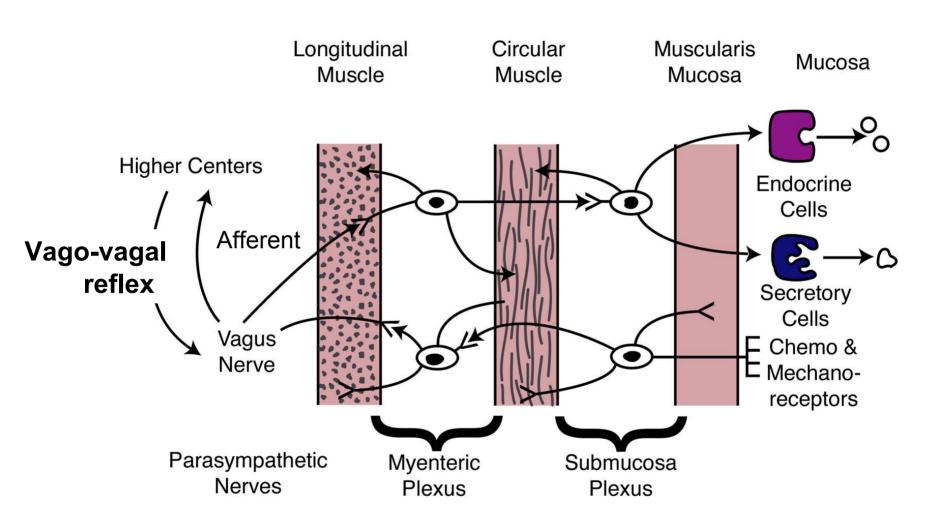
(excitatory and inhibitory)



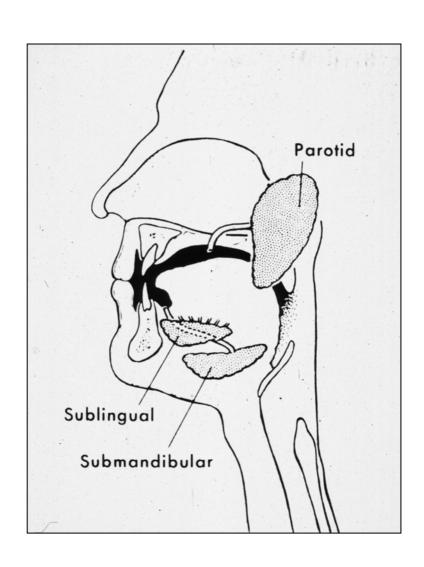
Parasympathetic nerves regulate functions of the intrinsic nervous system



Reflex control of gastrointestinal functions



Salivary Glands



Composition of Saliva

Proteins

```
α-amylase lactoferrin
lipase RNase
lysozyme et al
mucus
```

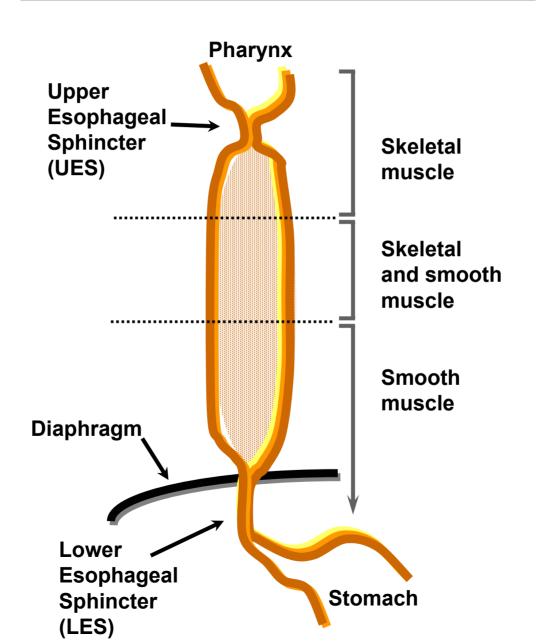
Electrolyte solution

```
water
Na+, K+
HCO<sub>3</sub>-
```

