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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mouthchewing | StomachUpper muscles in stomach relaxes to food enter and lower muscle mixes food with digestive juice | Small intestineperistalsis | 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 | APPENDIXAbundant lymphocyte & lymphoid folliclesOften fatty tissue here |
| Digestive Juices usedFood particles broken downFunctionsMucosaMuscularisSubmucosaAdventitia or Serosa | SalivaStarchesIngest food, chews and mixes foodStratified squamous epitheliumContains loose connective tissue, blood vesselsNot always presentAdventitia | Stomach AcidProteinMixes food with gastric juice to form chime, begins chemical break down of proteinsSimple columnar epithelium Gastric, fluids and glandsPlexusserosa | Small intestine digestive juiceStarches, protein, and carbohydratesMixes chime with digestive juices propels food at a rate slow enough for digestion and absorptionsSimple columnar epithelium contains intestinal glands microvilliConsiderable amount of fatsPlexusMostly serosa | NoneNo food broken downAbsorbs most residual water, electrolyte and vitamins produced by enteric bacteriaCrypts of heber kulun are presentOften fatty tissues hereLymph nodules plexusTransvers, 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).