# Medical Terminology

**Lecture 5**

**First stage**

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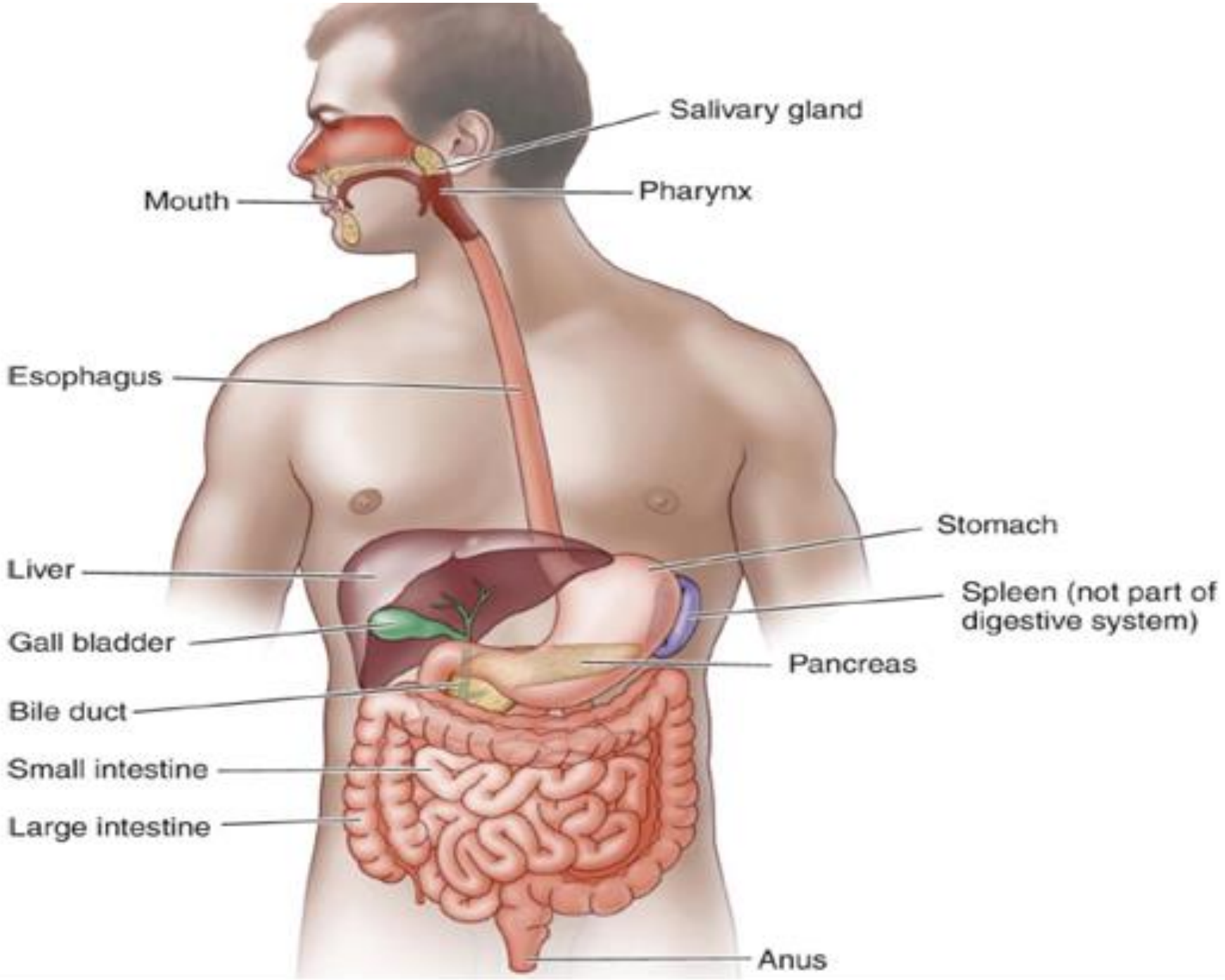
# Gastrointestinal System

# The digestive system

## Introduction

- The digestive tract is a continuous tube beginning with the mouth and ending at the anus. This tract is also called **the gastrointestinal (GI) tract** or **alimentary canal** .

- Organs of the digestive system include the **mouth**, **pharynx**, **esophagus**, **stomach**, **small intestine**, and **large intestine**.


Salivary gland
Mouth
Pharynx
Esophagus
Stomach
Liver
Spleen (not part of digestive system)
Gall bladder
Pancreas
Bile duct
Small intestine
Large intestine
Anus

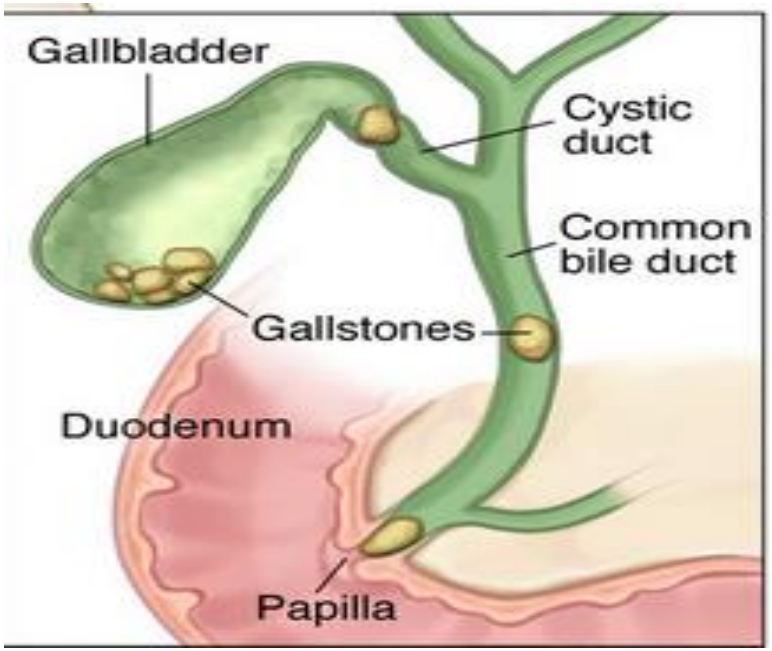
- **Accessory organs** of the digestive system include **salivary glands**, **liver**, **gallbladder**, and **pancreas** .

- The three main **functions** of the digestive system are **digestion**, **absorption**, and **elimination**.