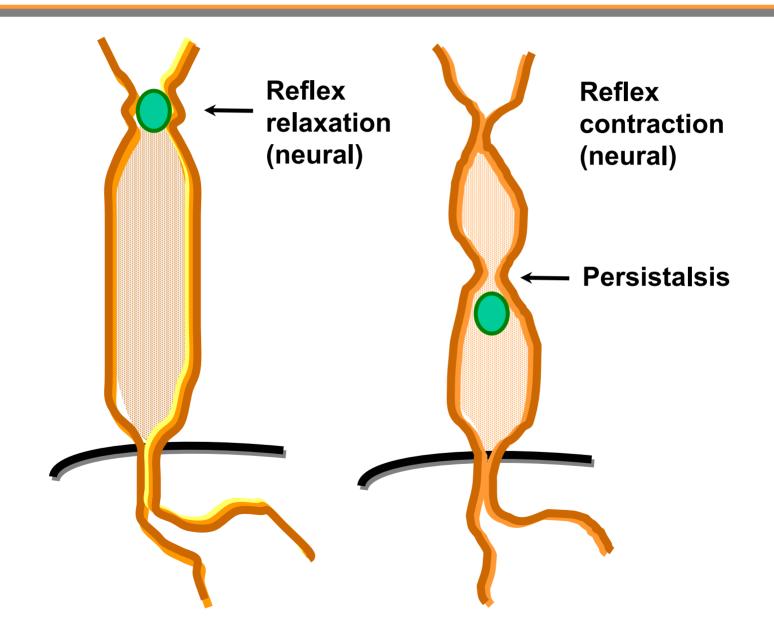
Functions of saliva

- Oral protection
 buffering of hot, cold, acid, base
- Oral hygiene bacteriostatic
- Lubrication swallowing
- Digestion carbohydrates and lipids

