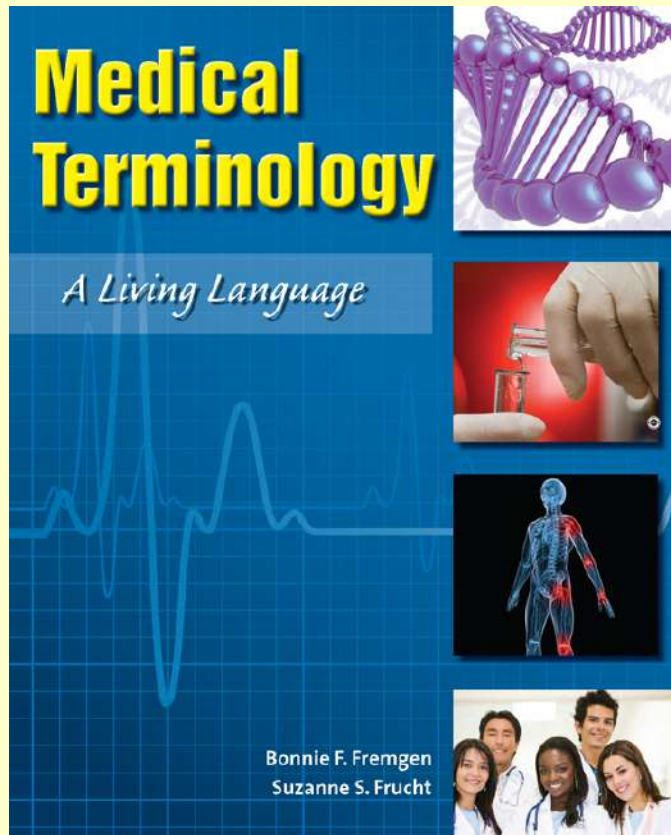


Medical Terminology

A Living Language



Chapter 8

Digestive System

Multimedia Directory

Slide 16 Digestive System Animation

Slide 58 Digestive System Exercise

Slide 79 Orthodontics Video

Slide 84 GERD Video

Slide 109 Sigmoidoscopy Video

Slide 113 Nasogastric Intubation Animation

Slide 114 Dieticians Video

Digestive System at a Glance

- Function of the Digestive System
 - Mechanical and chemical digestion of food
 - Absorption of nutrient molecules
 - Elimination of solid wastes

Digestive System at a Glance

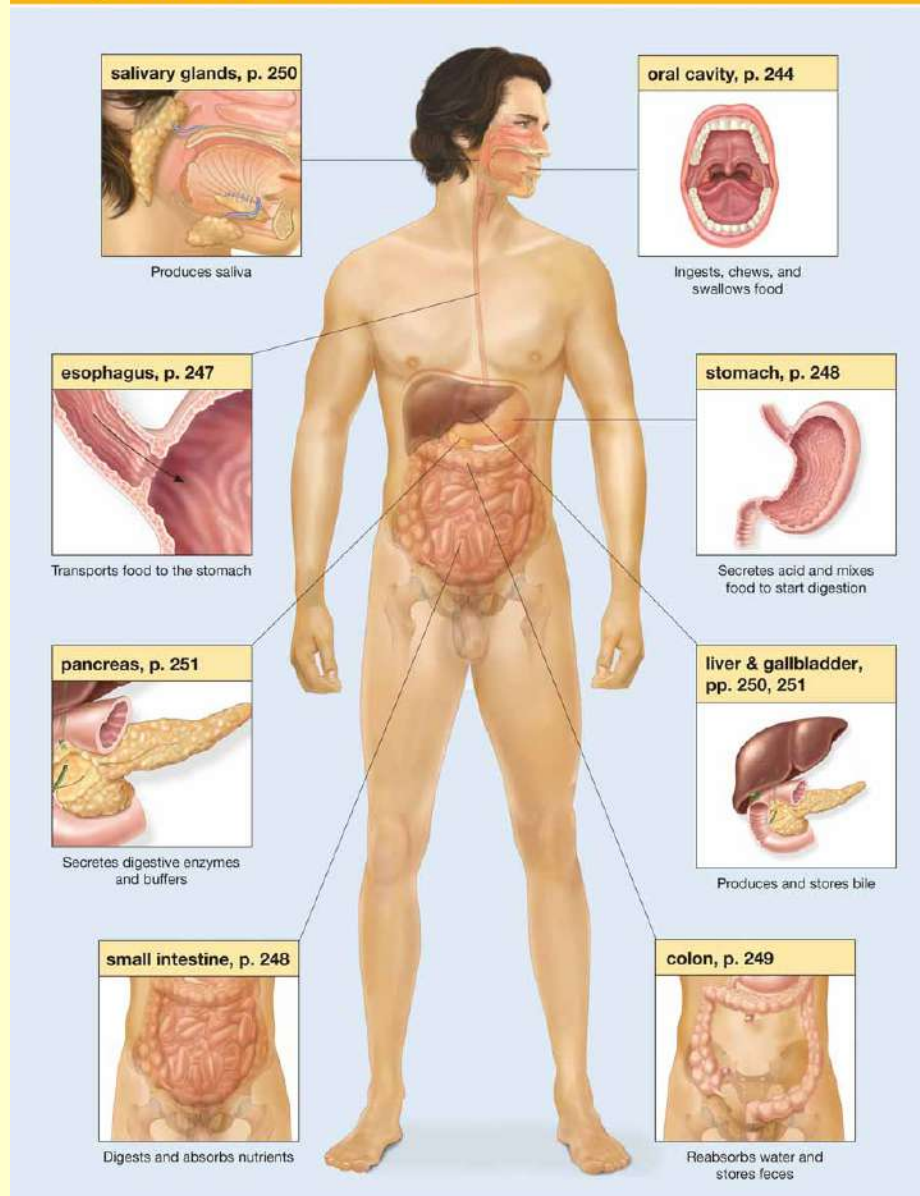
- Organs of the Gastrointestinal tract
 - Oral cavity
 - Pharynx
 - Esophagus
 - Stomach
 - Small intestine
 - Colon

Digestive System at a Glance

- Accessory Organs

- Pancreas
- Liver
- Gallbladder
- Salivary glands

Digestive System Illustrated



Digestive System Combining Forms

- an/oanus
- append/oappendix
- appendic/oappendix
- bar/oweight
- bucc/ocheek
- cec/ocecum
- chol/ebile, gall

Digestive System Combining Forms

- cholangi/obile duct
- cholecyst/ogallbladder
- choledoch/ocommon bile duct
- col/ocolon
- colon/ocolon
- dent/otooth
- duoden/oduodenum

Digestive System Combining Forms

- enter/osmall intestine
- esophag/oesophagus
- gastr/ostomach
- gingiv/ogums
- gloss/otongue
- hepat/oliver
- ile/oileum

Digestive System Combining Forms

- jejun/ojejunum
- labi/olip
- lapar/oabdomen
- lingu/otongue
- lith/ostone
- odont/otooth
- or/omouth

Digestive System Combining Forms

- palat/opalate
- pancreat/opancreas
- pharyng/othroat, pharynx
- proct/oanus and rectum
- pylor/opylorus
- rect/orectum
- sialaden/osalivary gland
- sigmoid/osigmoid colon

Digestive System Suffixes

- –emesisvomit
- –lithiasisstone
- –orexiaappetite
- –pepsiadigestion
- –phagiaeat, swallow
- –prandialpertaining to a meal
- –tripsysurgical crushing

Anatomy and Physiology

- Also called:
 - **Gastrointestinal system (GI)**
 - **Gut**
 - **Alimentary canal**
- Approximately 30 feet of continuous muscular tube between mouth and anus

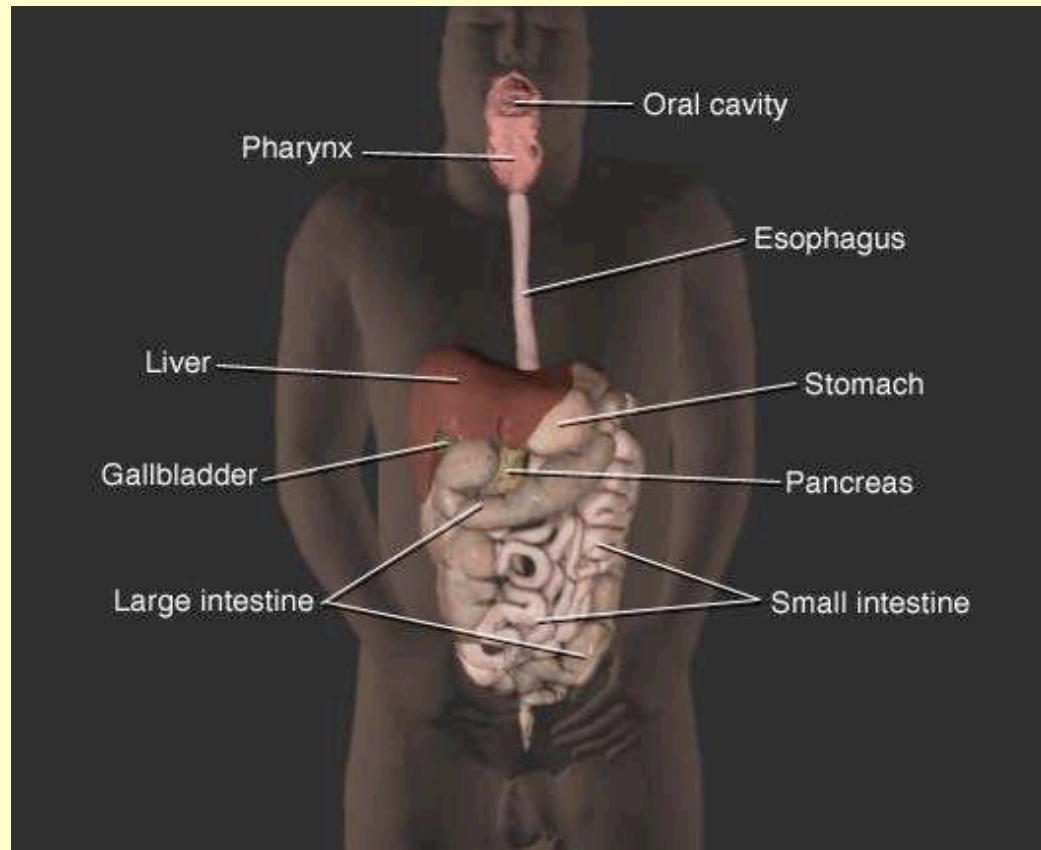
Anatomy and Physiology

- Organs of the continuous gut tube in order:
 - Oral cavity
 - Pharynx
 - Esophagus
 - Stomach
 - Small intestine
 - Colon (including rectum and anus)

Anatomy and Physiology

- **Accessory organs** are connected to gut tube by ducts
- Include:
 - **Salivary glands**
 - **Pancreas**
 - **Liver**
 - **Gallbladder**

Digestive System Animation



Click [here](#) to view an animation of the digestive system.

Anatomy and Physiology

- Three main functions of Digestive system
 - **Digesting food**
 - **Absorbing nutrients**
 - **Eliminating waste**

Digesting Food

- Physical and chemical breakdown of large food particles
- Produces simple nutrient molecules
 - **Glucose**
 - **Triglycerides**
 - **Amino acids**

Absorbing Nutrients

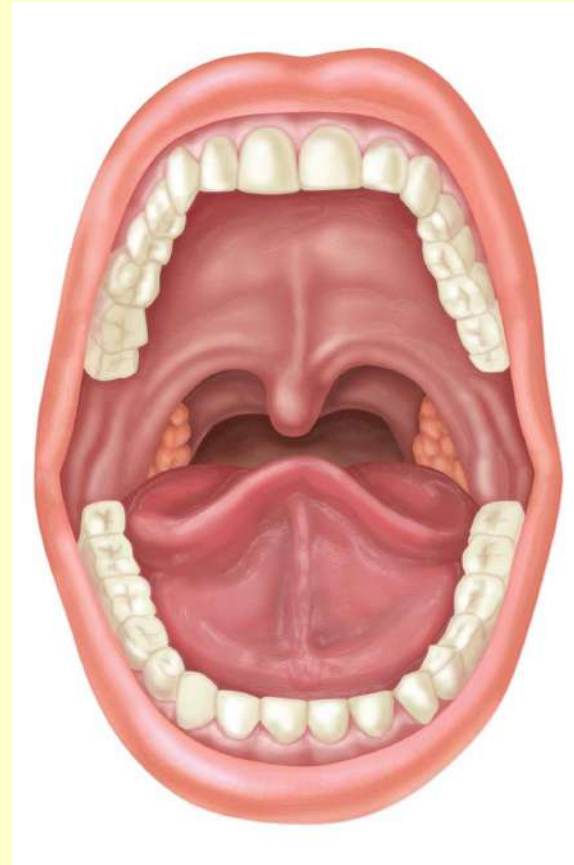
- Simple molecules are absorbed from intestine
- Circulated through body by cardiovascular system
- Used for growth and repair of cells, tissues, and organs

Eliminating Waste

- Some ingested food cannot be digested or absorbed
- Expelled from body as solid waste
 - **Feces**

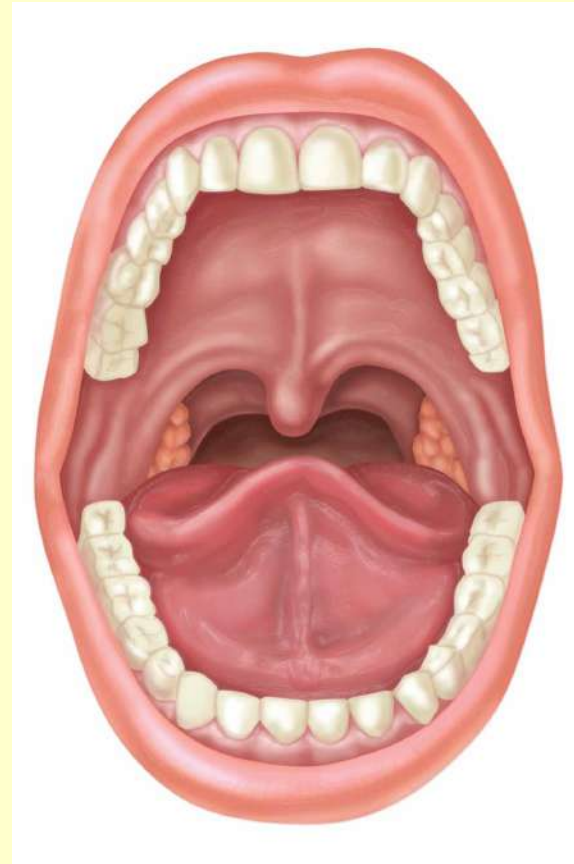
Oral Cavity

- Roof is **palate**
 - Hard – bony anterior
 - Soft – flexible posterior
- Hanging down from soft palate is **uvula**
 - Speech production
 - Location of **gag reflex**



Oral Cavity

- **Cheeks** are lateral walls
- **Lips** are anterior opening
- Entire cavity lined with **mucous membrane**



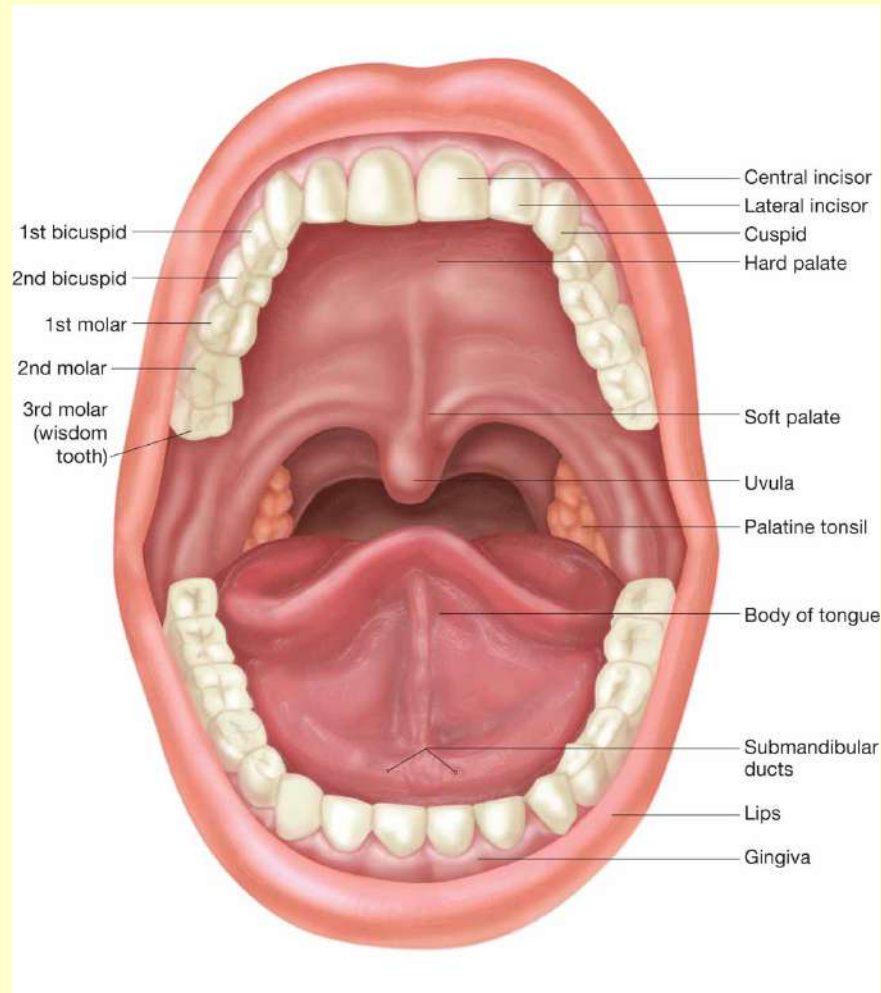


Figure 8.1 – Anatomy of the oral cavity.

