

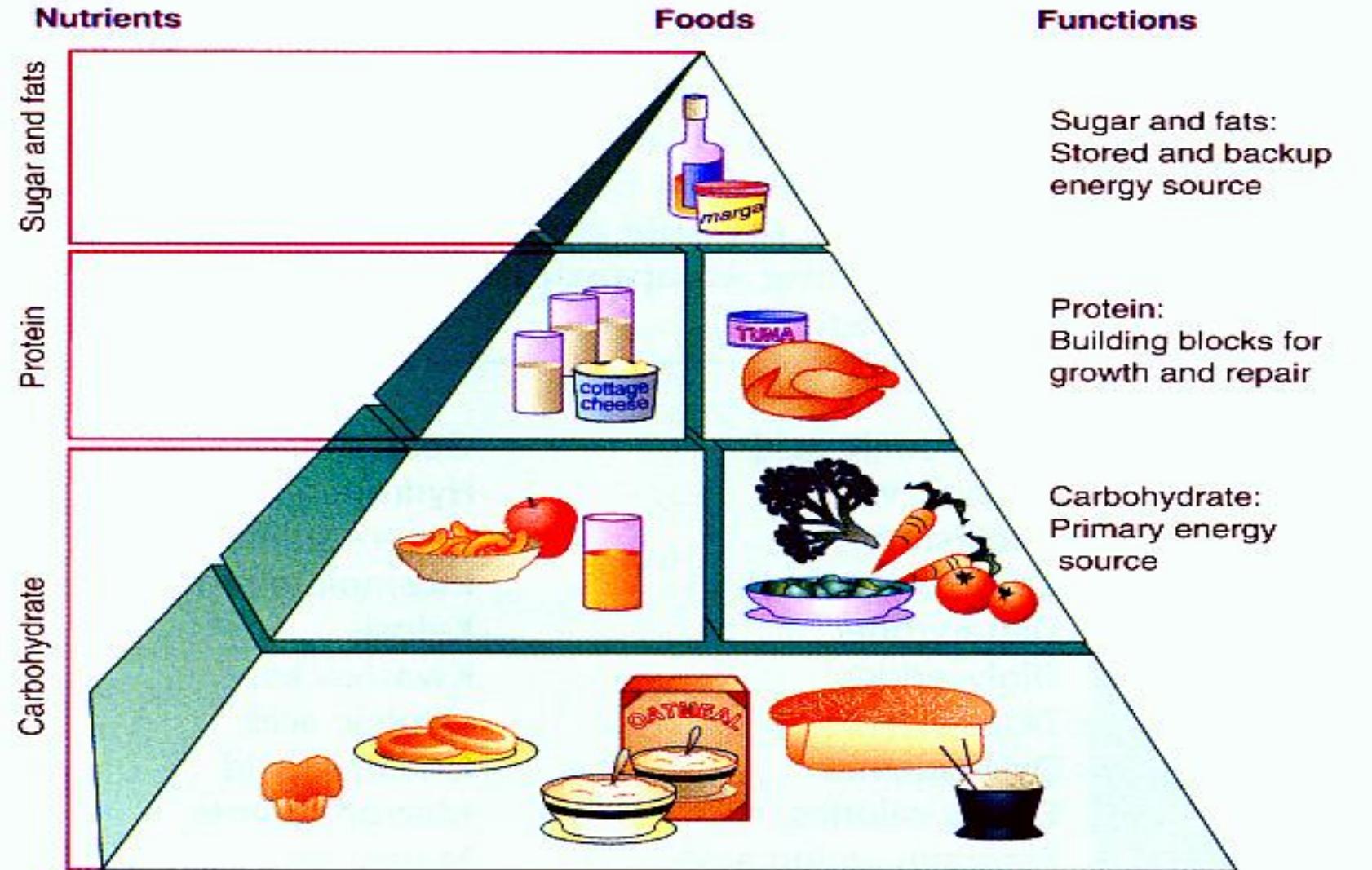


FISIOLOGI

SALURAN PENCERNAAN



d'AGUSTINARAHAYUMAGDALENE, M.Kes
BAGIAN FISIOLOGI - PSKU UNMUL



Breakfast

Orange juice
Oatmeal
English muffin with margarine
Skim milk

Lunch

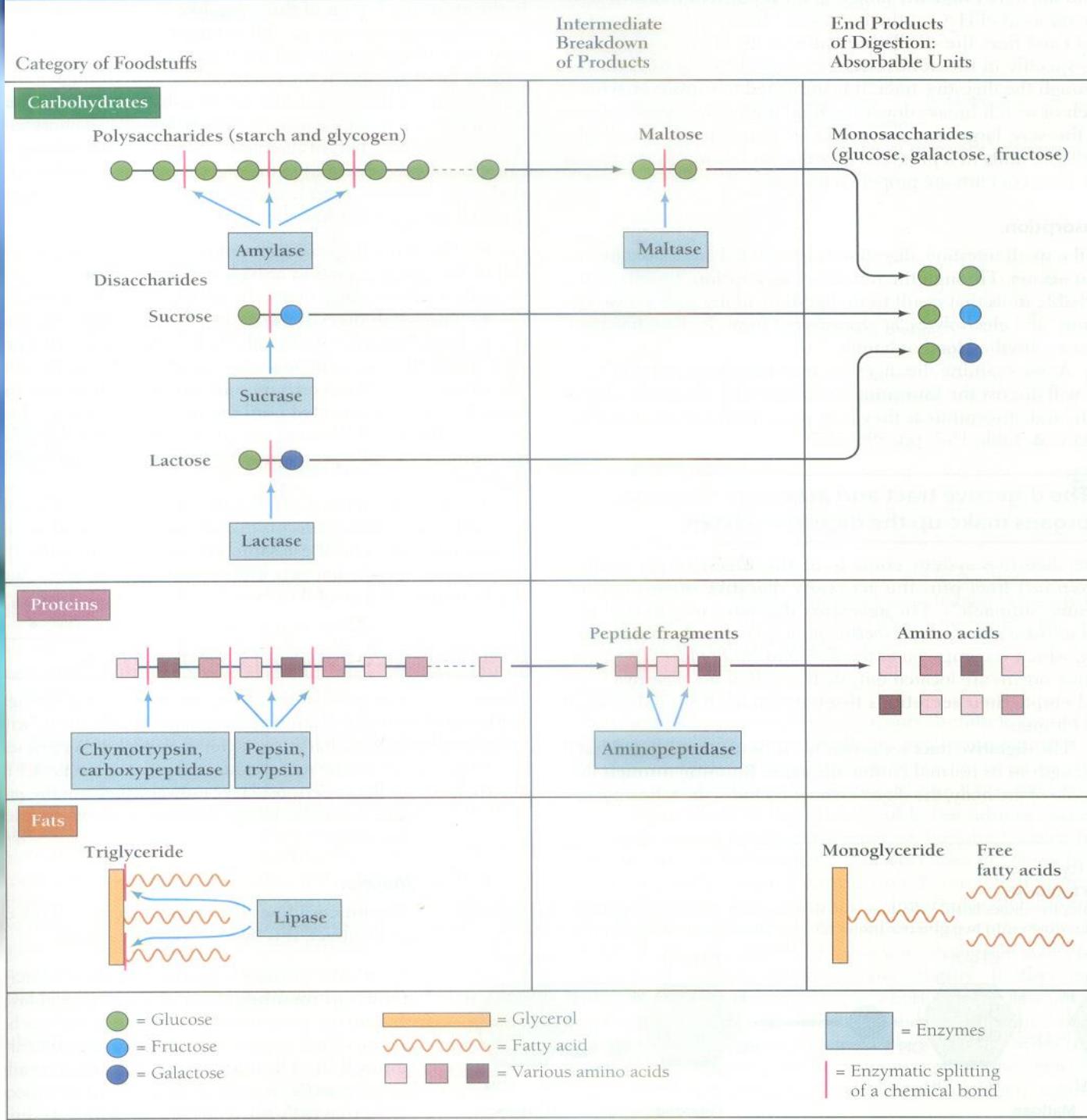
Tuna-stuffed tomato
Bran muffin
Carrot sticks
Apple
Skim milk