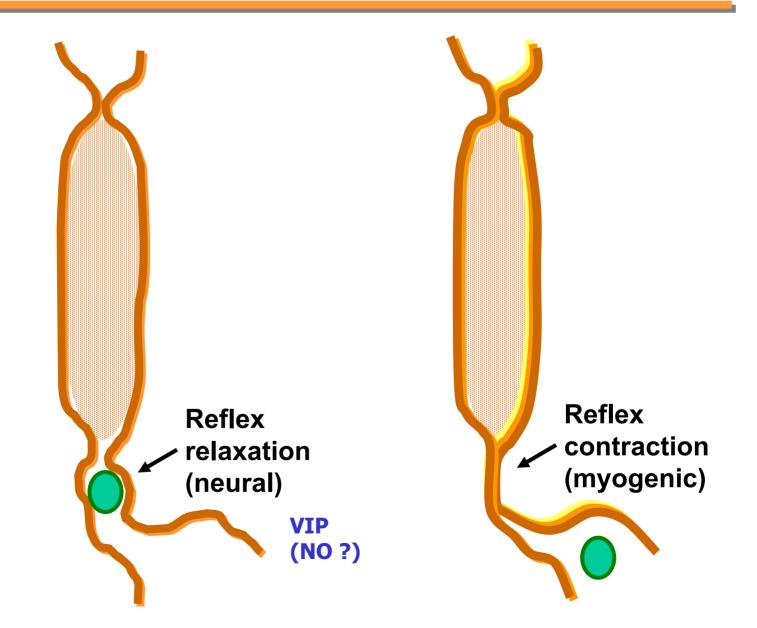
Structure of the esophagus



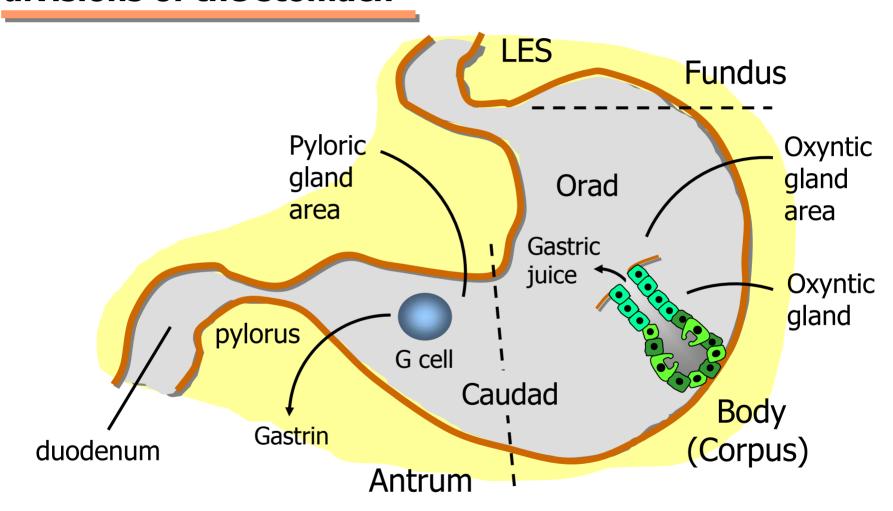
Regulation of the UES during a swallow