Oral Cavity

- Digestion begins when food enters mouth
 - Mechanically broken up by chewing
- **Tongue** moves food within mouth
- Mixes with **saliva**
 - Digestive enzymes
 - Lubricates
- **Taste buds** on tongue surface
 - Detect bitter, sweet, salty, sour flavors

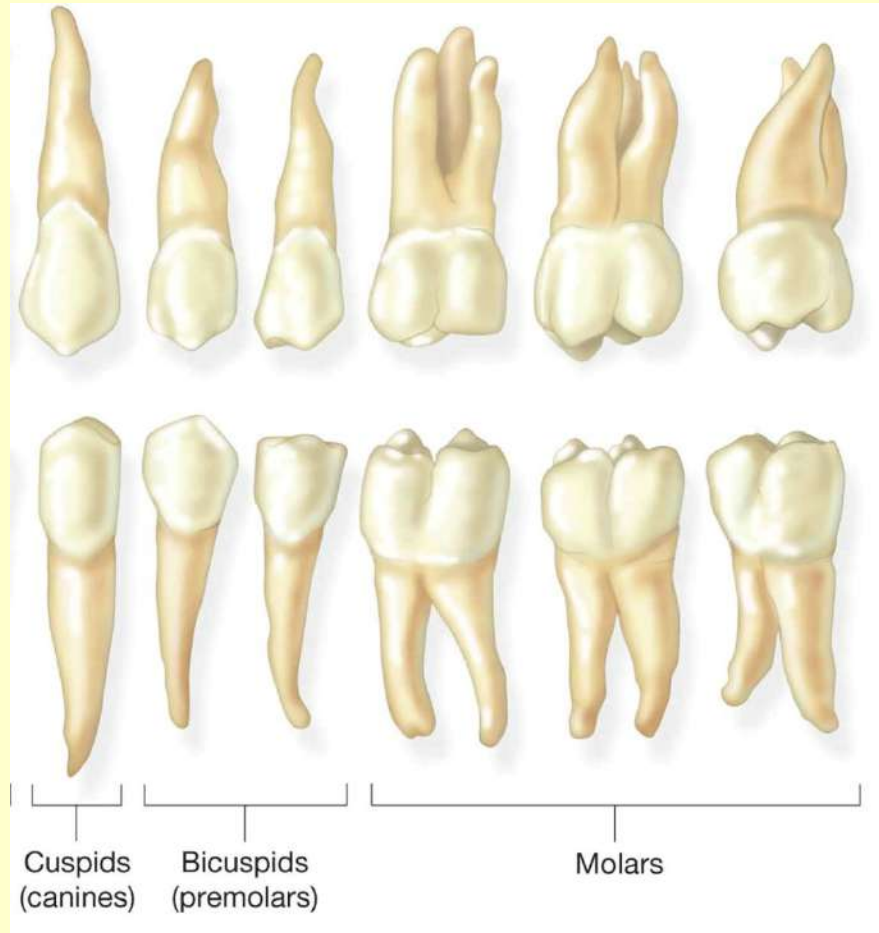
Teeth

- Cutting teeth
 - Bite
 - Tear
 - Cut
- **Incisors**
- **Cuspids (canines)**



Teeth

- Grinding teeth
 - **Bicuspid (premolars)**
 - **Molars**
 - Third molar is **wisdom tooth**



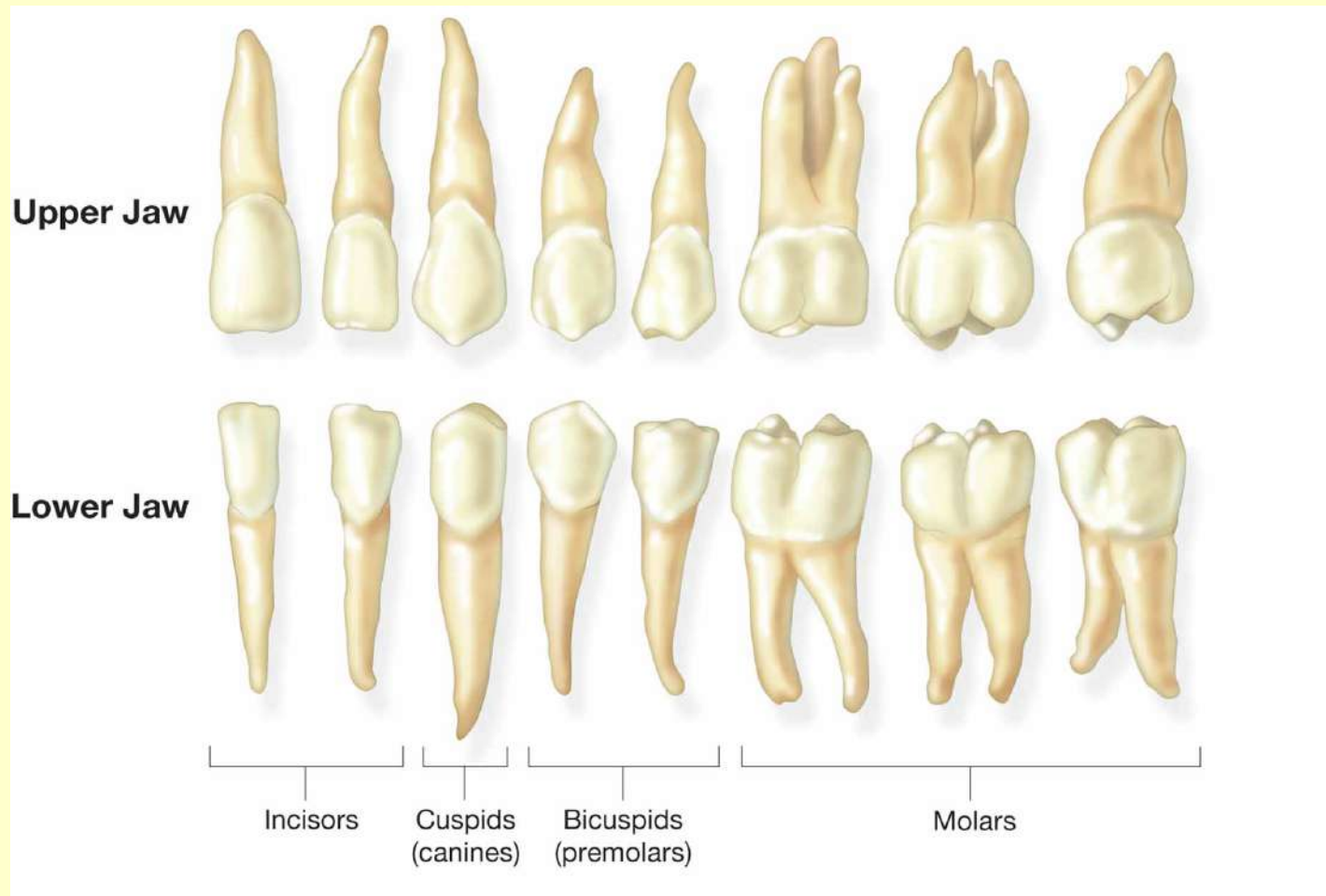


Figure 8.3A – The name and shape of the adult teeth.

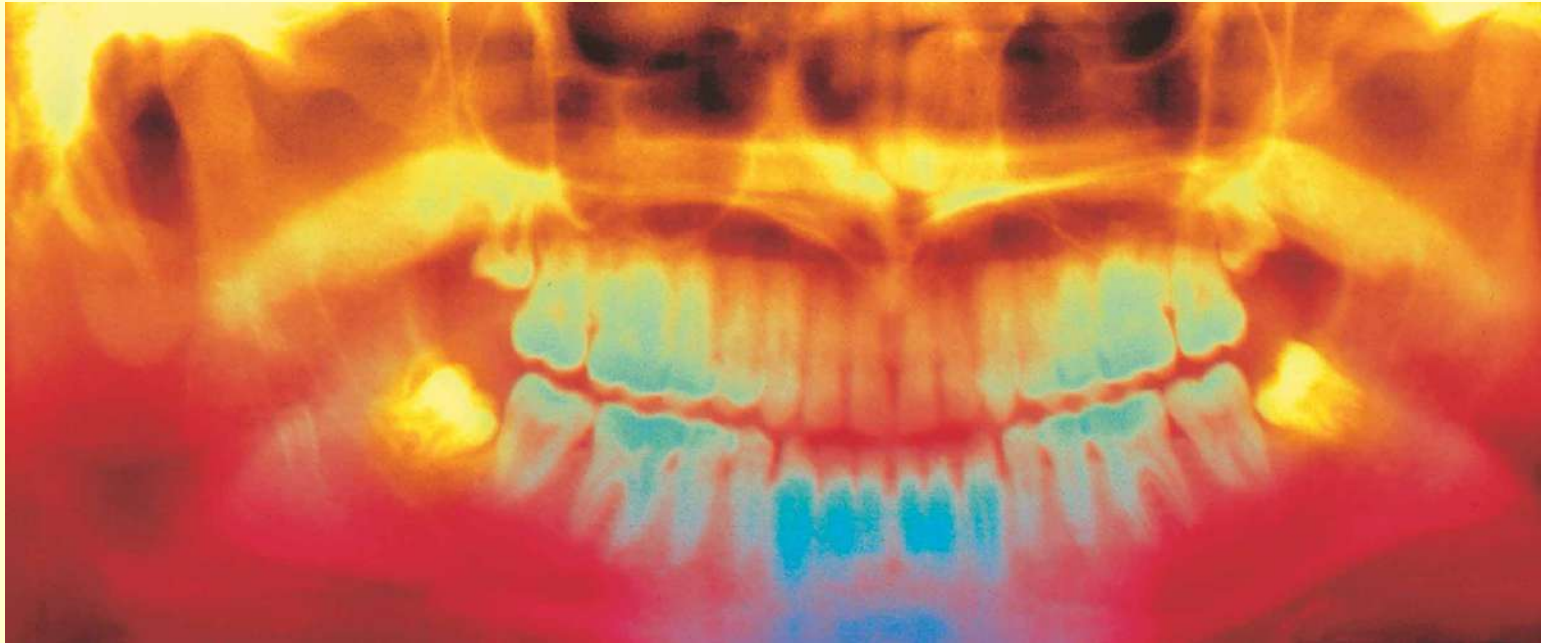


Figure 8.3B – Color enhanced X-ray of teeth showing four wisdom teeth that have not erupted. (*Science Photo Library/Photo Researchers, Inc.*)

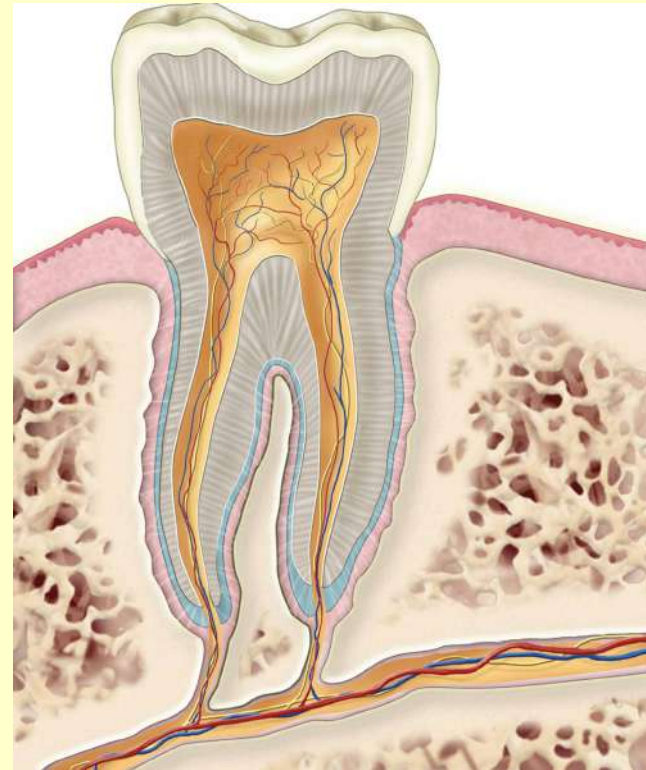
Tooth Structure

- **Gums**

- Mucous membrane + connective tissue
- Seals off teeth in socket

- Tooth is divided into:

- **Crown** – above gum
- **Root** – below gum



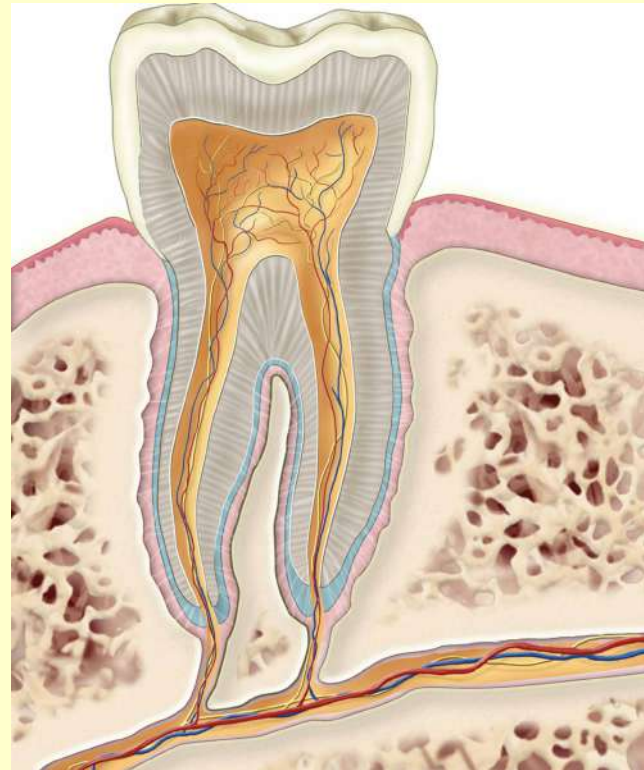
Tooth Structure

- **Enamel**

- Outer covering
- In crown only
- Hardest substance

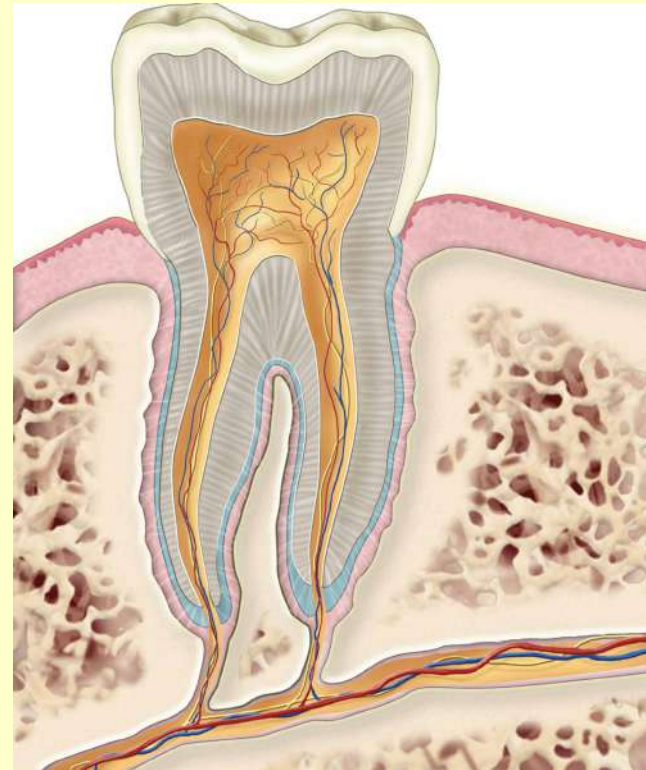
- **Dentin**

- Under enamel
- In crown and root
- Bulk of tooth



Tooth Structure

- **Pulp cavity**
 - In crown and root canal
 - Blood vessels, nerves
- **Cementum and periodontal ligaments**
 - Anchors root in jawbone



