

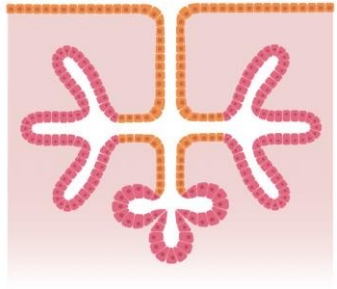
Physiologie du système digestif

Voies aérodigestives : mastication, salivation et déglutition

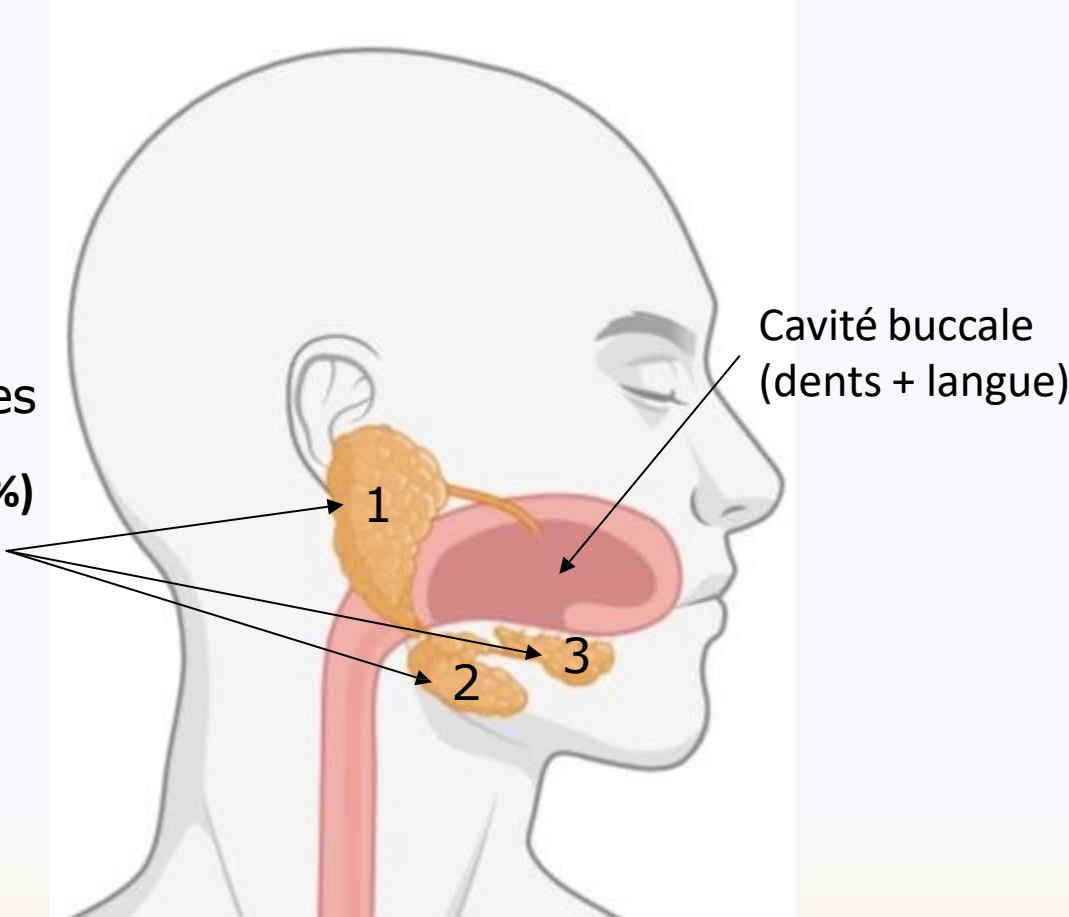


Voies aérodigestives : mastication, salivation et déglutition

Glandes majeures
Glandes salivaires (90%)
Parotides (1)
Sous-maxillaires (2)
Sublinguales (3)



Glande acineuse

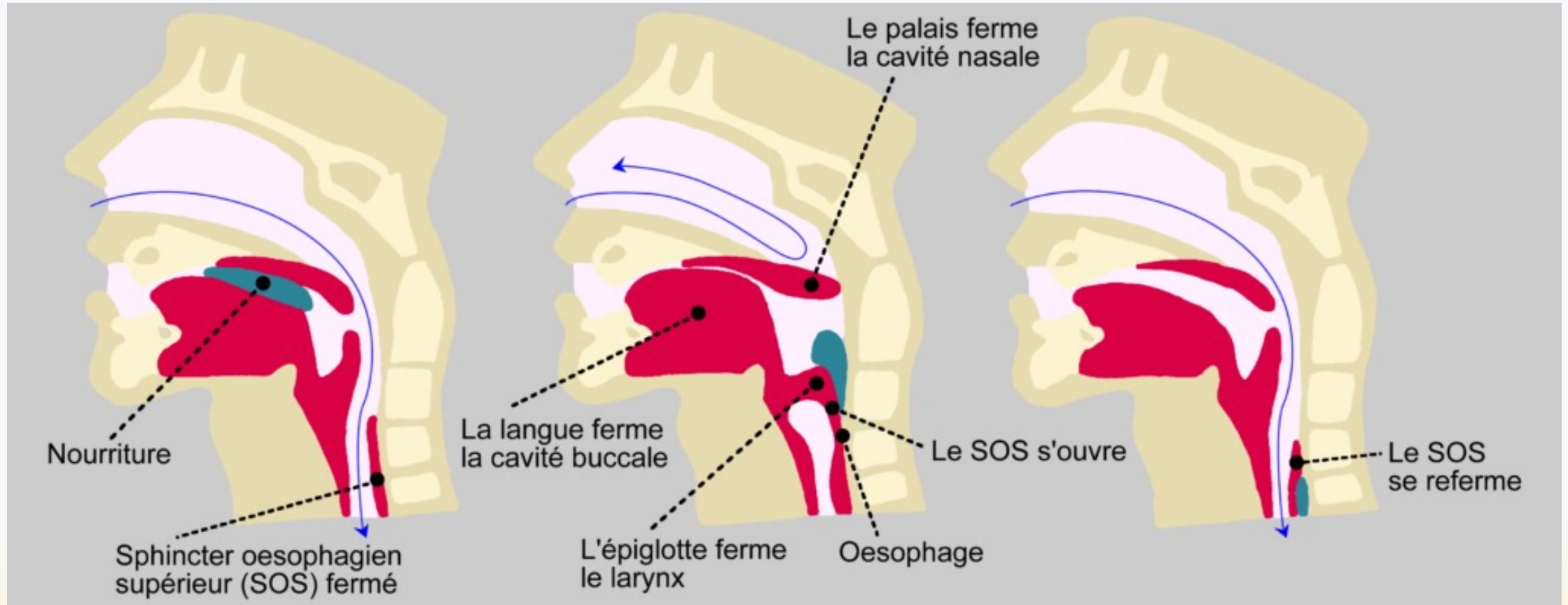


Composition

Substances	Rôles
Mucine	Lubrification
Amylase	Digestion amidon
Lysozyme	Antibactérien
IgA	Antibactérien/ Défense immunitaire

Au repos	Activité
0,5mL/min	7mL/min

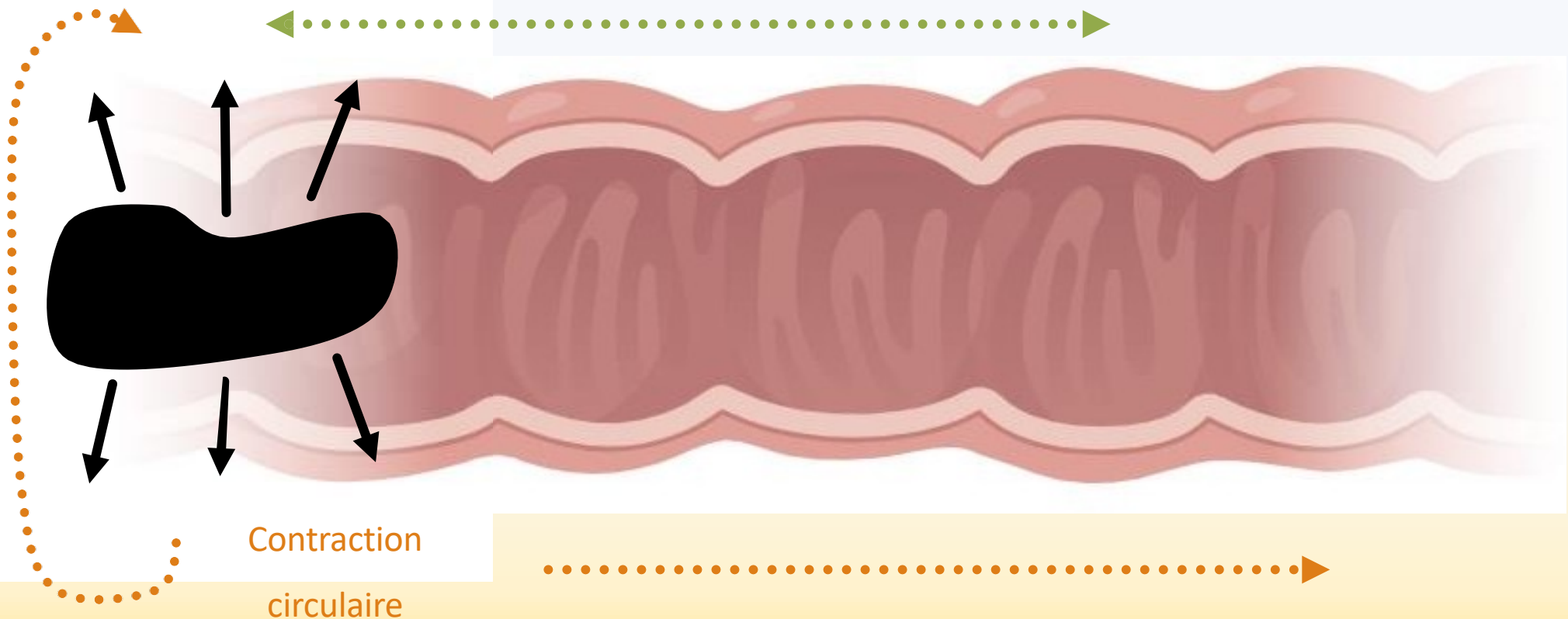
Voies aérodigestives : mastication, salivation et déglutition



