

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: drag and drop in correct order

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ORGAN	FUNCTION	RELATED DISEASES
1. Mouth		
2. Pharynx		
3. Epiglottis		
4. Oesophagus		
5. Stomach		
6. Small intestine		
7. Large intestine		
8. Anus		
9. Salivary glands		
10. Pancreas		
11. Liver		
12. Gall bladder		

Dental cavities (tooth decay) when tooth enamel is destroyed. Gingivitis , inflammation of the gums that can lead to tooth loss	7 m long tube with glands that secrete digestive juices and absorb nutrients with the folds called intestinal microvilli
If it doesn't prevent food from entering the trachea, choking may happen	Muscular tube that takes ingested food to the stomach
If the duct that connects the gallbladder to the rest of the bile ducts becomes blocked (usually due to gallstones in the gallbladder), this results in inflammation or infection (cholecystitis)	Three pairs of glands that produce saliva into the mouth to moist and soften food. Saliva contains enzymes that start digestion of starch
Secretes digestive juices to the small intestine and produces hormones that control the level of glucose in blood	Flap that prevents food from going to the respiratory system and block it
Mumps is a disease caused by a virus that usually spreads through saliva and can infect many parts of the body, especially the parotid salivary glands	In diabetes I , pancreas doesn't produce enough insulin to control glucose blood level. Pancreatic cancer is one of the most lethal cancers
Stores ingested food, secretes acid juices to start digestion and mixes food with the contraction of the muscles of its walls	Cavity that leads air to the respiratory system and food from the oral cavity to the oesophagus
Inflammation produced by viruses (hepatitis). Chronic hepatitis or alcohol consumption may lead to destruction of the liver tissue (cirrhosis)	Is formed by a muscle (sphincter) that controls when faeces are expelled
When the faeces are too aqueous and are expelled very often, is called diarrhoea ; if they are too solid and move slowly, it's called constipation	The inversion of the peristaltic movements causes vomit . Presence of acid from the stomach there causes discomfort and pain (gastroesophageal reflux)
Stores the bile produced by the liver, and secretes it in the small intestine	Cavity where food is chewed by the teeth, mixed and moistened with saliva, and the food is tasted with the taste buds of the tongue
An inflammation of the appendix due to bacteria is called appendicitis and requires surgery. Colon cancer is one of the most frequent cancers, and it's mainly linked to an unhealthy diet	Gastroenteritis : inflammation and pain due to viruses or bacteria. Lactose intolerance : the person doesn't produce enough intestinal enzyme to digest lactose. Celiac disease : intestinal villi are destroyed by the immune system when the person eats gluten.
Absorbs water and mineral salts, contains good bacteria that transform undigested products into faeces , which are expelled from the body through the anus	Inflammation producing aphonia and pain is called pharyngitis
A gland that produces bile to digest lipids (it is stored in the gallbladder and secreted to the small intestine), eliminates toxic substances such as alcohol from the blood and stores glucose, iron and vitamins	Inflammations (gastritis), and ulcers (wounds in the wall of the stomach)