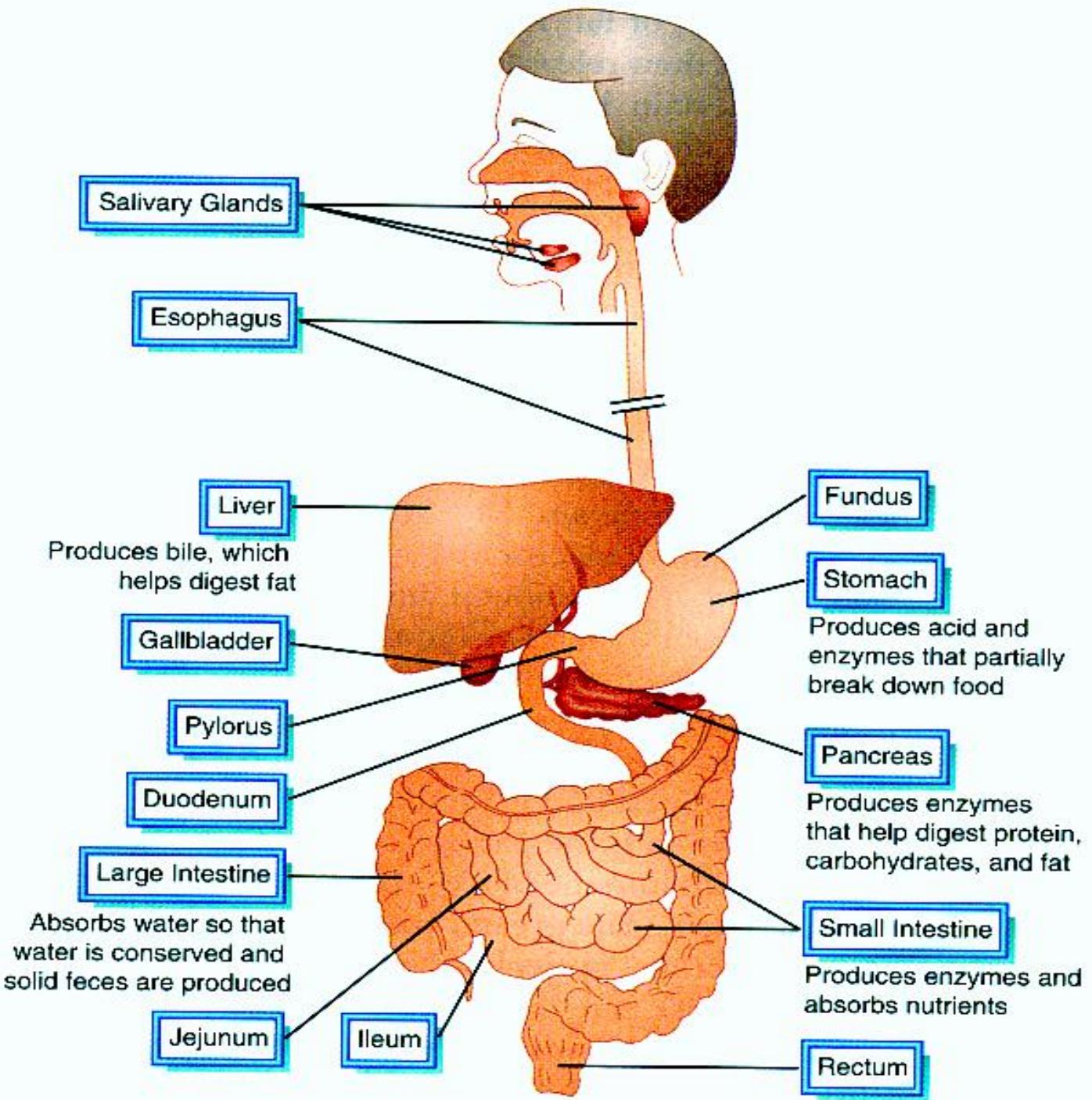
Dinner

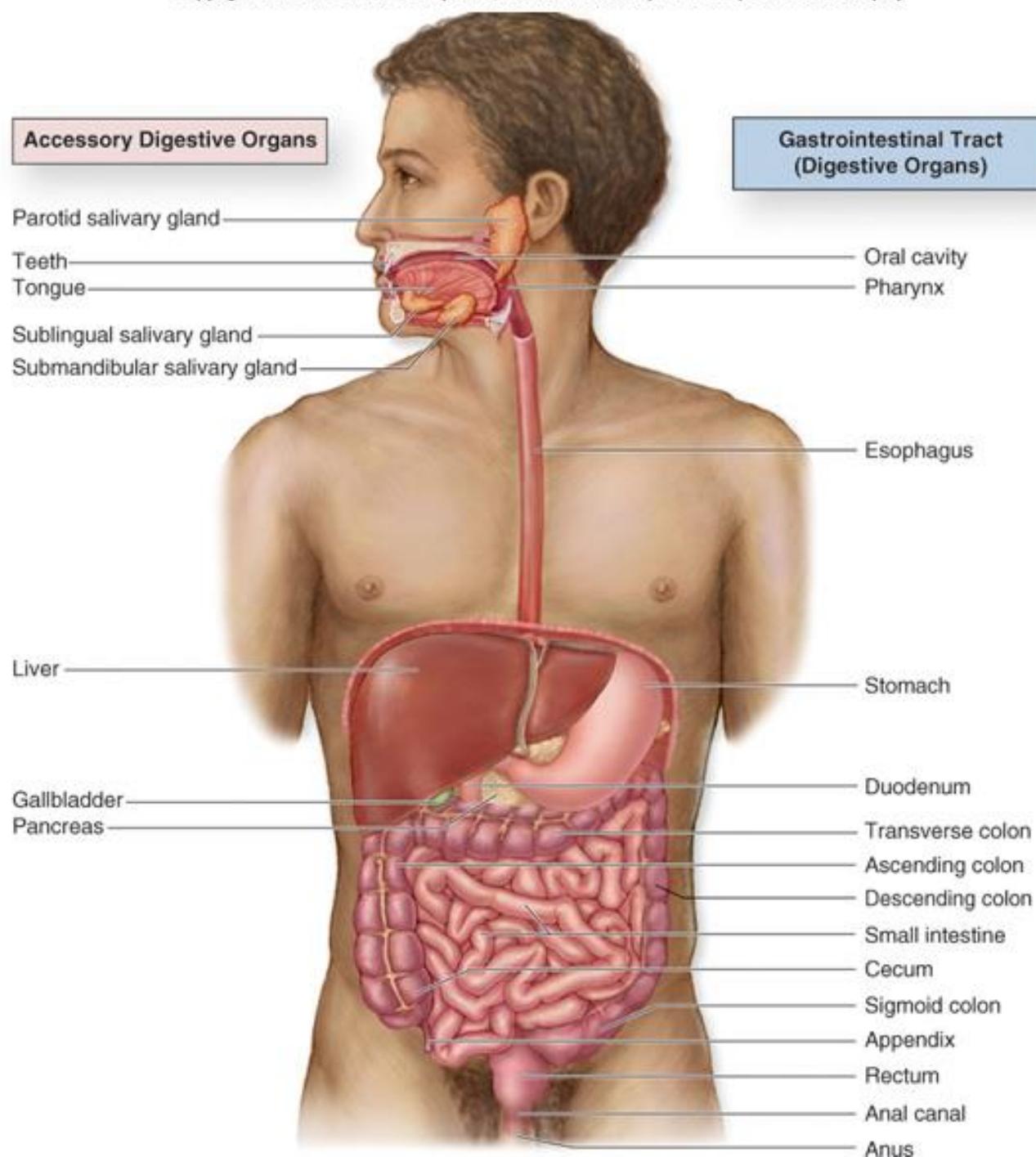
Broiled chicken
Steamed rice
Broccoli spears
Tossed salad with dressing
Whole wheat bread
Sliced peaches
Skim milk