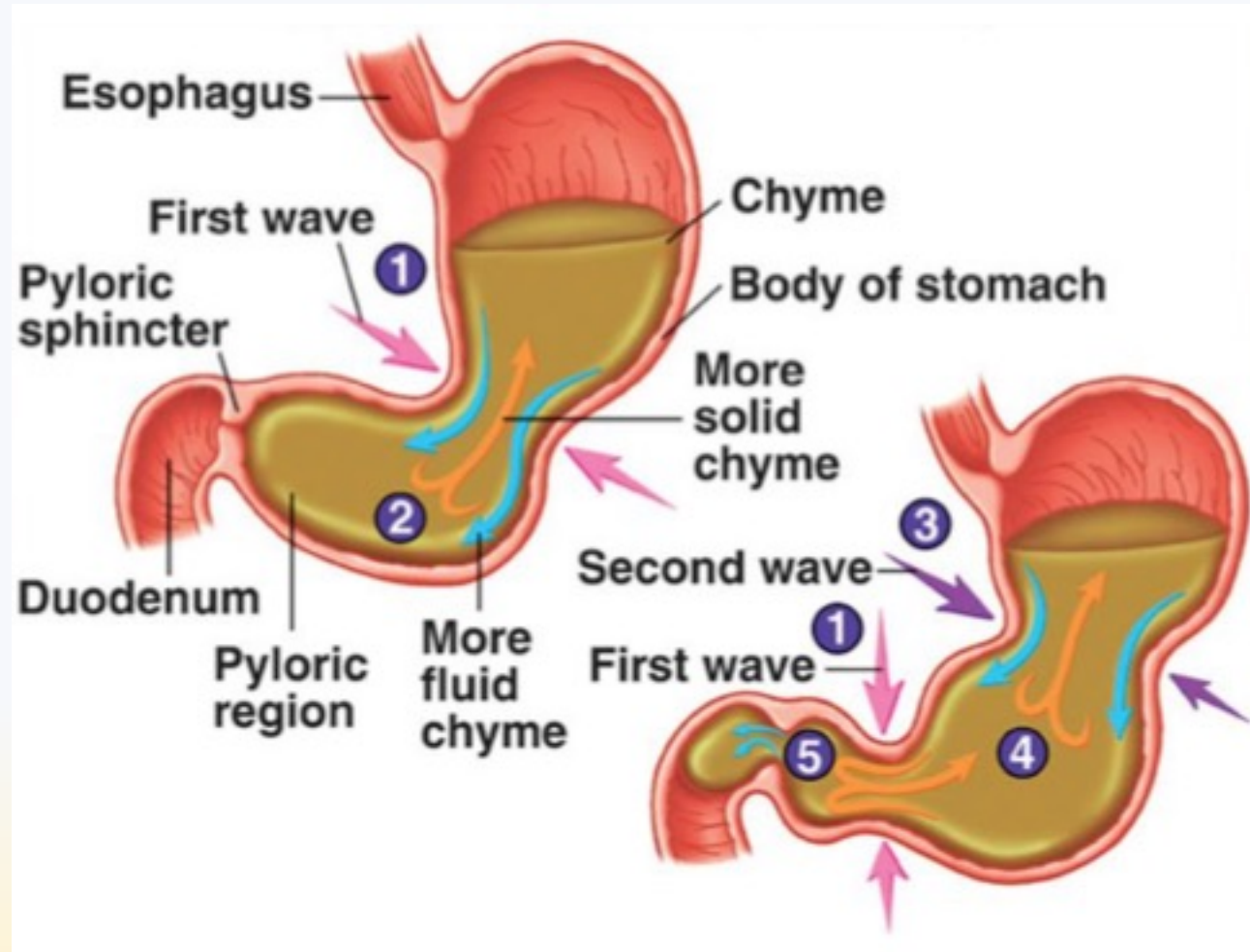
Péristaltisme œsophagien

Contractions/détentes successives des muscles longitudinaux et circulaires

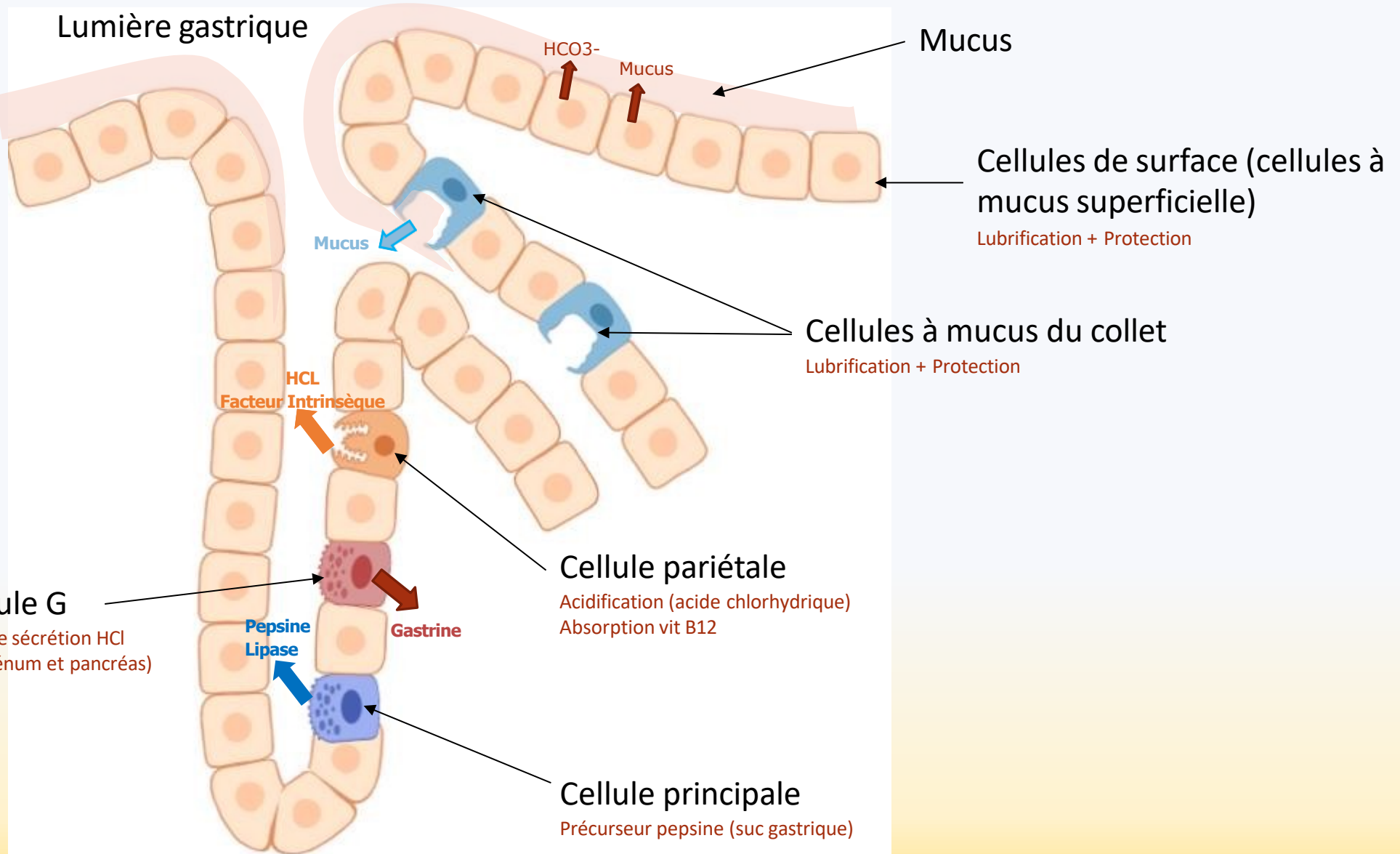
Contraction longitudinale



Estomac : brassage et suc gastrique

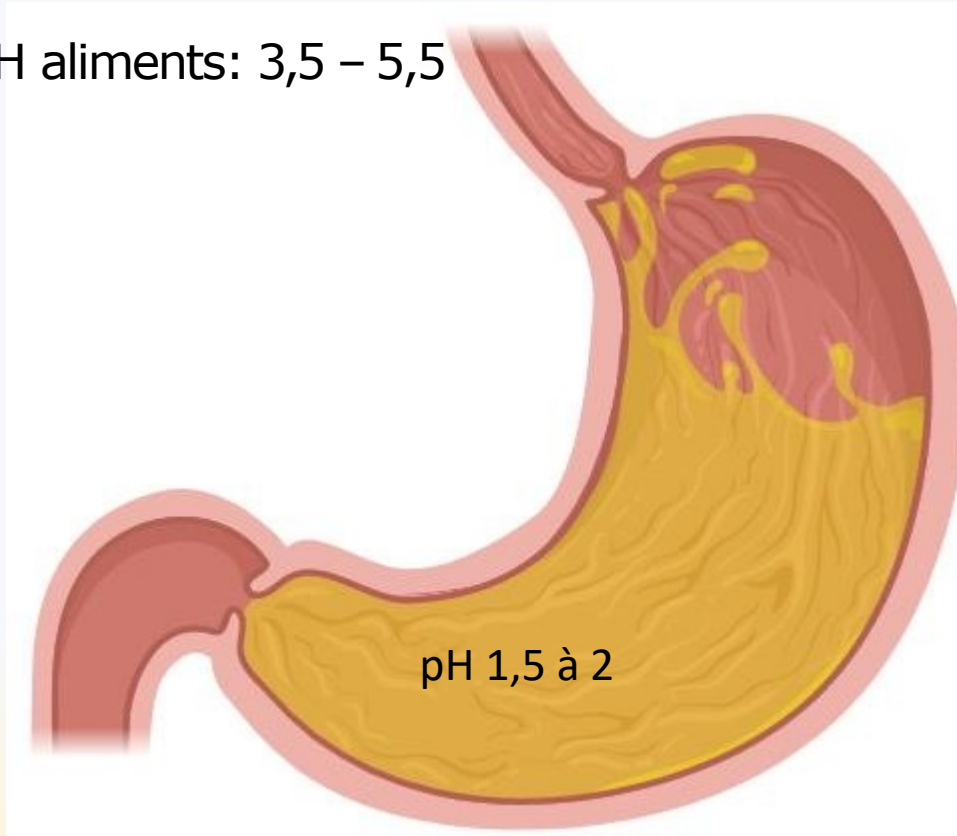


Estomac : brassage et suc gastrique



Estomac : brassage et suc gastrique