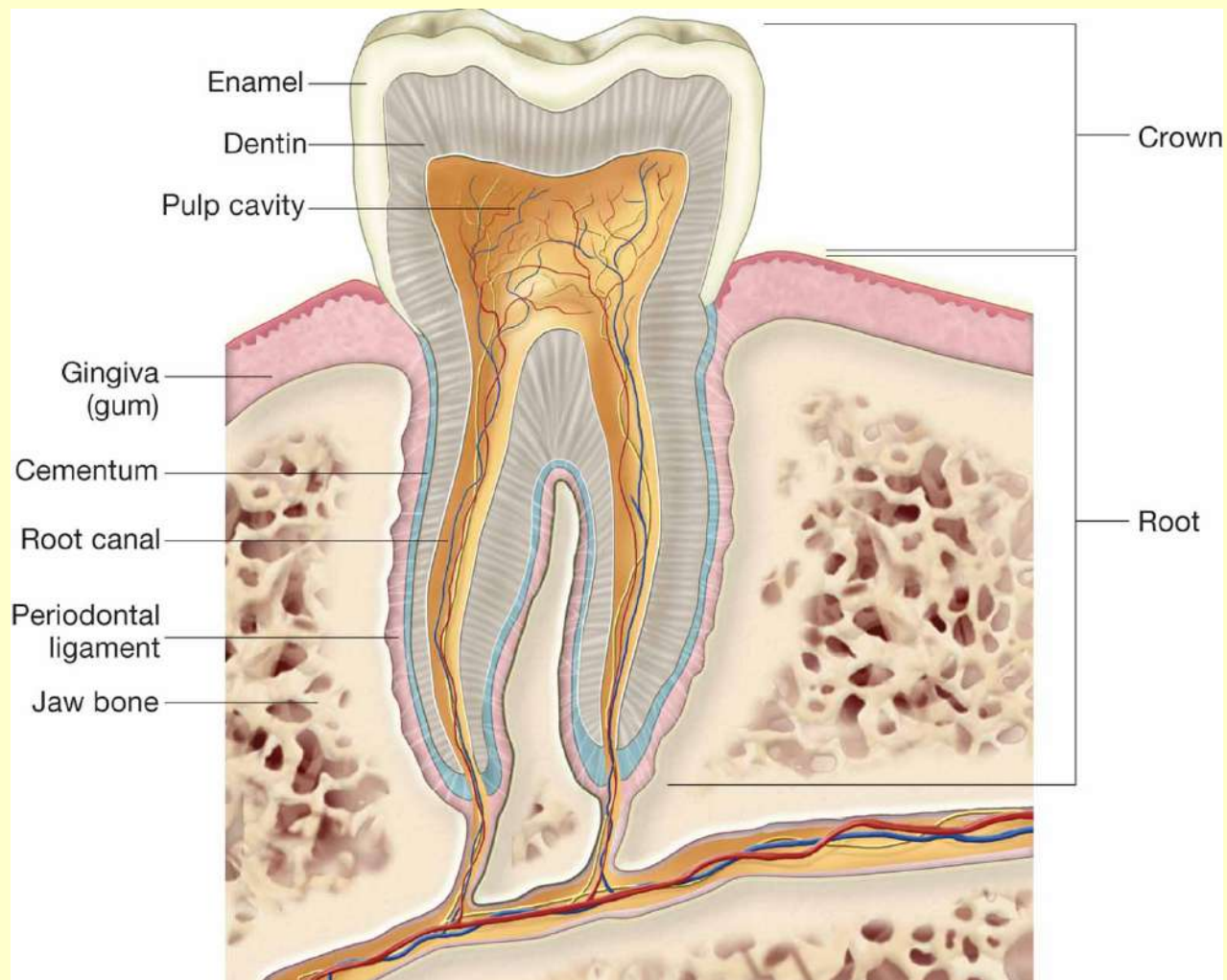


Figure 8.4 – Internal structures of the crown and root.

Humans Have 2 Sets of Teeth

- **Deciduous teeth**

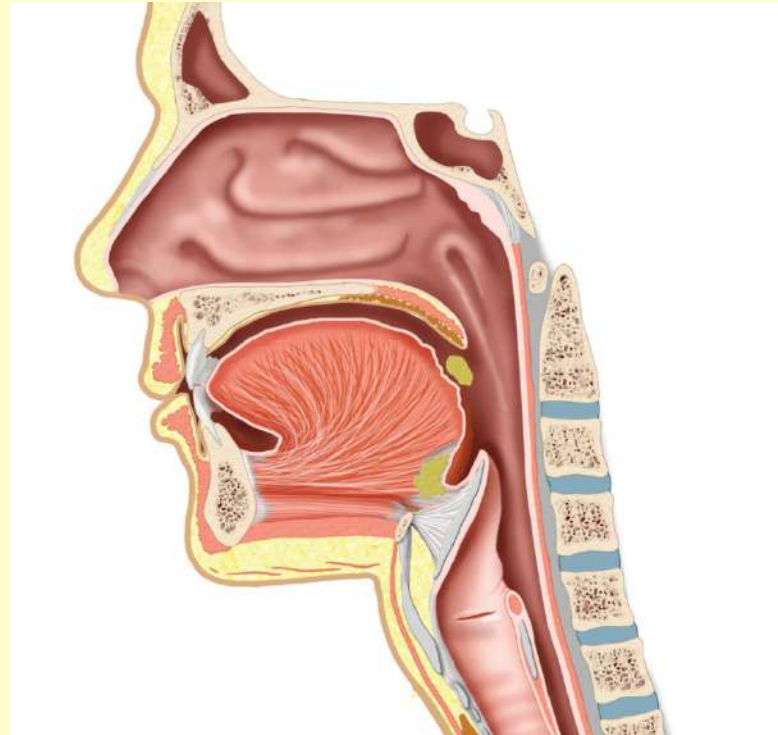
- First set, baby teeth
- 20 teeth erupt between ages 6 and 28 months

- **Permanent teeth**

- Second set, adult teeth
- About 6 years of age, baby teeth fall out
- Replaced by 32 permanent teeth
- Process continues until 18-20 years of age

Pharynx

- Swallowed food enters **oropharynx**
- Proceeds down pharynx into **laryngopharynx**
- **Epiglottis**
 - Covers larynx and trachea
 - Shunts food away from lungs & into esophagus



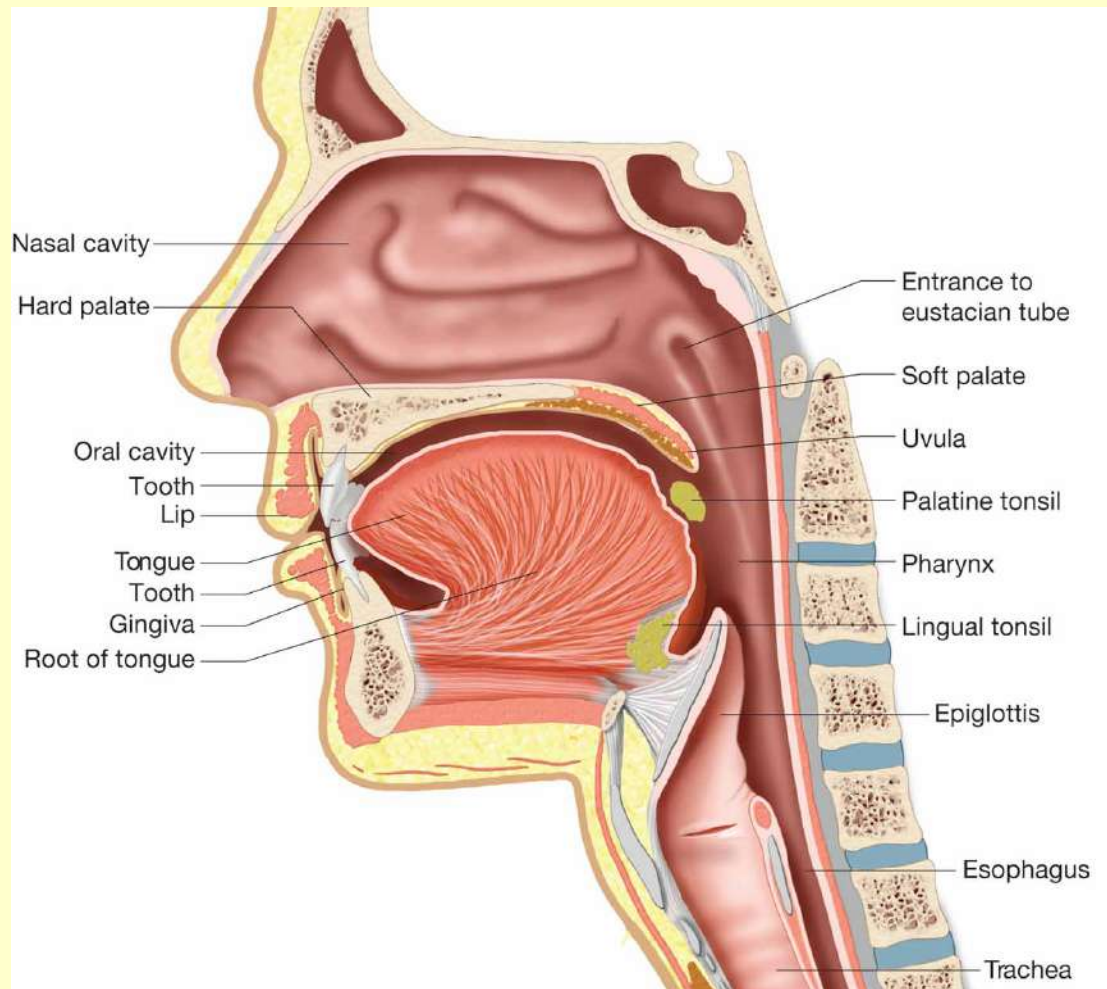


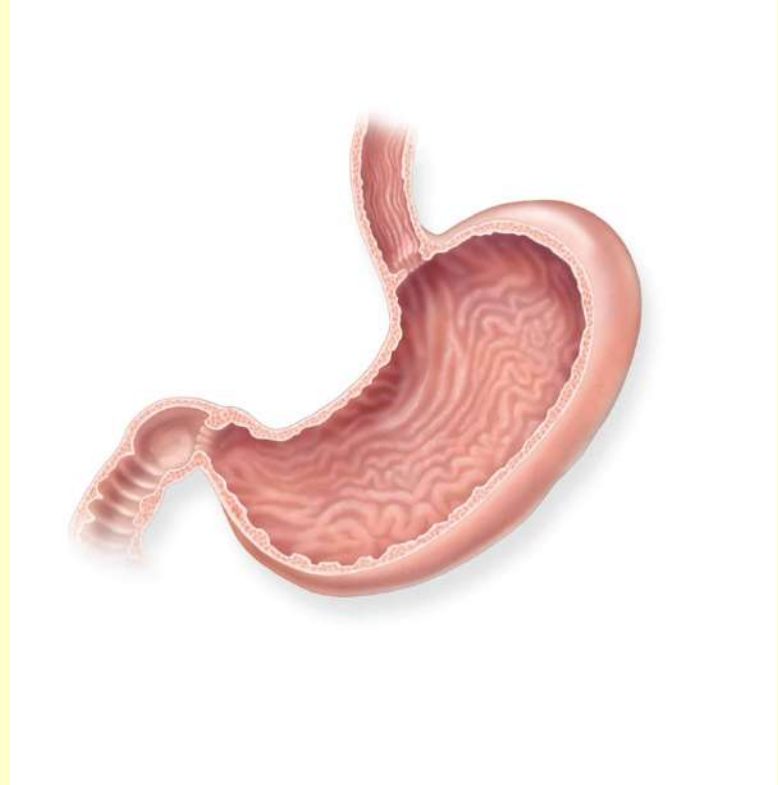
Figure 8.2 – Structures of the oral cavity, pharynx, and esophagus.

Esophagus

- 10-inch long muscular tube
- Food enters from pharynx
- Delivered to stomach
- Propelled along by wavelike muscular movements
 - Called **peristalsis**
 - Pushes food through entire gut tube

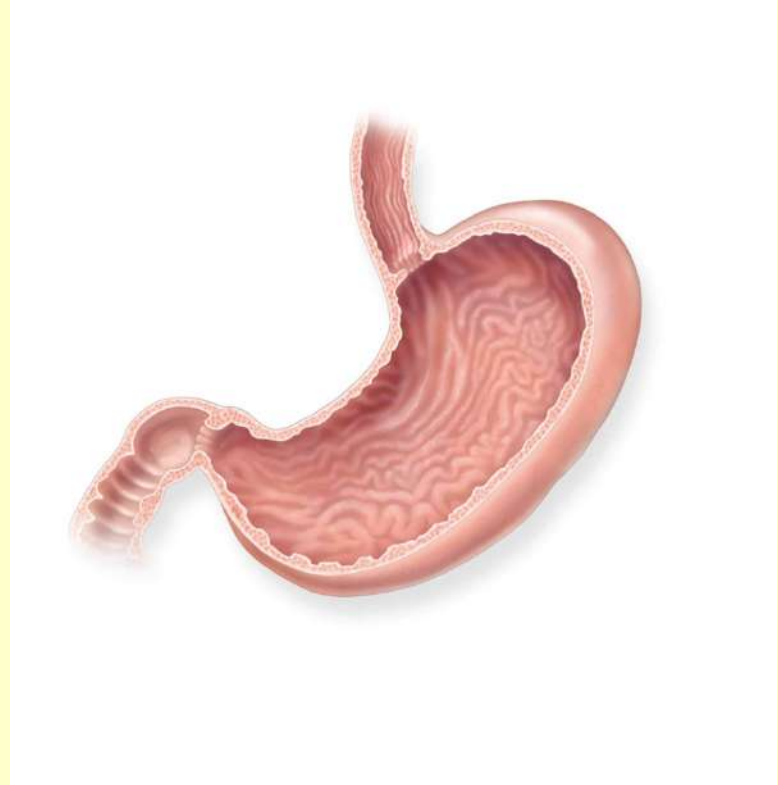
The Stomach

- J-shaped muscular organ
- Collects & churns food
 - Mixes it with **hydrochloric acid (HCl)**
- Forms **chyme**
 - Watery mix of food and digestive juices



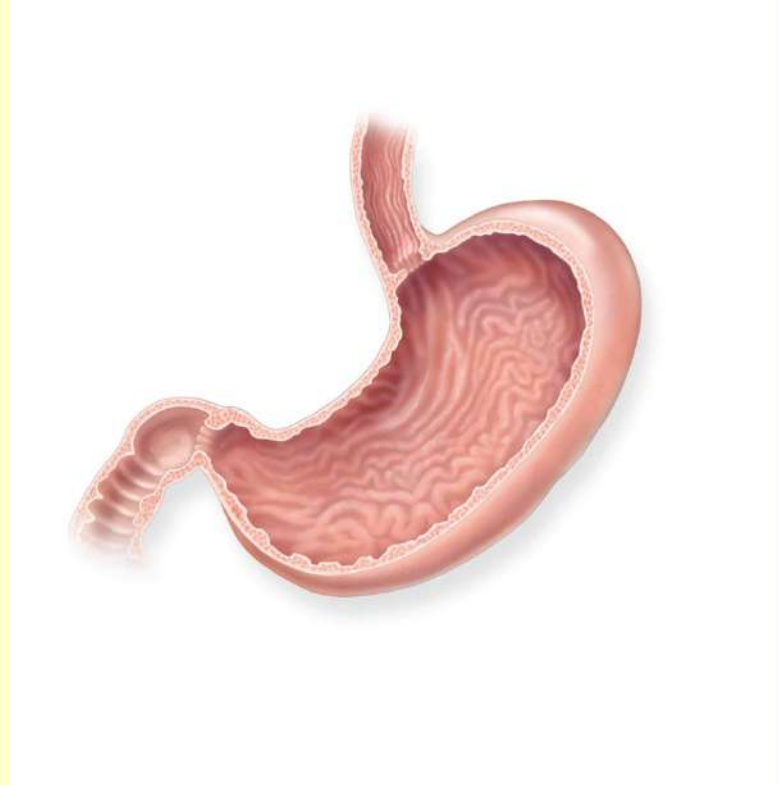
The Stomach

- Three regions
 - **Fundus** – upper
 - **Body** – main
 - **Antrum** – lower
- **Rugae** are folds in stomach lining
 - Stretch out to allow stomach to expand with food