Snack

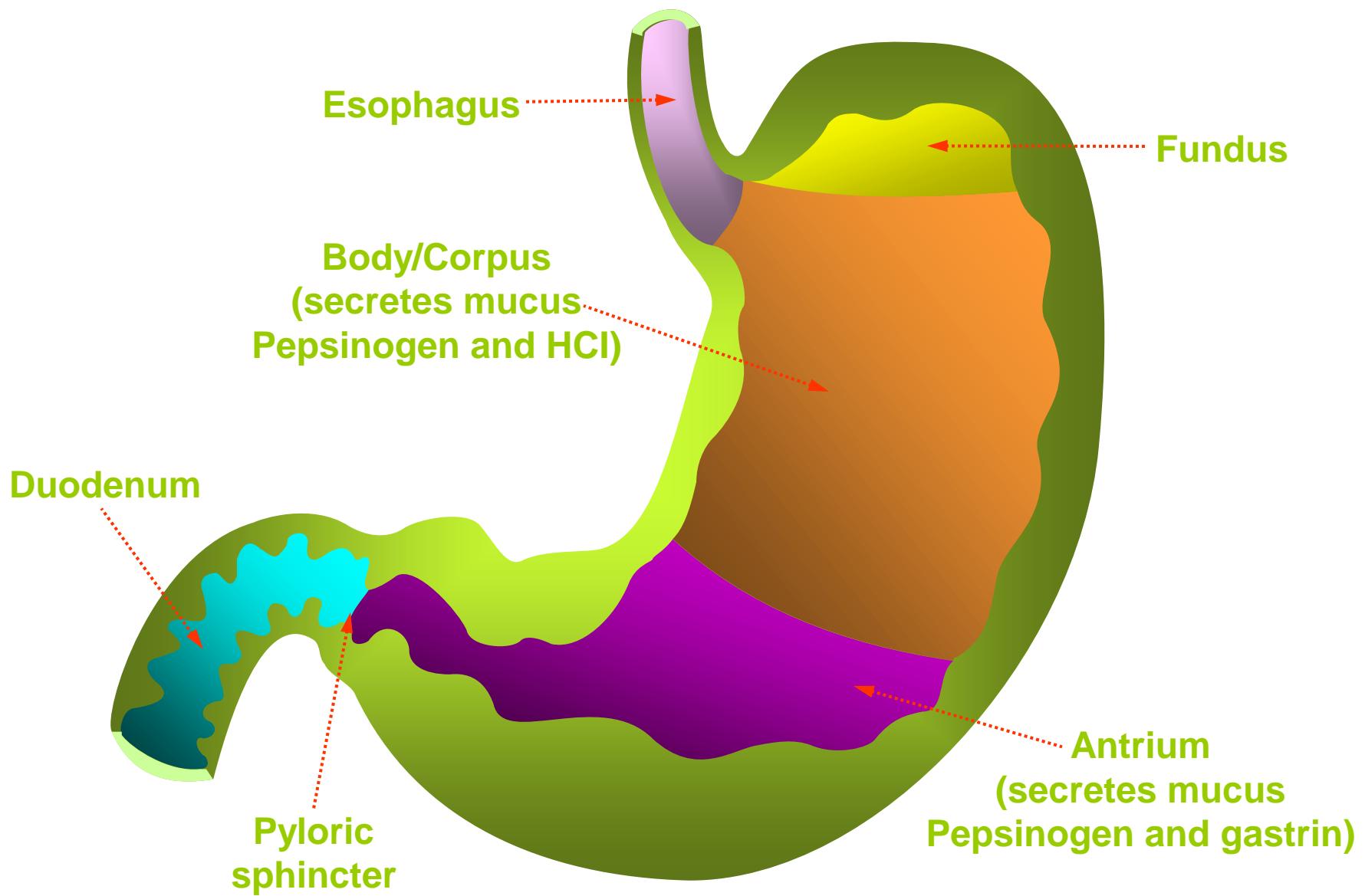
Cottage cheese

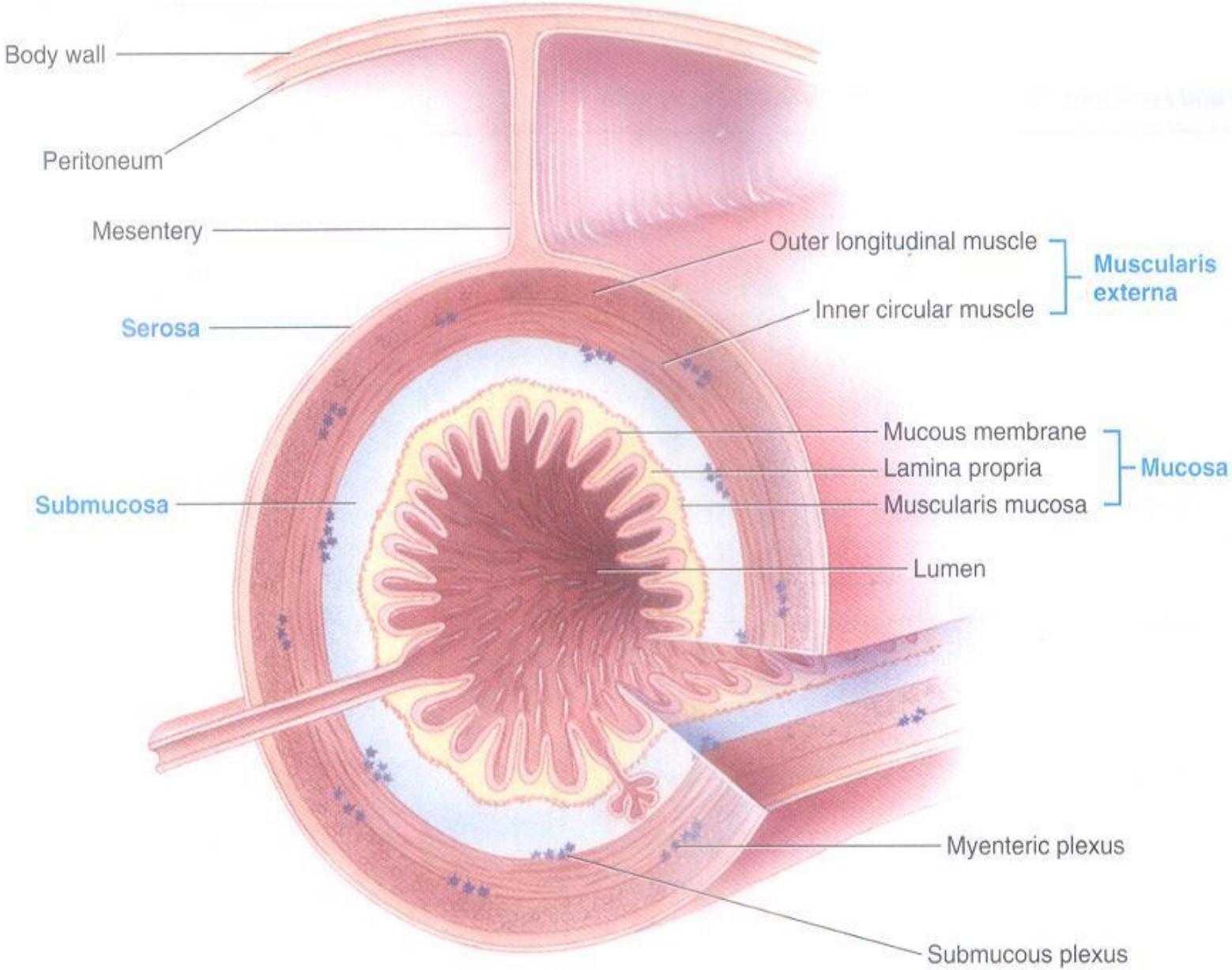






THE THREE REGIONS OF THE STOMACH : FUNDUS, BODY, AND ATRIUM

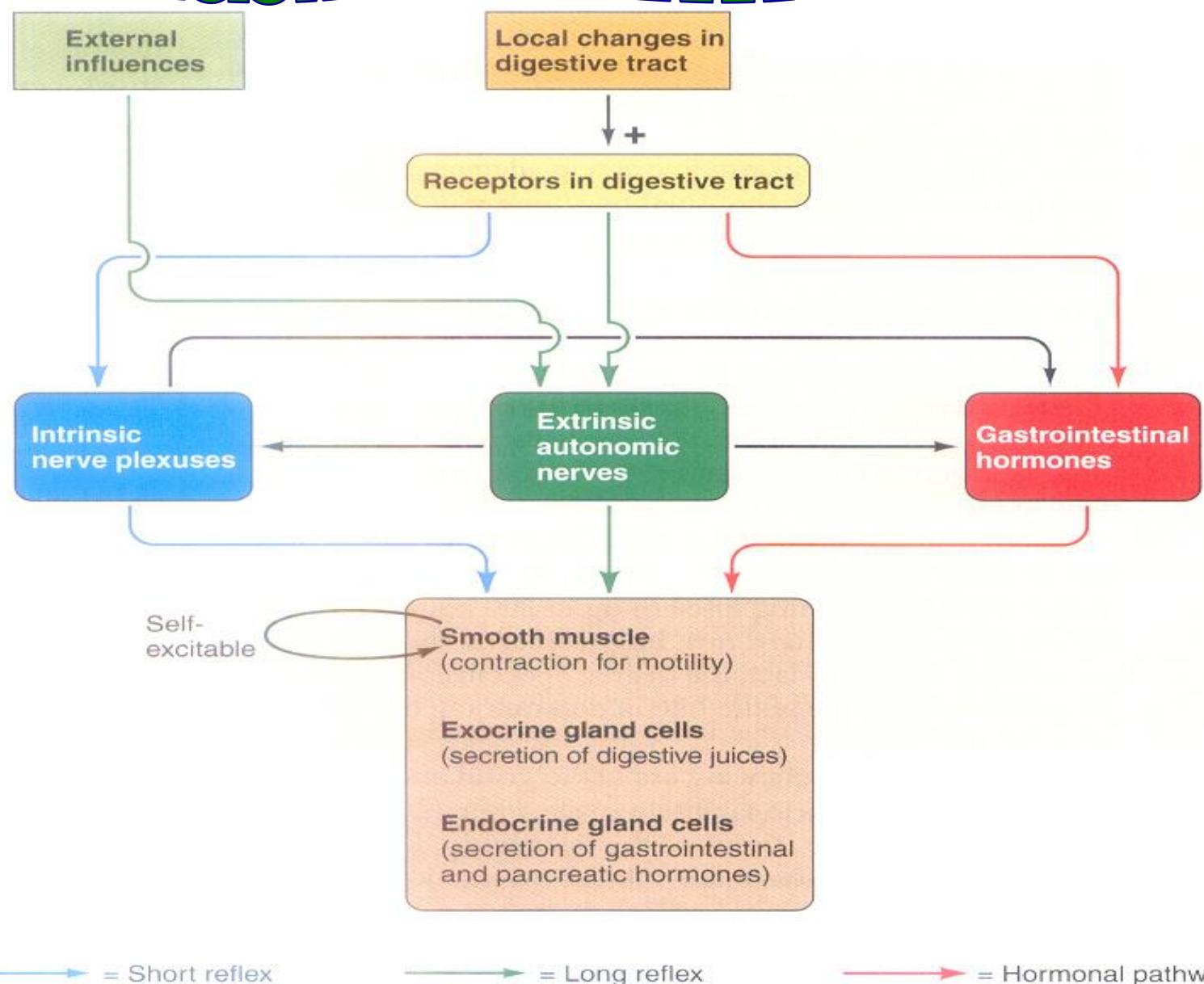




PROSES GASTRONTESTINAL

- 1. MOTILITAS**
- 2. SEKRESI**
- 3. PENCERNAAN**
- 4. ABSORPSI**

KONTROLSYSTEM MAGEVAN



ENTERIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

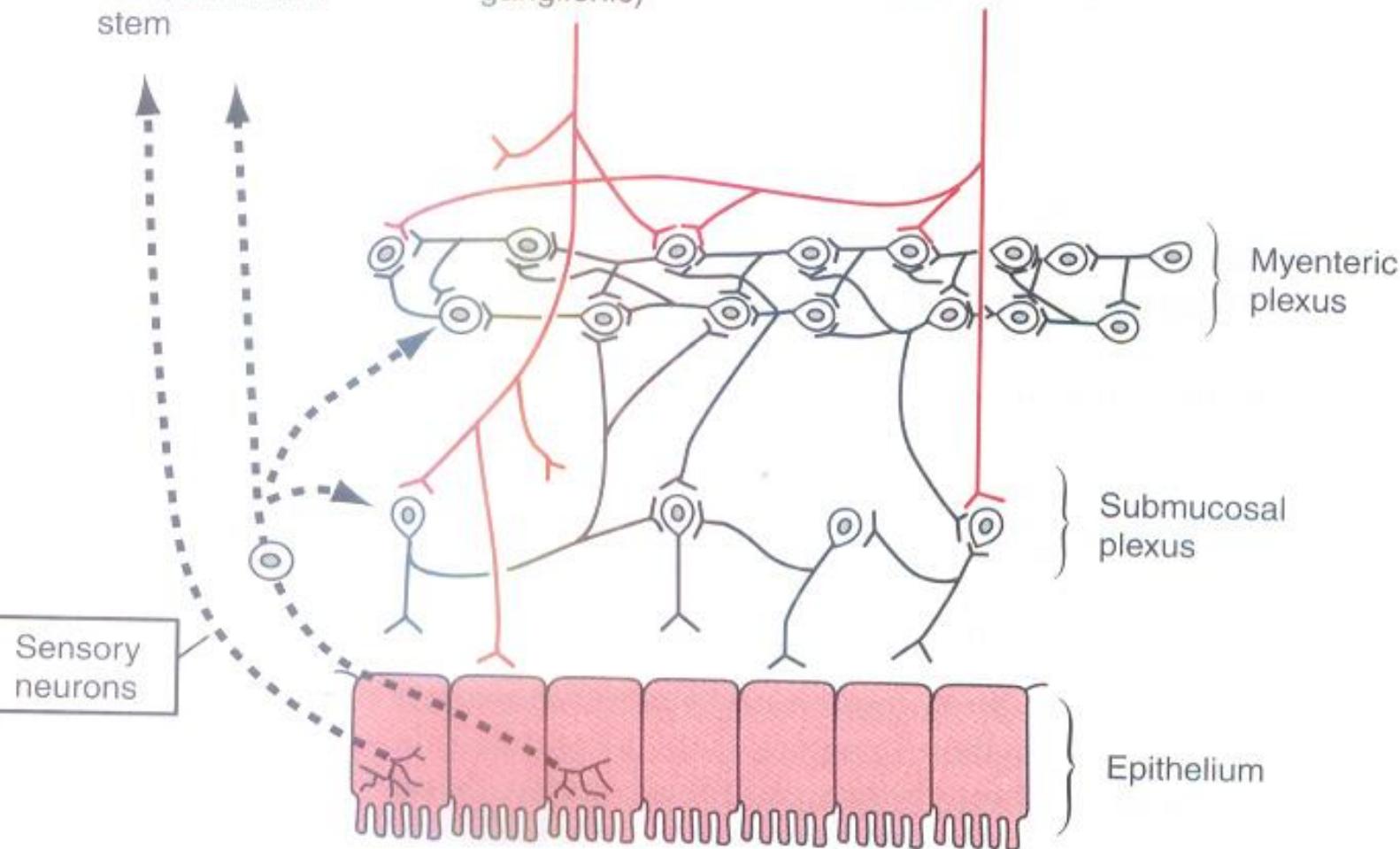
To prevertebral
ganglia, spinal
cord, and brain
stem

Sympathetic

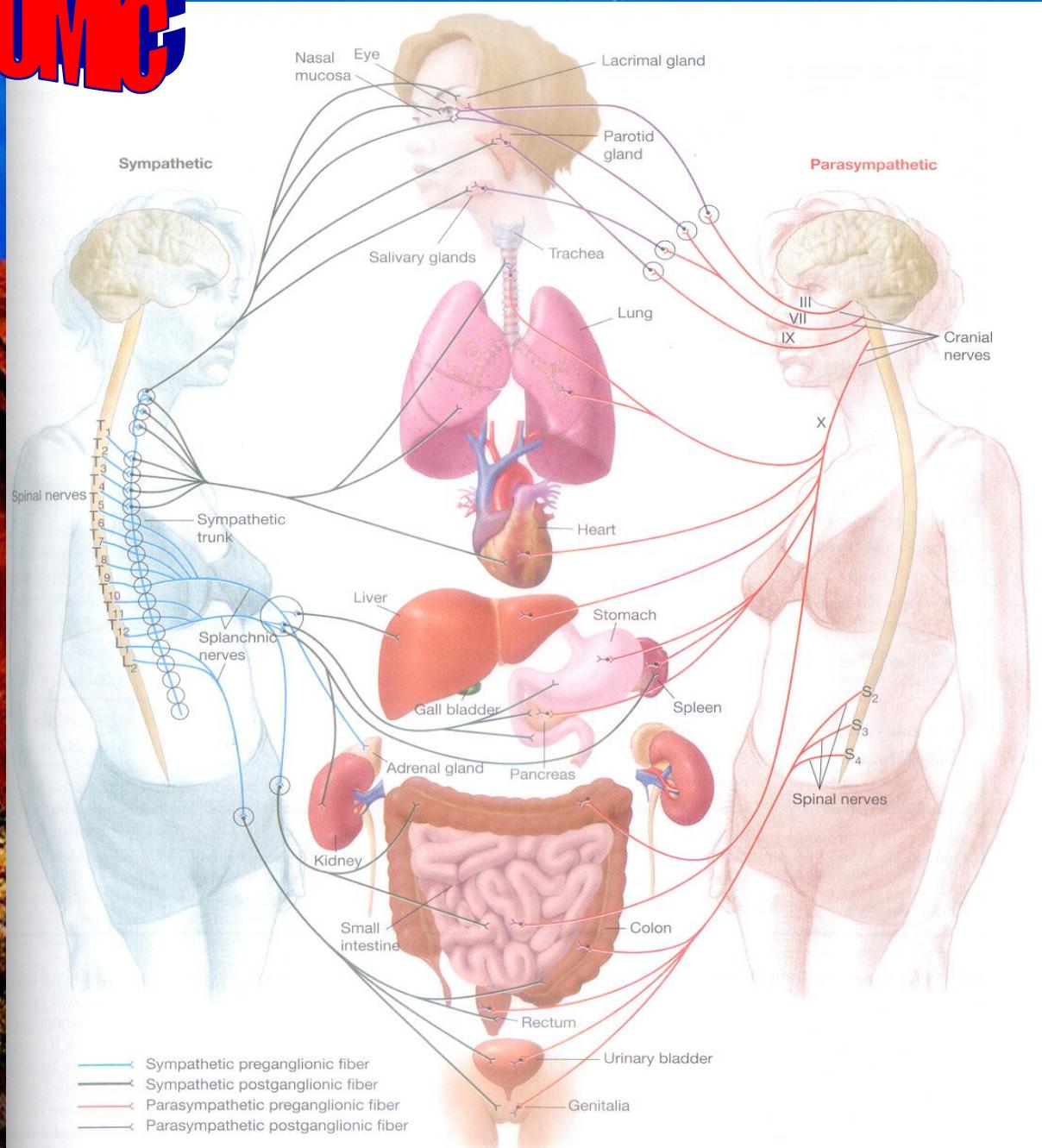
(mainly post-
ganglionic)

Parasympathetic

(preganglionic)



AUTONOMIC





PROSES :

- 1. MEKANIS : MASTIKASI**
- 2. KIMIAWI : BANTUAN SALIVA**

FUNGSI MASTIKASI

1. MEMOTONG / MENGGILING MAKANAN
2. MEMBANTU MENCERNA SELULOSE
3. MEMPERLUAS PERMUKAAN MAKANAN YG MENYEBABKAN ENZIM LBH EFEKTIF
4. MERANGSANG SEKRESI SALIVA
5. MENCAMPUR MAKANAN DG SALIVA
6. MEMPENGARUHI PERTUMBUHAN JAR MULUT



Tissue segmentation
on the fly

FUNGSI DIAH

- 1. MENDORONG MAKANAN**
- 2. MEMBANTU MENCAMPUR
MAKANAN DG SALIVA**
- 3. MEMILAH MAKANAN YANG HALUS
UTK DITELAN**
- 4. MEMBERSIKAN SISA MAKANAN**
- 5. MEMBANTU PROSES BICARA**
- 6. MEMBANTU PROSES MENELAN**

SAINA

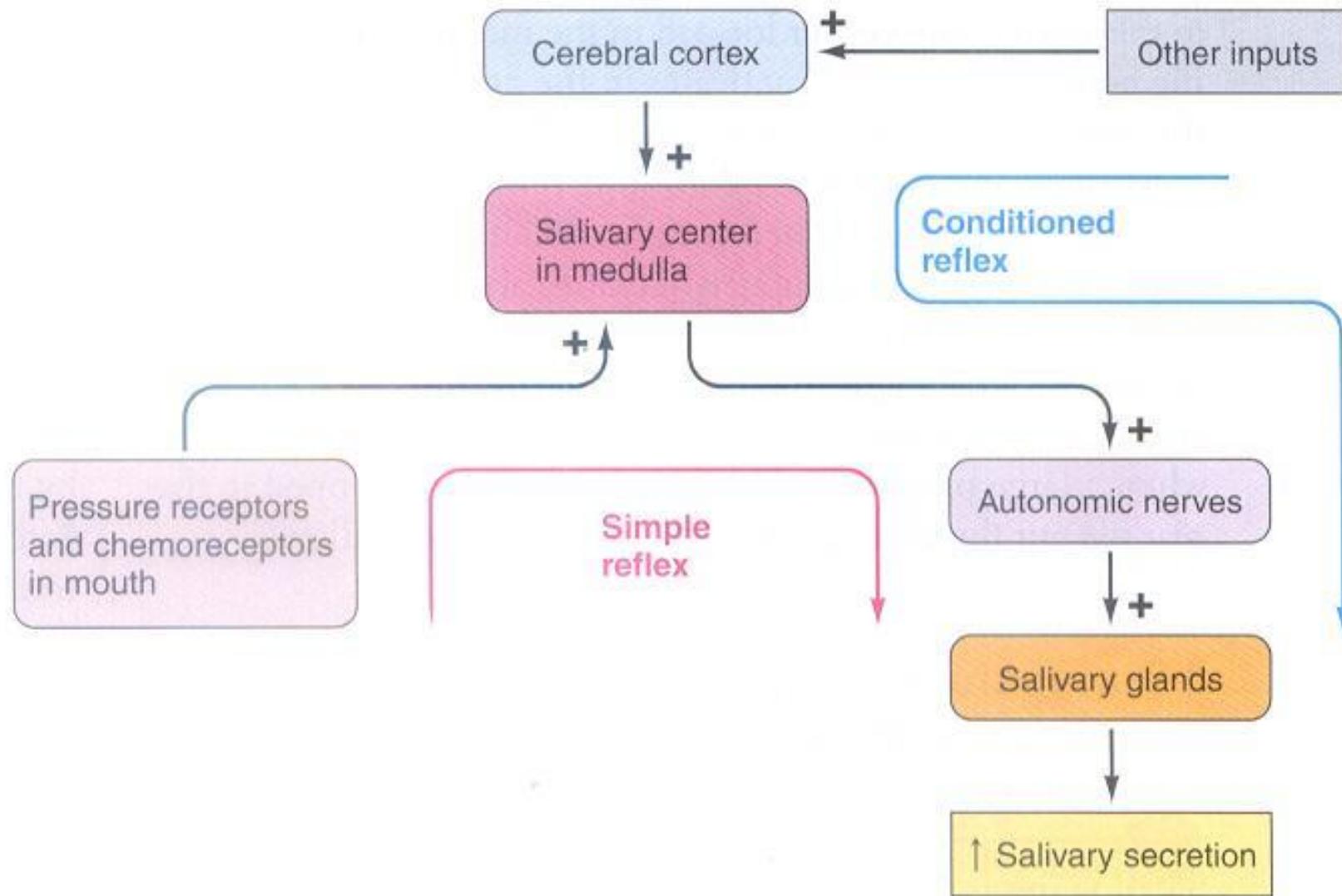
- 
- 1. KELENJAR PAROTIS**
 - 2. KELENJAR SUBLINGUAL**
 - 3. KELENJAR SUBMANDIBULAR**

