

## **Mastery Series: Stomach**

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1. Compare the LES with the pyloric sphincter.
2. What are rugae for?
3. What two primary purposes does HCl serve in the stomach?
4. What is the purpose of rennin in human infants?
5. What is the purpose of pepsin in humans?
6. Which nutrient begins being chemically digested in the stomach?
7. What type of digestion occurs for all nutrients in the stomach?
8. What is the name for the uniform mixture that leaves the stomach (with a pH of near 2!)?
9. Why do pregnant women experience heartburn even before their belly is big?
10. Why would an overweight man possibly experience more heartburn than a thin man?
11. What enzyme produced in the stomach is required for the absorption of Vitamin B12?
12. What kinds of foods is Vitamin B12 found in?
13. What is the name of the disease resulting from Vitamin B12 deficiency?
14. Compare gastric reflux with achalasia.

1. LES guards the opening of the stomach from too much food at once; pyloric sphincter guards the duodenum from too much chyme from entering at once.
2. increase surface area and volume of stomach
3. activates pepsin; inhibits pathogens
4. curdles milk proteins
5. begins protein chemical digestion
6. protein
7. mechanical
8. chyme
9. relaxin's effect on the LES
10. large belly presses on stomach and pushes contents into esophagus
11. intrinsic factor
12. animal products and brewer's yeast
13. pernicious anemia
14. gastric reflux: stomach contents going back UP esophagus; achalasia: food can't get into the stomach