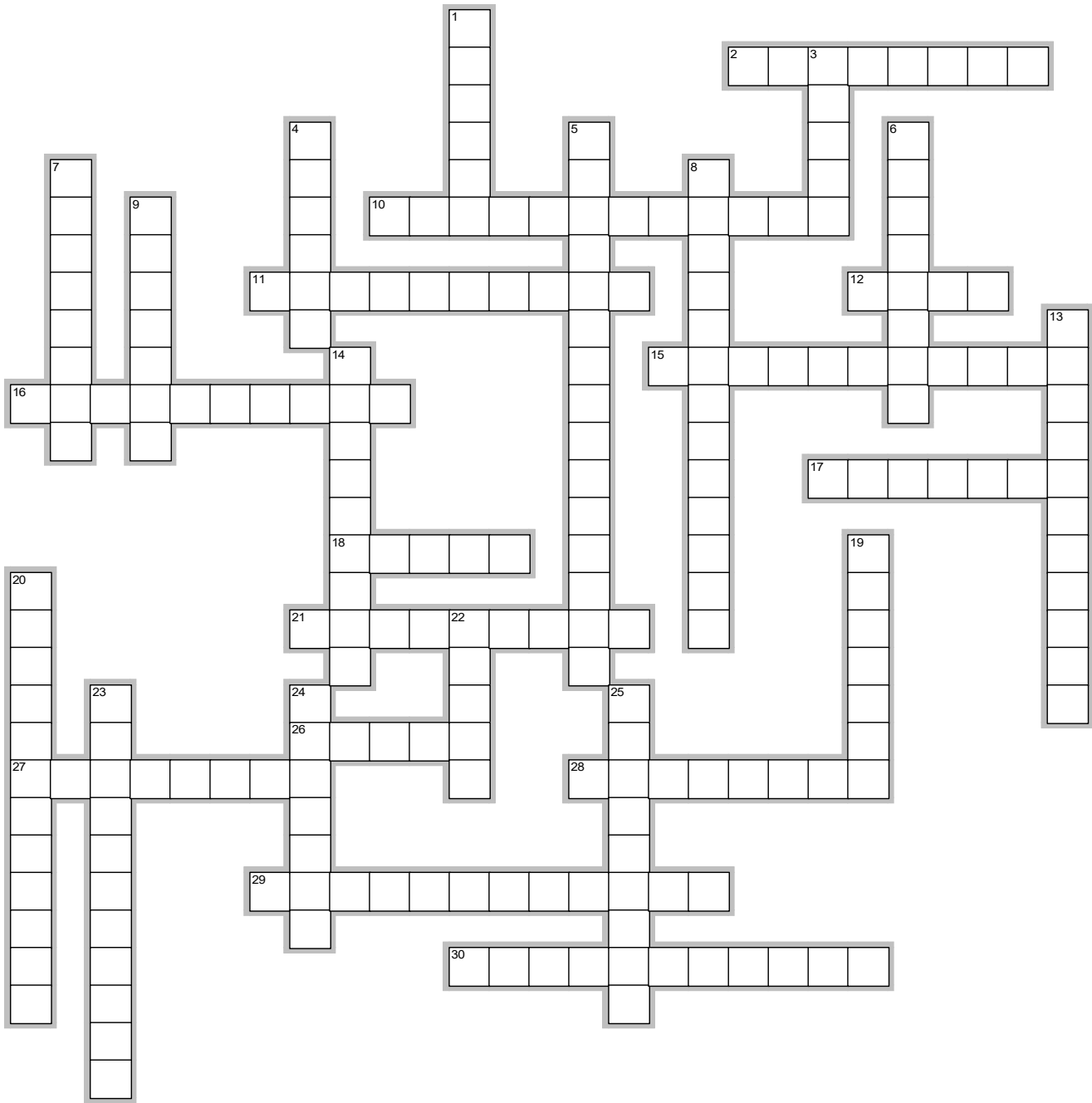


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## **Across**

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2. Stimulates pancreatic acinar cells to release bicarbonate.
10. Released by the small intestine to activate trypsinogen to trypsin.
11. Secreted by the chief cells.
12. Type of cells which secrete mucus.
15. Renders water insoluble bilirubin into a water soluble state.
16. Breakdown product from heme.
17. Macrophages in the liver.
18. Excretion of stercobilinogen.
21. Vitamin B12.
26. Part of the intestine where most of the water in food is absorbed.
27. Chylomicrons are transported to the blood via this duct.
28. Secreted by endocrine cells of the pancreas.
29. Produced by D cells.
30. Secreted by exocrine cells of the pancreas.

## **Down**

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1. Cells which secrete mucus in the colon.
3. Mixture of food and gastric secretions.
4. Red blood cells are broken down in this region.
5. Causes the gallbladder to contract and the sphincter of Oddi to relax.
6. These cells secrete hydrochloric acid and intrinsic factor.
7. Produces some vitamin K in the colon.
8. Circulation wherein bile salts are reabsorbed and recirculated back to the liver.
9. Secreted by the salivary gland.
13. Fatty acids and glycerol are reconstituted inside these cells into triglycerides.
14. Process whereby water soluble vitamins leave the enterocytes into the portal circulation.
19. Promotes cyclical gut motility.
20. A proteolytic pancreatic enzyme.
22. Organ responsible for glycogenesis, glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis.
23. Manufactured in the liver.
24. Detoxified in the liver.
25. Lactase breaks down lactose into glucose and this.