Movements of GIT

① Mobility in Mouth
② Mobility in oesophagus
③ Mobility in stomach
④ Mobility in small intestine
⑤ Mobility in large intestine

1. Mobility in Mouth

a. chewing / Mastication
b. swallowing.

a chewing → reflex in Nature

↓

significance →
- break food into small pieces
  ↓
  easy to swallow
- helps in digestion of all typed food specifically cellulosic containing food
  ↓
  eg vegetable
- Enzyme exposure
  ↓
  starch digestion through
  ↓
  salivary amylase

b. Swallowing → Transpased of food from mouth to stomach.

steps

① Buccal Phase → food moves from Mouth to Pharynx
② Pharyngeal Phase → food moves from pharynx to esophagus
③ Esophageous Phase → esophagus to stomach
  ↓
  by Peristalsis.

② Mobility in Esophagus (Peristalsis)

Esophageal Peristalsis sweeps down the esophagus

③ Motility of stomach

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

Proximal
(Fundus and Body)

- This is thin walled
- weak contraction and infrequent.
- To store food
  ↓
  because of receptive relaxation.

Distal
(Pylorus)

- Thick walled
- strong contraction and frequent (Peristaltic contraction)
  ↓
  mix and propel the food.

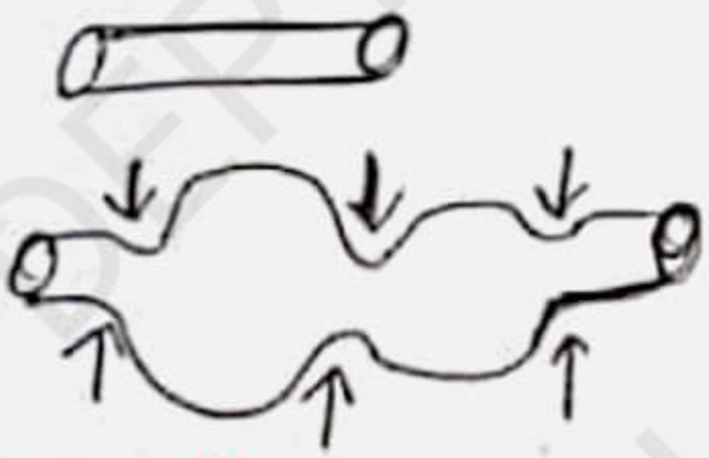
*Distal is also responsible for gastric emptying into duodenum.

④ Motility of small intestine

[DEPTH OF BIOLOGY]

segmentation

- contraction of circular muscle



Peristalsis

involuntary constriction and relaxation of intestinal muscle.

Function

① Mixing ⟶ helps in digestion

② Maximising exposure of food ⟶ To membranes of intestinal cell
↓
It helps in Digestion and Absorption

③ Propulsion of content into the large Intestine

segmentation movement ⟶ responsible for mixing and cutting.

Peristalsis ⟶ responsible for the forward movement of food.

⑤ Motility of large Intestine

- segmentation
- Mass Movement
- Defecation.