Digestive System

Chapter Eleven
Medical Terminology
HIT # 141

Anatomy

• **Mouth** = opening through which food enters.
• **Palate** = forms the roof of the mouth.
• **Uvula** = V-shaped, hangs from the roof of the back of the mouth.
• **Pharynx** = performs swallowing action, throat.
• **Esophagus** = tube that extends from the pharynx to the stomach.
• **Stomach** = container for food.
• **Pyloric sphincter** = muscles that guards the opening between stomach & duodenum.
Anatomy

- **Small intestine** = 20 foot, from pyloric sphincter to the large intestine.
- **Duodenum** = first part of the small intestine.
- **Jejunum** = second part of the small intestine.
- **Ileum** = third part of the small intestine.
- **Large intestine** = 5 feet from ileum to anus.
- **Cecum** = first part of large intestine.
- **Colon** = second part of large intestine.
- **Rectum** = third part of large intestine.
- **Anus** = sphincter muscle, end of digestive tract.

Accessory organs

- **Salivary glands** = produce saliva in mouth.
- **Liver** = produces bile, digestion of fats.
- **Bile ducts** = passageways that carry bile, hepatic duct from liver, cystic duct from gallbladder. Form common bile duct empties into duodenum.
- **Gallbladder** = small, structure, stores bile.
- **Pancreas** = pancreatic juice aids in digestion and insulin for carbohydrate metabolism.
- **Appendix** = has no known function.
- **Peritoneum** = lining of the abdominal & pelvic cavities.
Combining Forms, Digestive Tact

- An/o = anus.
- Antr/o = antrum.
- Cec/o = cecum.
- Col/o = colon.
- Duoden/o = duodenum.
- Enter/o = intestine.
- Esophag/o = esophagus.
- Appendic/o = appendix.
- Cheil/o = lip.
- Chol/e = gall, bile.

Combining Forms, Digestive Tact

- Cholangi/o = bile duct.
- Choledoch/o = common bile duct.
- Diverticul/o = diverticulum or blind pouch.
- Gingiv/o = gum.
- Gloss/o lingu/o = tongue.
- Hepat/o = liver.
- Herni/o = hernia, protrusion of an organ through a body wall.
- Lapar/o abdomin/o celi/o = abdomen.
- Palat/o palate.
Combining Forms, Digestive Tact

- Pnacreat/o = pancreas.
- Peritone/o = peritoneum.
- Pylor/o = polyp, small growth.
- Sial/o = saliva, salivary gland.

Disease and Disorder Terms

- Appendicitis = inflammation of the appendix.
- Cholangioma = tumor of the bile duct.
- Cholecystitis = inflammation of the gallbladder.
- Choledocholithiasis = stones in the common bile duct.
- Cholelithiasis = condition of gallstones.
- Diverticulitis = inflammation of the diverticulum.
- Gastritis = inflammation of the stomach.
- Gastroenteritis = inflammation of the stomach and intestines.
Disease and Disorder Terms

- **Gingivitis** = inflammation of the gums.
- **Hepatitis** = inflammation of the liver.
- **Hepatoma** = tumor of the liver.
- **Palatitis** = inflammation of the palate.
- **Pancreatitis** = inflammation of the pancreas.
- **Polyposis** = condition of polyps in the mucous, intestine.
- **Proctoptosis** = prolapse of the rectum.
- **Rectocele** = protrusion of the rectum.
- **Sialolith** = stone in the salivary gland.

Disease and Disorder Terms

- **Adhesion** = growing together of two surfaces, after surgery.
- **Anorexia nervosa** = psychoneurotic disorder, prolonged refusal to eat.
- **Bulimia** = gorging with food then vomiting.
- **Cirrhosis** = chronic disease of the liver, caused by alcoholism.
- **Crohn’s disease** = chronic inflammation, of the ileum also regional enteritis.
- **Gastric ulcer** = ulcer in the stomach.
Disease and Disorder Terms

- **Ileus** = obstruction of the intestine.
- **Intussusception** = telescoping of a segment of the intestine.
- **Irritable bowel syndrome** = periodic disturbances of bowel function, diarrhea or constipation with abdominal pain.
- **Polyp** = tumor like growth from a mucous membrane.
- **Ulcerative colitis** = inflammation of the colon with formation of ulcers.
- **Volvulus** = twisting of kinking of intestine, causing obstruction.