pH aliments: 3,5 – 5,5



pH 1,5 à 2

Eau

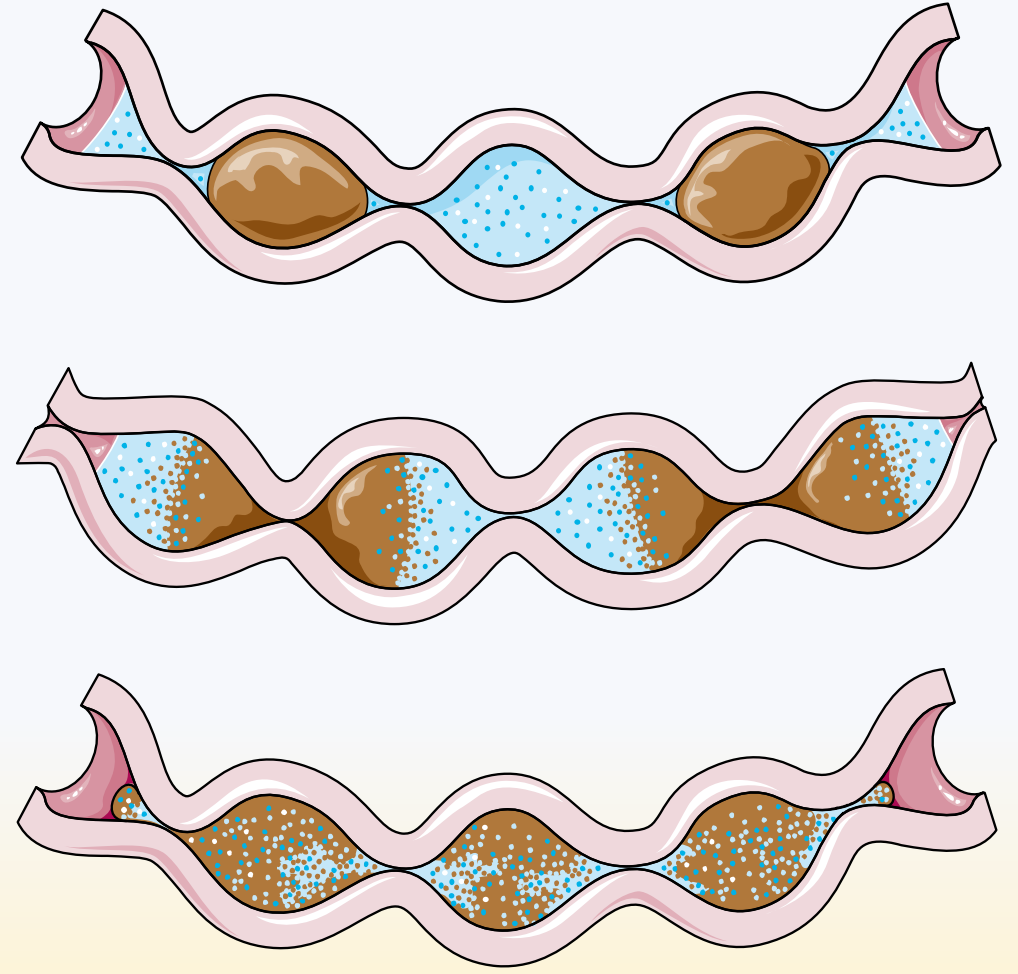
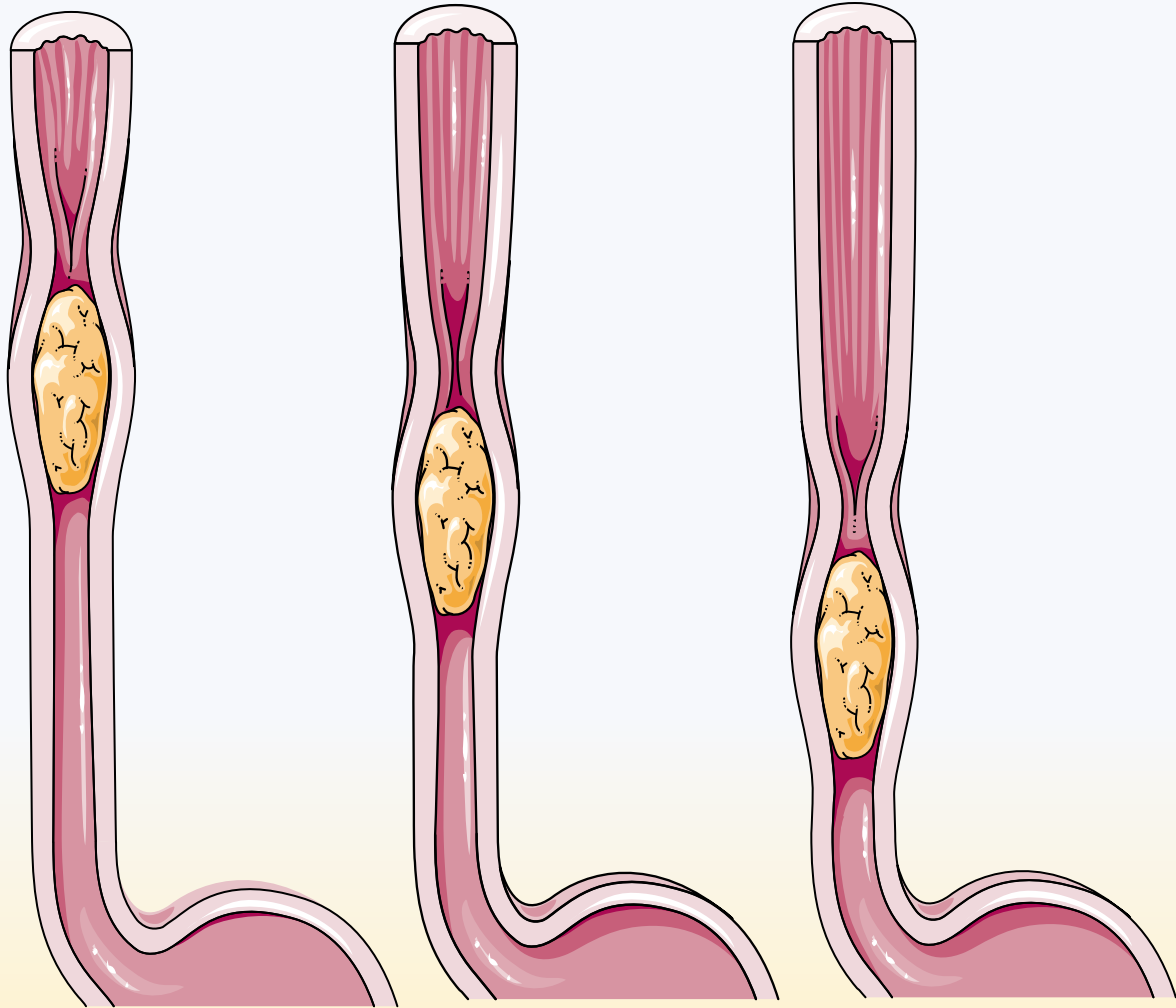
Acide chlorhydrique (HCl)

Pepsine + Lipase

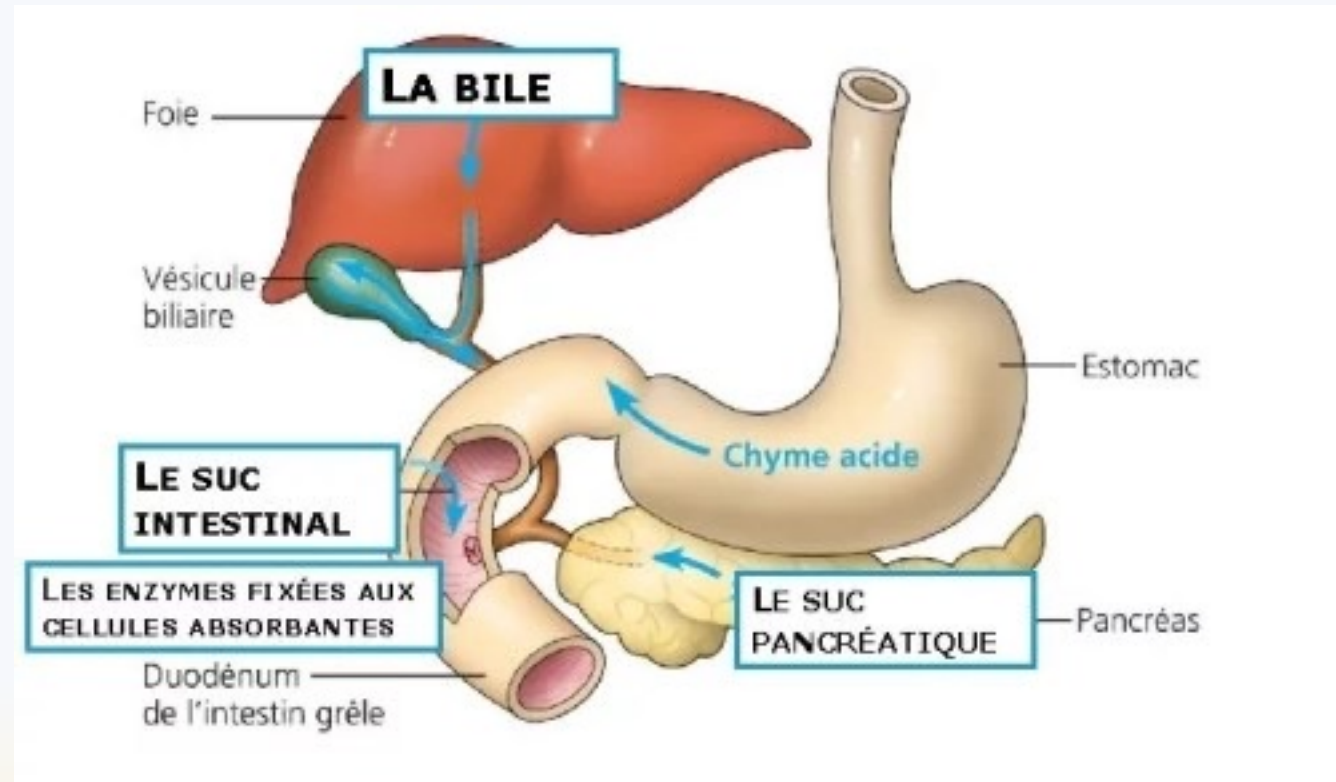
Facteur intrinsèque

Sécrétion: 1,5 à 3L/J

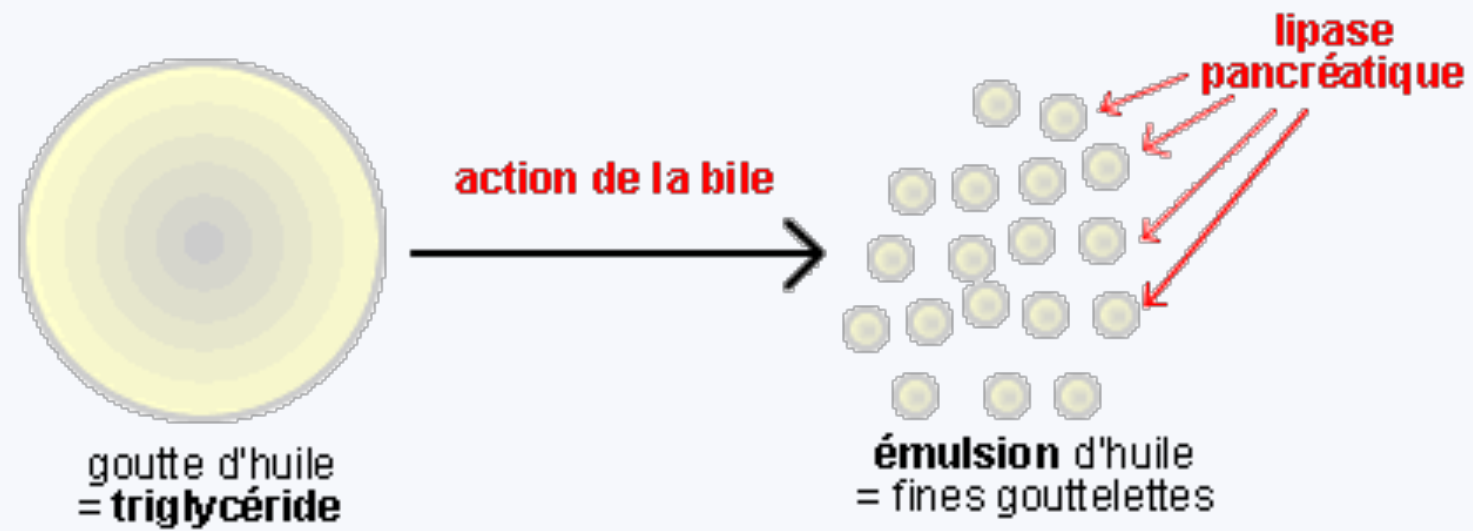
Intestin grêle : digestion et absorption