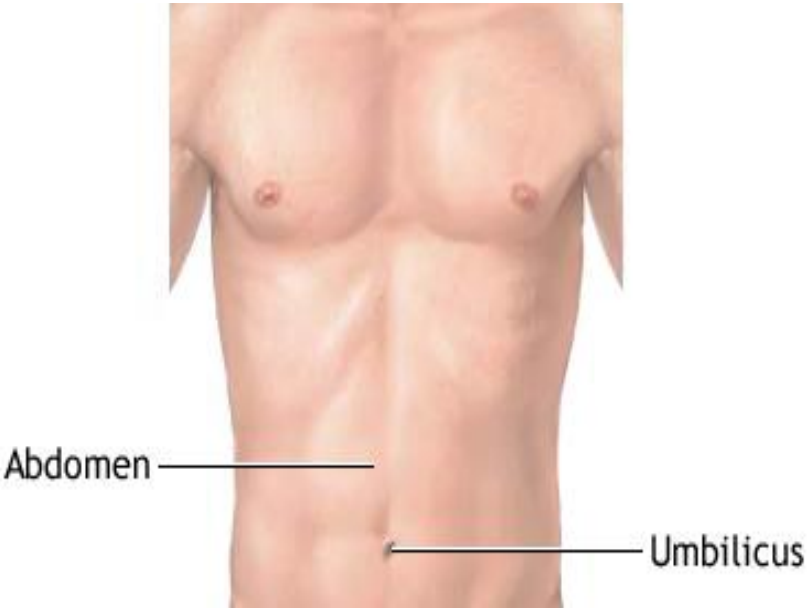
# Word parts related to the gastrointestinal system

| Word | Part Meaning |
|---|---|
| **abdomin/o** | abdomen |
| **aliment/o** | nutrition |
| **bucc/o** | cheek |
| **chol/e, chol/o** | bile, gall |
| **cholangi/o** | bile duct |
| **cholecyst/o** | gallbladder |
| **col/o, colon/o** | colon |
| **dent/i, dent/o** | teeth |

