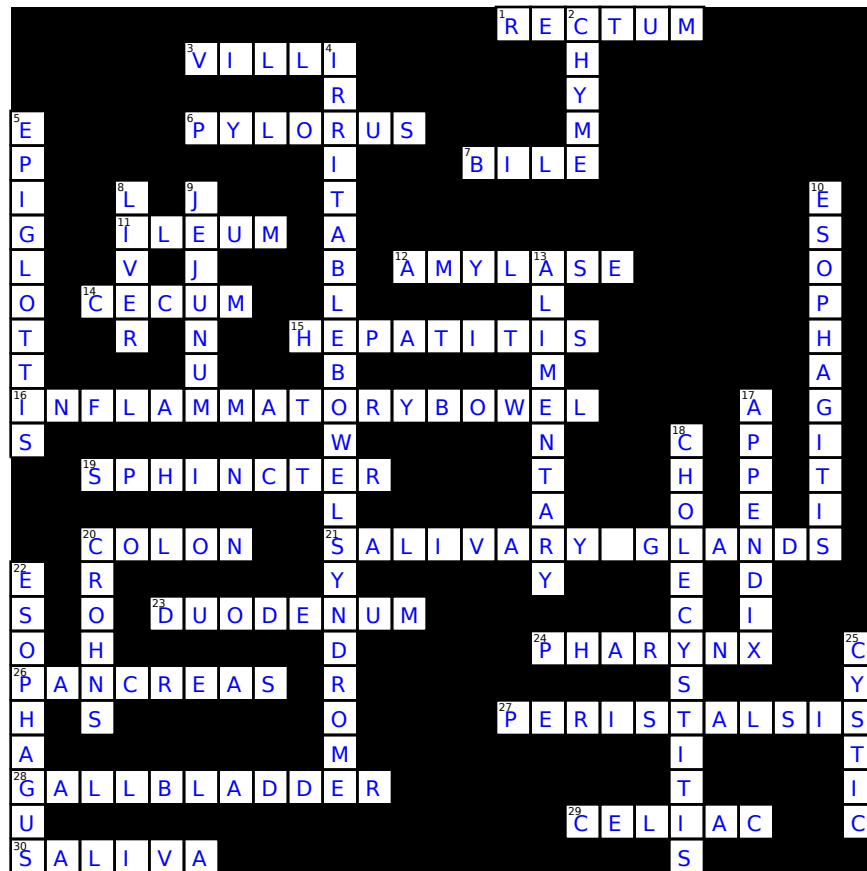


Digestive System

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Across

- where feces are stored until they leave the digestive system through the anus as a bowel movement.
- The inner wall of the small intestine is covered with millions of microscopic, finger-like projections called _____.
- A walnut-sized muscular tube at the outlet of the stomach called the _____ keeps chyme in the stomach until it reaches the right consistency to pass into the small intestine.
- The liver produces _____, which helps the body absorb fat.
- the final section of the small intestine that leads into the large intestine
- A digestive enzyme called _____, which is found in saliva, starts to break down some of the carbohydrates (starches and sugars) in the food even before it leaves the mouth.
- pouch at the beginning of the large intestine that joins the small intestine to the large intestine.
- viral infection in which the liver becomes inflamed and can lose its ability to function. Some forms of viral hepatitis are highly contagious.
- disease is chronic inflammation of the intestines that affects older kids, teens, and adults.
- At the end of the esophagus, a muscular ring called a _____ allows food to enter the stomach and then _____ squeezes shut to keep food or fluid from flowing back up into the esophagus.
- extends from the cecum up the right side of the abdomen, across the upper abdomen, and then down the left side of the abdomen, finally connecting to the rectum.
- which are located under the tongue and near the lower jaw, begin producing saliva.
- the C-shaped first part in the small intestine
- a passageway for food and air, is about 5 inches long.
- organ beneath the stomach
- Waves of muscle contractions called _____ force food down through the esophagus to the stomach.
- organ hidden just below the liver
- _____ disease is a digestive disorder caused by the abnormal response of the immune system to a protein called gluten, which is found in certain foods.
- moistens food for easy swallowing.

Down

- By the time food is ready to leave the stomach, it has been processed into a thick liquid called _____.
- common intestinal disorder that affects the colon. When the muscles in the colon don't work smoothly, a person can feel the abdominal cramps, bloating, constipation, and diarrhea that may be signs of _____.
- A flexible flap of tissue called the _____ reflexively closes over the windpipe when we swallow to prevent choking.
- organ located under the ribcage in the right upper part of the abdomen
- the coiled midsection of the small intestine
- inflammation of the esophagus, is an example of a noncongenital condition.
- _____ canal and the other abdominal organs that play a part in digestion, such as the liver and pancreas.
- small, hollow, finger-like pouch, hangs off the cecum.
- The gallbladder can develop gallstones and become inflamed — a condition called _____.
- _____ disease, which can affect the whole gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus as well as other parts of the body.
- From the throat, food travels down a muscular tube in the chest called the _____.
- _____ fibrosis is a chronic, inherited illness where the production of abnormally thick mucus blocks the ducts or passageways in the pancreas and prevents its digestive juices from entering the intestines, making it difficult for a person to properly digest proteins and fats.