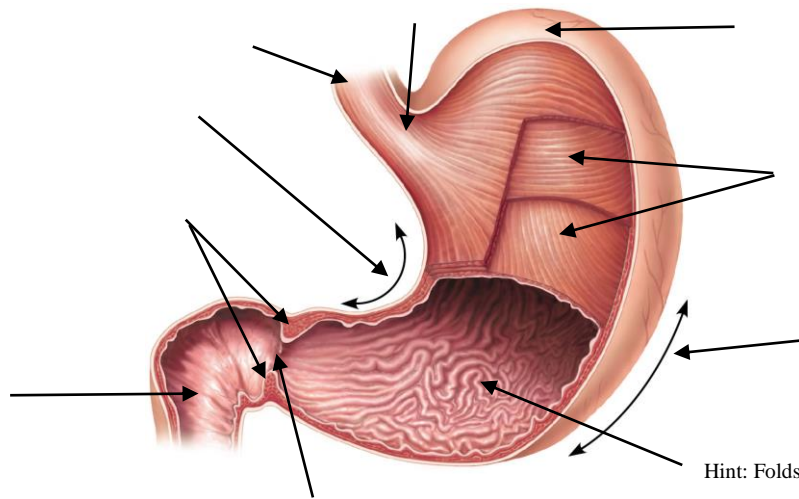


Structure & Function of Stomach WS

Structures of the Stomach

Instructions: Using the word options listed below, label the major structures of the respiratory system. (5 pts)

- A. Pylorus B. Body C. Cardial D. Esophagus E. Lesser curvature F. Fundus
 G. Greater curvature H. Pyloric sphincter I. Rugae J. Duodenum of small intestine



Instructions: Using the following choices, match the appropriate term to its correct description by placing the correct letter/word in the blank. (6 pts)

- A. Stomach B. Cardioesophageal sphincter C. Pyloric sphincter D. Cardial E. Fundus
 F. Body G. Greater curvature H. Lesser curvature I. Pylorus J. Rugae
 K. Lesser omentum L. Greater omentum

- _____ 1. Valve located between stomach and small intestine
- _____ 2. Expanded portion of the stomach lateral to cardioesophageal sphincter
- _____ 3. Extension of peritoneum that extends from liver to lesser omentum of stomach
- _____ 4. Valve located between esophagus and stomach
- _____ 5. Funnel-shaped terminal end of the stomach
- _____ 6. Convex lateral surface on the stomach
- _____ 7. Internal folds of the mucosa present when the stomach is empty or collapsed
- _____ 8. Region of the stomach near the heart and surrounds sphincter located between esophagus and stomach

- _____ 9. Extension of the peritoneum that covers the abdominal organs
- _____ 10. C – shaped organ located on left side of abdominal cavity
- _____ 11. Concave medial surface on the stomach
- _____ 12. Midportion of the stomach

Activities of the Stomach

Instructions: Using the following choices. Complete the paragraph below with the correct word. (9 pts)

- A. Absorption B. Breaking C. Cardioesophageal D. Pummeling
 E. Enteroendocrine F. Protein G. Gastrin H. Hydrochloric acid I. Grinding J.
 Pepsinogen K. Small intestine L. Churning M. Mucus N. Pepsin O.
 Peristalsis P. Parietal Q. Pyloric R. Retropulsion

Food enters the stomach from the esophagus through the _____ sphincter. The presence of food in the stomach causes _____ cells to release _____. This hormone regulates digestive activities in the stomach by causing stomach glands to release their compounds. For example, chief cells release _____ and _____ cells release hydrochloric acid. The _____ makes the stomach acidic and activates pepsinogen to _____ to begin _____ digestion. _____ is also secreted to help protect the stomach from the high pH levels in the stomach. At the same time chemical digestion is occurring, the stomach is physically _____, _____, and _____ food apart. While food is digested and broken down, no _____ is occurring through the stomach walls. Food is propelled through the stomach in a series of events. First, waves of _____ occur from the fundus to the pylorus, forcing food through _____ sphincter. _____ is the most vigorous peristalsis contraction causing small amounts of chyme to enter into the duodenum of the _____. Lastly, peristaltic waves close the pyloric sphincter forcing contents back into the stomach in an event called _____.