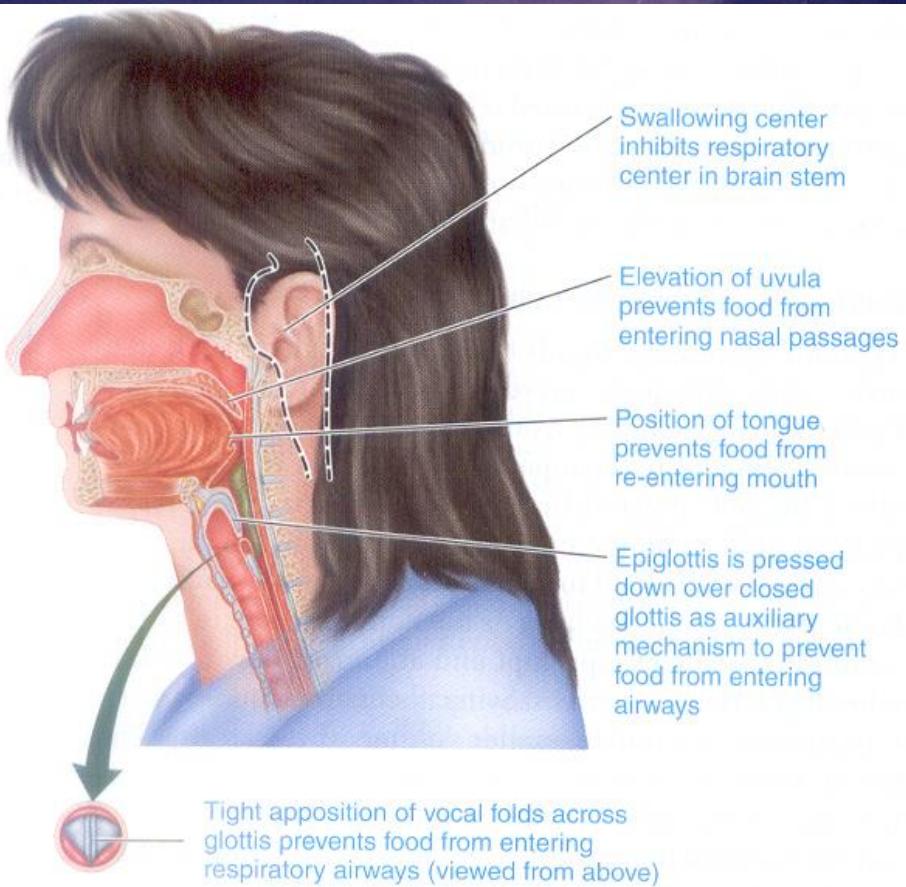
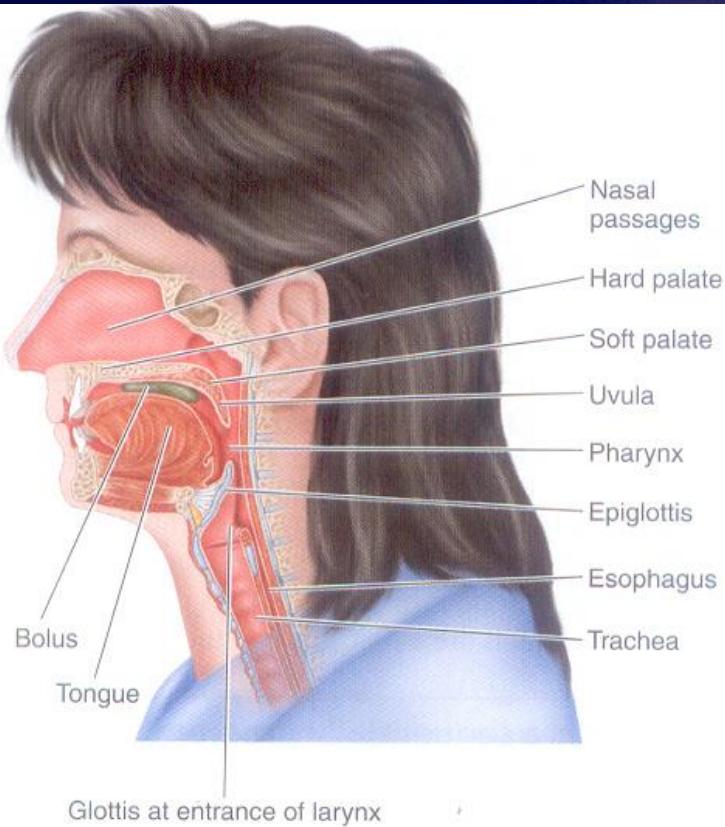
SALIVA

- 1. AMYLASE (PTYALIN)**
- 2. MUCIN**
- 3. ELEKTROLIT : Na^+ , K^+ , Cl^- , H^+**
- 4. ANTI BAKTERI : THIOSIANAT, LYSOSIME, PROTEIN ANTIBODI**

FUNGSI SALIVA

- 1. MENCERNA AMILUM (polisakarida)**
- 2. MELUMATKAN MAKANAN**
- 3. MENETRALALKAN ASAM**
- 4. MELARUTKAN MAKANAN**
- 5. MELEMBABKAN MULUT**
- 6. ANTI BAKTERI**





ESOPHAGUS

PENELANAN (DEGLUTION /SWALLOWING)

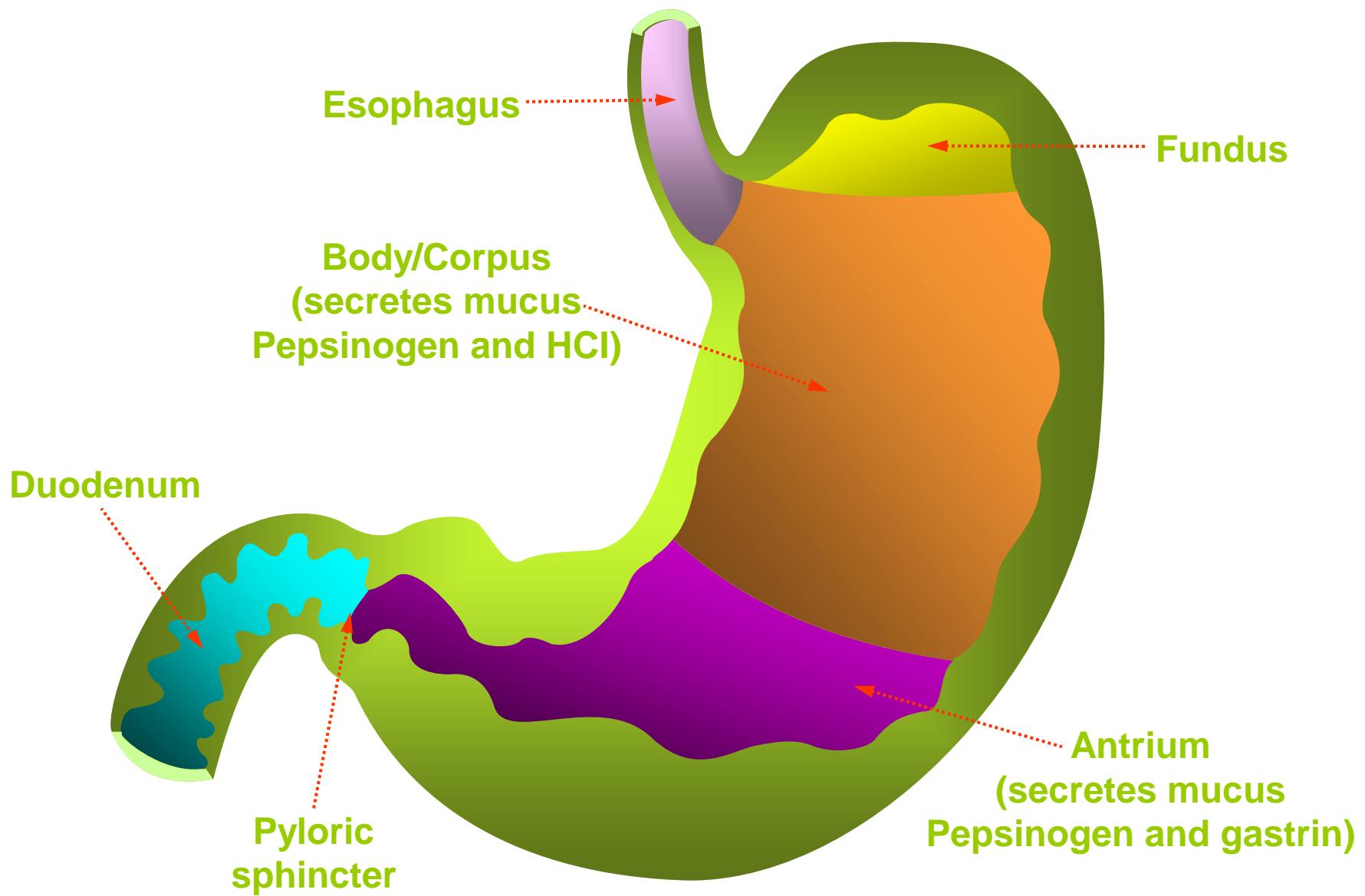
- ❖ **VOLUNTER**
- ❖ **INVOLUNTER**
 - stadium pharyngeal
 - stadium oesophageal
 - gelombang peristaltic primer**
 - gelombang peristaltic sekunder**

LAMBUNG or GASTER

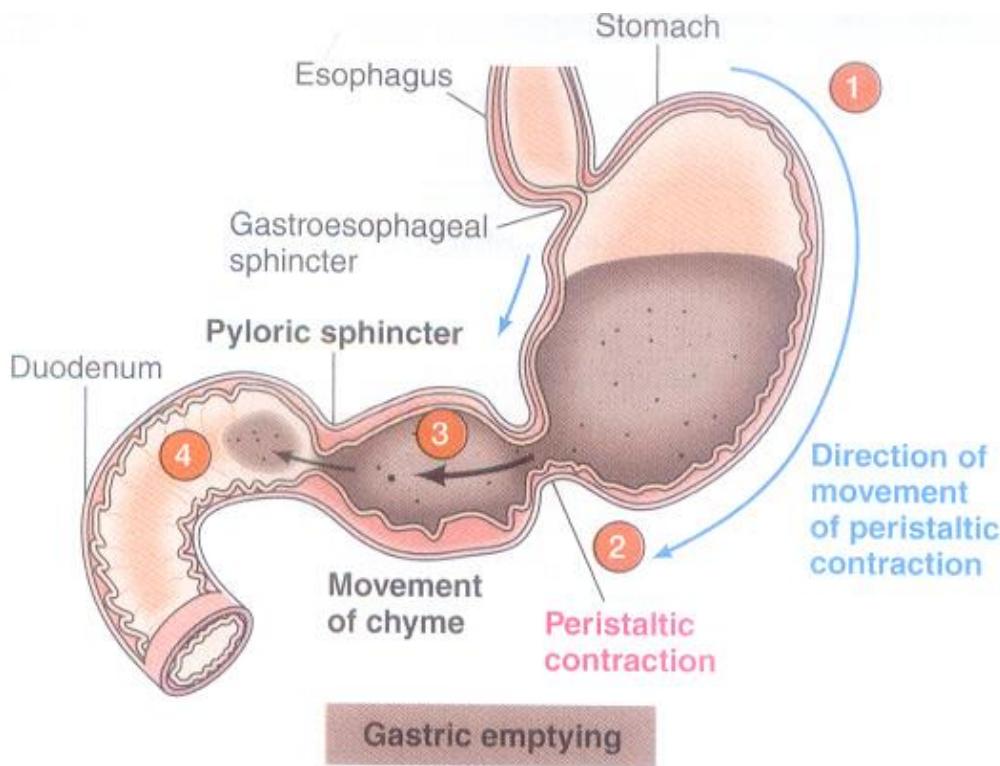
FUNGSI

1. TEMPAT PENYIMPANAN MAKANAN
2. TEMPAT MENCAMPUR MAKANAN & GASTRIC JUICE
3. TEMPAT Mengosongkan MAKANAN
4. MENCEGAH MASUKNYA SEBAGIAN KUMAN
5. TEMPAT ABSORBSI ALKOHOL DAN OBAT

