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| **Organ** | **Function** |
| Stomach | Muscular sac that mixes food with gastric juices to form chyme, which enters the small intestine |
| Liver | Large, dark-red internal organ that produces urea and bile, detoxifies the blood, stores glycogen, and produces the plasma proteins, among other functions |
| Small Intestine | Long, tubelike chamber of the digestive tract between the stomach and the large intestine |
| Gallbladder | Organ attached to the liver that stores and concentrates bile |
| Pancreas | Large gland that lies behind the stomach in humans; has both digestive and endocrine functions |
| Large Intestine | Last major portion of the digestive tract extending from the small intestine to the anus and consisting of the cecum, the colon, the rectum, and the anus |
| Spleen | Large organ located in the upper left region of the abdomen; stores and purifies blood |