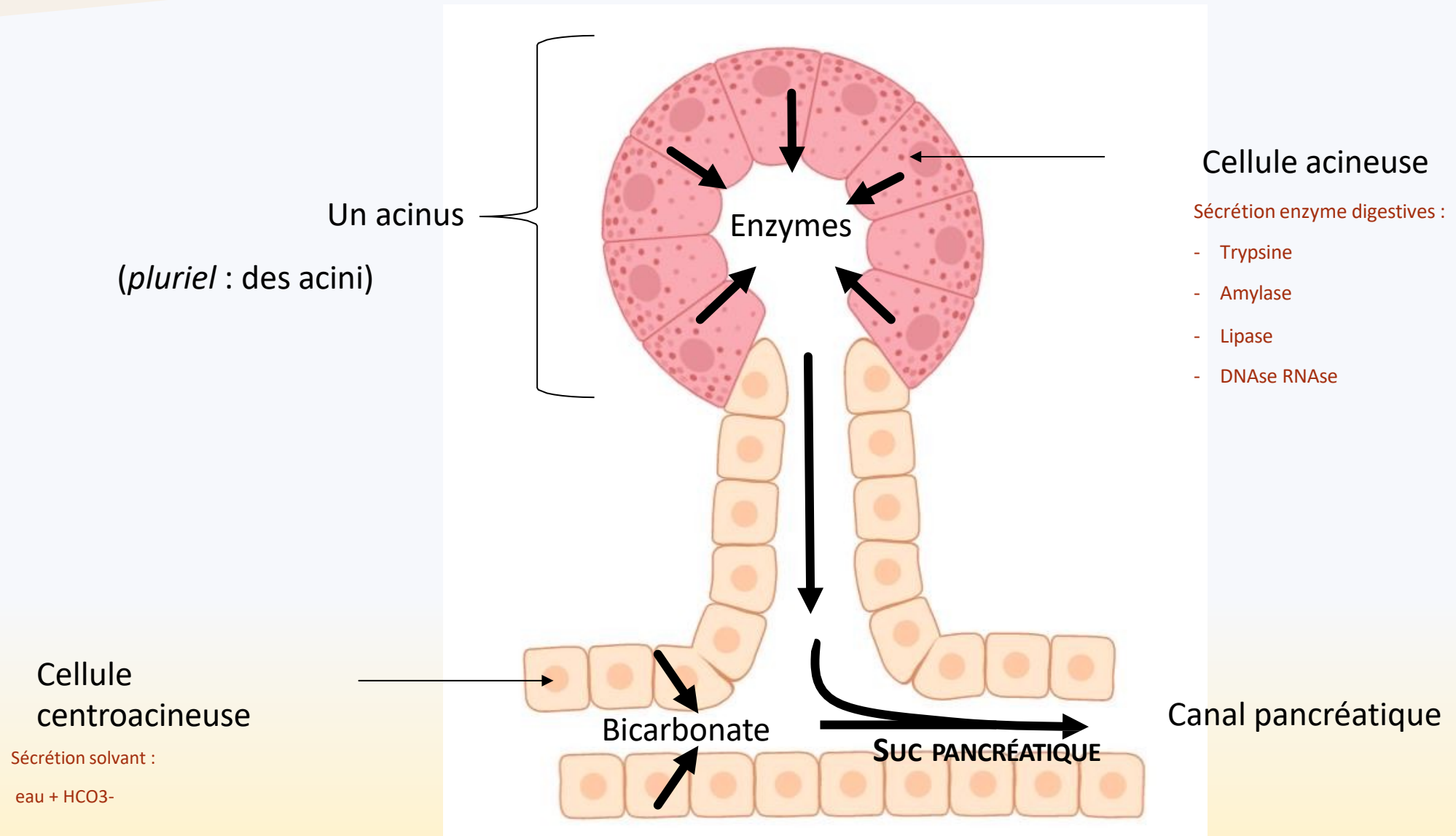
Intestin grêle : digestion et absorption



