



Difference between the Small Intestine and Large Intestine and its Functions

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DESCRIPTION

The lower entry of the intestinal system is located in your butt, and the digestive system is a sturdy cylinder that extends from the bottom end of your stomach. It is also referred to as the insides or entrails. The digestive system, which is divided into the small digestive system and the internal organ, is where food and the results of assimilation pass through. Three sections of the tiny digestive system form an entrance from your stomach to an internal organ. The brief portion of the tiny digestive tract known as the duodenum receives semi-processed food from the stomach through the pylorus and continues the absorption cycle. Additionally, bile from your pancreas, liver, and gallbladder is used by the duodenum to aid in the digestion of meals. The jejunum, which is the largest portion of the small intestine, moves food fast and with wave-like muscular compressions toward the ileum. Your little digestive tract's ileum is its final and longest section. Before being purged into the digestive organ, the great majority of the supplements from your food are taken in the ileum.

Your stomach has aggressively divided and liquefied food before it enters your short digestive system. Your little digestive tract receives between one and 3 litres of this fluid each day. The majority of the stomach-related activity is completed by the tiny digestive system, which keeps virtually all of the supplements you consume through food sources in your circulatory system. The small intestine's walls produce fluids or proteins that are related to the stomach that work with liver and pancreatic enzymes as catalysts to do this. It seems difficult to believe that an organ so tiny could perform such a large amount of labour when looking at the digestive system as a line. Nev-

ertheless, appearances can be deceiving. The tiny digestive system's absorptive surface area is about 250 m². Generally speaking, it is 3.5 times longer than your body.

Internal organ is approximately 1.5 metres (five feet) length. The internal organ is much larger than the little digestive tract and travels through your midsection or mid-region much more directly. The internal organ's primary function is to consume water and salts from non-food-grade material and eliminate any leftover adverse effects. Most assimilation and retention has already taken place before the food and its associated liquids reach your internal organ.

Salt, bile colours, water, fibre, and dead cells that were shed from the coating of your digestive organs make up the majority of what is left. Microbes in the digestive system eat this mixture. These obliging bacteria generate vital nutrients that are ingested into your blood and also help with fibre processing. The internal organ is made up of the supporting components; the main portion of the internal organ, the cecum, is around two inches long and resembles a pocket. It transfers colonic fluid that has been digested from the ileum. The colon is an important component of the digestive system, and you may have heard people talk about it separately. Additionally, the colon serves as the primary site for reabsorption of water and, when necessary, salts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

Received:	01-August-2022	Manuscript No:	IPJCGH-22-14406
Editor assigned:	03-August-2022	PreQC No:	IPJCGH-22-14406 (PQ)
Reviewed:	17-August-2022	QC No:	IPJCGH-22-14406
Revised:	22-August-2022	Manuscript No:	IPJCGH-22-14406 (R)
Published:	29-August-2022	DOI:	10.36648/2575-7733.6.8.37

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Citation Zhang W (2022) Difference between the Small Intestine and Large Intestine and its Functions. J Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 6:37.

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