When food leaves your stomach, it does so in tiny particles which are called 'chyme.'

It is a very popular myth that thin people have smaller stomachs than big people, but it isn't true. The stomach is really the same size in everyone, unless you have surgery that changes the size of your stomach. What changes is the food 'thermostat' - the point where your stomach tells your brain that it is full.

The type of food you eat does matter in how hungry you still feel afterward. Foods high in sugars are digested very quickly, making you feel hungry faster, while foods high in protein and fats digest slower, allowing you to go longer before getting those hunger pains.

Even if you were to eat while upside down, food would still be pushed toward your stomach.

Stains on clothing can be removed by the stomach enzymes in detergent.

PINEAL GLAND Satyaki Chakraborty Scientific adviser: Phd Polyakova A.

The pineal gland, also known as the epiphysis cerebri, is a small endocrine gland situated in the vertebral brain. It is located in the epithalamus, near the center of the brain, where the two halves of the thalamus join. Unlike most of the mammalian brain, the pineal gland is not isolated from the body by the blood-brain barrier system and has profuse blood flow, second only to the kidney. This gland produces many important hormones which are essential for the proper functioning of the organism.

The pineal body in humans consists of a parenchyma of pinealocytes surrounded by connective tissue. The gland's surface is covered by a capsule. Other than pinealocytes four other types of cells are found in this gland.

The size of human pineal gland increases until 1-2 years of age and then gradually stops to grow in size.

In our body the pineal gland performs various important functions such as -

- 1. Regulation of endocrine functions
- 2. Influences the sexual development
- 3. Secretion of hormone Melatonin
- 4. Conversion of neural signals to endocrinal signals
- 5. Considered as biological clock of human body

CONCLUSION

This tiny organ regulates our daily rhythms, the sleep-wake patterns that determine our hormone levels, stress levels, and physical performance. This gland is also considered as the THIRD EYE of the human body and is one of the most essential organ in the human body.