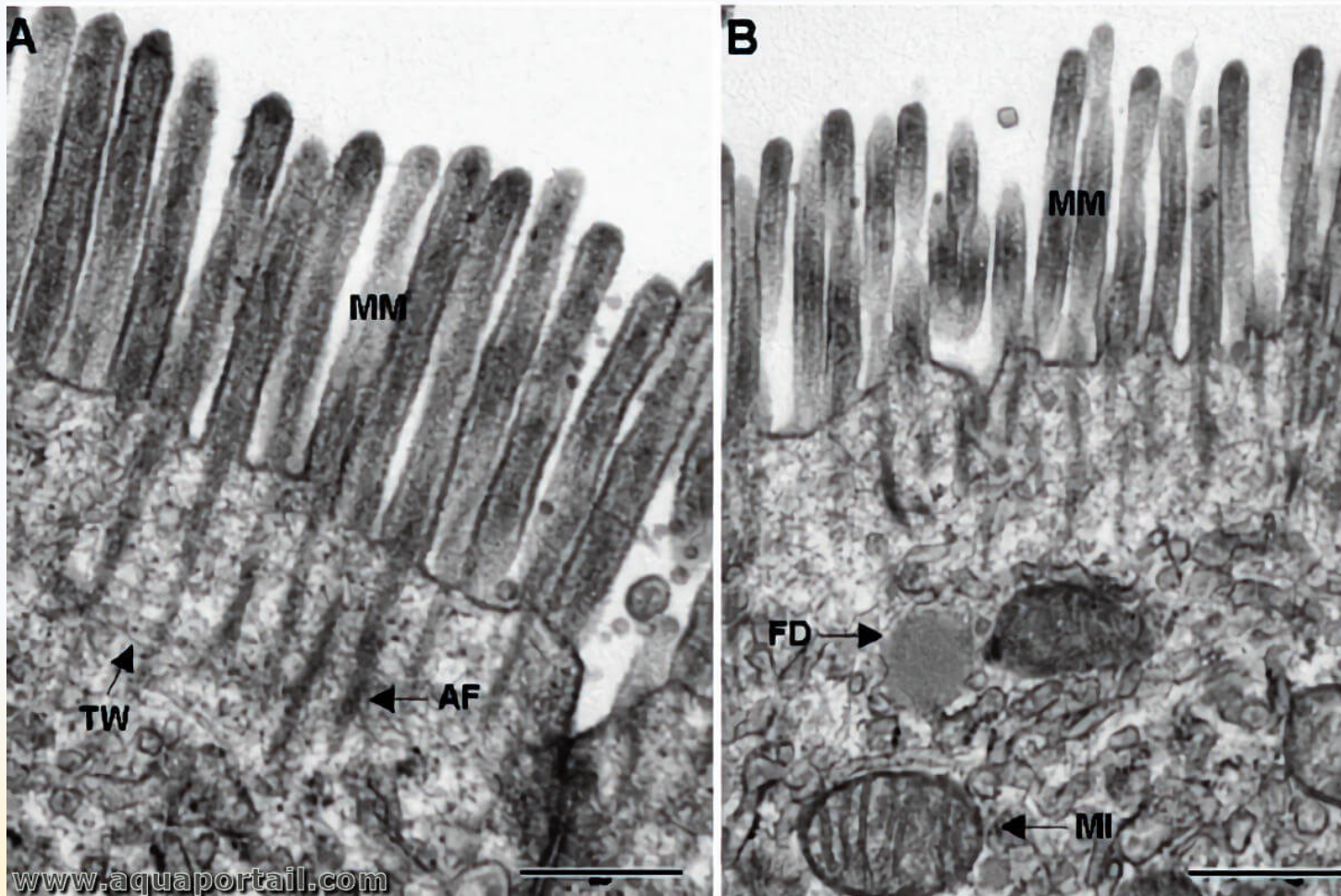
La bile : émulsion



Le suc pancréatique



Suc intestinal



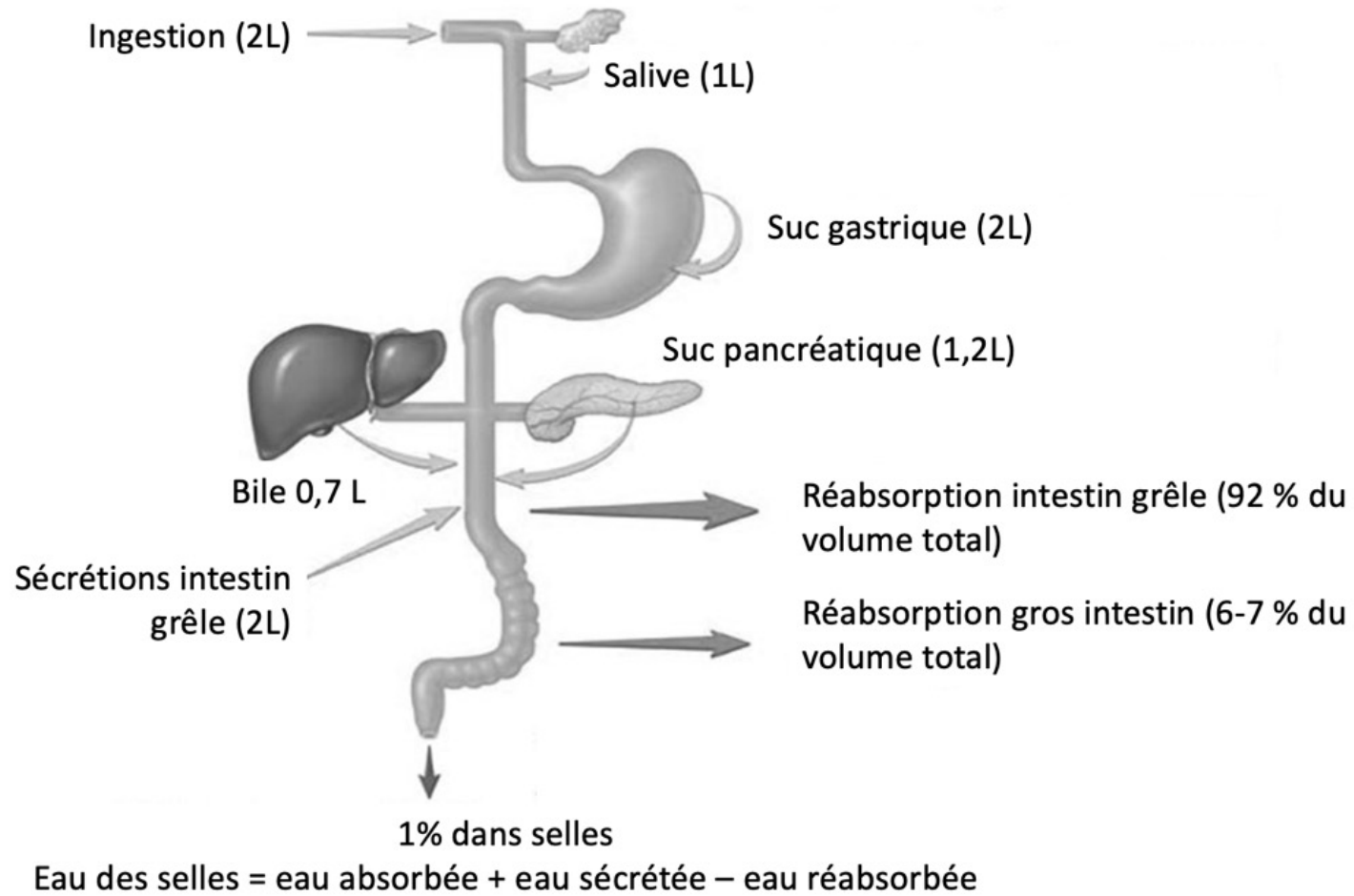
Disaccharidases : lactase, saccharase,
maltase, isomaltase