Sphincters

- Muscular valves
 - Control flow of food
- **Lower esophageal (cardiac) sphincter**
 - Keeps food from backing up into esophagus
- **Pyloric sphincter**
 - Allows highly acidic chyme to enter small intestine



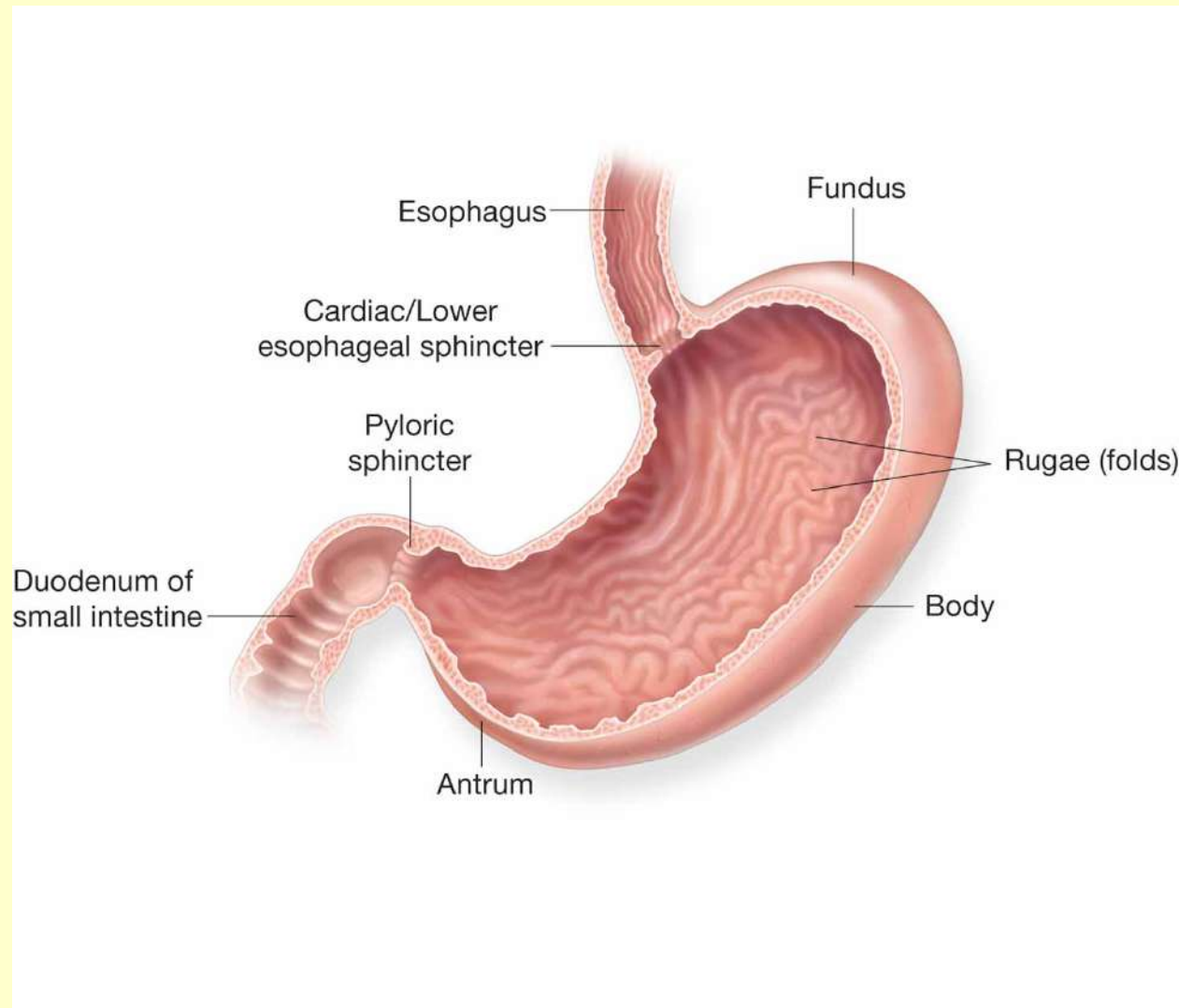
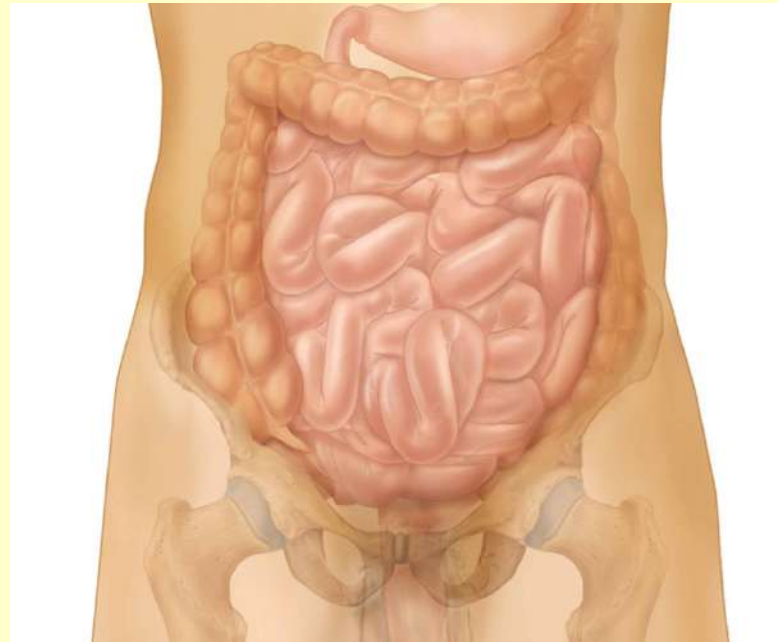


Figure 8.5 – The regions and internal structures of the stomach.

Small Intestine

- Longest portion of alimentary canal
 - Averages 20 feet
 - Between pyloric sphincter and colon
- Site of:
 - Completion of digestion
 - Majority of absorption



Three Sections of Small Intestine

- Duodenum

- First section – about 10-12 inches long
- Starts at pyloric sphincter

- Jejunum

- Second section – about 8 feet long

- Ileum

- Third section – about 12 feet long
- Connects to colon at ileocecal valve

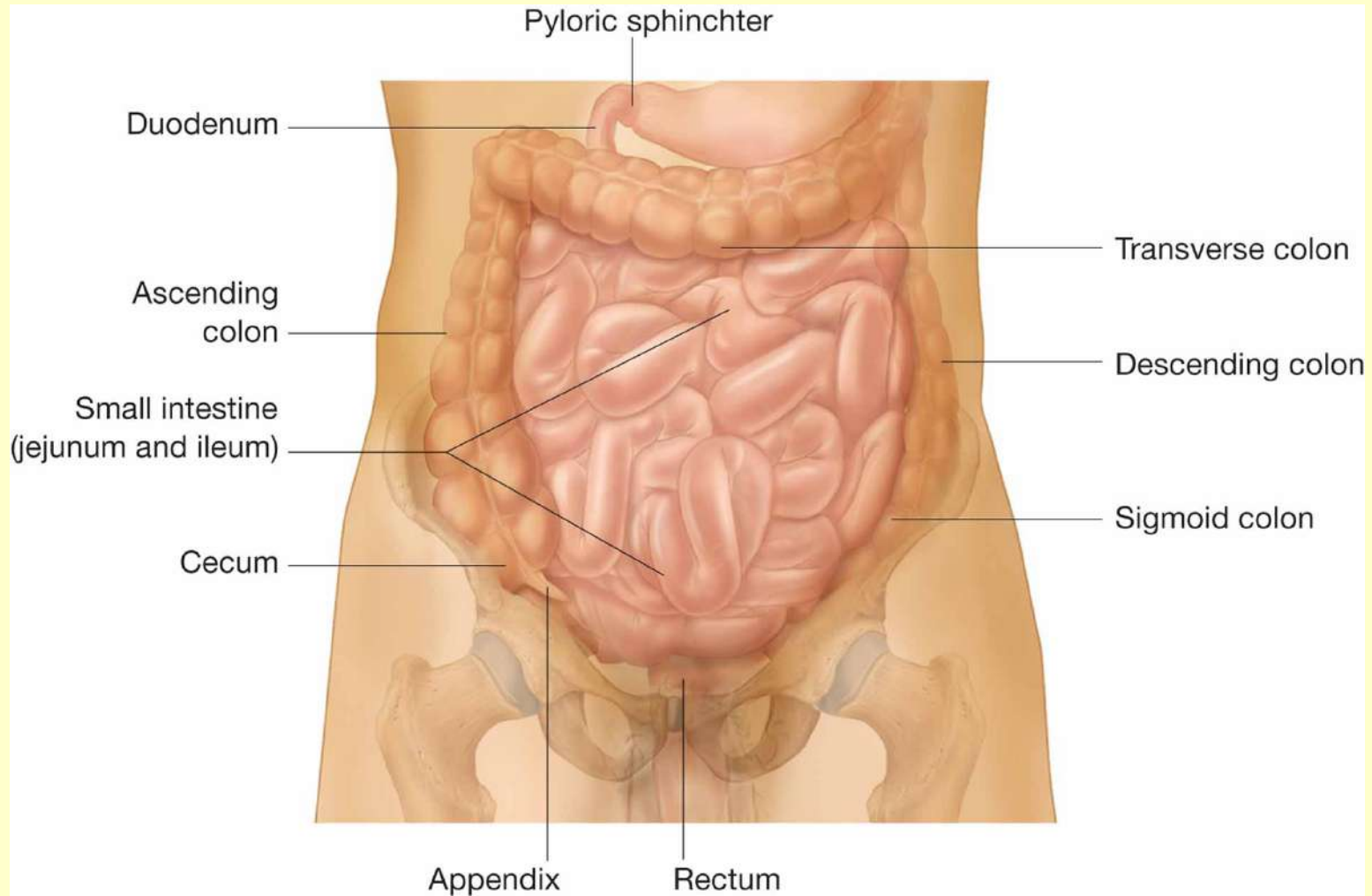


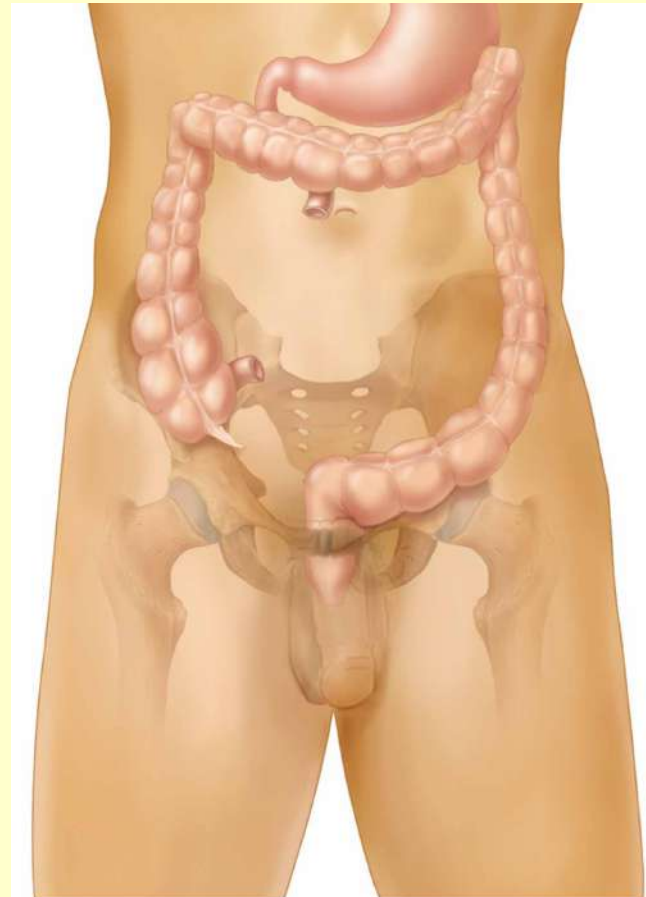
Figure 8.6 – The small intestine – duodenum, jejunum, ileum – begins at the pyloric sphincter and ends at the colon.

Colon

- 5 feet long
- Extends from **ileocecal valve** to **anus**
- Fluid that remains after digestion and absorption enters colon
- Most is water and is reabsorbed into body
- Solid waste left over is **feces**
- Evacuated in bowel movements

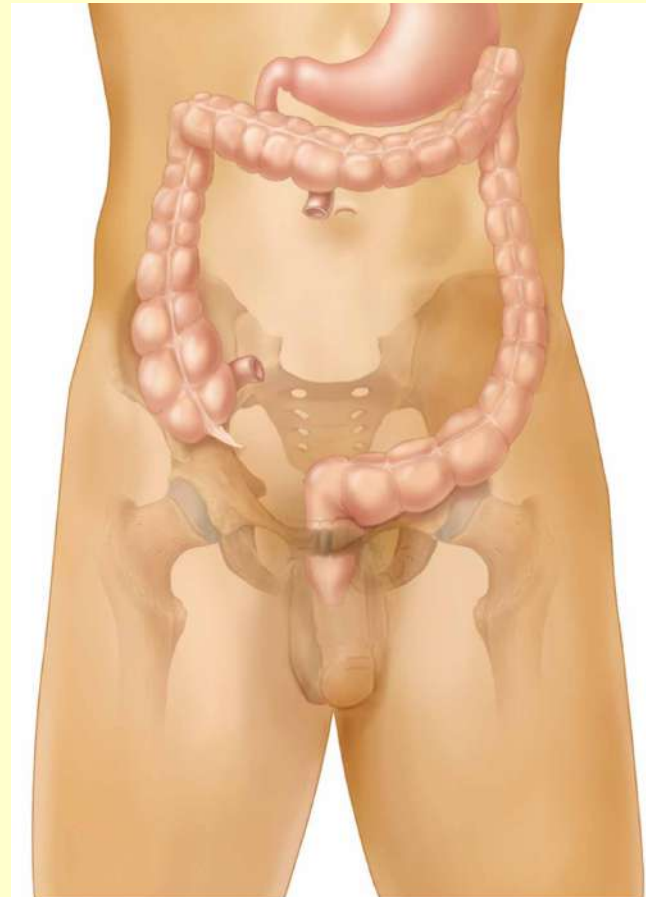
Regions of the Colon

- **Cecum**
 - **Appendix**
- **Ascending colon**
- **Transverse colon**
- **Descending colon**
- **Sigmoid colon**



Rectum and Anus

- **Rectum** is area for storage of feces
- Leads to anus
 - External opening of alimentary canal
- Feces are evacuated
 - Called **defecation**