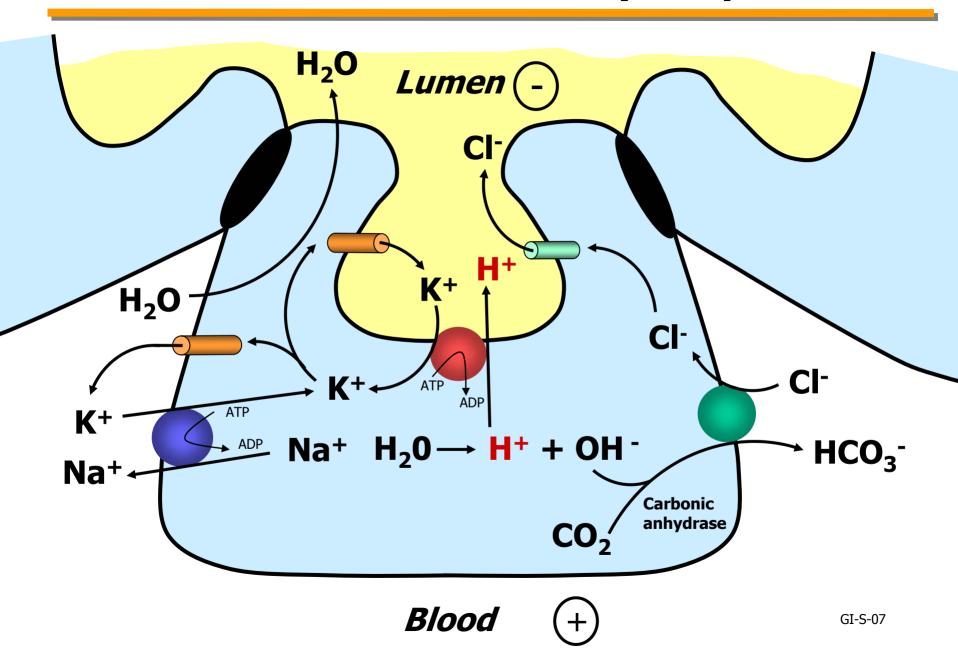
Regulation of the UES during a swallow



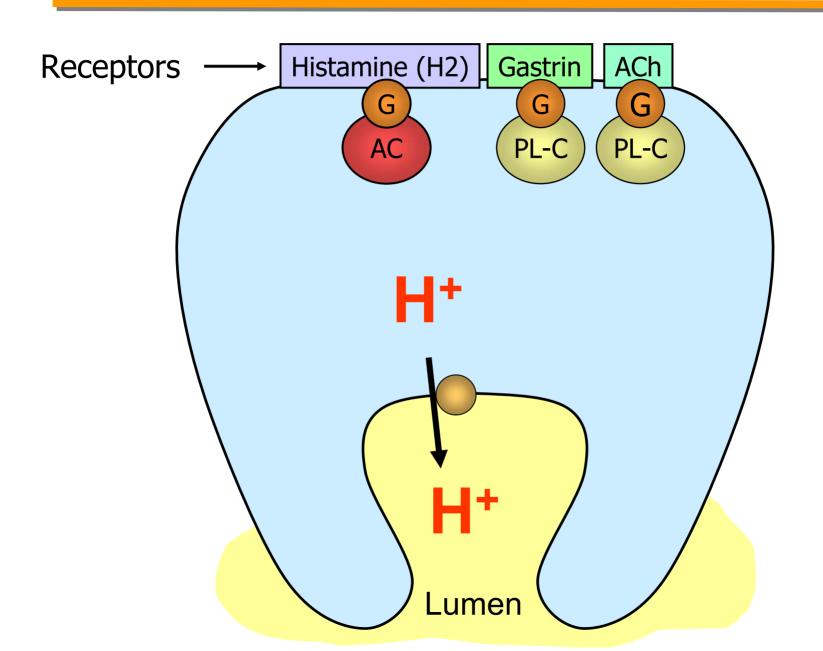
Anatomical and functional divisions of the stomach