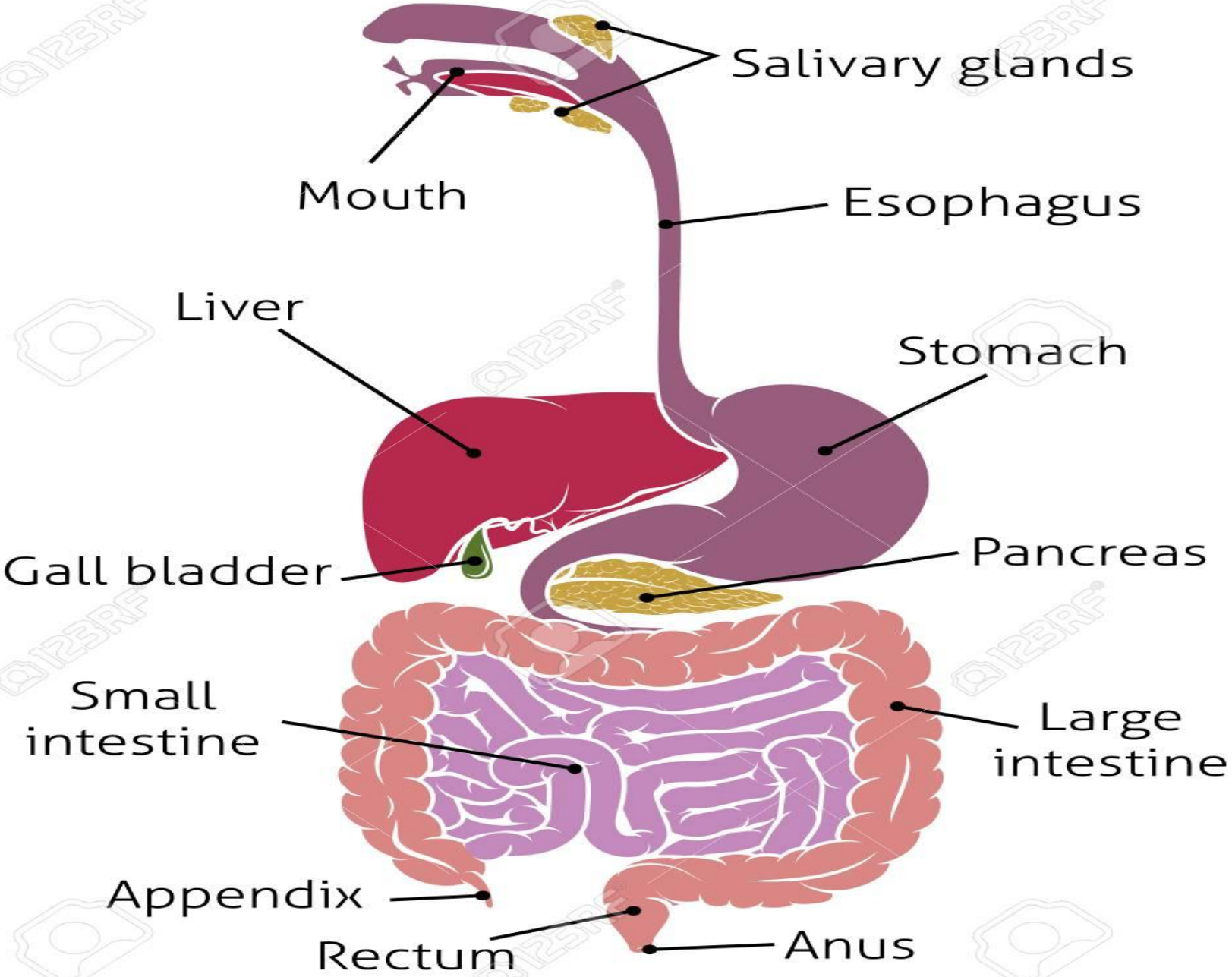



Gallbladder
Cystic duct
Common bile duct
Gallstones
Duodenum
Papilla

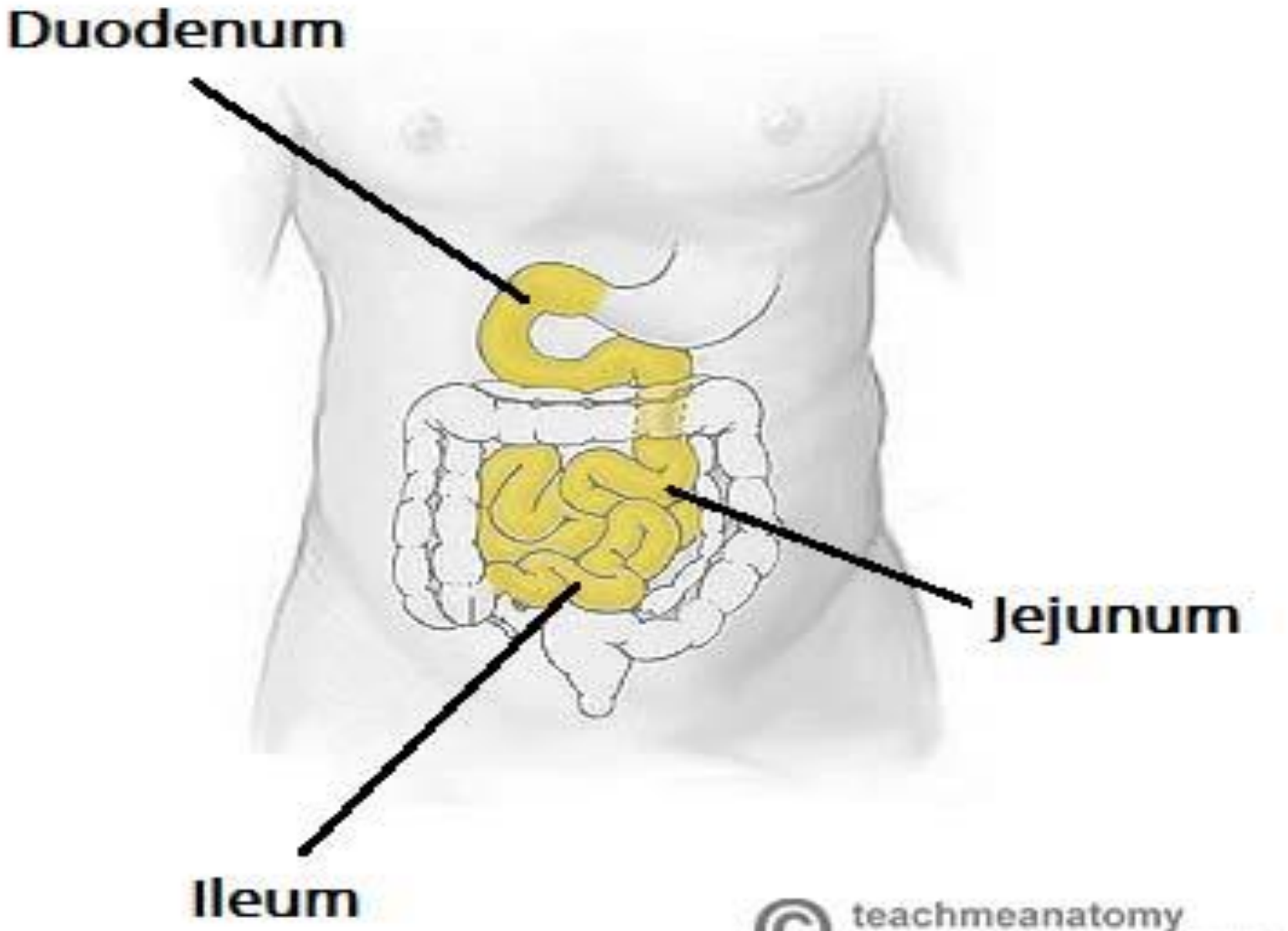



Abdomen
Umbilicus

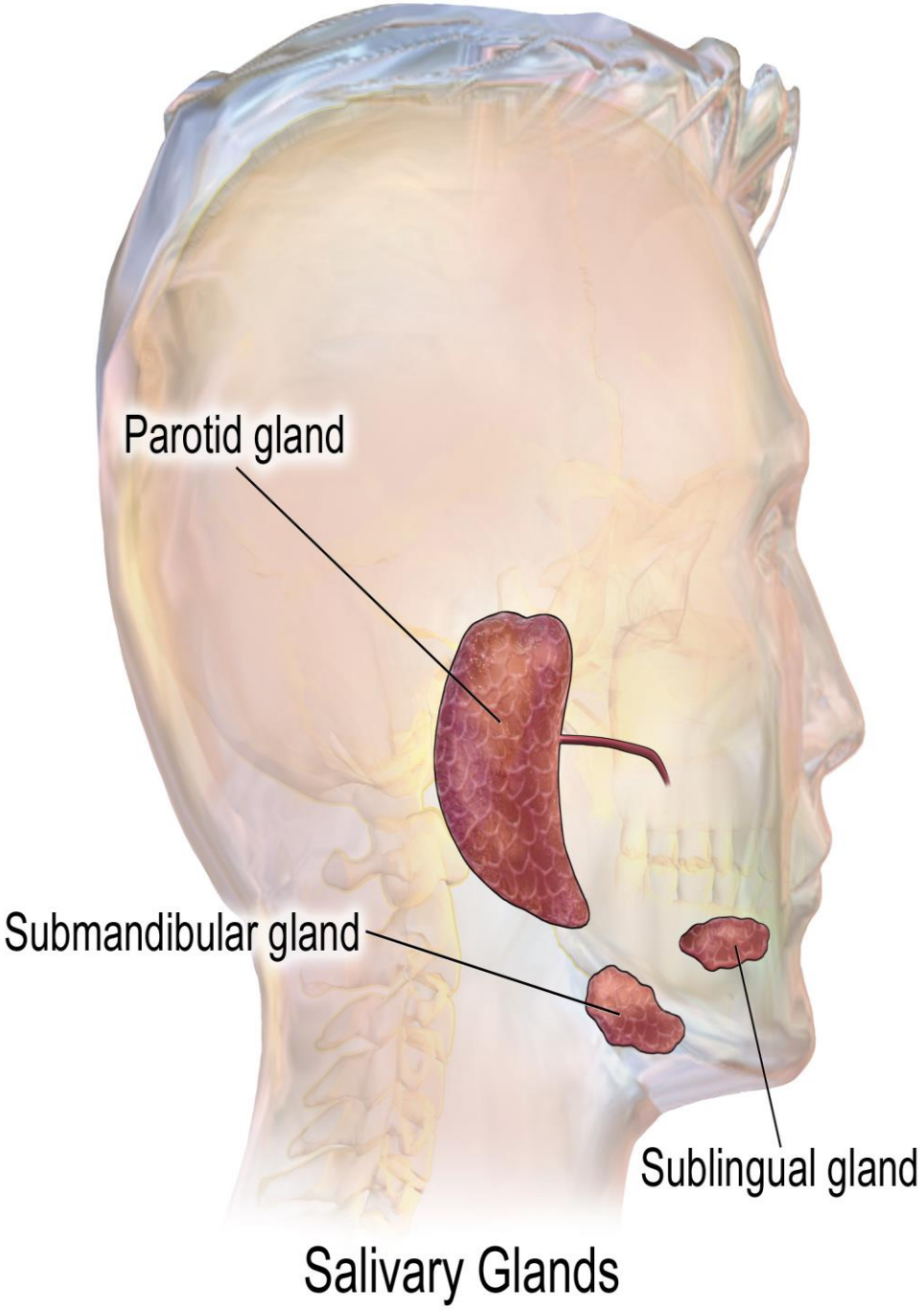
| | |
|---|---|
| **duoden/o** | duodenum |
| **-emesis** | vomiting |
| **enter/o** | intestine |
| **esophag/o** | esophagus |
| **gastr/o** | stomach |
| **gingiv/o** | gums |
| **gloss/o** | tongue |
| **Lower GI tract** | the small intestine and large intestine |