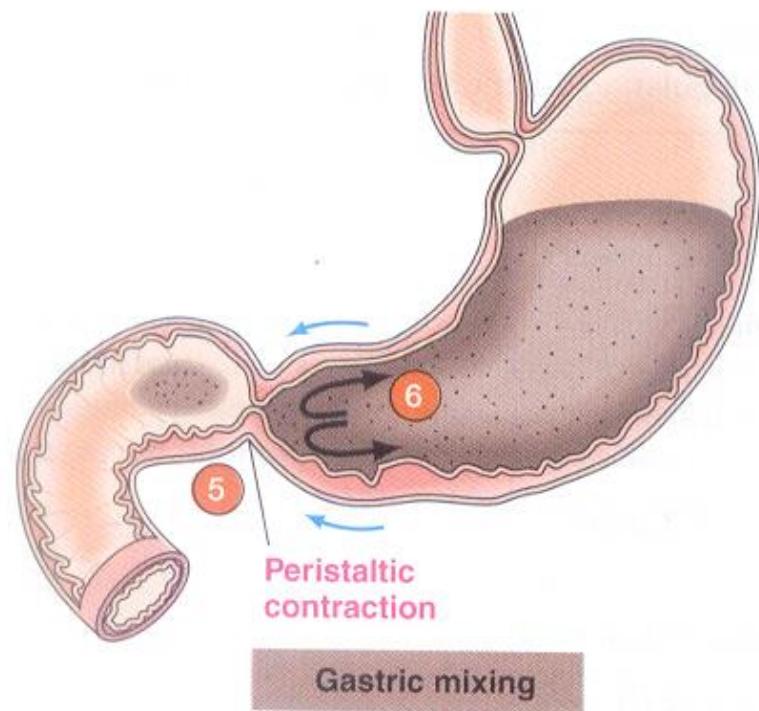
THE THREE REGIONS OF THE STOMACH : FUNDUS, BODY, AND ATRIUM



MOTILITAS LAMBUNG



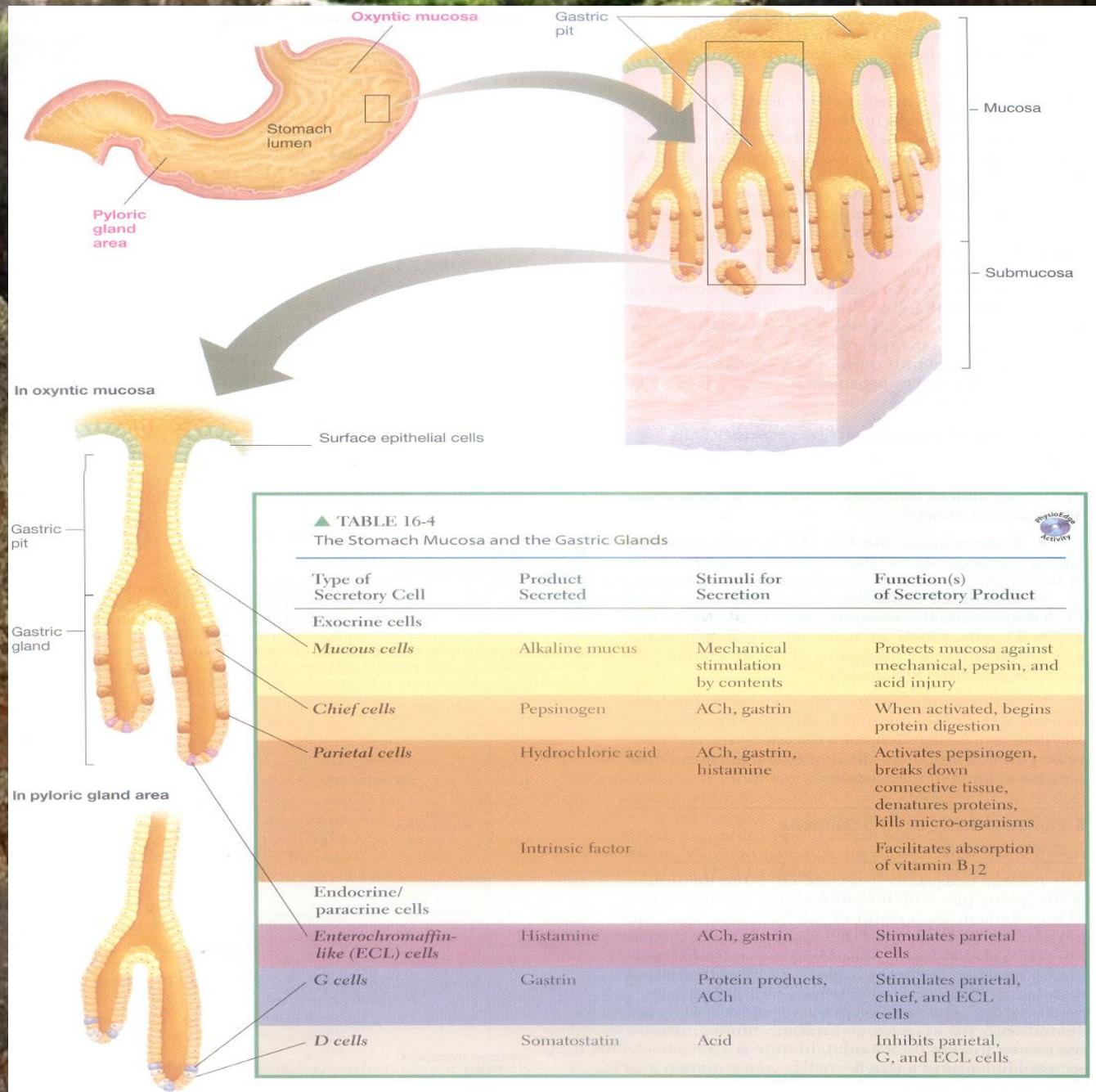
- 1 A peristaltic contraction originates in the upper fundus and sweeps down toward the pyloric sphincter.
- 2 The contraction becomes more vigorous as it reaches the thick-muscled antrum.
- 3 The strong antral peristaltic contraction propels the chyme forward.
- 4 A small portion of chyme is pushed through the partially open sphincter into the duodenum. The stronger the antral contraction, the more chyme is emptied with each contractile wave.



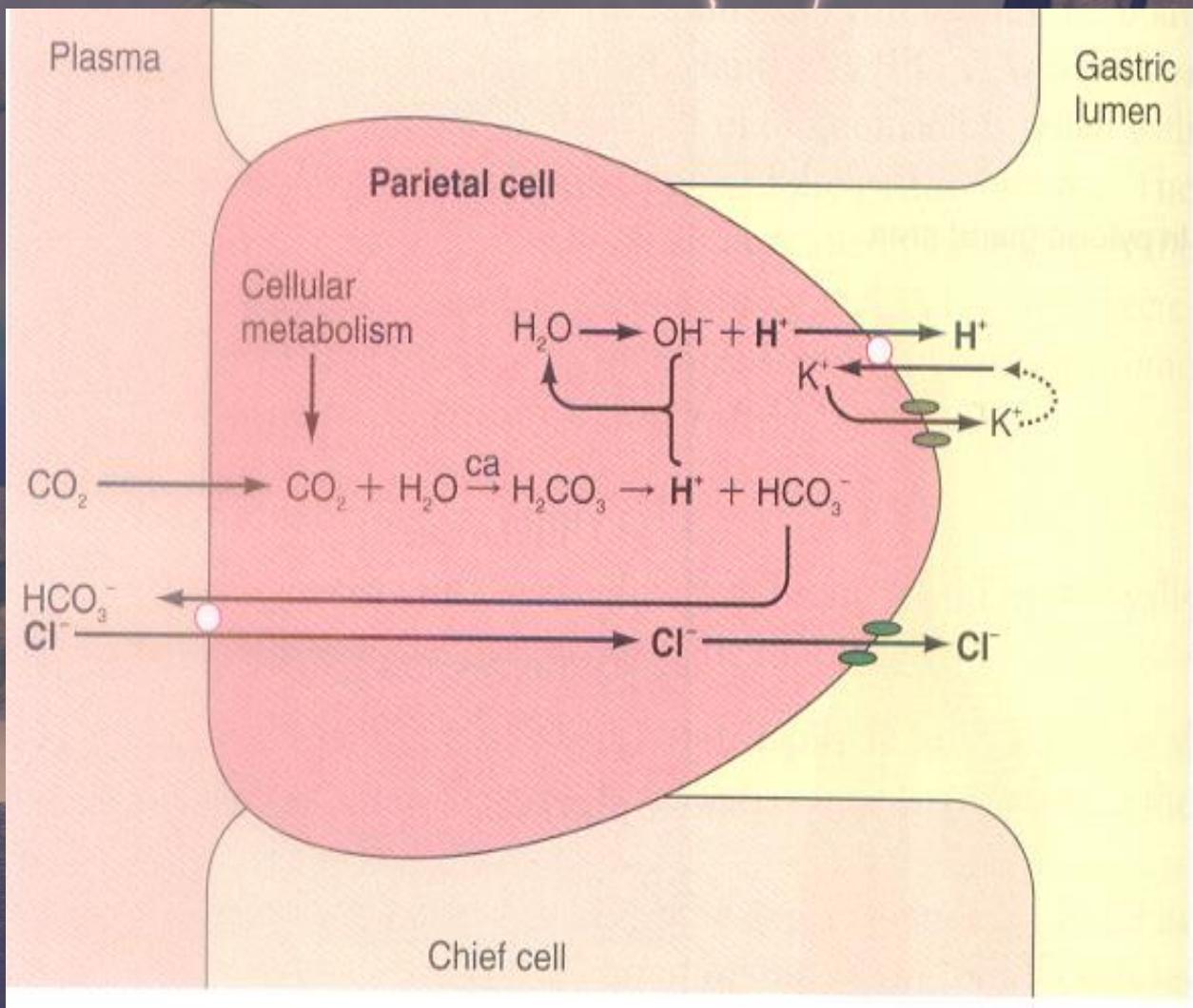
- 5 When the peristaltic contraction reaches the pyloric sphincter, the sphincter is tightly closed and no further emptying takes place.
- 6 When chyme that was being propelled forward hits the closed sphincter, it is tossed back into the antrum. Mixing of chyme is accomplished as chyme is propelled forward and tossed back into the antrum with each peristaltic contraction.

GASTRIC JUICE

- elektrolit : H+, Cl-, K+, Na+
- enzim pepsin
- Mucus
- Lipase dan amylase
- Rennin
- Faktor intrinsic
- Histamin
- HCl

