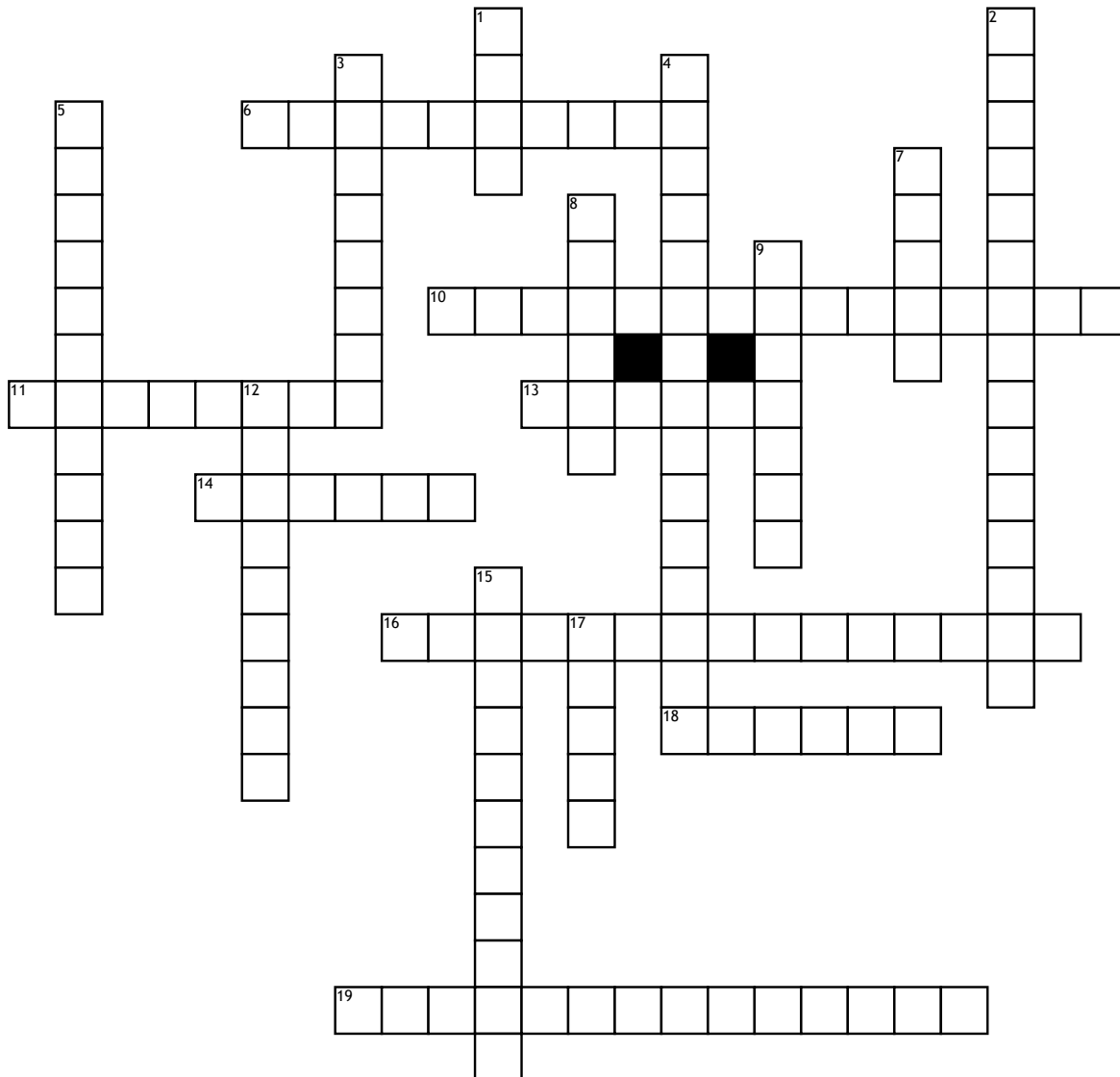


Name: _____

Date: _____

Digestive Crossword



Across

6. Loss of elasticity, atrophy of epithelial cell, and diminished blood supply to connective tissue

10. Atrophy of muscle fibers and mucosal surfaces; reduction in the number of lymphatic follicles; gradual reduction in weight; and shortening and widening of the villi, which gradually form parallel ridges rather than finger-like projections

11. Decreases in weight, hyperplasia of the duct, fibrosis of the lobe, and decreased responsiveness of B cells to glucose

13. Stores fecal matter produced in the colon until the body is ready to eliminate the waste through the process of defecation

14. Pushes food into the pharynx

16. Is a long, highly convoluted tube in the digestive system that absorbs about 90% of the nutrients from the food we eat.

18. Essential for promoting chewing and swallowing and for maintaining a moist oral mucosa

19. Is along twisting tube that starts at the mouth and ends at the anus

Down

1. Acts as the orifice that feces pass through during defecation

2. Is the final section of the GI tract that performs the vital task of absorbing water and vitamins while converting digested food into feces.

3. Organ that secretes enzymes essential for neutralizing acids in the chyme and breaking down fats, proteins, and carbohydrates in the small intestines.

4. Reduced secretion of mucus, decreased elasticity of the rectal wall and diminished perception of rectal wall distention

5. Diminished bile acid synthesis, widening of the common bile duct, and increased secretion of cholecystokinin.

7. Contains many other organs such as the teeth, tongue, and the ducts of the salivary glands, that work together to aid in the ingestion and digestion of food

8. Brown, flat, oval-shaped lymphatic organ that filters and stores blood to protect the body from infections and blood loss

9. Is the main food storage tank of the body.

12. Is a long, thin, and muscular tube that connects the pharynx to the stomach

15. Small storage organ located inferior and posterior to the liver

17. Becomes smaller and more fibrous, lipofuscin (a brown pigment) accumulates, and blood flow to this organ decreases by approximately one-third