Surgical Terms

- **Abdominoplasty** = surgical repair of the abdomen.
- **Anoplasty** = surgical repair of the anus.
- **Appendectomy** = excision of the appendix.
- **Celiotomy** = incision into the abdominal cavity.
- **Cholecystectomy** = excision of the gallbladder.
- **Colectomy** = excision of the colon.
- **Colostomy** = artificial opening into the colon through the abdominal wall, to pass stool.
- **Diverticulectomy** = excision of a diverticulum.
- **Enterorrhaphy** = suture of the intestine.
Surgical Terms

- **Gastrectomy** = excision of the stomach.
- **Gastrostomy** = creation of an artificial opening into the stomach, through abdominal wall, when swallowing is impossible.
- **Glossorrhaphy** = suture of the tongue.
- **Laparotomy** = incision into the abdomen.
- **Polypectomy** = excision of a polyp.
- **Pyloroplasty** = surgical repair of the pylorus.
- **Abdominoperineal** = removal of the colon and rectum.

Surgical Terms

- **Anastomosis** = surgical connection between two normally distinct structures.
- **Vagotomy** = cutting of branches of the vagus nerve, to reduce amount of gastric acid and reduce the recurrence of ulcers.
- **Cholangiogram** = x-ray film of bile ducts.
- **Cholecystogram** = x-ray film of the gallbladder.
- **Colonoscope** = instrument used for visual examination of the colon.
- **Colonoscopy** = visual examination of the colon.
## Surgical Terms

- **Endoscope** = instrument used for visual examination within a hollow organ.
- **Esophagogastroduodenoscopy** = visual examination of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.
- **Esophagoscope** = instrument for visual examination of the esophagus.
- **Gastroscopy** = visual examination of the stomach.
- **Laparoscope** = instrument for visual examination of the abdominal cavity.

## Surgical Terms

- **Laparoscopy** = visual examination of the abdominal cavity.
- **Proctoscope** = instrument used for visual examination of the rectum.
- **Sigmoidoscopy** = visual examination of the sigmoid colon.
- **Lower GI** = x-rays of the large intestine, after a barium enema.
- **Upper GI** = x-rays of the stomach and duodenum after barium has been swallowed.
### Complementary Terms

- **Abdominal** = pertaining to the abdomen.
- **Abdominocentesis** = puncture to remove fluid.
- **Anal** = pertaining to the anus.
- **Apepsia** = without, lack of digestion.
- **Aphagia** = without, inability to swallow.
- **Dyspepsia** = difficult digestion.
- **Gastrodynia** = pain in the stomach.
- **Gastroenterologist** = physician who specializes in diseases of the stomach and intestines.
- **Gastromalacia** = softening of the stomach.

### Complementary Terms

- **Glossopathy** = disease of the tongue.
- **Nasogastric** = pertaining to the nose & stomach.
- **Oral** = pertaining to the mouth.
- **Proctologist** = physician who specializes in proctology.
- **Proctology** = study of rectum and anus.
- **Sublingual** = pertaining to under the tongue.
- **Ascites** = collection of fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
- **Diarrhea** = frequent discharge of liquid stool.
Complementary Terms

- **Feces** = waste for the digestive tract, expelled through the rectum, bowel movement.
- **Flatus** = gas in the digestive tract.
- **Gastric lavage** = washing out of the stomach.
- **Hematemesis** = vomiting of blood.
- **Reflux** = return of flow, of stomach contents back through the esophagus.
- **Vomit** = matter expelled from the stomach through the mouth, vomitus or emesis.

Abbreviations

- **BE** = barium enema
- **EGD** = esophagogastrroduodenoscopy
- **EUS** = endoscopic ultrasound
- **GB series** = gallbladder series
- **GERD** = gastroesophageal reflux disease
- **GI** = gastrointestinal
- **H. pylori** = helicobacter pylori
- **IBS** = irritable bowel syndrome.
- **N & V** = nausea and vomiting
- **PEG** = percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy
End Chapter Eleven

TIME TO STUDY