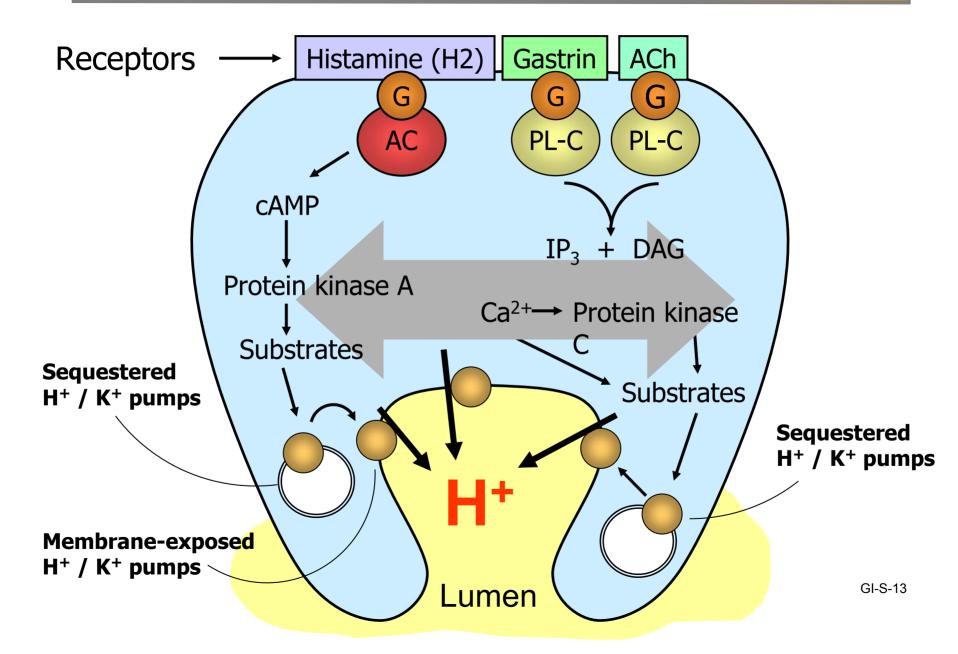
Mechanism of acid secretion by the parietal cell



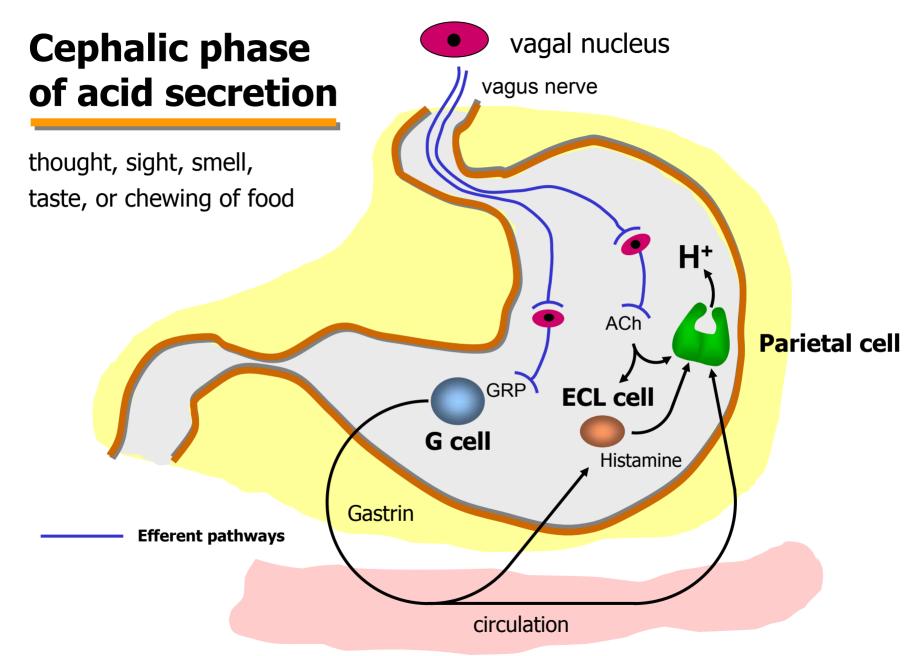
Stimulation of acid secretion in parietal cells