Peptidase et dipeptidase

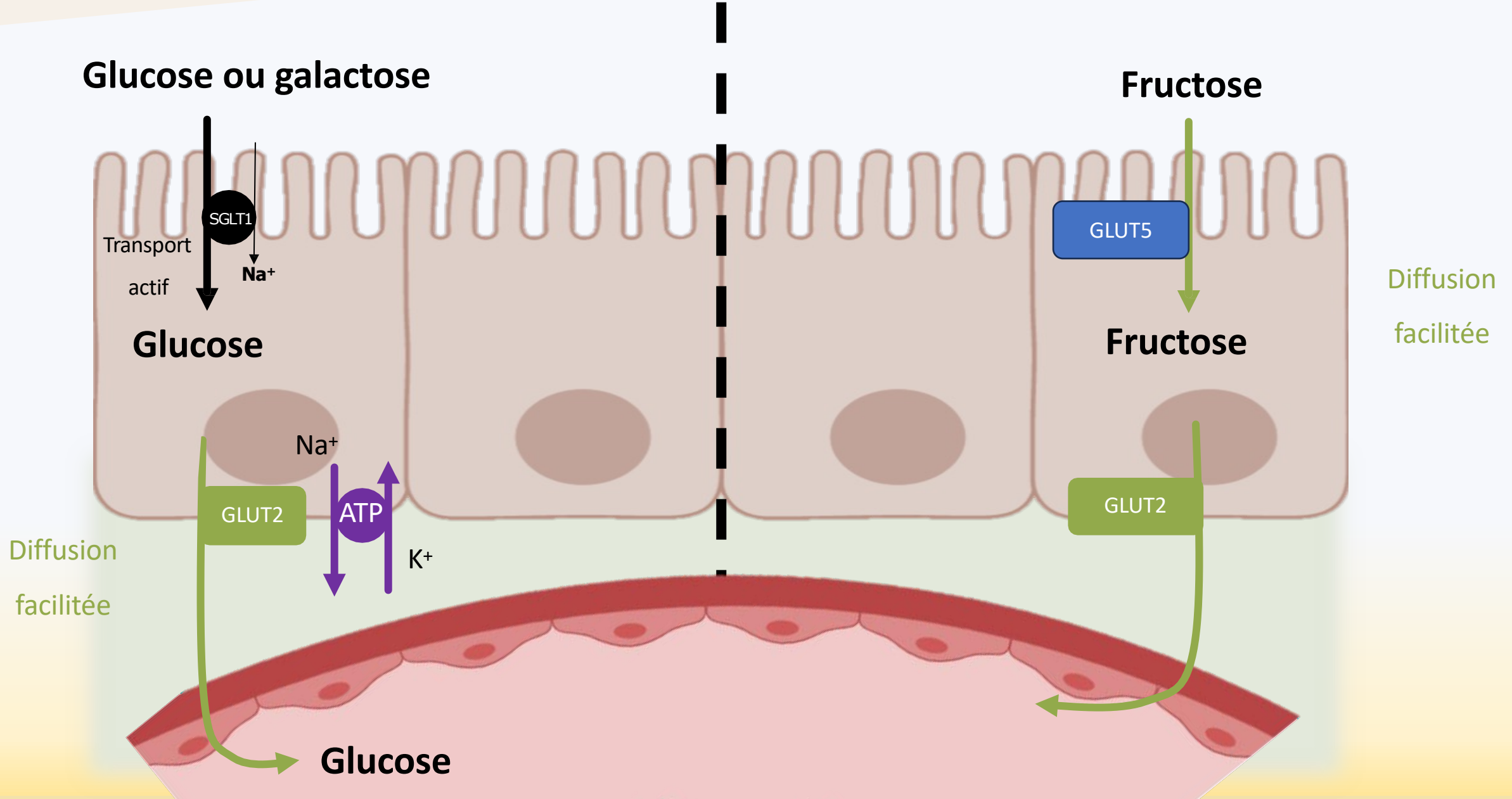
Nucléotidase et nucléosidase

Absorption

Absorption : eau

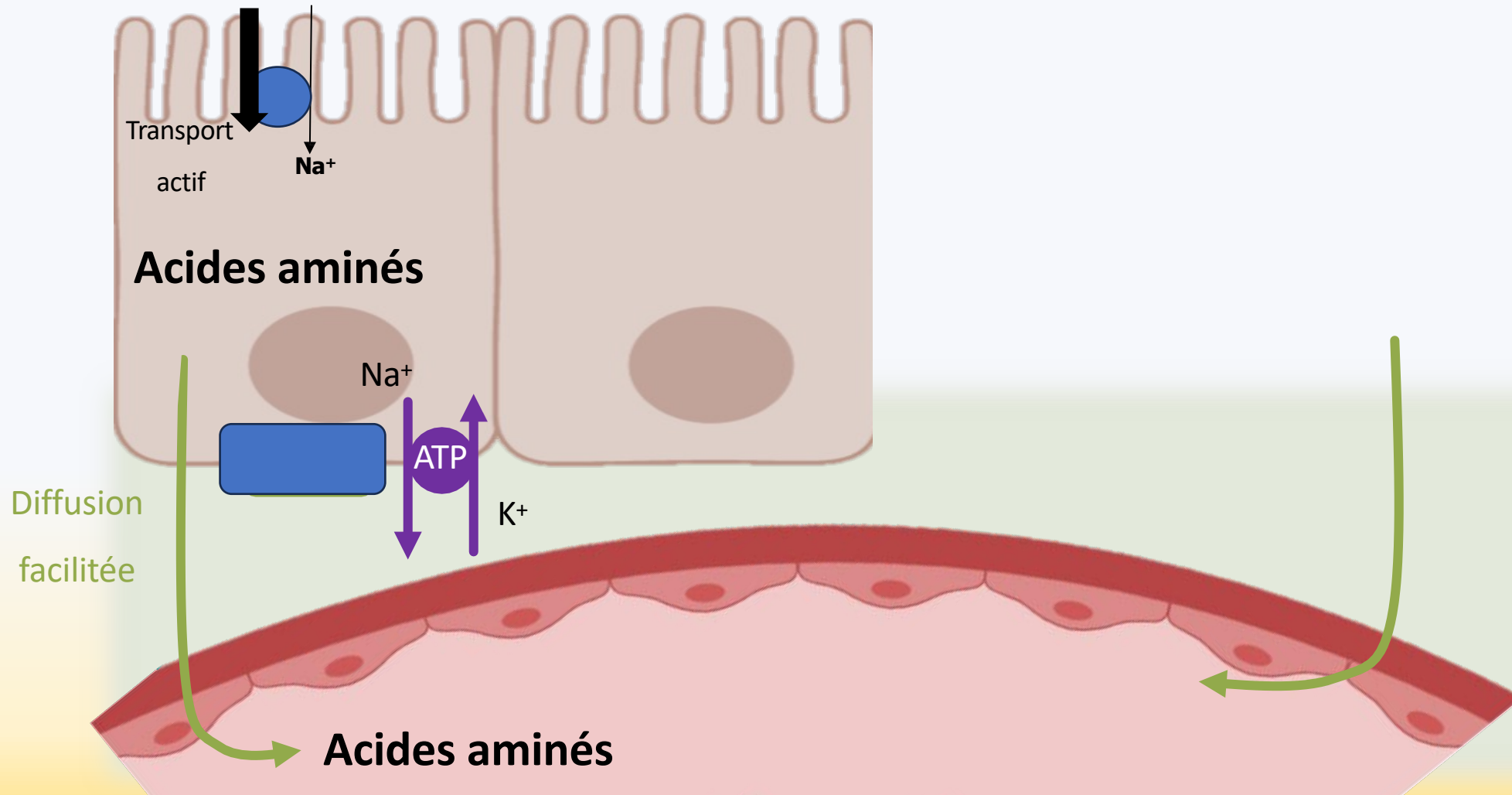


Absorption : glucides

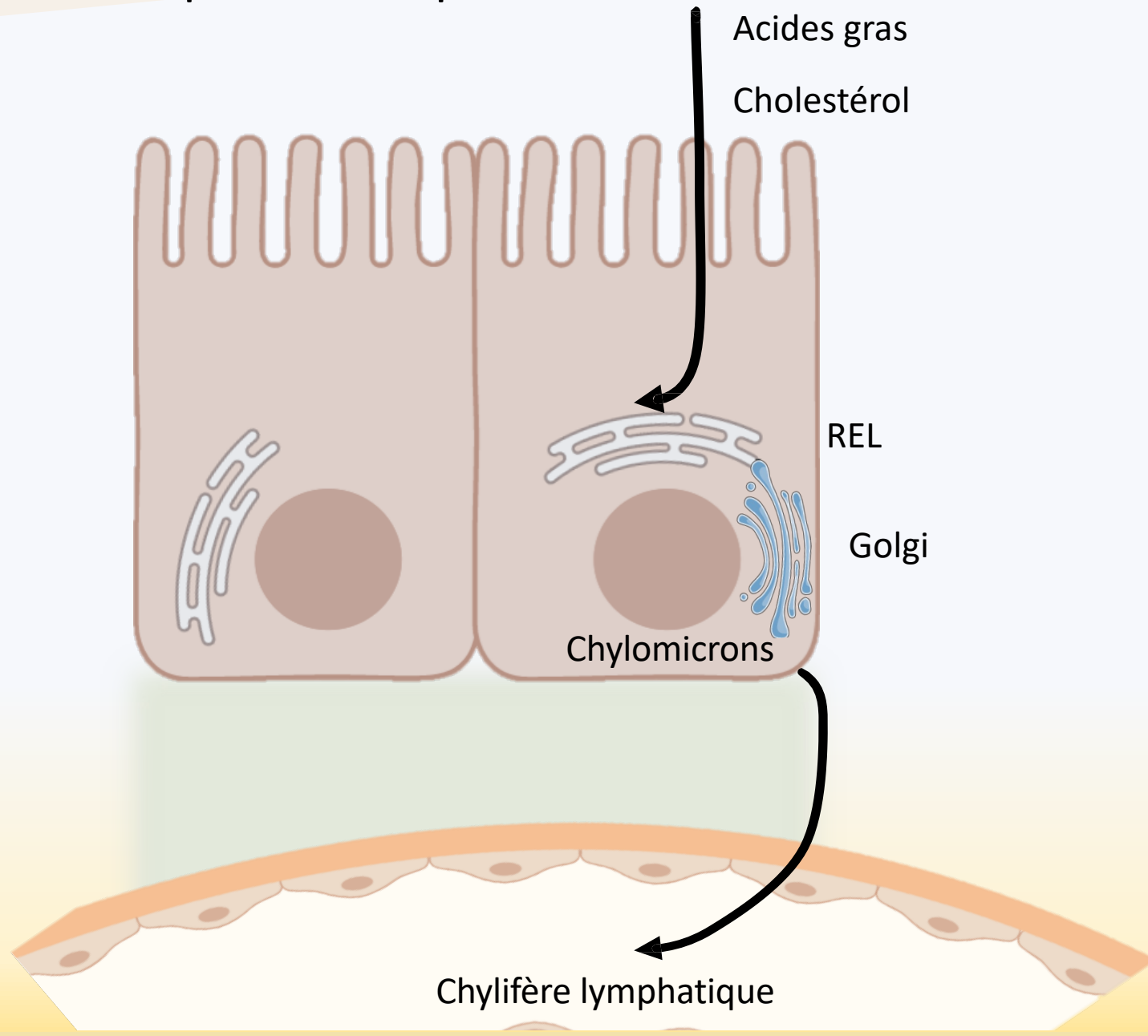


Absorption : glucides

Acides aminés, acides nucléiques

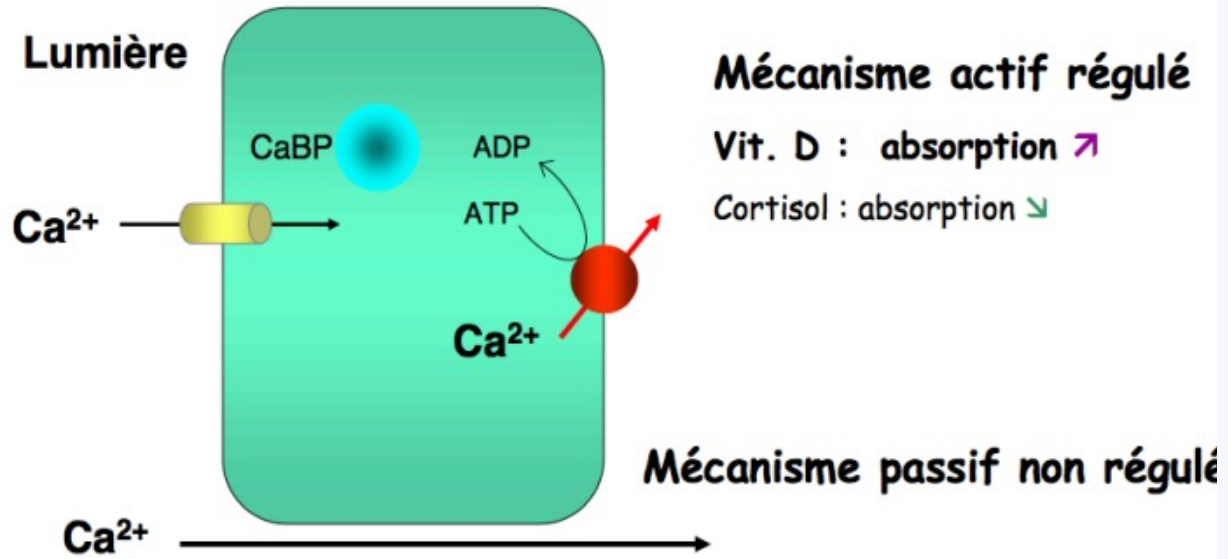


Absorption : lipides