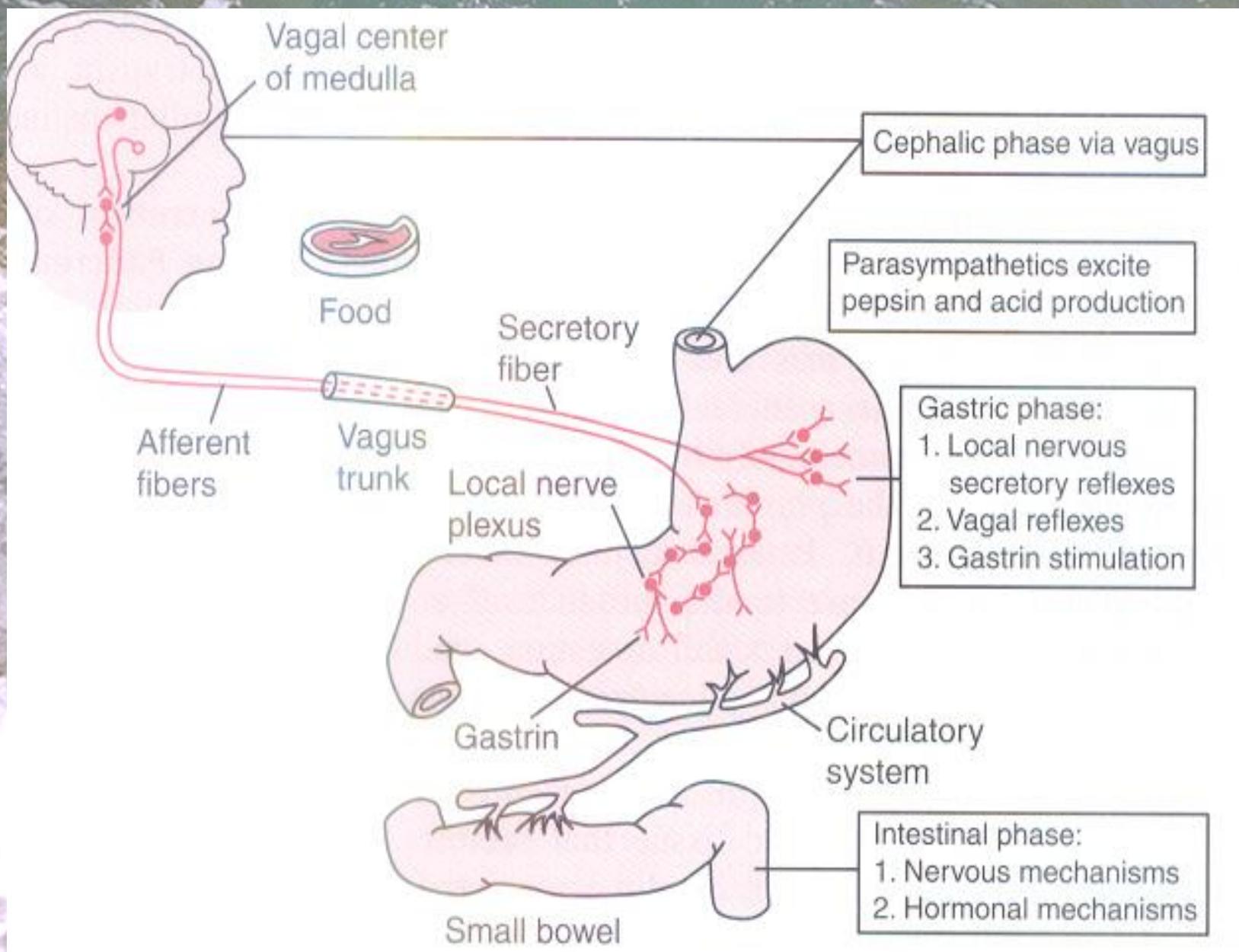


ASAM LAMBUNG



FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PENGOSONGAN LAMBUNG

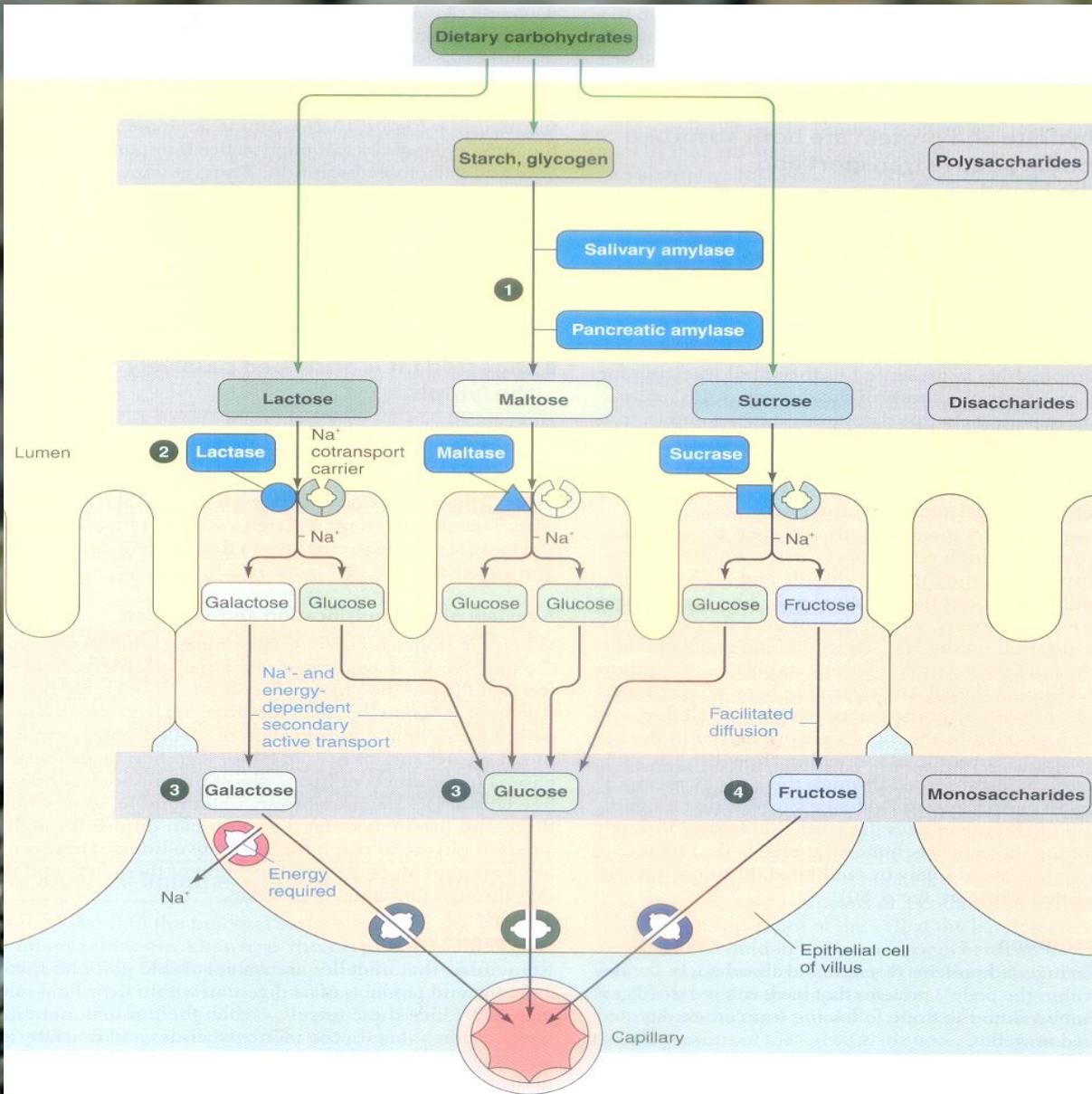
- ❖ **FAKTOR DARI LAMBUNG**
- ❖ **FAKTOR DARI DUODENUM**
 - ❑ REFLEK ENTEROGASTRIK
 - ❑ SEKRETIN
 - ❑ CCK (cholesistokinin)
 - ❑ GIP