Salivary glands
Mouth
Esophagus
Liver
Stomach
Gall bladder
Pancreas
Small intestine
Large intestine
Appendix
Rectum
Anus

| Word | Part Meaning |
| --- | --- |
| **hepat/o** | liver |
| **ile/o** | ileum |
| **jejun/o** | jejunum |
| **lapar/o** | abdomen |
| **-lith** | stone |
| **pancreat/o** | pancreas |
| **-pepsia** | digestion |
| **-phagia** | eat or swallow |


Duodenum
Jejunum
Ileum
teachmeanatomy

| | |
|---|---|
| **proct/o** | anus and rectum |
| **rect/o** | rectum |
| **-scope** | instrument used for viewing |
| **-scopy** | visual examination |
| **sial/o** | salivary glands |
| **stomat/o** | mouth |
| **Upper GI tract** | The oral cavity, pharynx, esophagus, and stomach |

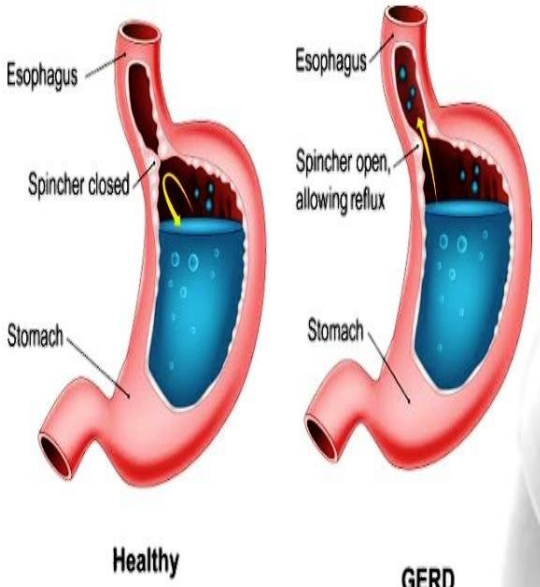



Salivary Glands



# Common disorders related to the digestive system

| Term | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **Constipation** | Infrequency or difficulty in defecation and the **passage of hard, dry feces** |
| **Diarrhea** | The frequent passage of **watery bowel** movements |
| **Dyspepsia** | Poor or painful digestion |
| **Flatulence** | Condition of having **gas** or air in the GI tract |
| **Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)** | **Backflow of gastric contents** into the esophagus |
| **Hematemesis** | Vomiting of blood |




**G**astro
**E**sophageal
**R**eflux
**D**isease





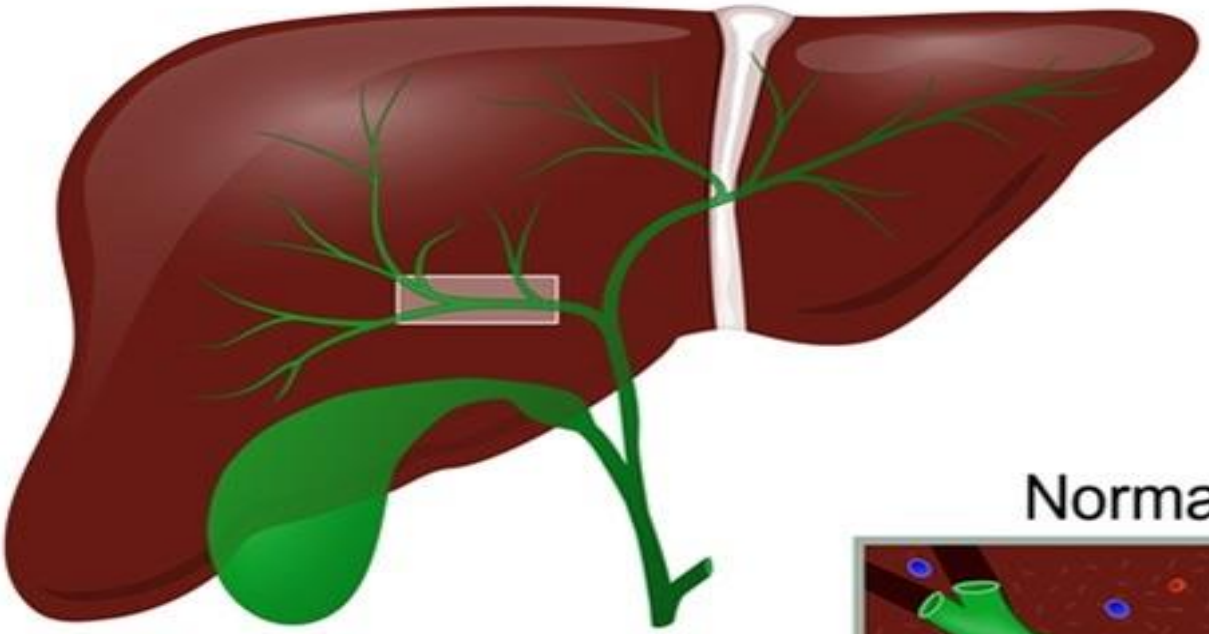


| | |
|---|---|
| **Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)** | A chronic stress-related disease characterized by abdominal **pain** **constipation**, **diarrhea**, **gas**, and **bloating** |
| **Cholelithiasis** | Formation or presence of stones in the gallbladder or bile duct |
| **Cholecystitis** | Inflammation of the **gallbladder** |
| **Cholangiolitis** | Inflammation of the **bile ducts** |
| **Hepatitis** | Inflammation of the **liver** |