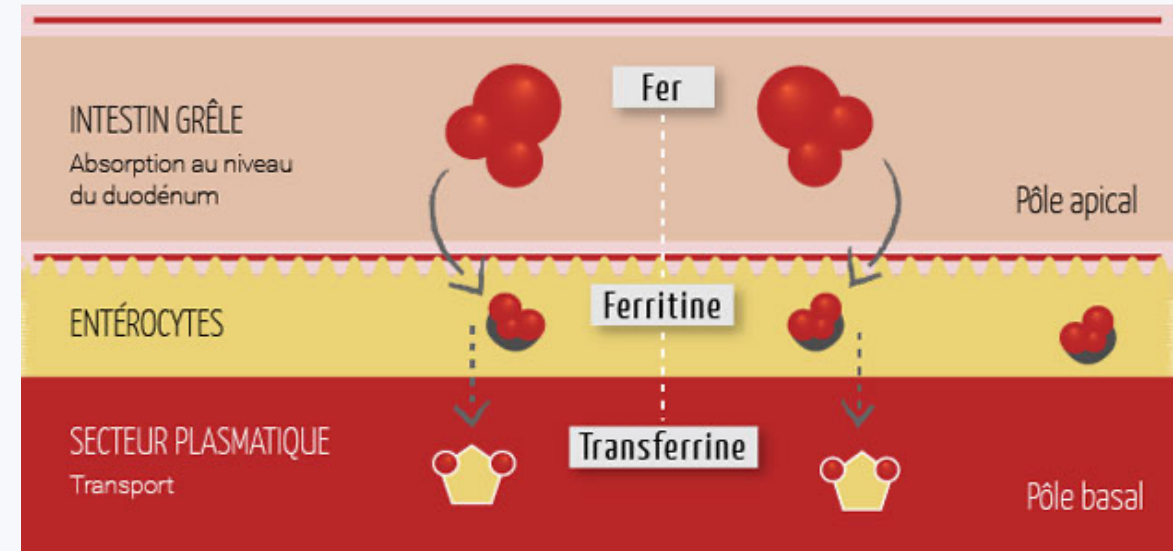


Absorption : Ions

Ca²⁺



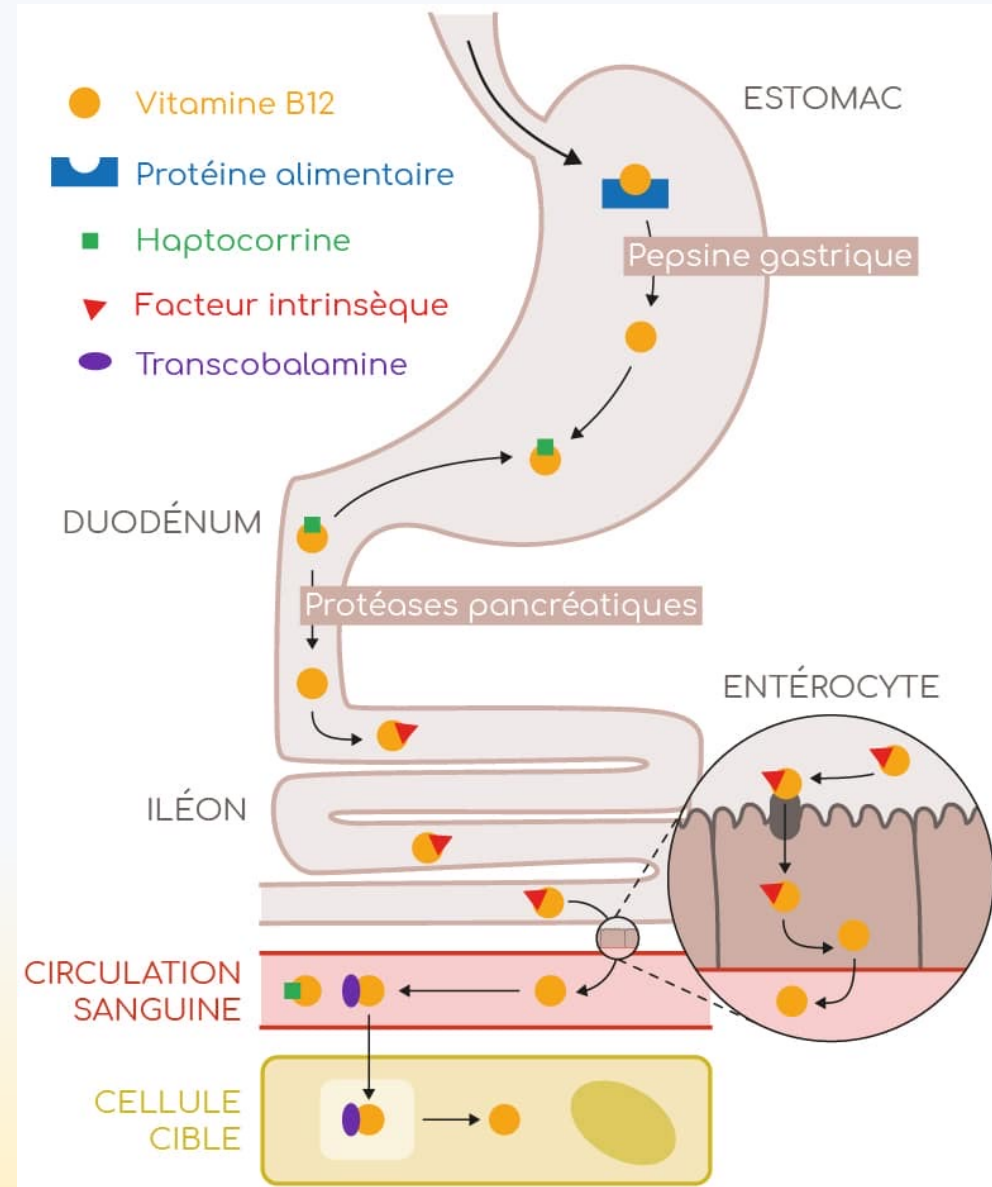
Fe²⁺



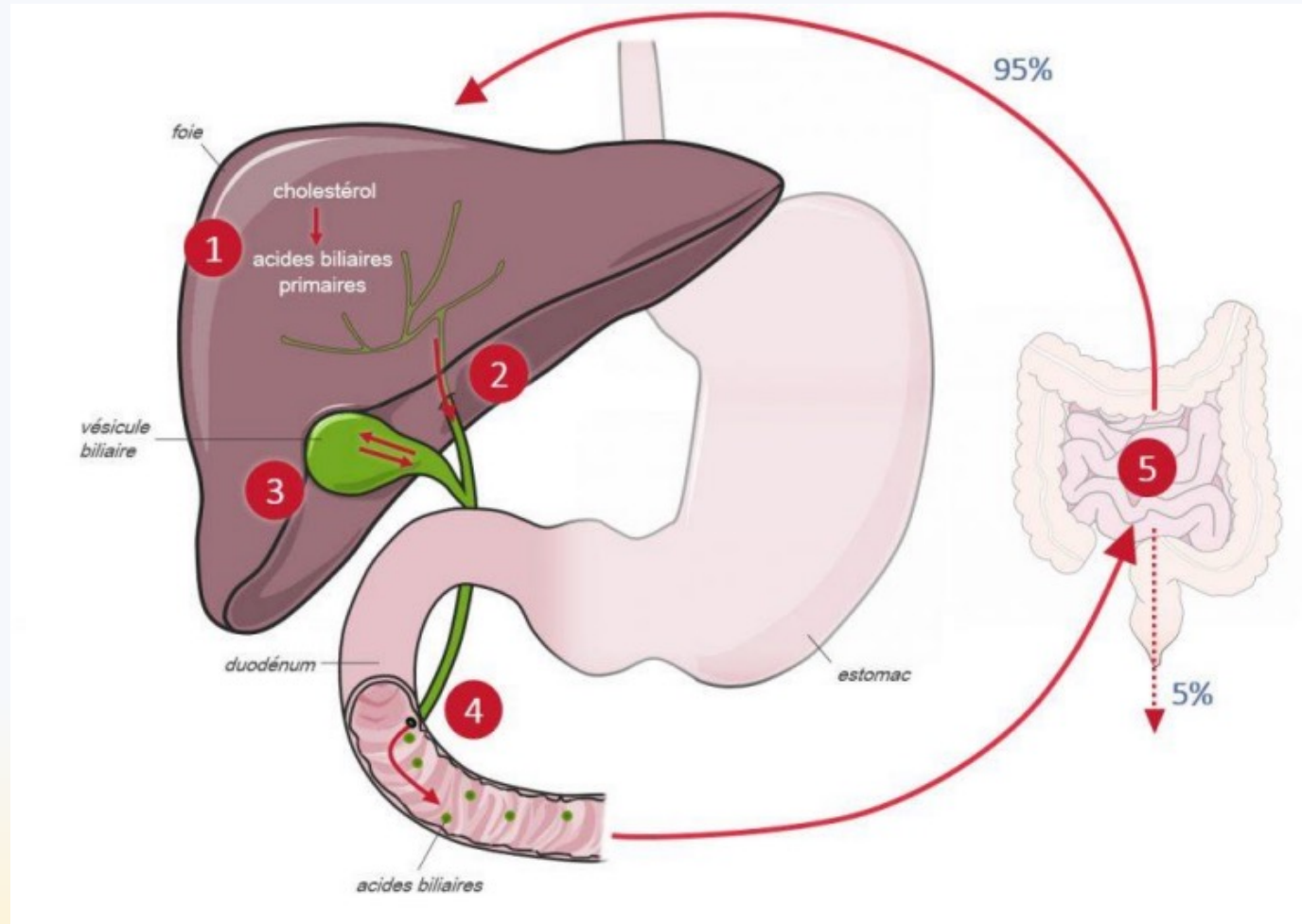
Absorption : Vitamines

Hydrosolubles : Avec eau

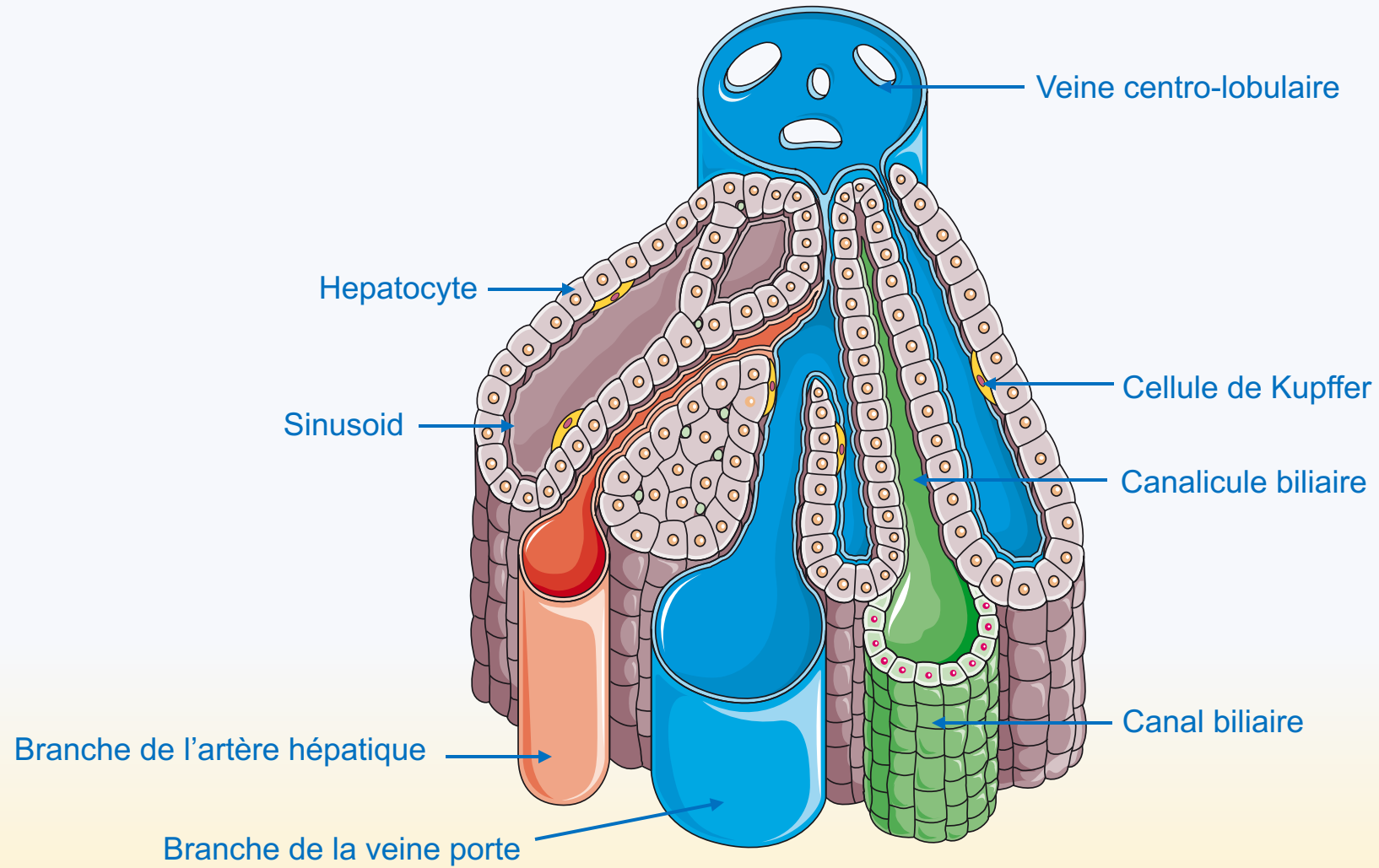
Liposolubles : Avec lipides dans chylomicrons



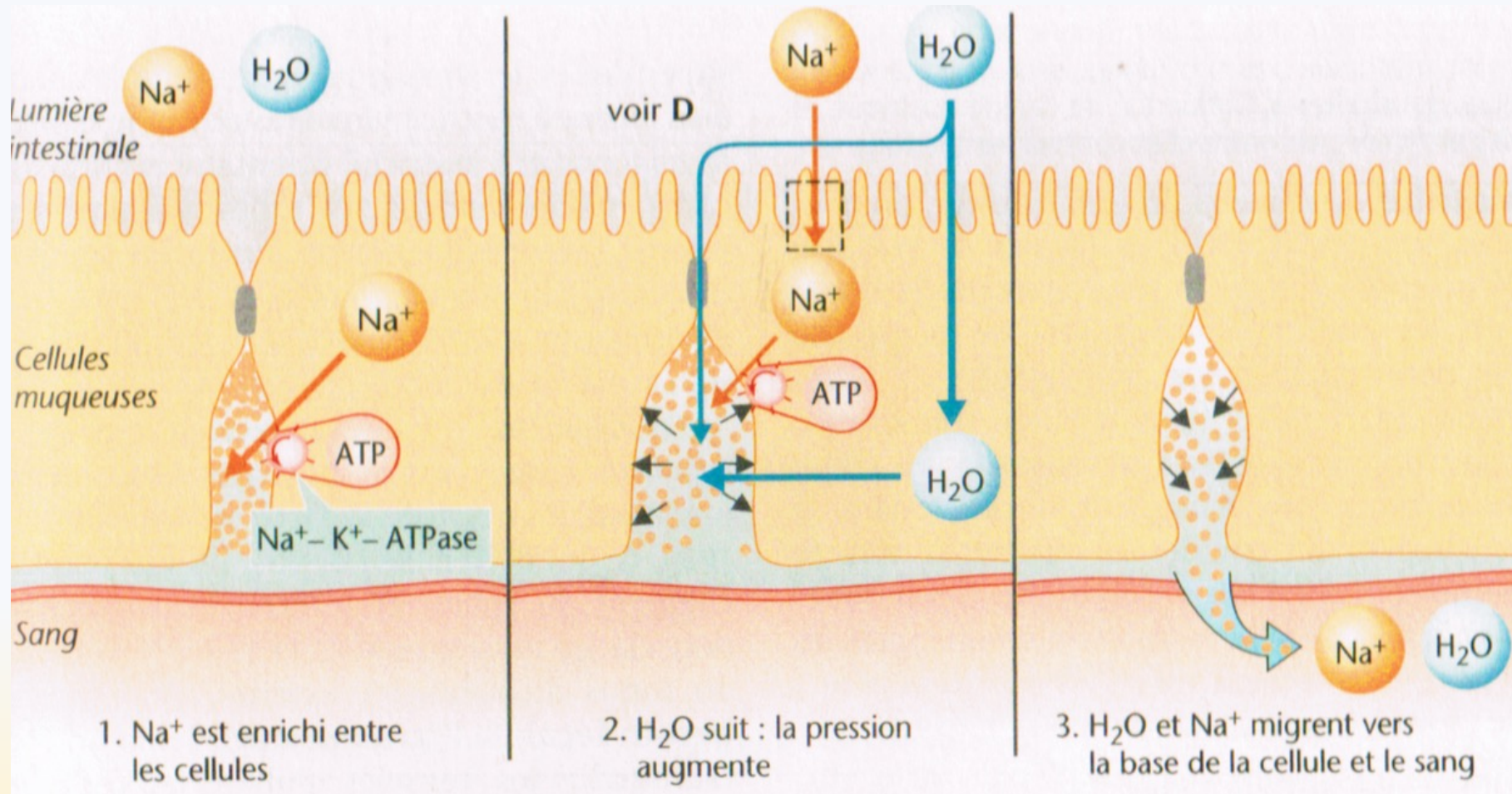
Absorption : Sels biliaires – cycle entérohépatique



