

Accessory Organs of Digestion & Teeth

What is an accessory organ?

▪ Accessory organs produce _____ that aid the organs of the alimentary canal.

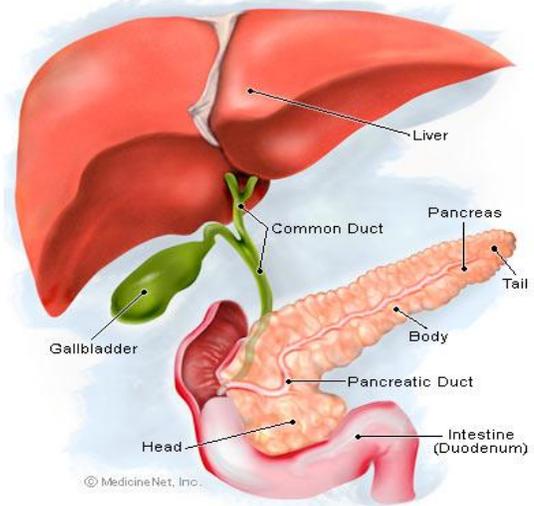
▪ Include:

▪ _____ Glands

▪ _____

▪ Liver

▪ _____



Salivary Glands

▪ Located in the _____

▪ 2 types of cells

▪ _____: Produces thin, watery amalyse

▪ _____: Produces mucus that binds food particles together and lubricates them for swallowing.

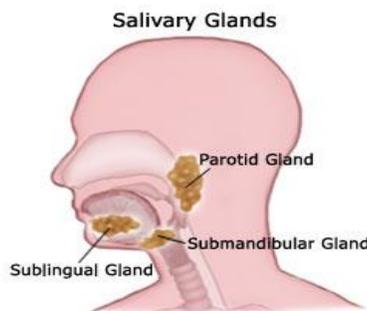
▪ _____ + _____ = _____

▪ 3 Salivary Glands:

▪ _____

▪ Submandibular

▪ _____



Pancreas

▪ Large, elongated gland that lies posterior to the _____

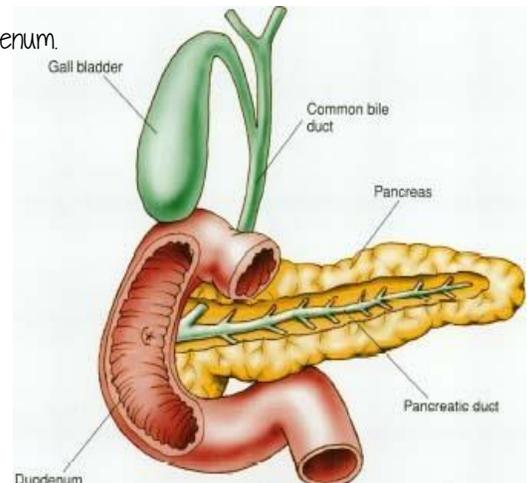
▪ Belongs to the _____ & _____ systems.

▪ Produces digestive juices that travel from the pancreatic duct to the duodenum.

▪ **Amalyse:** Breaks down _____

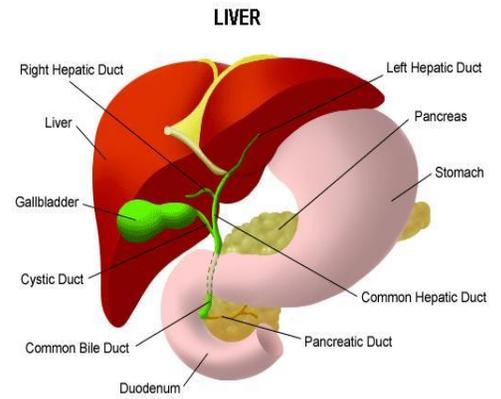
▪ **Proteinase:** Breaks down _____

▪ **Lipase:** Breaks down _____



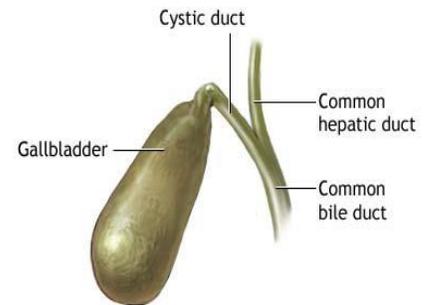
Liver

- The _____ gland in the body
- _____ side of the body
- Produces _____ to break down fats.
- Breaks down _____ & drugs in the blood.
- Stores _____
- Produces _____