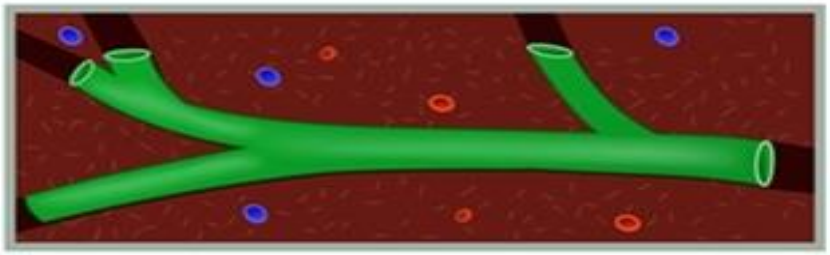


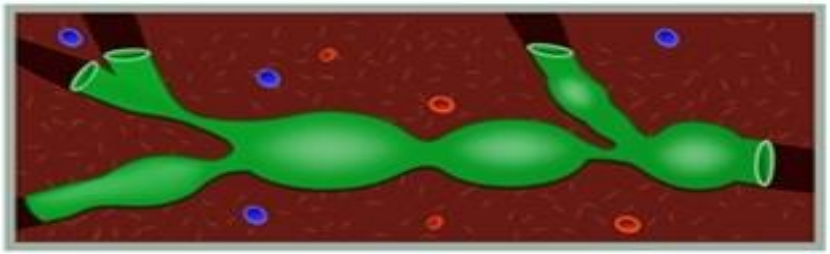


# CHOLANGITIS

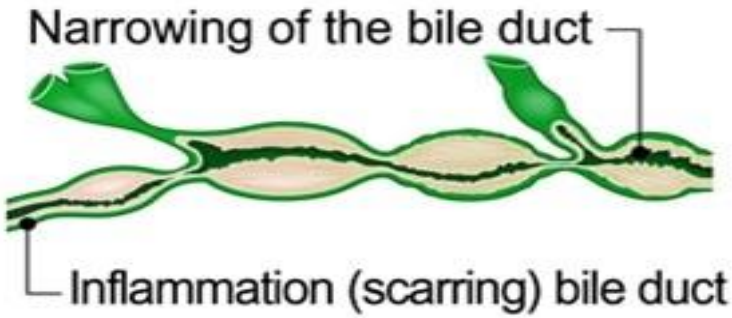


Normal bile duct

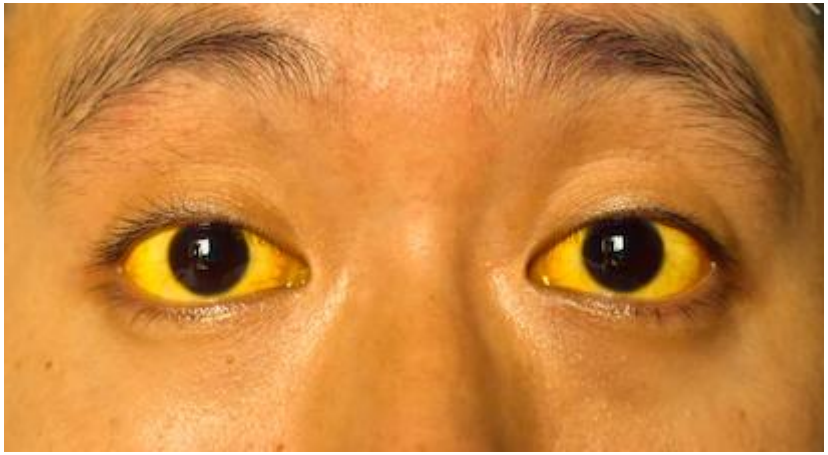




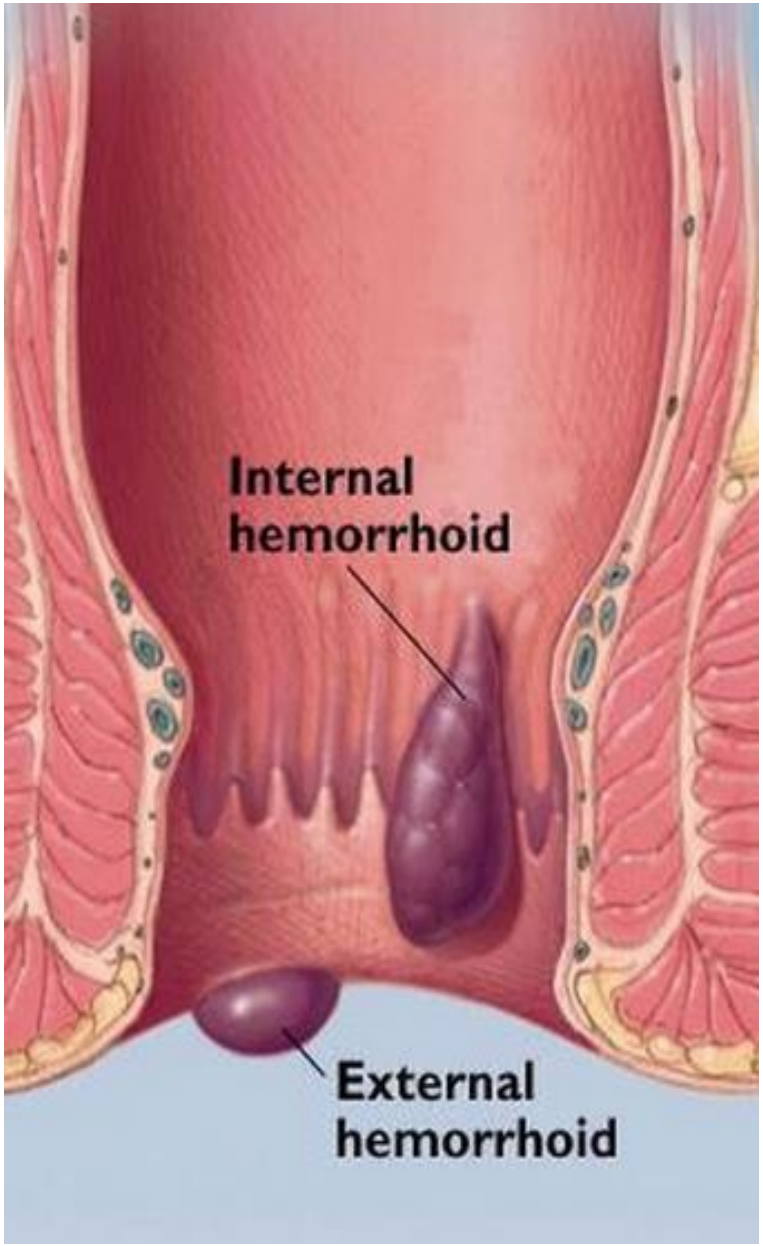
Inflammation bile duct



| | |
|---|---|
| **Jaundice** | A symptom of hepatitis characterized by a **yellowing** of the skin and eyes as a result of **bile** accumulation |
| **Hemorrhoids** | **Enlarged veins** in or near the anus. |
| **Gastric ulcers** | **Erosion** of the gastric mucosa |
| **Dysphagia** | **Difficulty** swallowing |
| **Appendicitis** | Inflammation of the appendix |
| **Gastroenteritis** | Inflammation of the stomach and intestine |
| **Stomatitis** | Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the **mouth** |