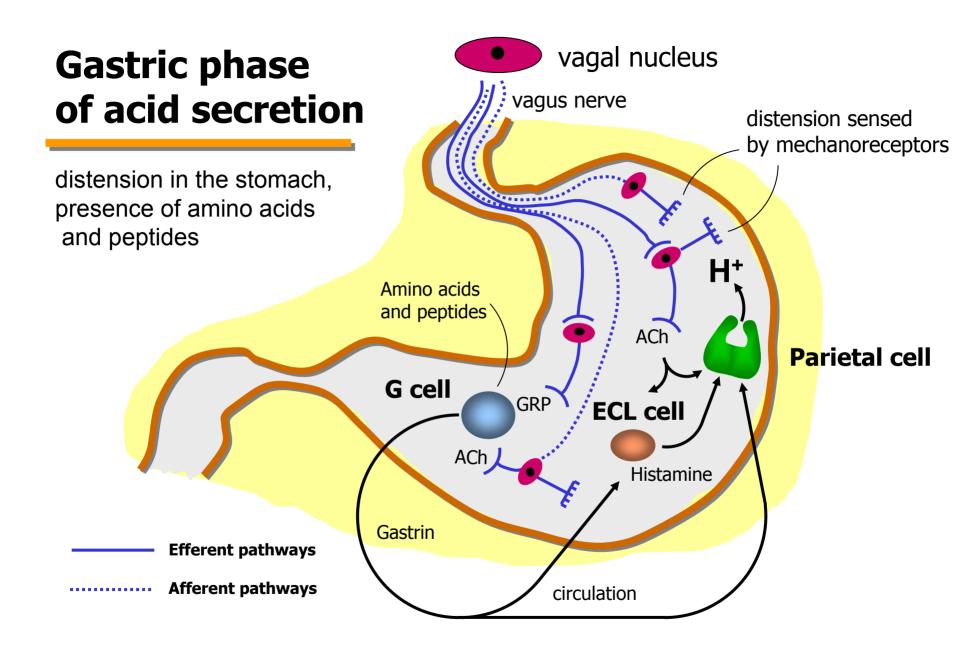


Stimulation of acid secretion in parietal cells

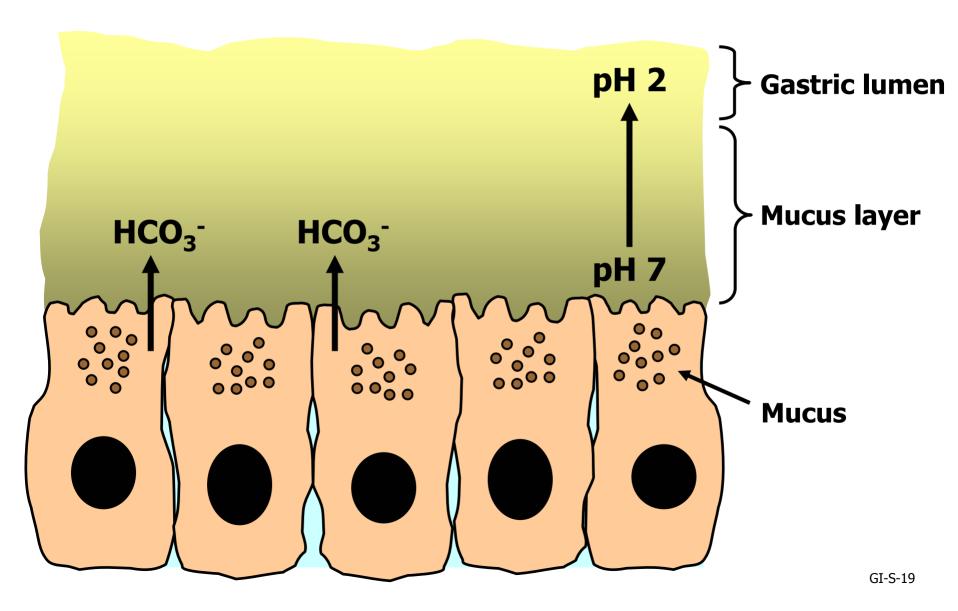








Protection of the epithelial lining of the stomach



Motility in the stomach

Reservoir

storage without increased pressure

Grinding and mixing

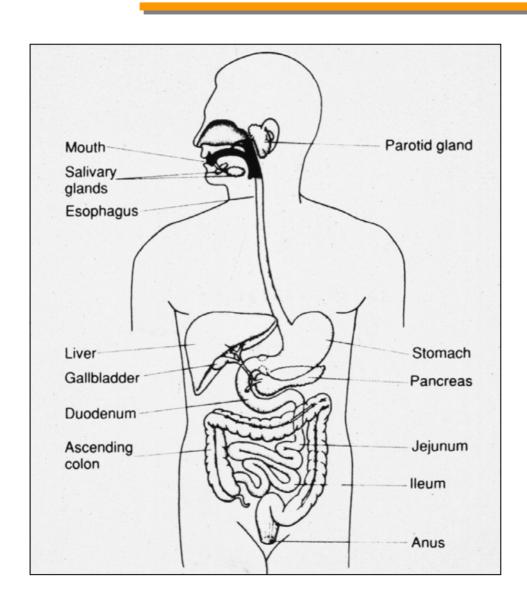
mechanical disruption for digestion and absorption

Regulated pumping

optimal delivery to duodenum



The gastrointestinal system



Small Intestine

Digestion
Absorption
Secretion
Motility

Pancreatic Secretion

Aqueous Component (ductule cells)