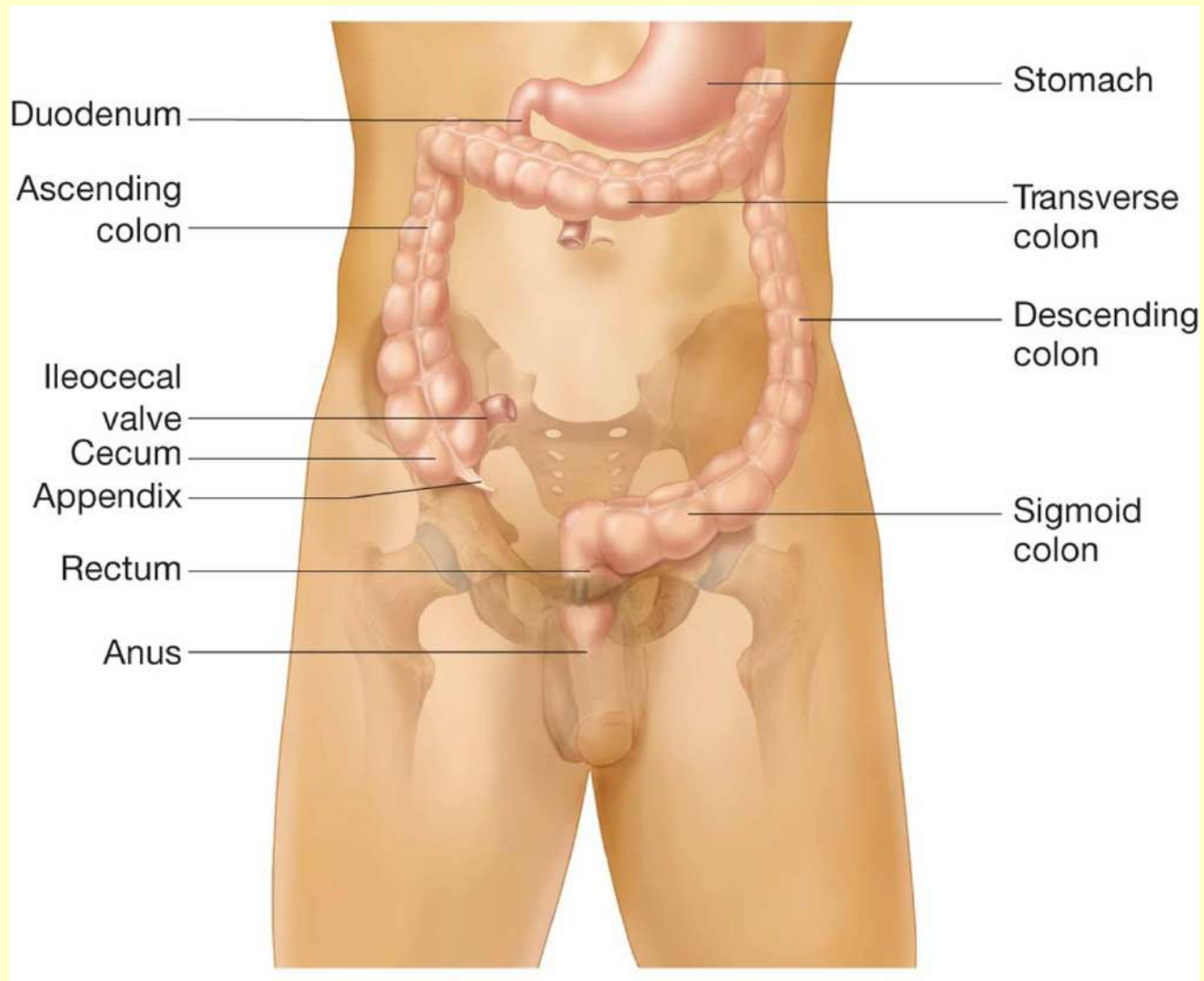


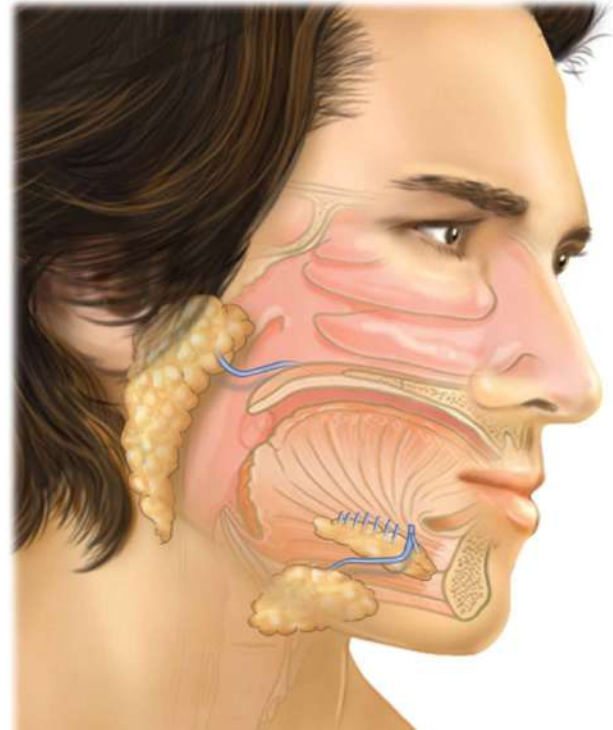
Figure 8.7 – The regions of the colon.

Accessory Organs

- Generally function by producing substances necessary for chemical breakdown of food
- Salivary glands
- Liver
- Gallbladder
- Pancreas

Salivary Glands

- Produce **saliva**
- Allows food to be swallowed without choking
- Saliva + food = **bolus**
- Contains **amylase**
 - Begins digestion of carbohydrates



Salivary Glands

- Three pairs
 - **Parotid glands**
 - **Sublingual glands**
 - **Submandibular glands**



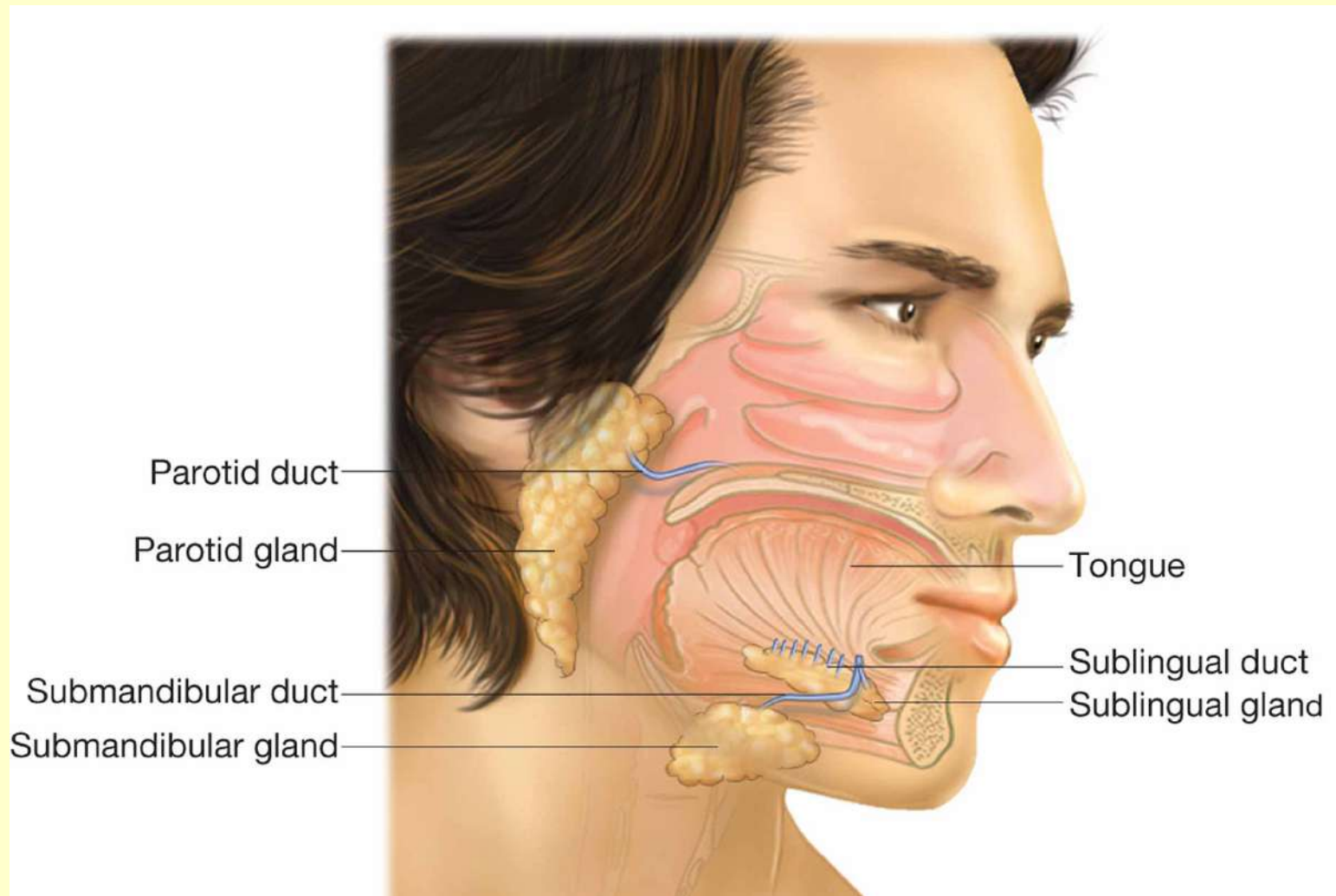


Figure 8.8 – The salivary glands, parotid, sublingual, and submandibular.

Liver

- Located in right upper quadrant of abdomen
- Processes nutrients
- Detoxifies harmful substances
- Produces **bile**
 - **Emulsification**
 - Breaks up large fat globules into smaller droplets

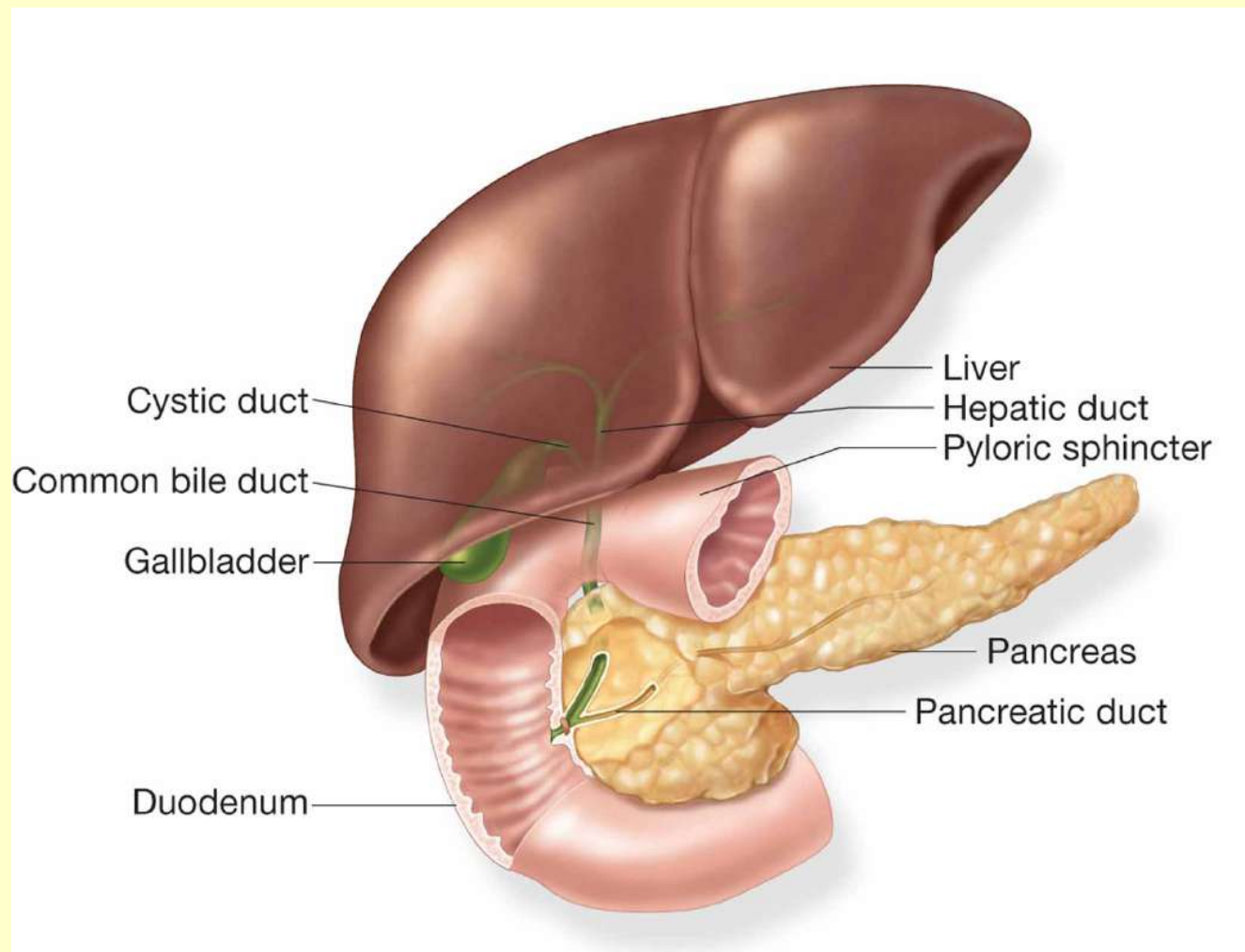
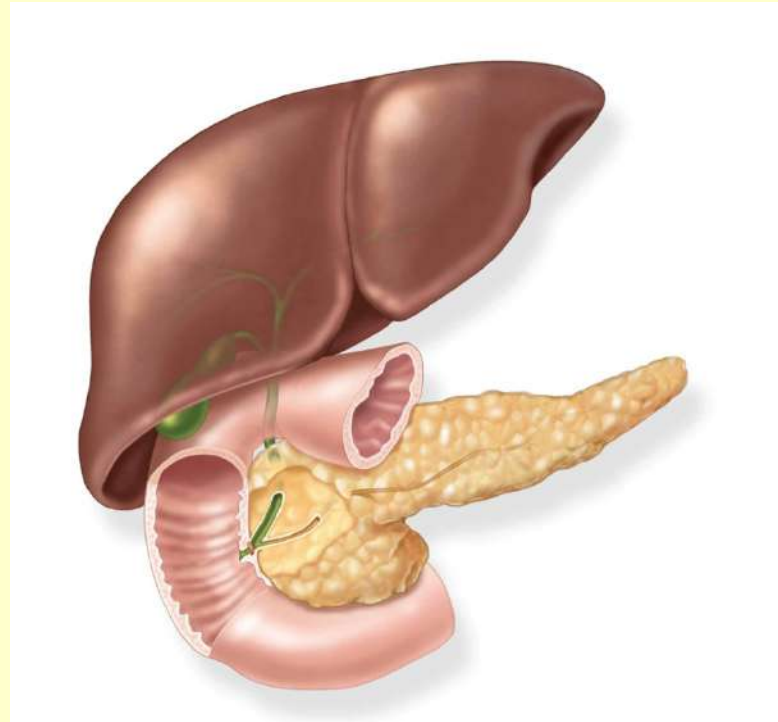


Figure 8.9 – The accessory organs of the digestive system: the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

Gallbladder

- Lies under liver
- Stores bile produced by liver
 - **Hepatic duct**
 - **Cystic duct**
- **Common bile duct** carries bile to duodenum