Internal
hemorrhoid
External
hemorrhoid

# Phototherapy

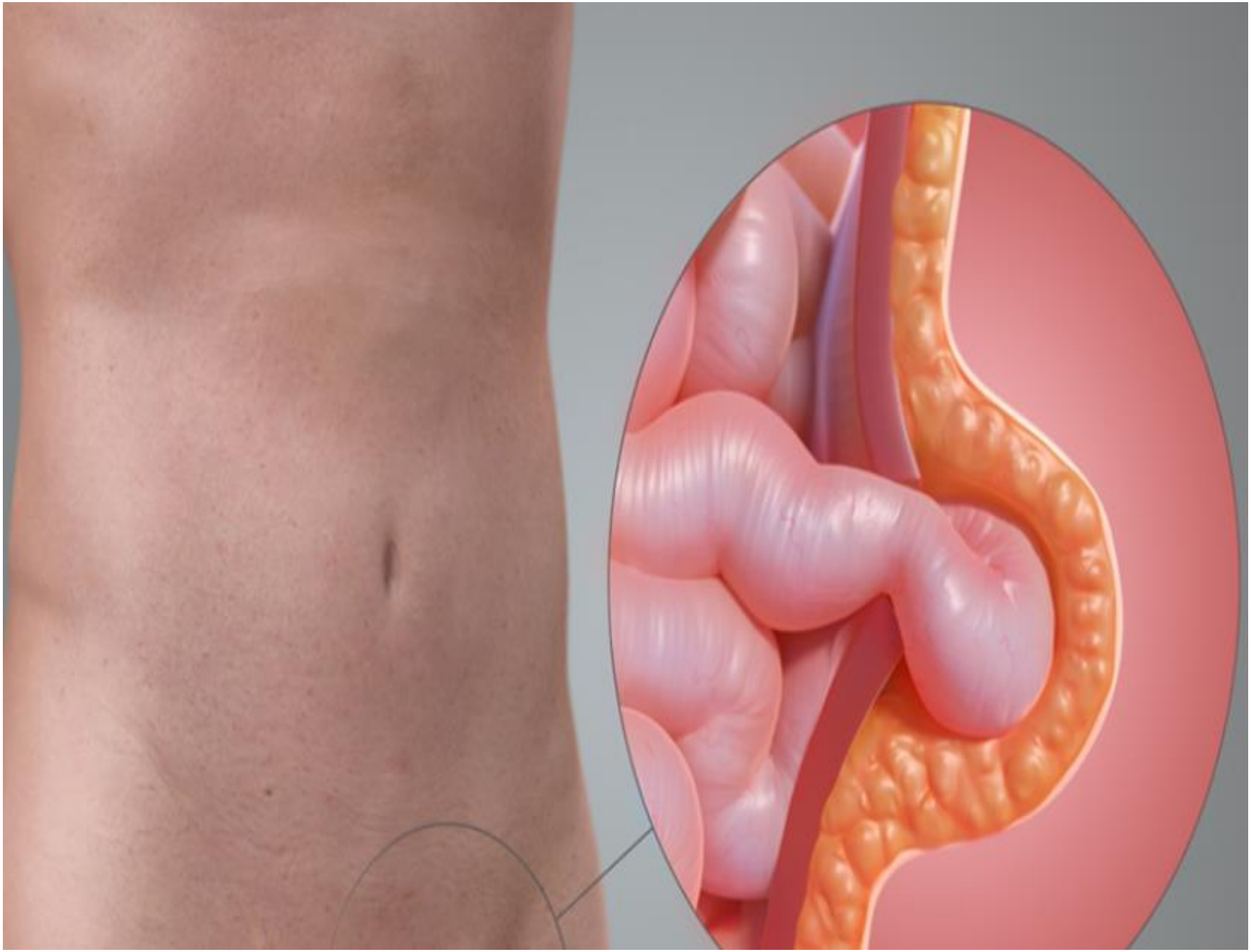




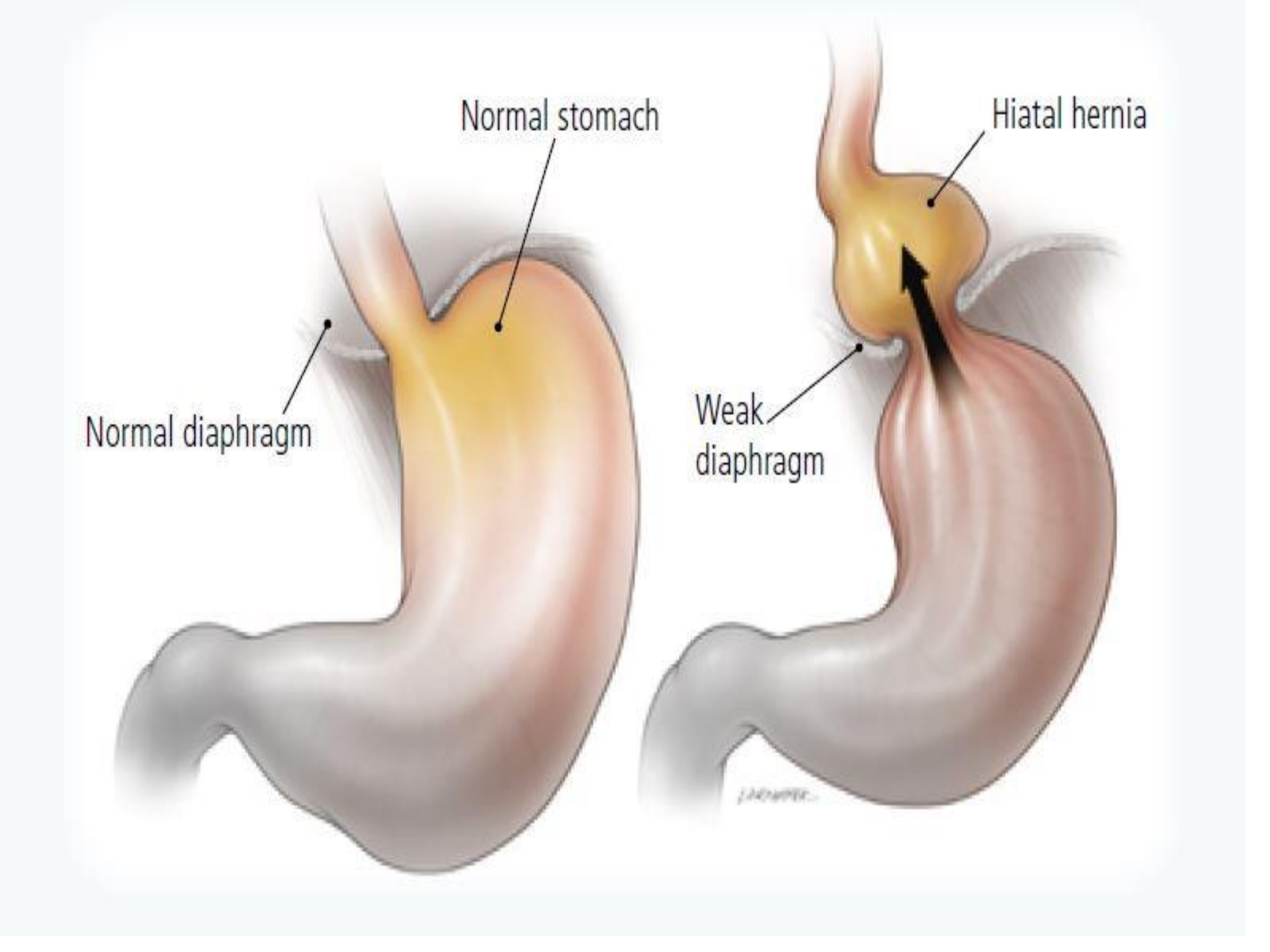
# Exchange



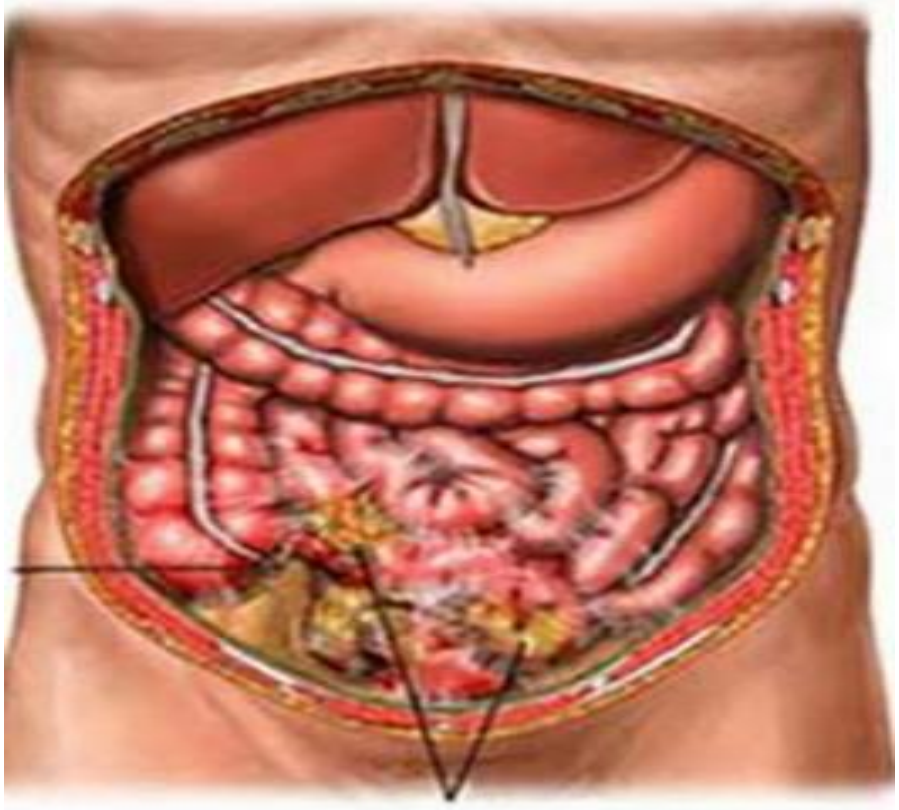
| | |
|---|---|
| **Gastritis** | Inflammation of the stomach (gastric) mucous membranes |
| **Peritonitis** | Inflammation of the **peritoneum**, which is the sac that **lines the abdominal cavity** |
| **Inguinal hernia** | **Protrusion** of a small loop of intestine through **a weak spot** in the lower abdominal wall or **groin** |
| **Hiatal hernia** | Stomach protrusion through the esophageal **hiatus** (**opening**) of the diaphragm into the thoracic cavity |
| **Caries** | Tooth decay |






Normal stomach
Hiatal hernia
Normal diaphragm
Weak diaphragm





# Diagnostic Tests and Surgical Procedures related to digestive system

| Term | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **Appendectomy** | Surgical removal of the **appendix** |
| **Lavage** | **Washing** out of a cavity; irrigation |
| **Nasogastric (NG) tube** | **Tube** that is passed through the nose into the stomach |
| **Colonoscopy** | **visual examination** of the colon with a colonoscope |
| **Enteroscopy** | visual examination of the intestines |
| **Colostomy** | Surgical establishment of an **opening** into the colon |