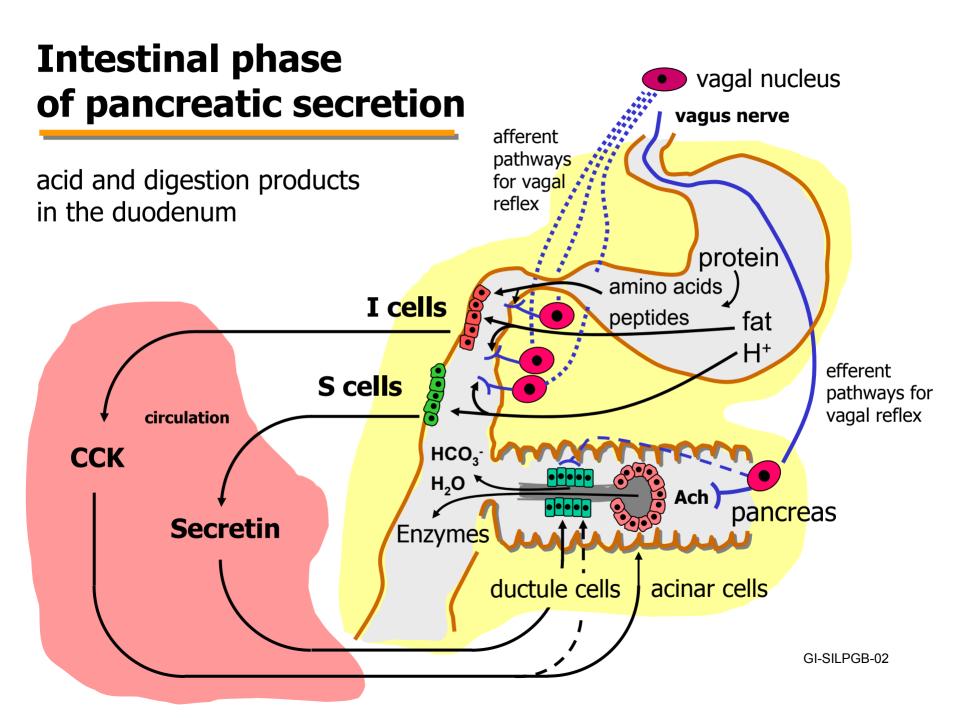
- water
- bicarbonate

Function: acid neutralization

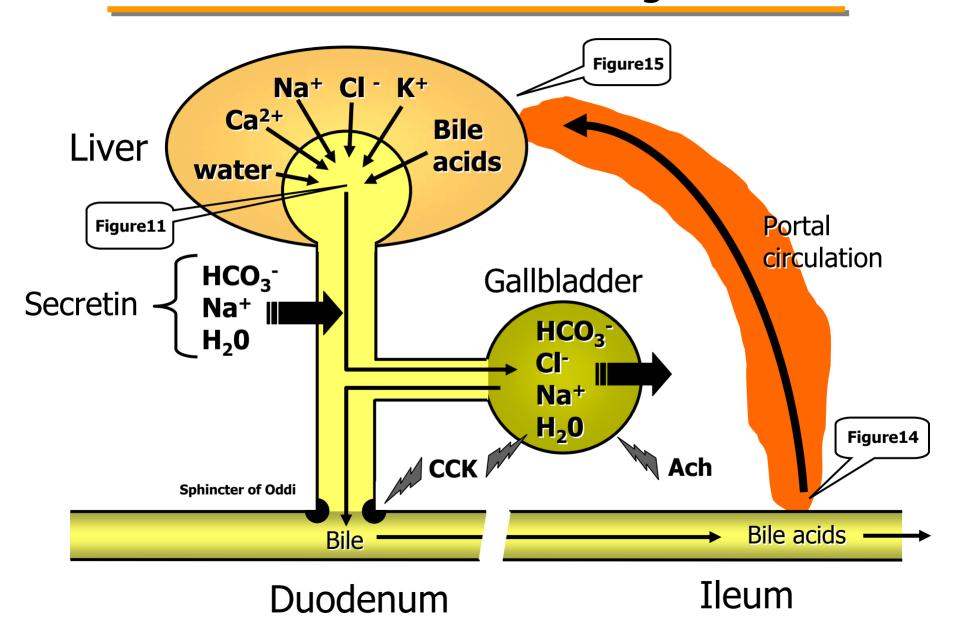
Enzymatic Component (acinar cells)