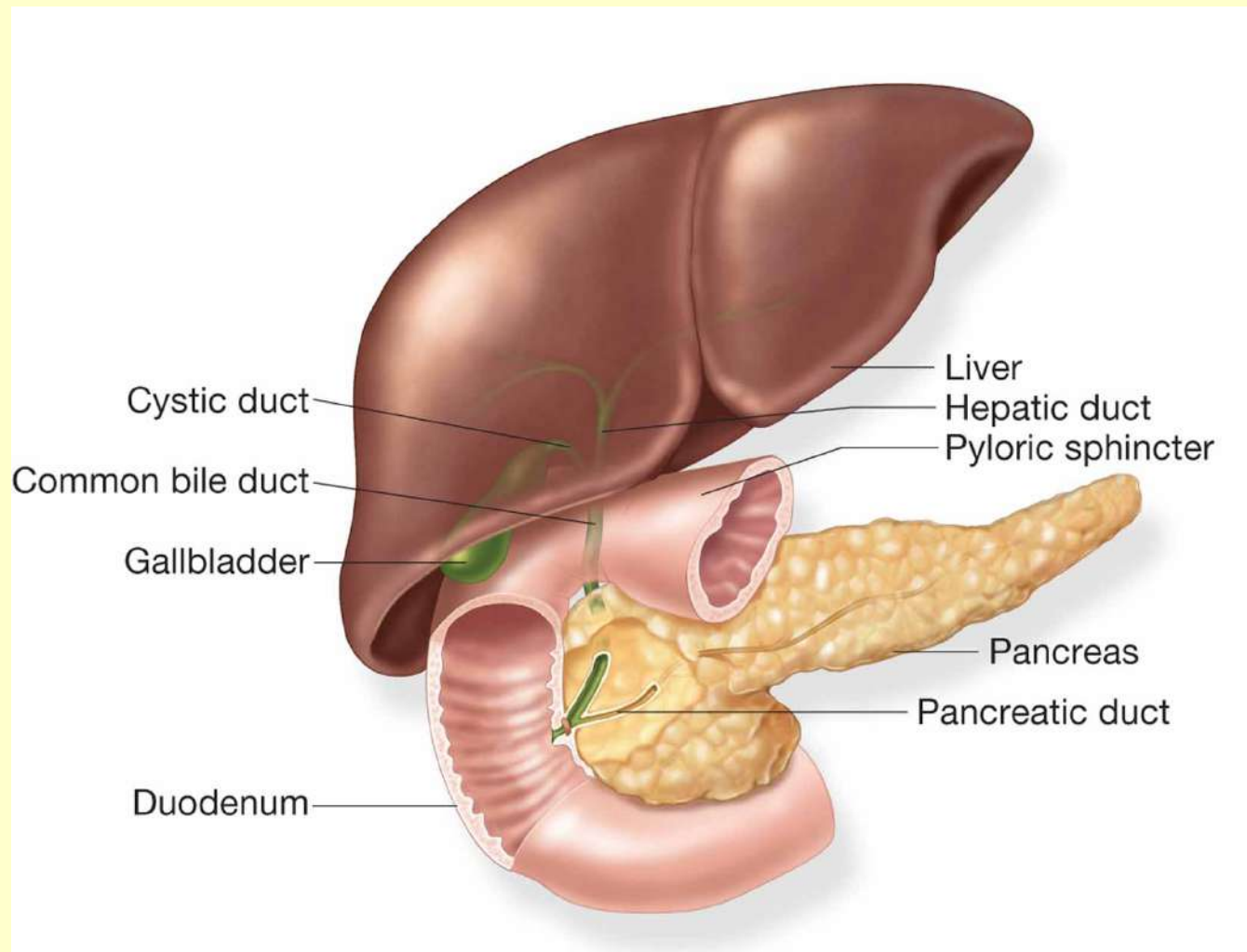
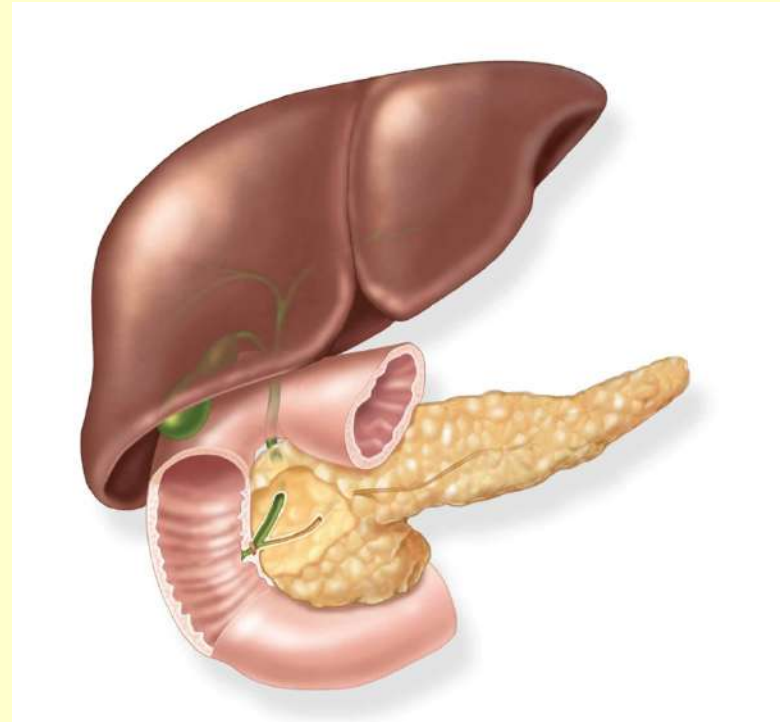


Figure 8.9 – The accessory organs of the digestive system: the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

Pancreas

- Digestive juices include:
 - **Buffers** – neutralize acidic chyme
 - **Enzymes** – digest carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins



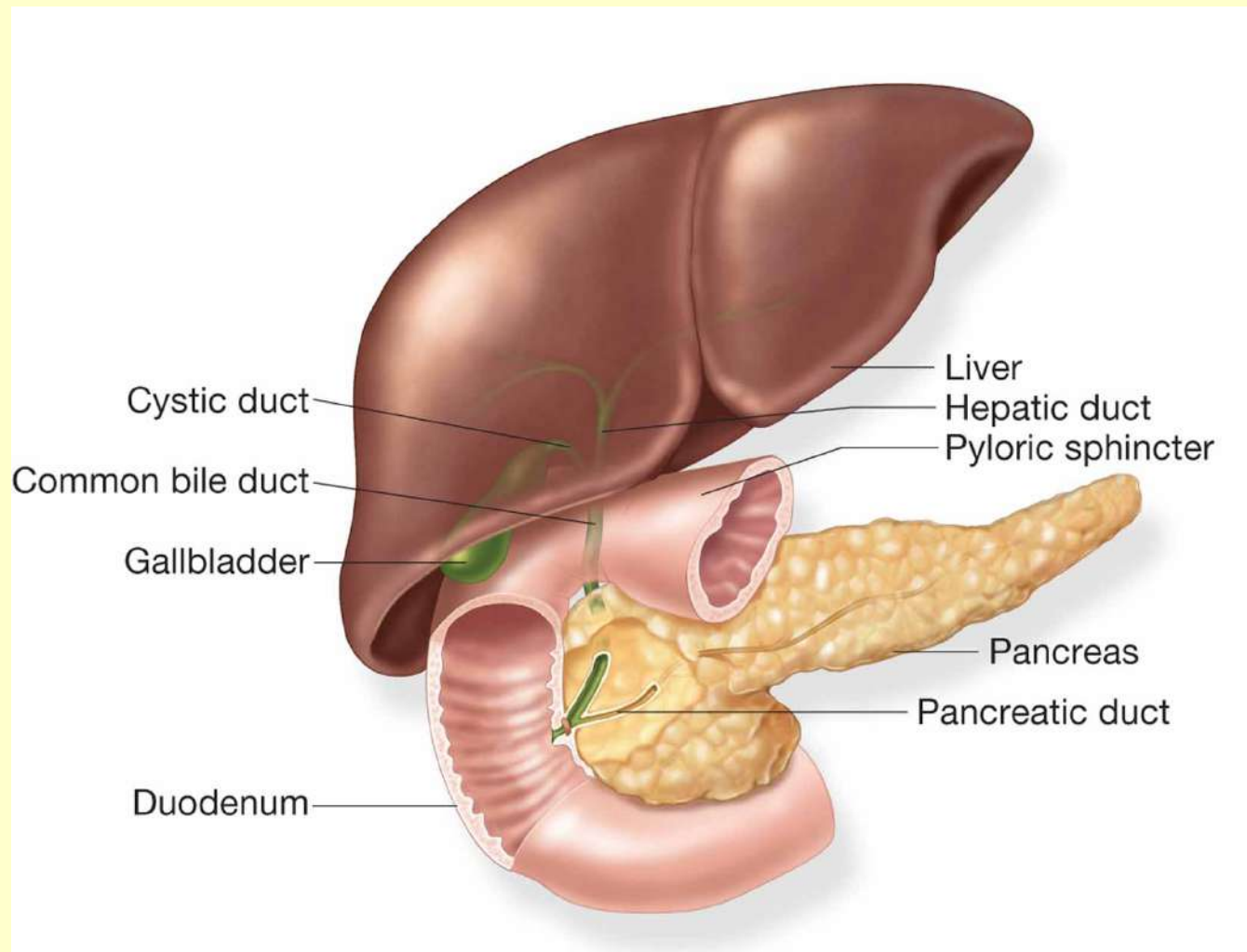


Figure 8.9 – The accessory organs of the digestive system: the liver, gallbladder, and pancreas.

Digestive System Exercise

Labeling 1

Click and drag each term to the appropriate box describing the functions of each part of the digestive system.

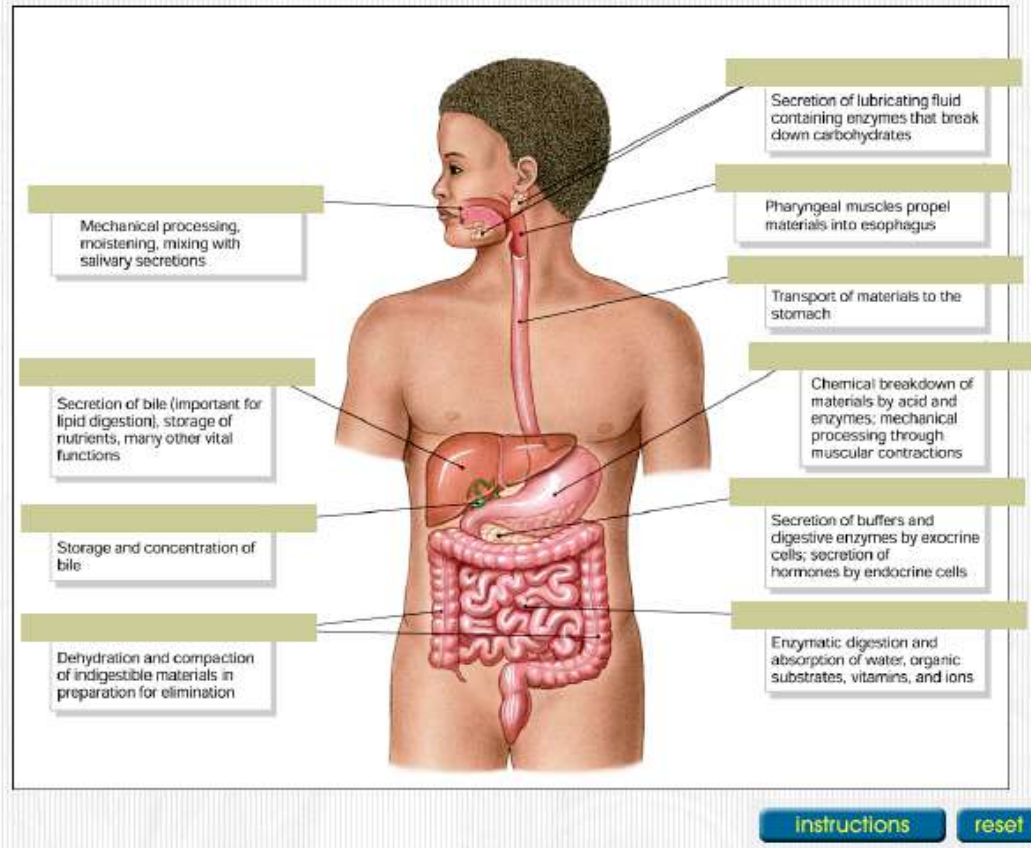
LARGE INTESTINE
GALLBLADDER
LIVER
SALIVARY GLAND
SMALL INTESTINE
STOMACH
ESOPHAGUS
PANCREAS
PHARYNX
ORAL CAVITY, TEETH, TONGUE

Score

Items Attempted 0

Correct on first try

Percent



Click [here](#) to review digestive system anatomy in a labeling activity.

Word Building with an/o & bucc/o

–al	anal	pertaining to anus
-----	------	--------------------

–al	buccal	pertaining to cheek
labi/o –al	labiobuccal	pertaining to lips and cheeks

Word Building with append/o & appendic/o

–ectomy	appendectomy	surgical removal of appendix
---------	--------------	------------------------------

–itis	appendicitis	inflammation of appendix
-------	--------------	--------------------------

Word Building with cholecyst/o & dent/o

–ectomy	cholecystectomy	removal of gallbladder
–gram	cholecystogram	X-ray record of gallbladder
–ic	cholecystic	pertaining to gallbladder
–algia	cholecystalgia	gallbladder pain

–al	dental	pertaining to teeth
–algia	dentalgia	tooth pain

Word Building with col/o & colon/o

–ectomy	colectomy	removal of colon
–ostomy	colostomy	new opening into colon
rect/o –al	colorectal	pertaining to colon & rectum

–scope	colonoscope	instrument to view colon
–ic	colonic	pertaining to colon

Word Building with duoden/o, enter/o, & esophag/o

–al	duodenal	pertaining to duodenum
-----	----------	------------------------

–ic	enteric	pertaining to intestine
–itis	enteritis	inflammation of intestine

–eal	esophageal	pertaining to esophagus
–ectasis	esophagectasis	dilation of esophagus

Word Building with gastr/o

–algia	gastralgia	stomach pain
–ic	gastric	pertaining to stomach
enter/o –itis	gastroenteritis	inflammation of stomach
enter/o –ologist	gastroenterologist	stomach specialist
–malacia	gastromalacia	stomach softening

Word Building with gastr/o

nas/o –ic	nasogastric	pertaining to nose & stomach
–ostomy	gastrostomy	new opening into stomach
–scope	gastroscope	instrument to view stomach
–itis	gastritis	inflammation of stomach
–ectomy	gastrectomy	surgical removal of stomach

Word Building with gingiv/o & gloss/o

–al	gingival	pertaining to gums
–itis	gingivitis	gum inflammation

–al	glossal	pertaining to tongue
hypo– –al	hypoglossal	pertaining to under tongue

Word Building with hepat/o & ile/o

–itis	hepatitis	inflammation of liver
–oma	hepatoma	liver tumor
–ic	hepatic	pertaining to liver

–al	ileal	pertaining to ileum
–ostomy	ileostomy	new opening into ileum

Word Building with jejun/o, lapar/o, & lingu/o

–al	jejunal	pertaining to jejunum
–otomy	laparotomy	incision into abdomen
–scope	laparoscope	instrument to view inside colon
sub– –al	sublingual	pertaining to under the tongue

Word Building with odont/o, or/o, & palat/o

orth/o –ic

orthodontic

pertaining to straight teeth

–al

oral

pertaining to mouth

–plasty

palatoplasty

surgical repair of palate

Word Building with pancreat/o & pharyng/o

–itis	pancreatitis	inflammation of pancreas
–ic	pancreatic	pertaining to pancreas

–eal	pharyngeal	pertaining to pharynx
–plegia	pharyngoplegia	pharynx paralysis
–plasty	pharyngoplasty	surgical repair of pharynx

Word Building with proct/o & pylor/o

–ptosis	proctoptosis	drooping rectum & anus
–logist	proctologist	rectum & anus specialist
–pexy	proctopexy	surgical fixation of rectum & anus

–ic	pyloric	pertaining to pylorus
-----	---------	-----------------------

Word Building with rect/o, sialaden/o, & sigmoid/o

–al	rectal	pertaining to rectum
–itis	sialadenitis	inflammation of salivary glands
–scope	sigmoidoscope	instrument to view inside sigmoid colon
–al	sigmoidal	pertaining to sigmoid colon

Word Building with –emesis, –orexia, & –prandial

hemat/o	hematemesis	vomit blood
hyper–	hyperemesis	excessive vomiting

an–	anorexia	lack of appetite
dys–	dysorexia	abnormal appetite

post–	postprandial	pertaining to after a meal
-------	--------------	----------------------------

Word Building with –pepsia & –phagia

brady–	bradypepsia	slow digestion
dys–	dyspepsia	painful digestion

a–	aphagia	lack of eating
dys–	dysphagia	abnormal eating
poly–	polyphagia	too much eating

Digestive System Vocabulary

anorexia	loss of appetite with other conditions; different from anorexia nervosa
ascites	collection of fluid in peritoneal cavity
bowel incontinence	inability to control defecation
bridge	dental appliance attached to adjacent teeth to replace missing teeth
cachexia	loss of weight and wasting occurring during chronic disease

Digestive System Vocabulary

constipation	difficult or infrequent defecation
crown	artificial tooth to replace original crown
dental caries	decay of tooth due to bacterial infection; tooth cavity
dentistry	prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of conditions involving teeth, jaw, and mouth
denture	partial or complete set of artificial teeth
diarrhea	frequent, watery bowel movements

Digestive System Vocabulary

emesis	vomiting
gastroenterology	diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the digestive system
hematochezia	passing bright red blood in stools
implant	prosthetic device in jaw to anchor a tooth
internal medicine	diagnosis and treatment of diseases of internal organs

Digestive System Vocabulary

jaundice	yellow cast to skin; caused by deposit of bile pigment; often caused by liver disease
melena	passage of dark tarry stool, due to digested blood
nausea	urge to vomit
obesity	weight above healthy levels
orthodontics	correction of problems of tooth alignment

Orthodontics Video



Click [here](#) to view a video on orthodontics.