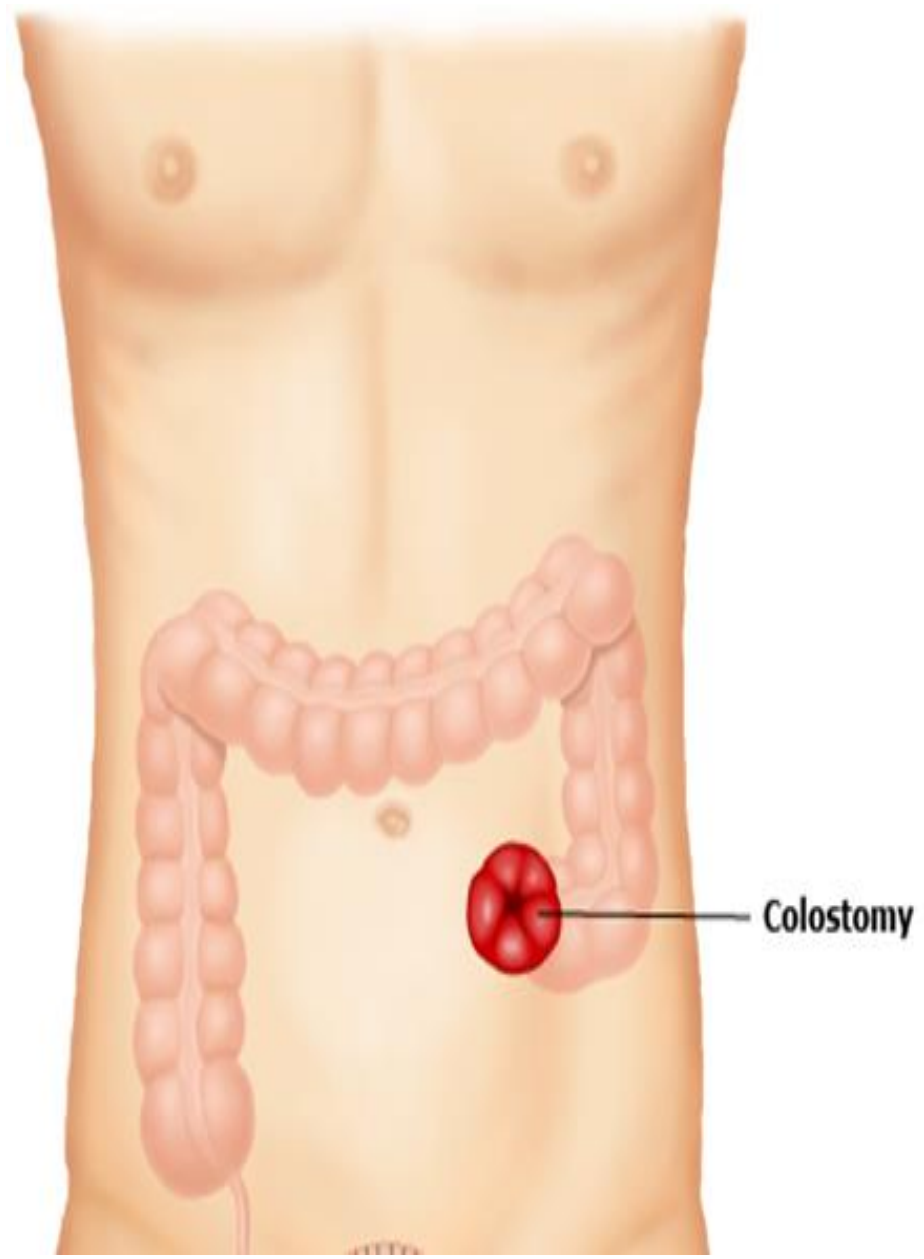
# GASTRIC LAVAGE



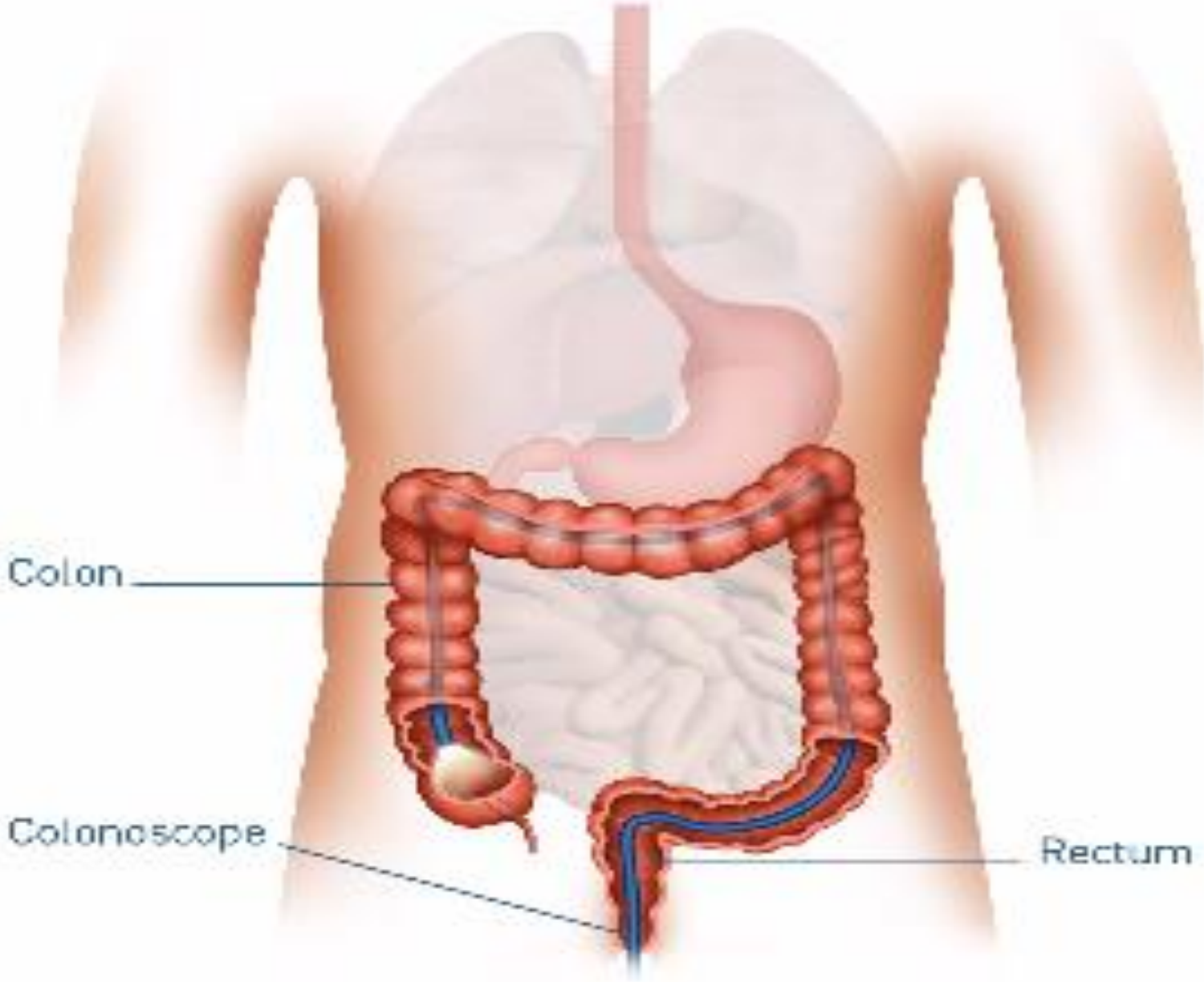
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Colostomy




Colon
Colonoscope
Rectum

# Some drugs used to treat gastrointestinal tract disorders

| | Drugs | Use (action) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Antacid** | Agent that counteracts **acidity**, usually gastric acidity |
| 2 | **Antidiarrheal** | Treats or prevents **diarrhea** by reducing intestinal motility or absorbing irritants and soothing the intestinal lining |
| 3 | **Antiemetic** | Agent that relieves or prevents nausea and **vomiting** |
| 4 | **Antiflatulent** | Agent that prevents or relieves **flatulence** |
| 5 | **Antispasmodic** | Agent that relieves **spasm**, usually of smooth muscle |
| 6 | **Laxative** | Agent **Promotes elimination** from the large intestine |


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# Thank You