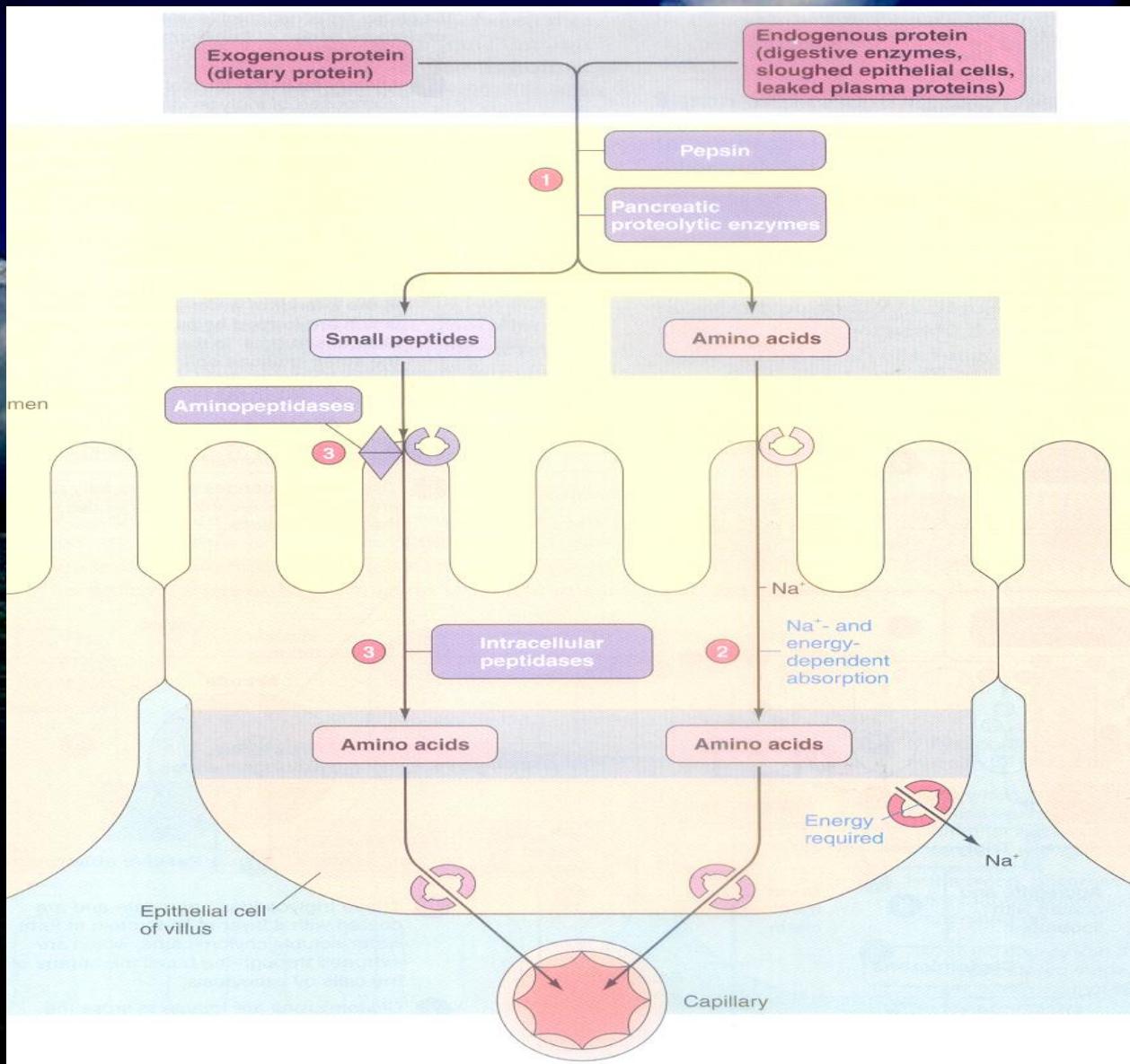
USUS HALUS

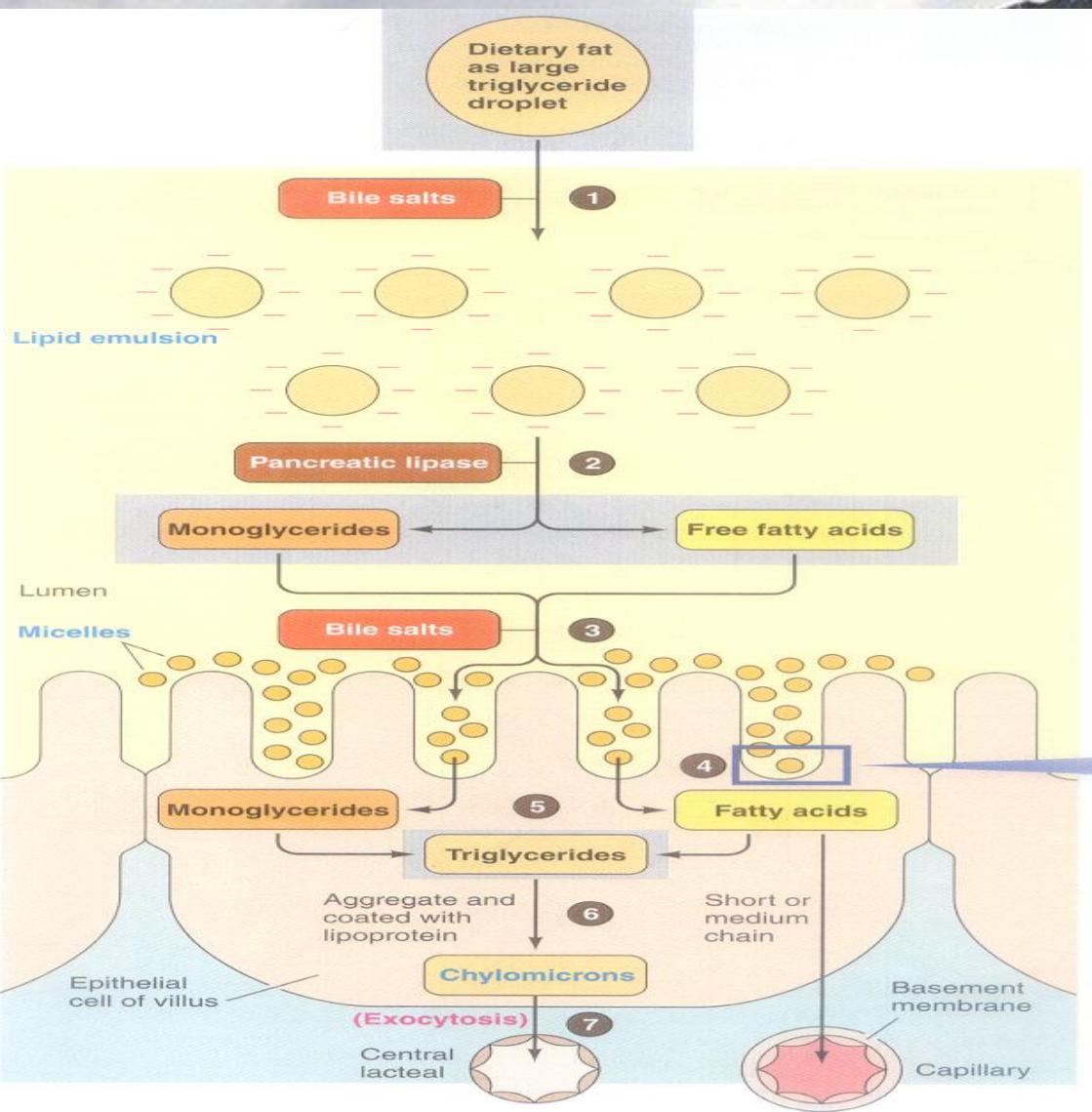
PENCERNAAN & ABSORBSI MAKANAN

KARBOHIDRAT

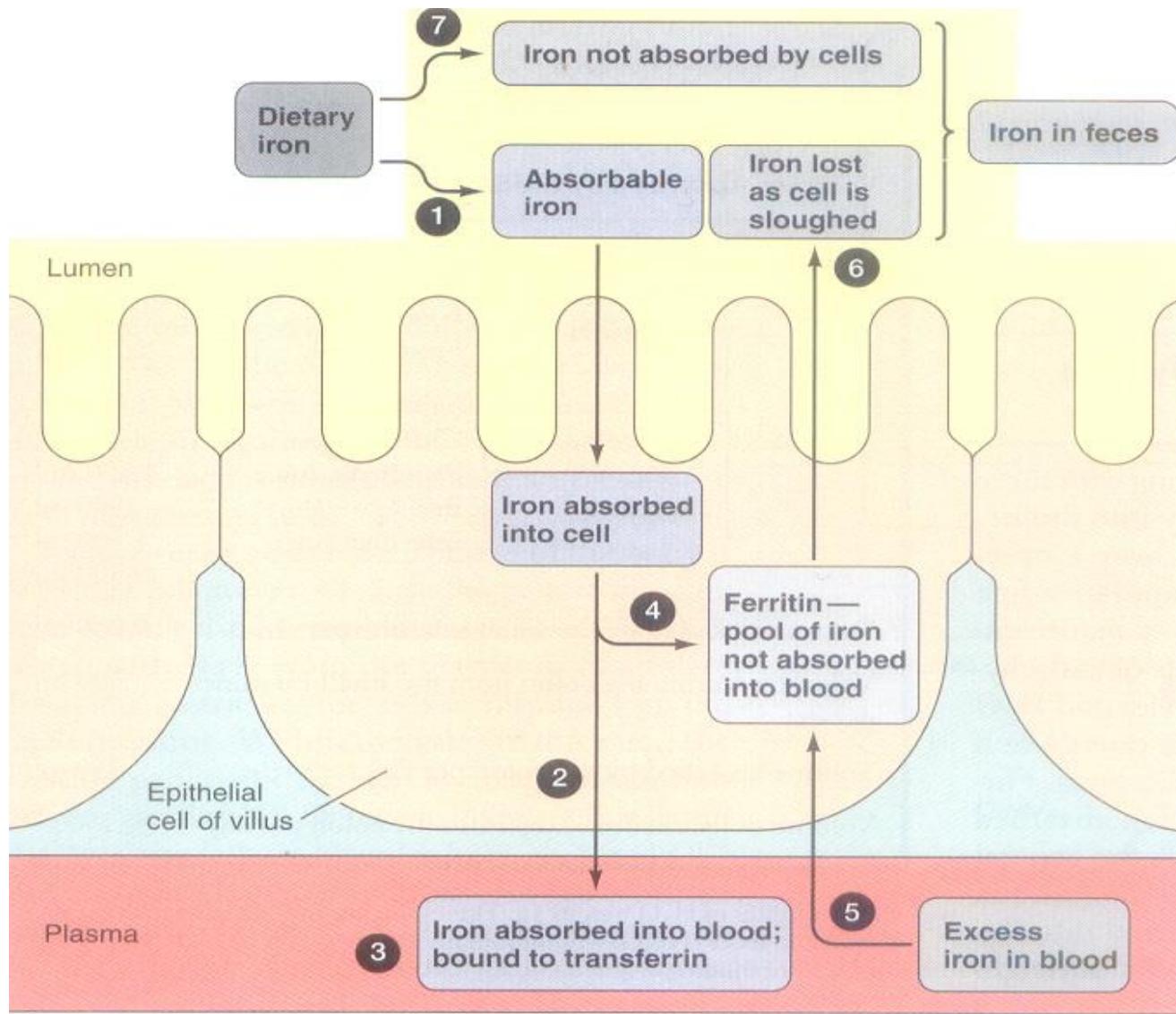


PROTEIN





Fe

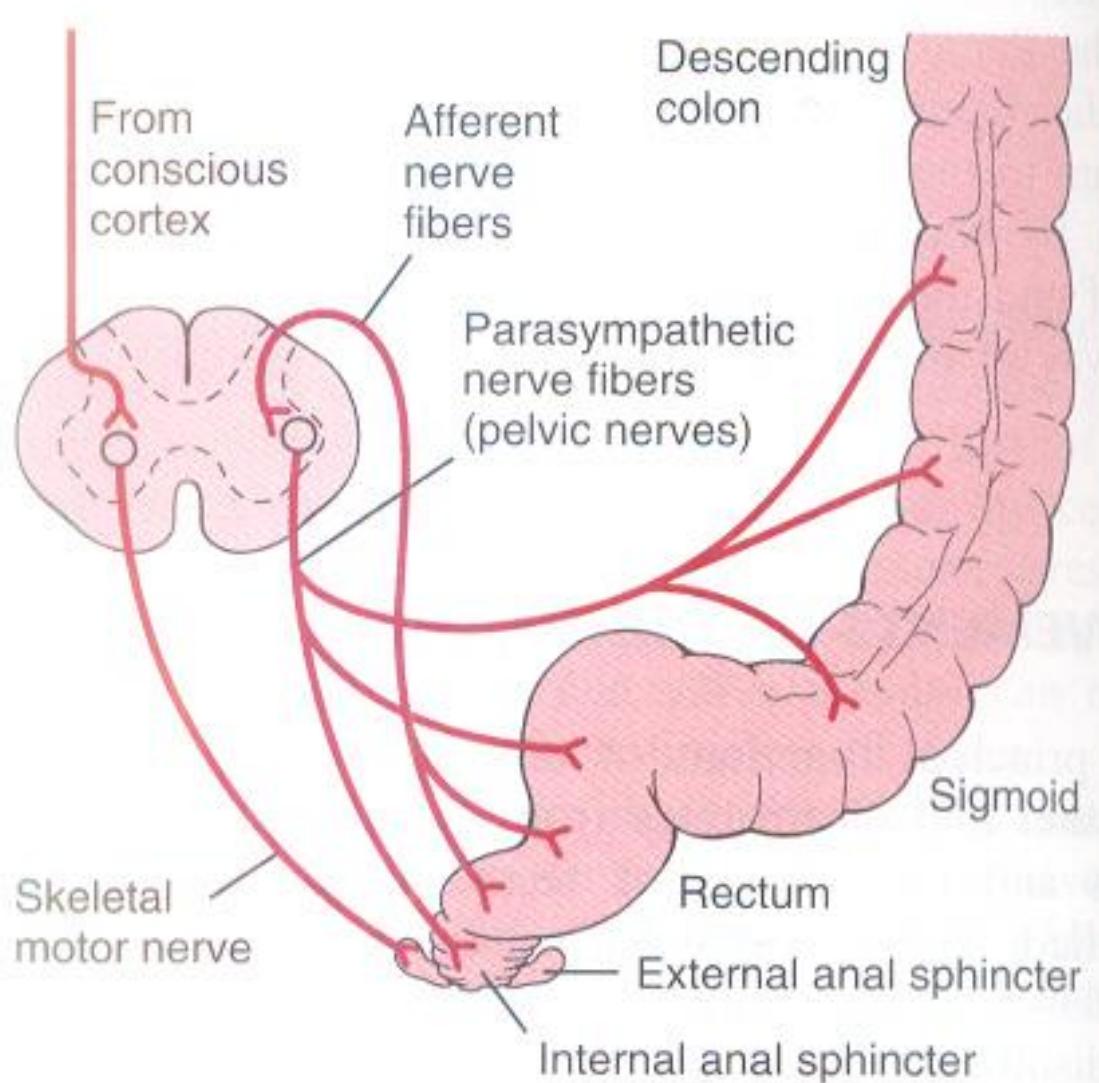


KOLON

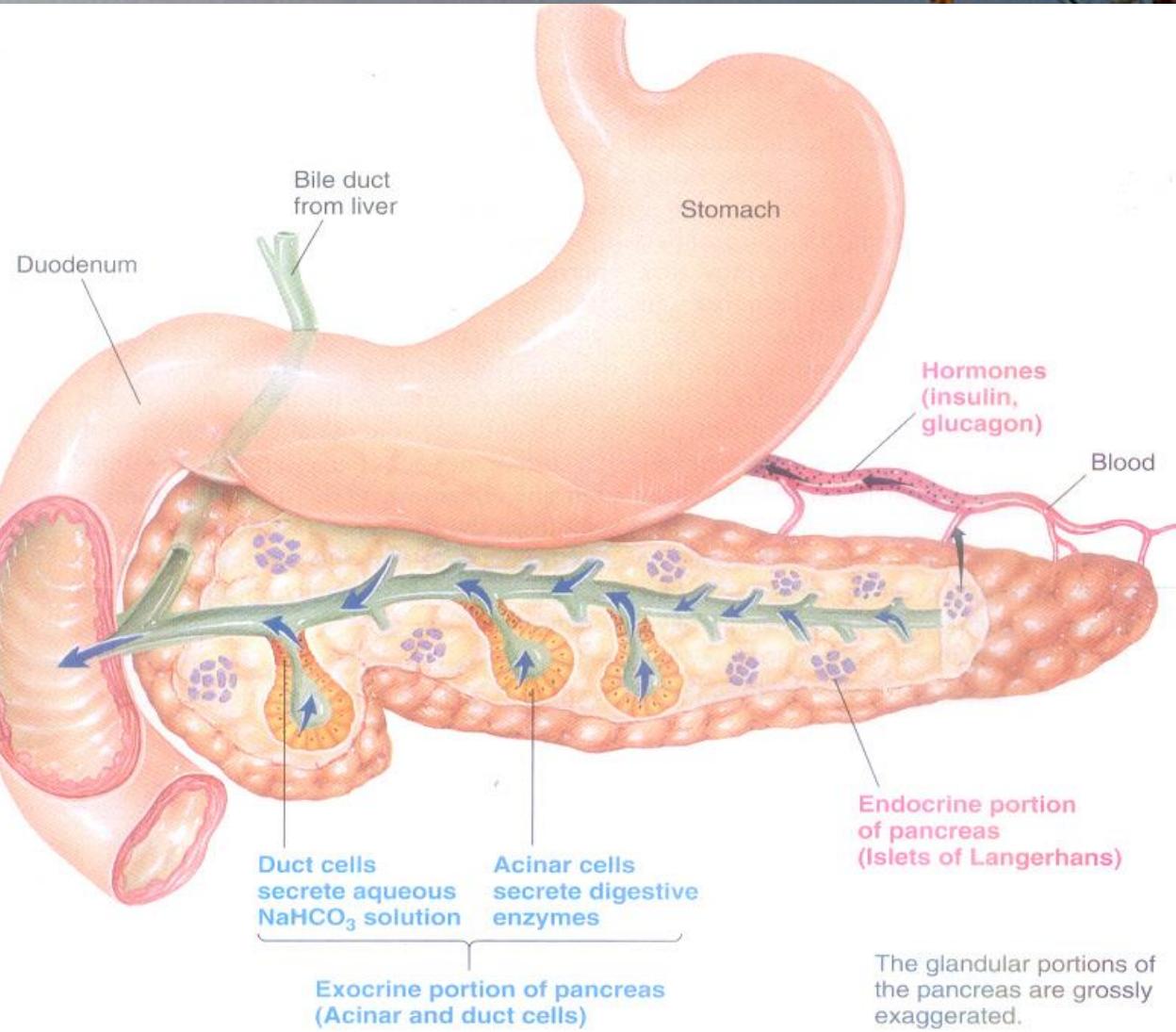
FUNGSI:

- ❖ TEMPAT ABSORBSI AIR DAN ELEKTROLIT
- ❖ TEMPAT PENYIMPANAN FESES

DEFECATION

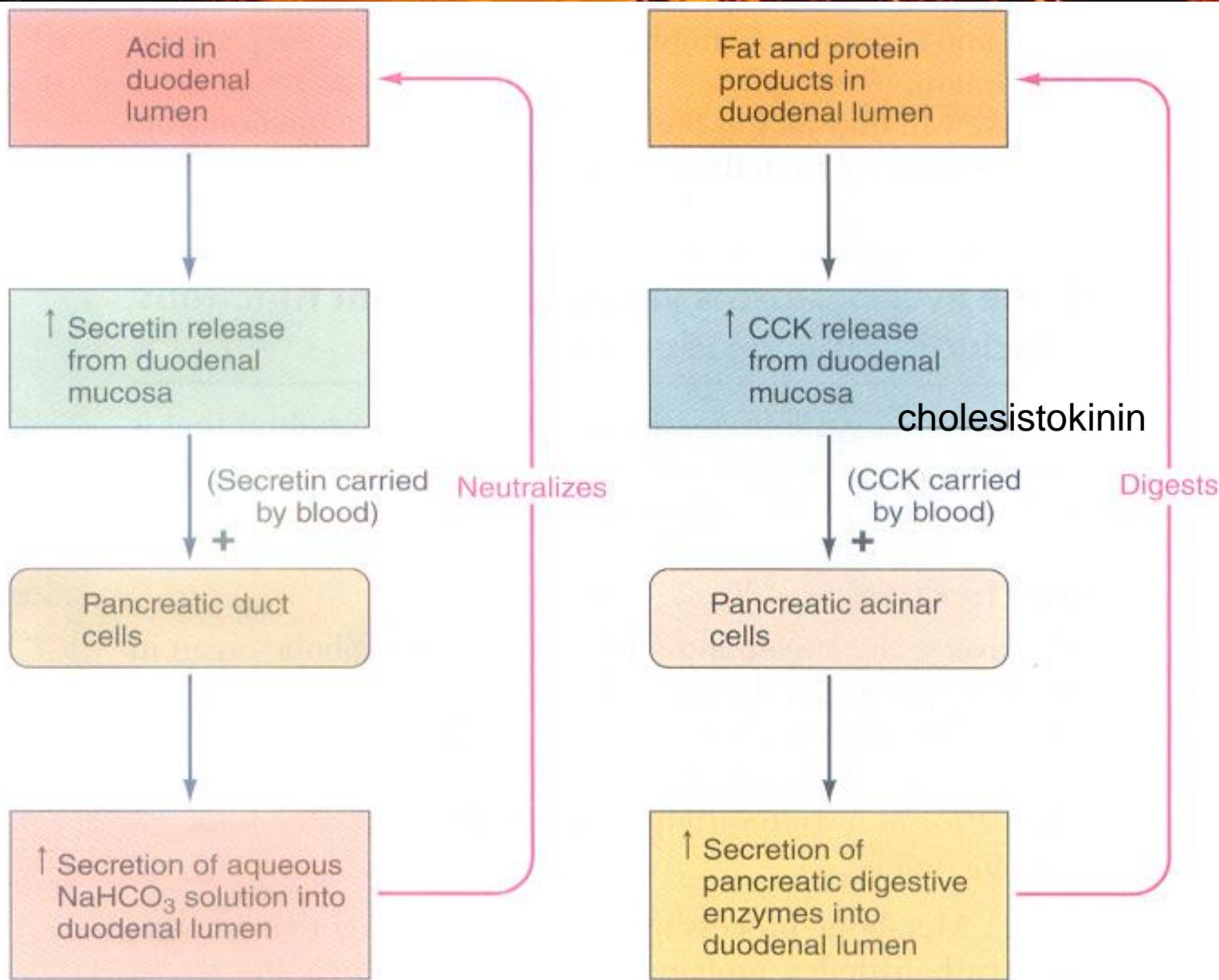


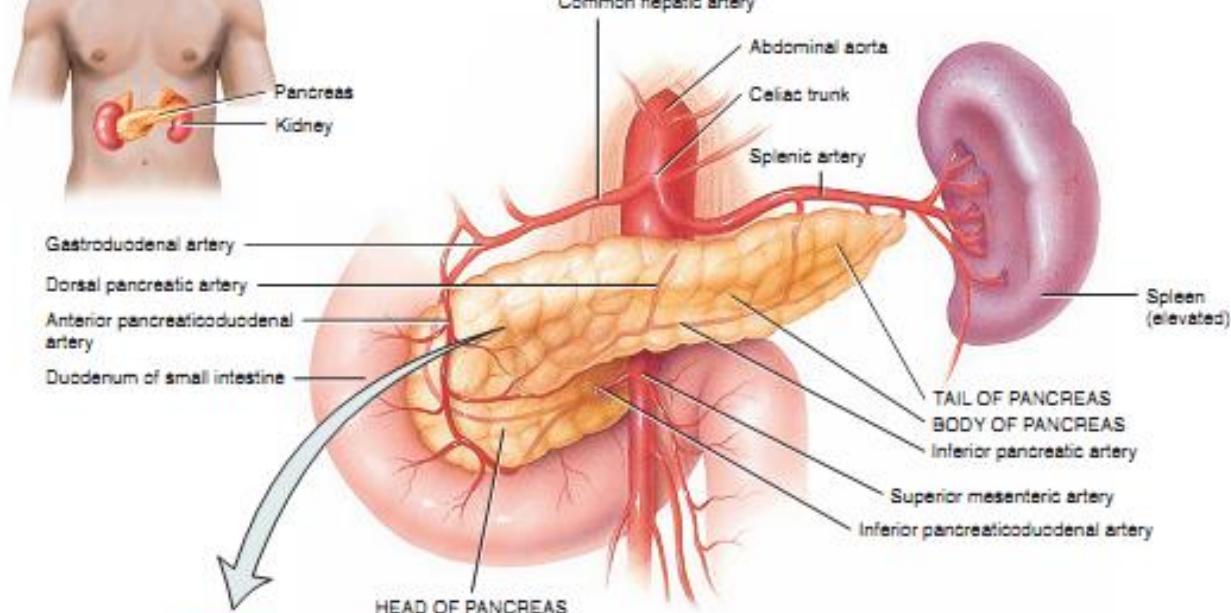
PANKREAS



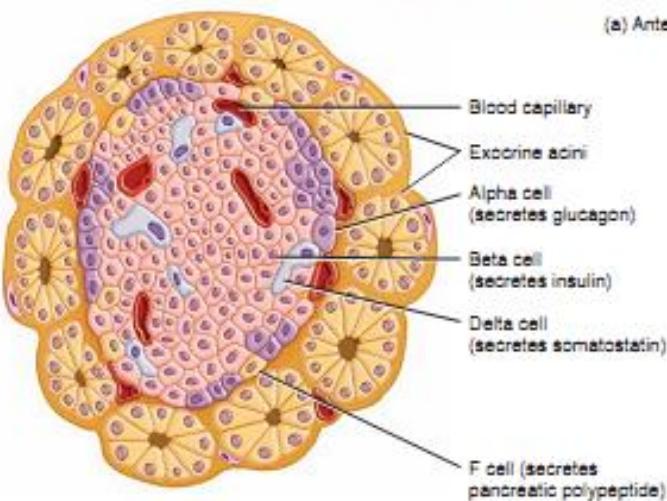
BESTIMENTERNAAN

Nutrients	Enzymes for Digesting Nutrient	Source of Enzymes	Site of Action of Enzymes	Action of Enzymes	Absorbable Units of Nutrients
Carbohydrate	Amylase	Salivary glands	Mouth and body of stomach	Hydrolyzes polysaccharides to disaccharides	
		Exocrine pancreas	Small-intestine lumen		
	Disaccharidases (maltase, sucrase, lactase)	Small-intestine epithelial cells	Small-intestine brush border	Hydrolyze disaccharides to monosaccharides	Monosaccharides, especially glucose
Protein	Pepsin	Stomach chief cells	Stomach antrum	Hydrolyzes protein to peptide fragments	
	Trypsin, chymotrypsin carboxypeptidase	Exocrine pancreas	Small-intestine lumen	Attack different peptide fragments	
	Aminopeptidases	Small-intestine epithelial cells	Small-intestine brush border	Hydrolyze peptide fragments to amino acids	Amino acids and a few small peptides
Fat	Lipase	Exocrine pancreas	Small-intestine lumen	Hydrolyzes triglycerides to fatty acids and monoglycerides	Fatty acids and monoglycerides
	Bile salts (not an enzyme)	Liver	Small-intestine lumen	Emulsify large fat globules for attack by pancreatic lipase	





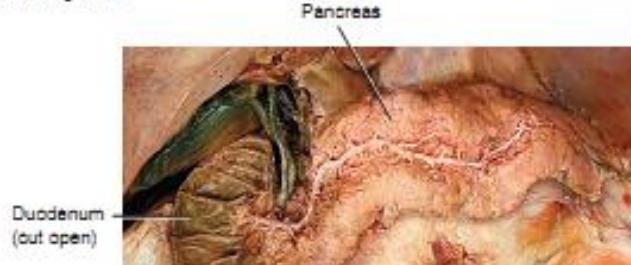
(a) Anterior view



(b) Pancreatic islet and surrounding acini



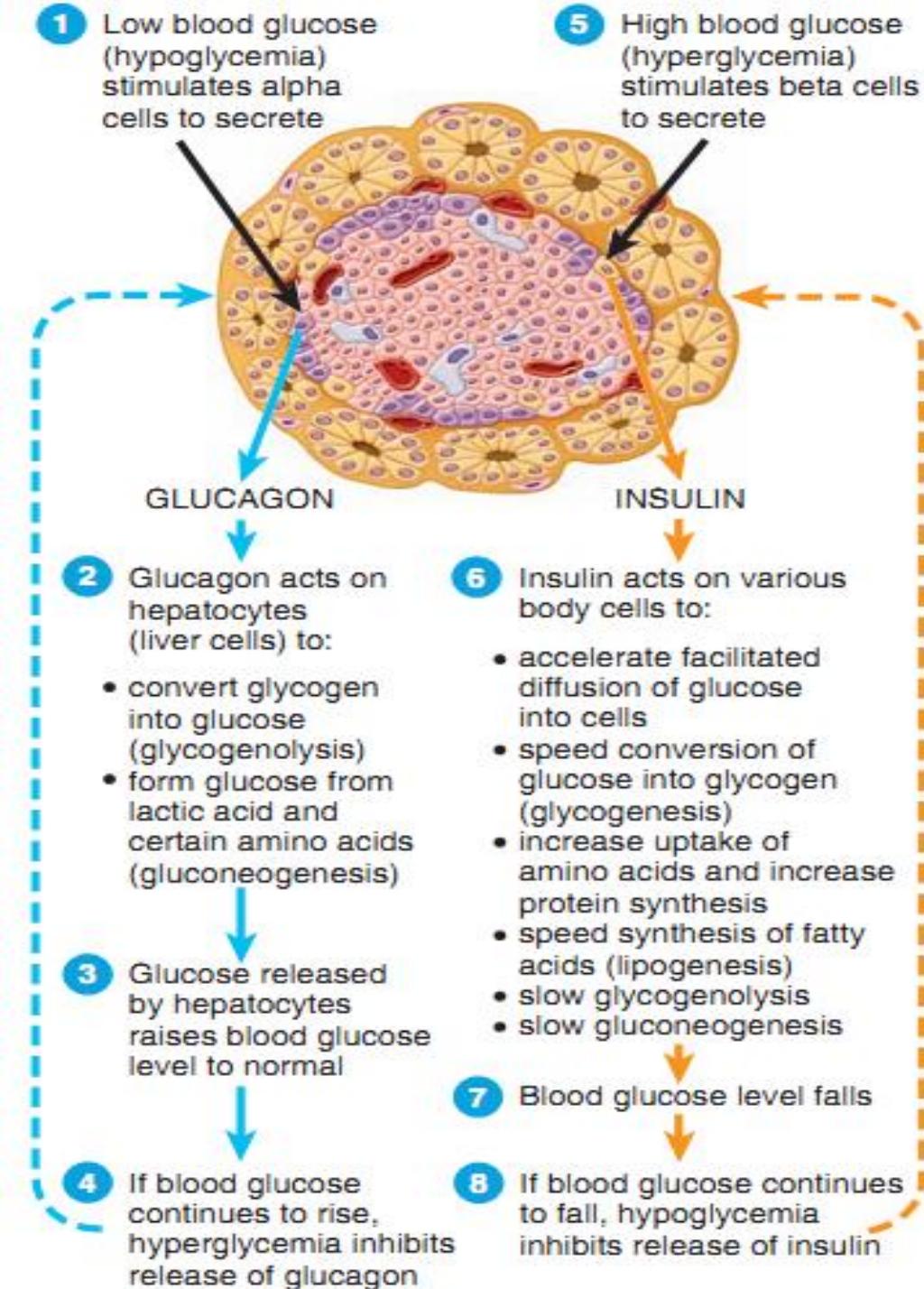
(c) Pancreatic islet and surrounding acini



Duodenum (cut open)

Each pancreatic islet includes four types of hormone-secreting cells:

1. **Alpha or A cells** constitute about 17% of pancreatic islet cells and secrete **glucagon** (GLOO-ka-gon).
2. **Beta or B cells** constitute about 70% of pancreatic islet cells and secrete **insulin** (IN-soo-lin).
3. **Delta or D cells** constitute about 7% of pancreatic islet cells and secrete **somatostatin** (sō-ma-to-STAT-in).
4. **F cells** constitute the remainder of pancreatic islet cells and secrete **pancreatic polypeptide**.





Terima Kasih
MATUR SUWUN
Atas
Perhatianya