Digestive System Vocabulary

periodontics	treating conditions of the gums and area around teeth
polyp	tumor with a pedicle (stem) attachment; found on mucous membranes
proctology	diagnosis and treatment of diseases of anus and rectum
pyrosis	stomach acid splashing into esophagus; heartburn
regurgitation	backflow of stomach contents into mouth

Oral Cavity Pathology

aphthous ulcers	ulcers in the mouth; commonly called canker sores
cleft lip	congenital anomaly where upper lip and jaw fail to fuse in the midline, leaving a gap
cleft palate	congenital anomaly where hard palate fails to fuse in the midline, leaving an opening into nasal cavity

Oral Cavity Pathology

herpes labialis	herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) infection; fever blisters or cold sores
periodontal disease	disease of supporting structures around the teeth; especially the gums; most common cause of tooth loss

Esophageal Pathology

esophageal varices	varicose veins in the esophagus; hemorrhaging occurs if rupture
gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)	acid from stomach flows backward up into esophagus causing inflammation and pain

GERD Video



Click [here](#) to view a video on gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Stomach Pathology

gastric carcinoma	malignant tumor in stomach
hiatal hernia	protrusion of stomach through diaphragm into thoracic cavity; also called diaphragmatocele
peptic ulcer disease (PUD)	ulcer in the lower portion of esophagus, stomach, and/or duodenum; caused by high acid of stomach juices; may be a result of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> infection

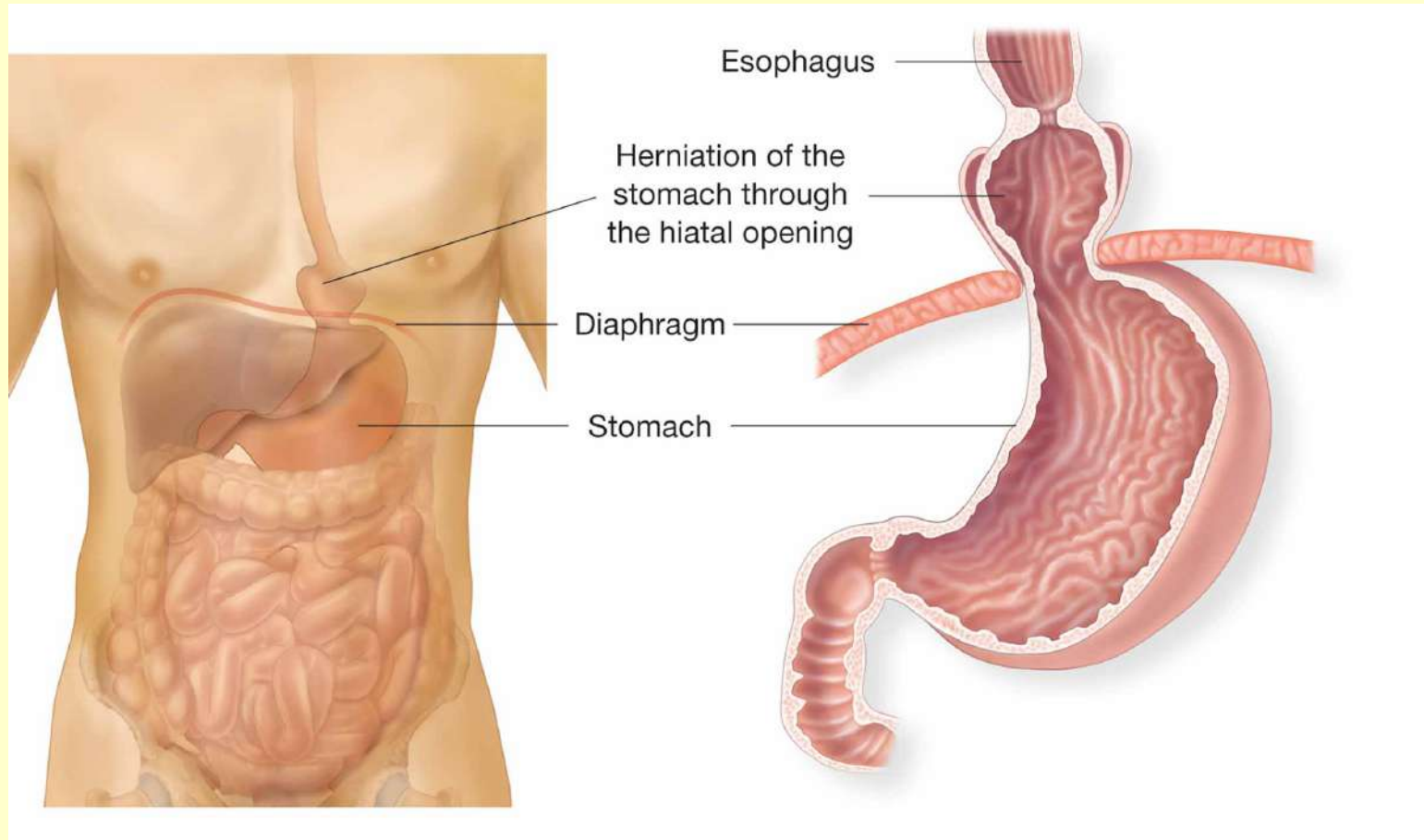


Figure 8.10 – A hiatal hernia or diaphragmatocele.

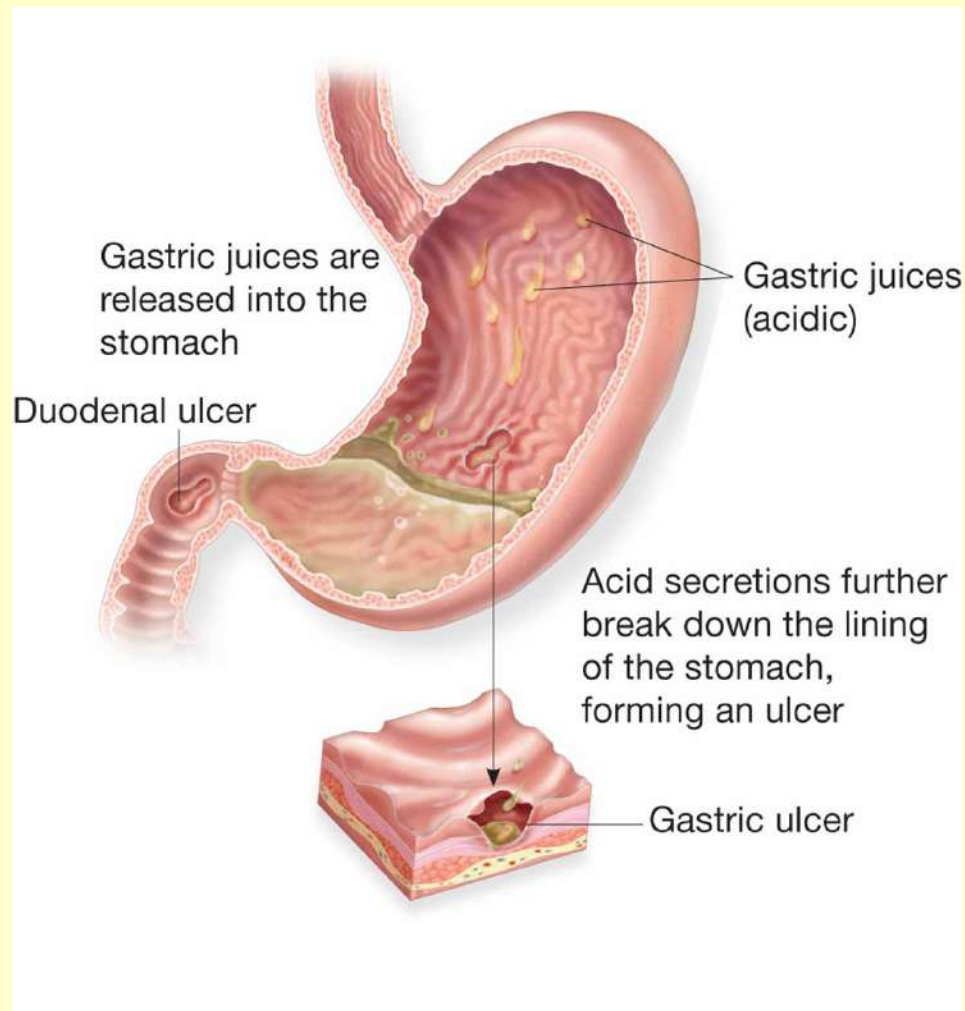


Figure 8.11A – The location and appearance of a peptic ulcer in both the stomach and the duodenum.

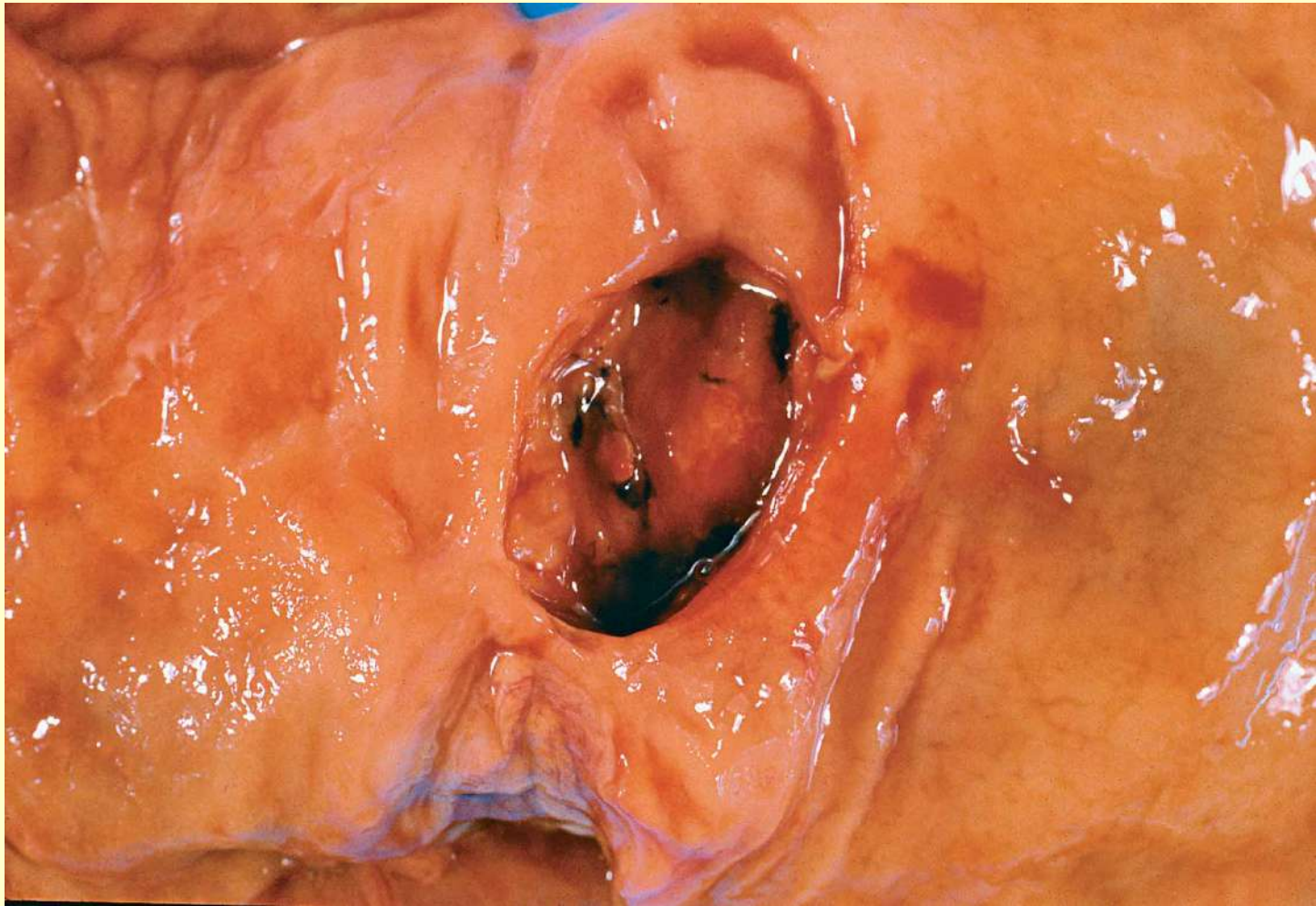


Figure 8.11B – Photomicrograph of a gastric ulcer.
(*Dr. E. Walker/Science Photo Library/Photo Researchers, Inc.*)

Small Intestine & Colon Pathology

anal fistula	abnormal passageway from surface directly into rectum; around anal opening
colorectal carcinoma	malignant tumor in the colon or rectum
Crohn's disease	chronic inflammatory bowel disease, primarily in ileum and/or colon; results in scarring; also called regional ileitis

Small Intestine & Colon Pathology

diverticulitis	inflammation of a diverticulum, an outpouching off the colon; results from food being trapped inside
diverticulosis	condition of having diverticula, may lead to diverticulitis
dysentery	diarrhea with mucus and blood, severe abdominal pain, and fever; caused by contaminated food or water

