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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mouth  chewing | Stomach  Upper muscles in stomach relaxes to food enter and lower muscle mixes food with digestive juice | Small intestine  peristalsis | Large intestine  .  Rhythmic ascending waves of contraction originating at the anal edn of the large bowel  .RHYTHMIC longitudinal contractions in the rectum and colon.  Irregular contractions | APPENDIX  Abundant lymphocyte & lymphoid follicles  Often fatty tissue here |
| Digestive Juices used  Food particles broken down  Functions  Mucosa  Muscularis  Submucosa  Adventitia or Serosa | Saliva  Starches  Ingest food, chews and mixes food  Stratified squamous epithelium  Contains loose connective tissue, blood vessels  Not always present  Adventitia | Stomach Acid  Protein  Mixes food with gastric juice to form chime, begins chemical break down of proteins  Simple columnar epithelium Gastric, fluids and glands  Plexus  serosa | Small intestine digestive juice  Starches, protein, and carbohydrates  Mixes chime with digestive juices propels food at a rate slow enough for digestion and absorptions  Simple columnar epithelium contains intestinal glands microvilli  Considerable amount of fats  Plexus  Mostly serosa | None  No food broken down  Absorbs most residual water, electrolyte and vitamins produced by enteric bacteria  Crypts of heber kulun are present  Often fatty tissues here  Lymph nodules plexus  Transvers, serosa Rest Adventitia |  |

Upper urinary tract infections: Upper urinary tract infection affects renal pelvises and the ureters. While Lower urinary tract infection affects the urinary bladder and the urethra.

Upper urinary tract infections: Upper urinary tract infections are caused by gram negative organisms most of the times. While Lower urinary tract infections can be caused by some sexually transmitted pathogen in additional to gram-negative bacilli and skin commensals.

Upper urinary tract infections: Upper urinary tract infections should always be treated with intravenous antibiotics. while Lower urinary tract infections can be treated with a course of oral antibiotics, and no special investigations are required in uncomplicated cases.

Upper respiratory tract infections include things such as the common cold, tonsillitis, sinusitis (a sinus infection), laryngitis (infection of the voice box) and the flu while Lower respiratory tract infections : These also typically involve the flu, which can affect both the upper and lower respiratory tract, bronchitis (an infection of the airways), pneumonia (a lung infection), bronchiolitis (an infection of the small airways that affects babies and children up to the age of two) and tuberculosis (a more serious, bacterial lung infection).