- proteases
- lipases
- saccharidases

Function: digestion



Secretion from the liver and gallbladder



Functions of Bile

Emulsification of dietary lipids
 required for lipid digestion

 Solubilization of lipid digestion products required for lipid absorption

Excretion of waste products
 bilirubin and cholesterol

Organic components of bile

Bile acids / bile salts 70%

Phospholipids 20%

Cholesterol5%

Bilirubin1%

Everything else 4%

Components of bile

Primary Bile Acids

Secondary Bile Acids

Bile Salts

Deoxycholic Acid

Glycine

Chenodeoxycholic Acid

Lithocholic Acid

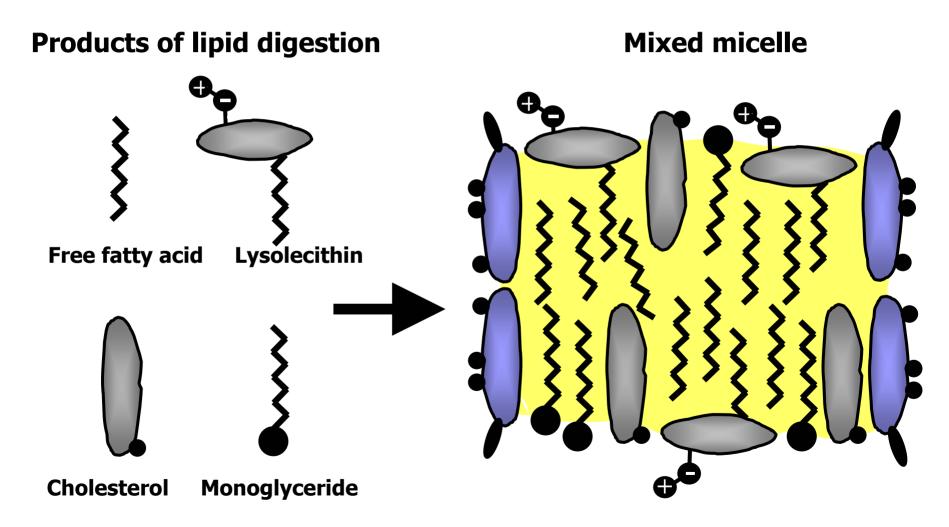
Taurine

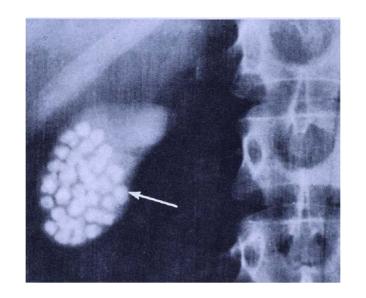
Cholesterol

Lecithin

Lecitnin
$$O$$
 $HC-O-C-F$
 $CH_3)_3-N-CH_2-CH_2-O-P-O-CH_2$

Bile acids package products of lipid digestion into mixed micelles for absorption







Digestion and absorption in the small intestine

Proteins

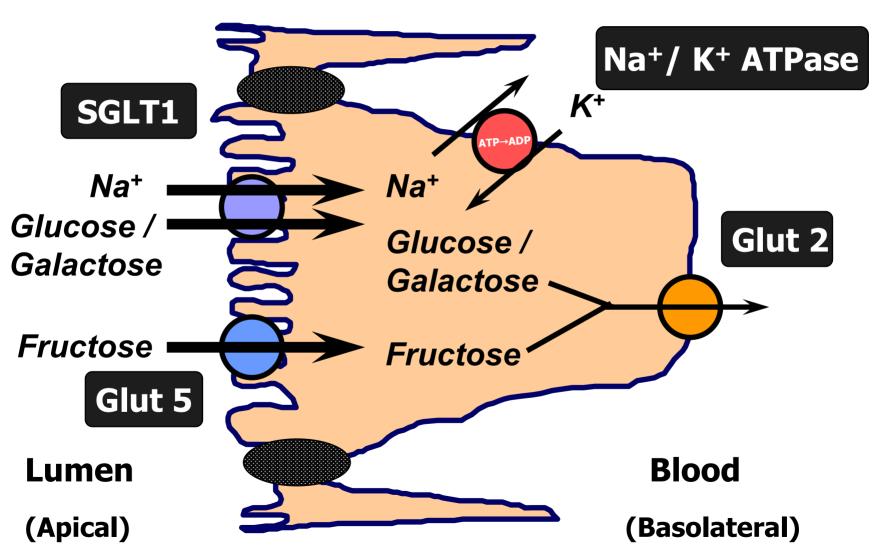
- degradation to amino acids and peptides
- combined action of lumenal and membranebounds proteases
- absorption by multiple transporters

Carbohydrates

- degradation to monosaccharides
- combined action of lumenal and membranebounds proteases
- absorption by several transporters

Lipids

Absorption of monosaccharides in the small intestine





DIETARY SUPPLEMENT



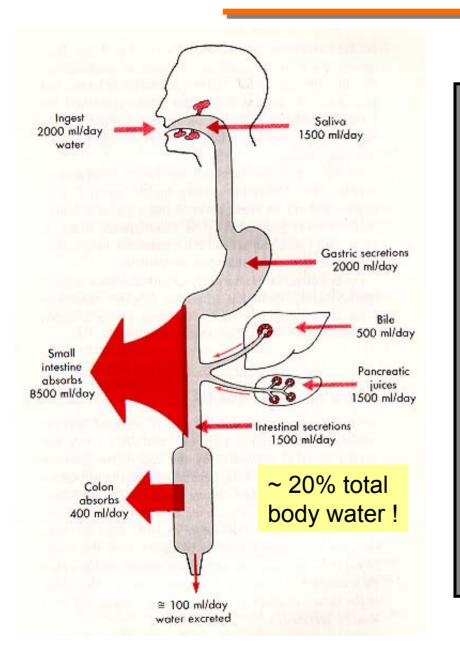
Just 1
Caplet Per
Serving



Works naturally to make dairy foods easy to digest.

32 Caplets 32 Single-Serve Packets

Fluid balance in the GI tract



9000 ml 8900 ml

Volume entering intestines

Volume absorbed by intestines

100 ml

Volume excreted



Important Principle

The absorption of water is dependent on and proportional to the absorption of solutes

Bad things happen when solutes are not absorbed