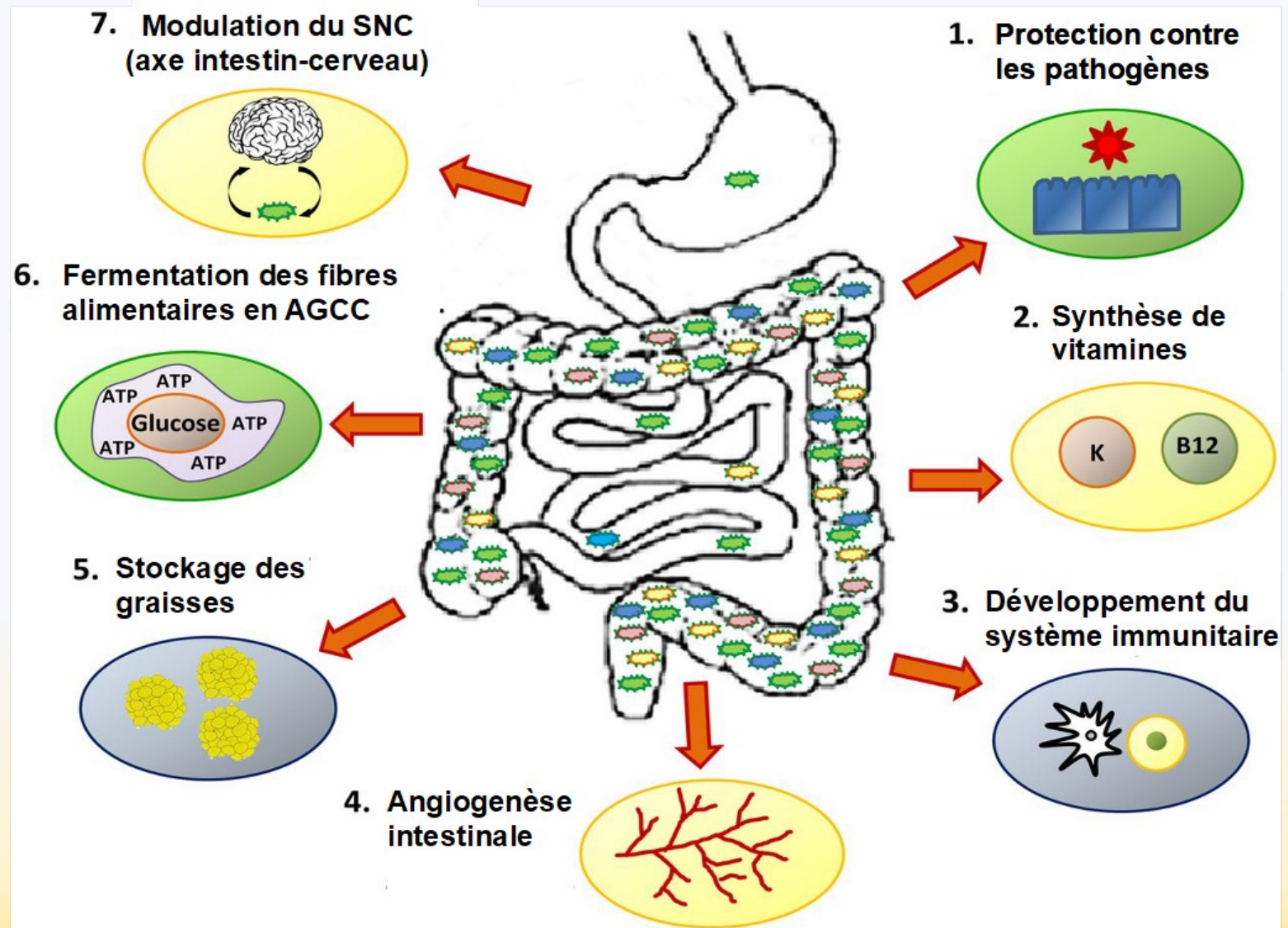
Filtration par foie



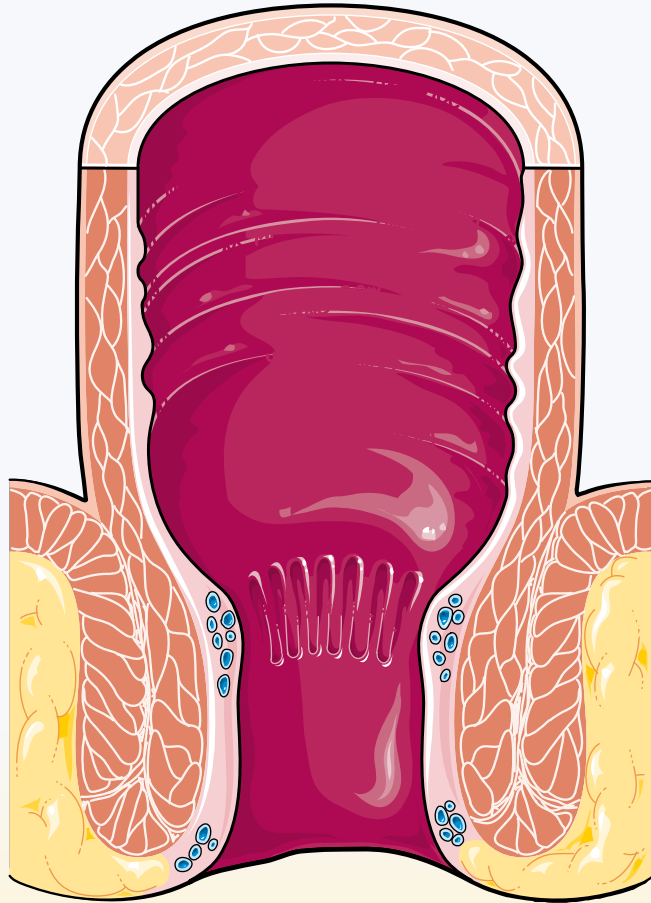
Gros intestin : formation du bol fécal + microbiote



Gros intestin : formation du bol fécal + microbiote

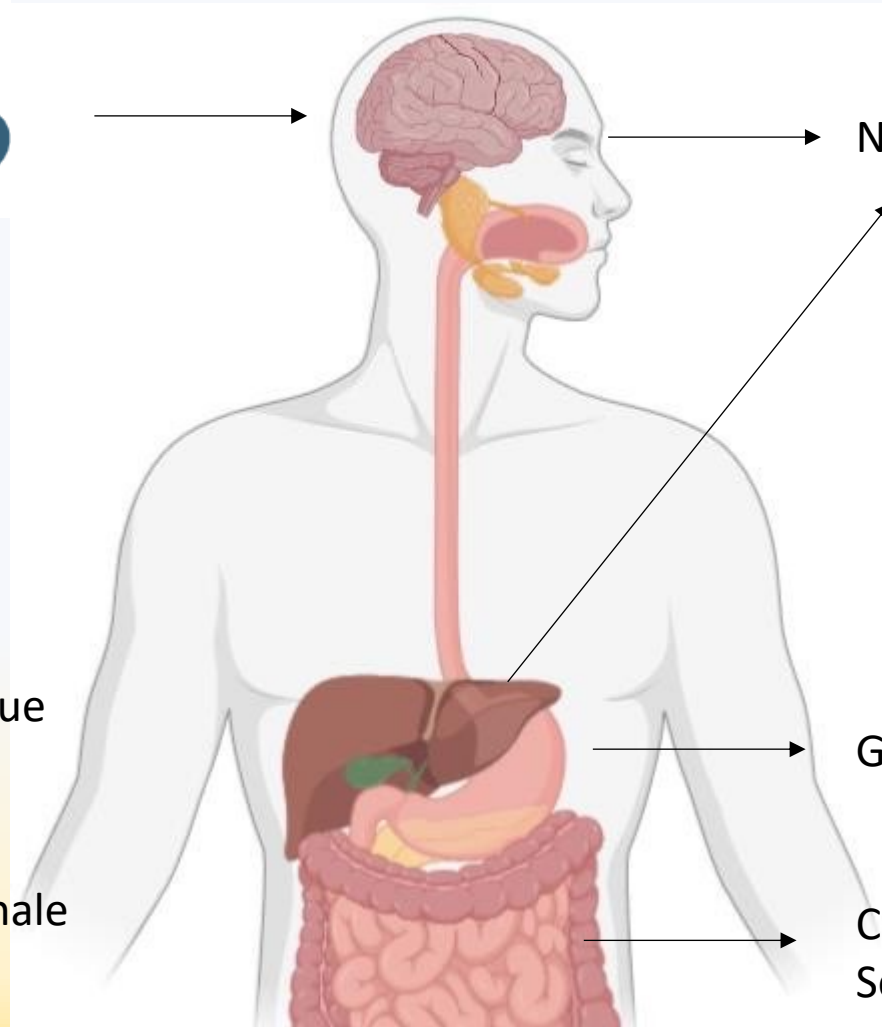


Gros intestin : formation du bol fécal + microbiote



Régulation de la digestion :

Phase céphalique :
Vue, odorat, goût



Nerf vague

Estomac

Pancréas (cellule acineuse)

Intestin

Foie / Vésicule biliaire

Sécrétion suc: 1/3

Phase gastrique

Gastrine

Digestion gastrique

Suc gastrique

Brassage

Vidange

Phase intestinale

CCK

Sécrétine

Si chyme pas prêt
inhibe vidange

Pancréas et vésicule
biliaire

Digestion
intestinale

Régulation de la digestion :