Gallbladder

- Pear-shaped sac containing dark green _____
- Located on the underside of the _____
- Bile travels from the bile duct to the _____



Hormones of Digestion

- Hormones are produced and released by mucosa cells of the stomach and small intestines.
- **Control Digestion:**
 - _____: Causes the stomach to produce digestive acids.
 - _____: Stimulates the pancreas and liver's bile.
 - _____: Causes pancreas to release pancreatic juice and the gallbladder to empty.
- **Control Appetite:**
 - _____: Stimulates appetite when there's lack of food in the digestive tract.
 - _____: Inhibits appetite when the digestive system is full.

ADAM.

TEETH!

- 2 Sets of Teeth:
 - _____ (Baby) Set: _____ teeth
 - 3 yrs-6yrs.
 - _____ Set: _____ teeth
 - 6yrs- adulthood

Types of Adult Teeth

- _____: Used for clipping or cutting off bites of food
 - 8 teeth front & center of mouth (4T, 4B)
- _____: Used for tearing & ripping food
 - 4 corner teeth (2 T, 2 B)
- _____ (Bicuspids): Used for chewing & grinding food
 - 8 teeth behind canines (4 t, 4 B)
- _____: Used for chewing & grinding food
 - 8 teeth behind premolars (4 T, 4 B)
- _____: Used for chewing & grinding food
 - Wisdom Teeth
 - 4 teeth behind 3rd molars (2 T, 2 B)

Anatomy of a Tooth

- A tooth has 2 divisions:
 - _____ White, visible part of tooth above the gumline.
 - _____: Below the gumline and anchors the tooth in place.

4 Tissues of a Tooth

- _____: Hard substance that covers the crown and protects from decay.
- _____: Calcified layer beneath the enamel.
- _____: Covers the root and "cements" it into place in the jaw bone.
- _____: Center of the tooth that contains blood vessels & nerves.

Primary Teeth: Tooth Development and Identification Charts			
ERUPT	SHED	UPPER TEETH	
8-12 mos.	6-7 yrs.	Central incisor	
9-13 mos.	7-8 yrs.	Lateral incisor	
16-22 mos.	10-12 yrs.	Canine (cuspid)	
13-19 mos.	9-11 yrs.	First molar	
25-33 mos.	10-12 yrs.	Second molar	
ERUPT	SHED	LOWER TEETH	
23-31 mos.	10-12 yrs.	Second molar	
14-18 mos.	9-11 yrs.	First molar	
17-23 mos.	9-12 yrs.	Canine (cuspid)	
10-16 mos.	7-8 yrs.	Lateral incisor	
6-10 mos.	6-7 yrs.	Central incisor	

Permanent Teeth: Tooth Development and Identification Charts			
ERUPT	UPPER TEETH		
7-8 yrs.	Central incisor		
8-9 yrs.	Lateral incisor		
11-12 yrs.	Canine (cuspid)		
10-11 yrs.	First premolar		
10-12 yrs.	Second premolar		
6-7 yrs.	First molar		
12-13 yrs.	Second molar		
17-21 yrs.	Third Molar		
ERUPT	LOWER TEETH		
17-21 yrs.	Third molar		
11-13 yrs.	Second molar		
6-7 yrs.	First molar		
11-12 yrs.	Second premolar		
10-12 yrs.	First premolar		
9-10 yrs.	Canine (cuspid)		
7-8 yrs.	Lateral incisor		
6-7 yrs.	Central incisor		