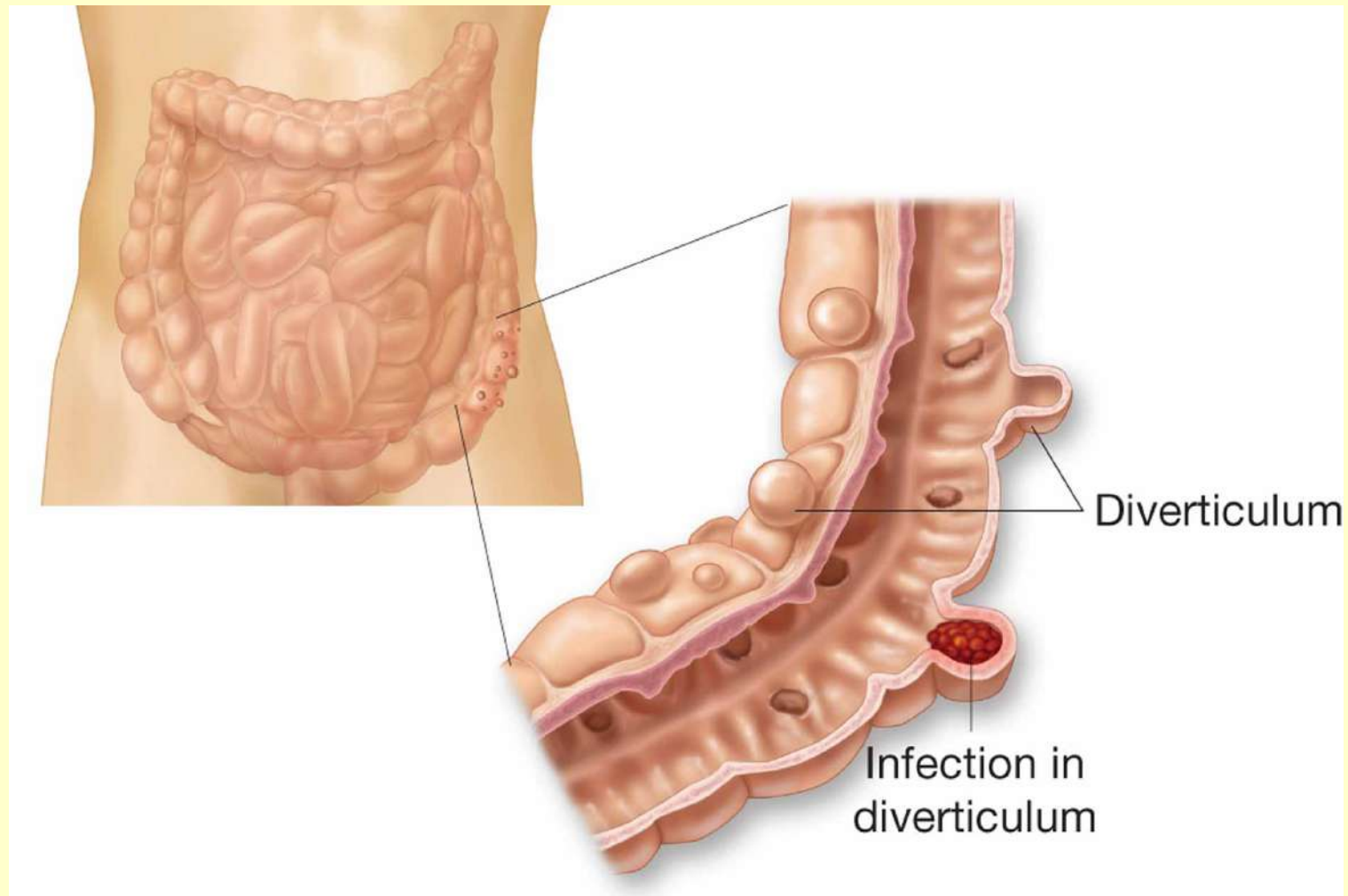
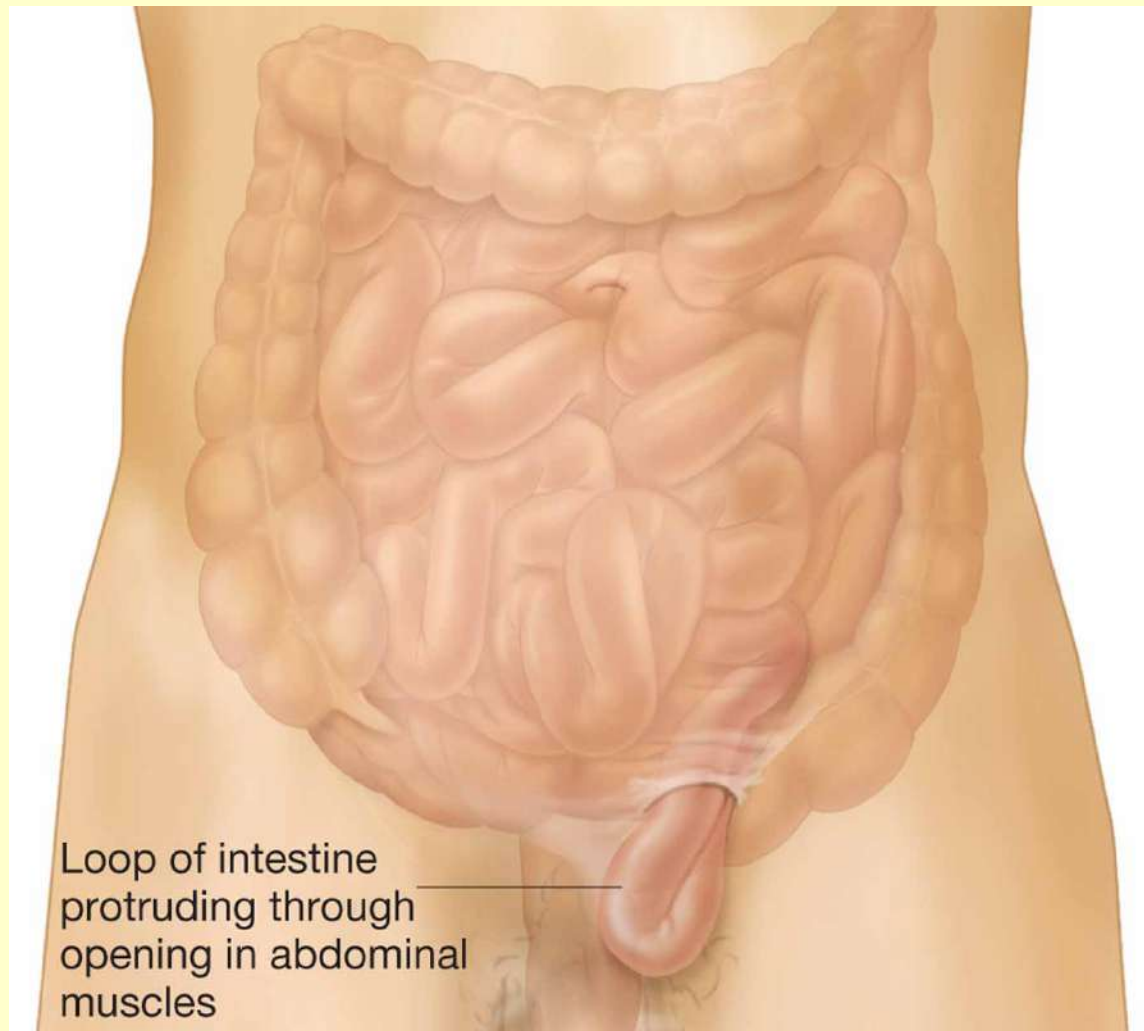


Figure 8.12 – Diverticulosis.

Small Intestine & Colon Pathology

hemorrhoids	varicose veins in the anal region
ileus	severe abdominal pain, inability to defecate, abdominal distension; caused by intestinal blockage
inguinal hernia	protrusion of a loop of bowel through abdominal muscle and into groin region; may become incarcerated or strangulated if muscle pinches the loop of bowel



Loop of intestine
protruding through
opening in abdominal
muscles

Figure 8.13 – An inguinal hernia.

Small Intestine & Colon Pathology

intussusception	one part of intestine slips or telescopes into another section
irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)	disturbance in function of intestine for unknown reason; causes abdominal cramping and alternating diarrhea and constipation; also called functional bowel syndrome

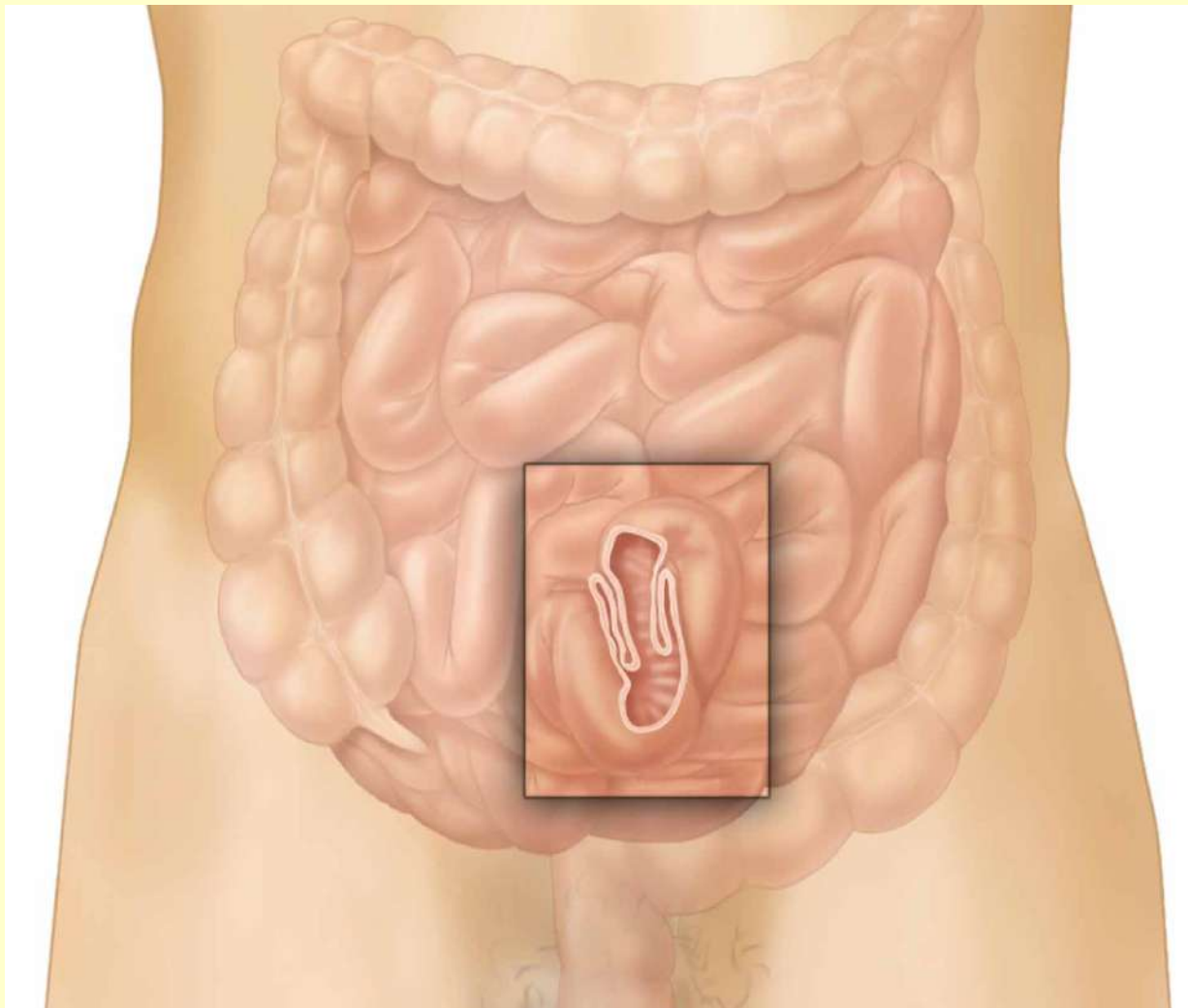


Figure 8.14 – Intussusception.

Small Intestine & Colon Pathology

polyposis	having polyps growing on the mucous membrane of the colon; may become cancerous
ulcerative colitis	chronic inflammatory condition with numerous small ulcers on the lining of the colon; also called inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
volvulus	bowel twists upon itself causing an obstruction

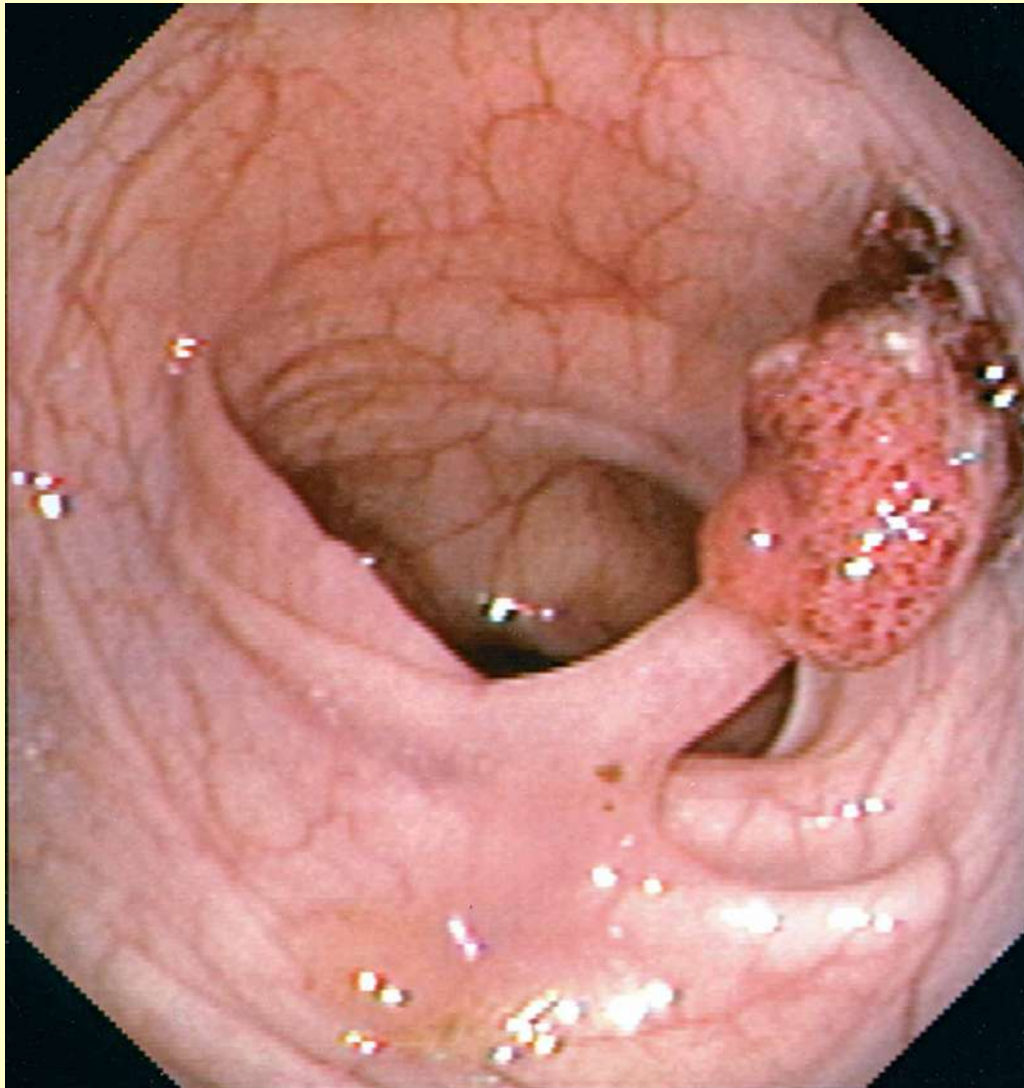


Figure 8.15 – Photograph showing a polyp in the colon.
(ISM/Phototake NYC)

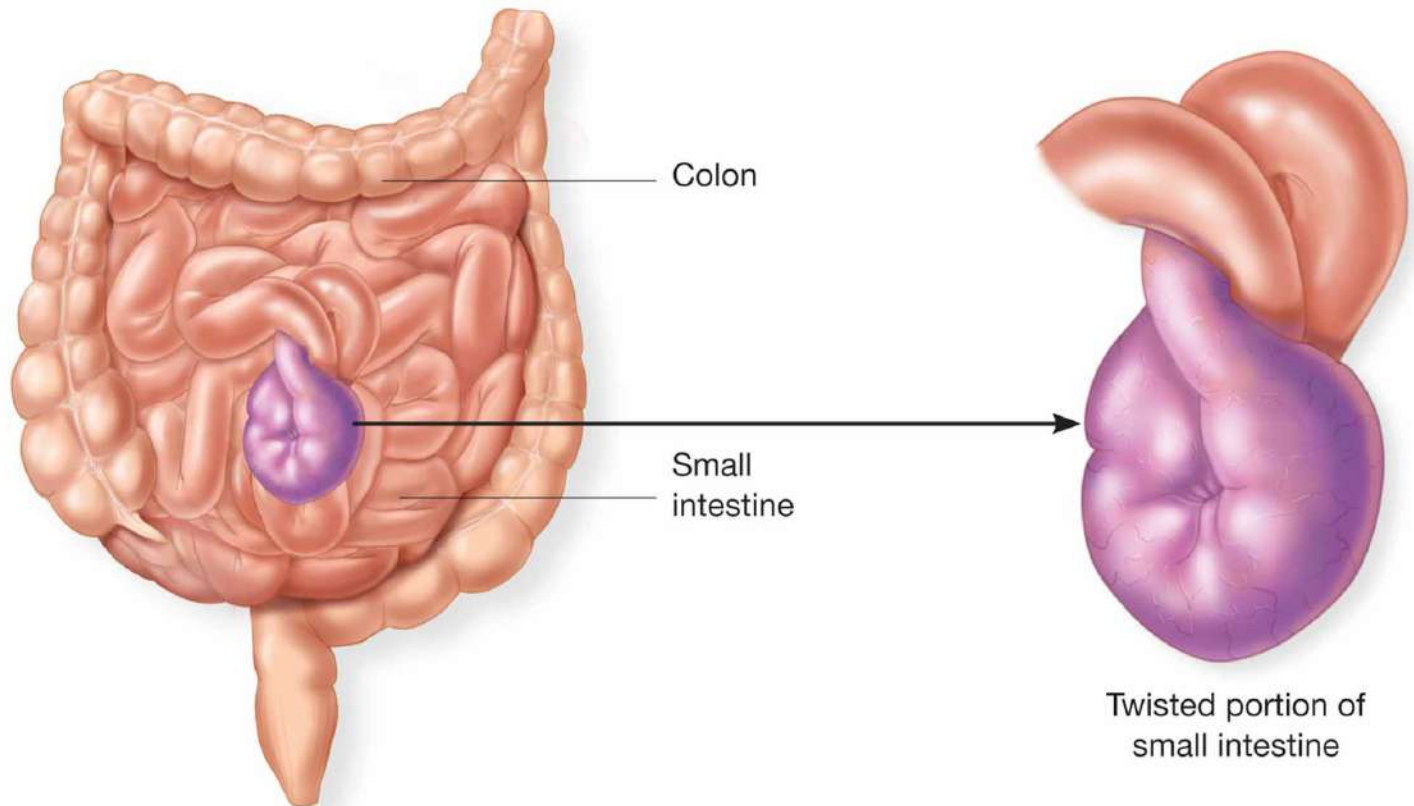


Figure 8.16 – Volvulus.

Accessory Organ Pathology

cholecystitis	inflammation of gallbladder; commonly caused by gallstones
cholelithiasis	presence of gallstones; may or may not cause symptoms
cirrhosis	chronic liver disease due to liver failure
hepatitis	inflammation of liver; usually due to a viral infection

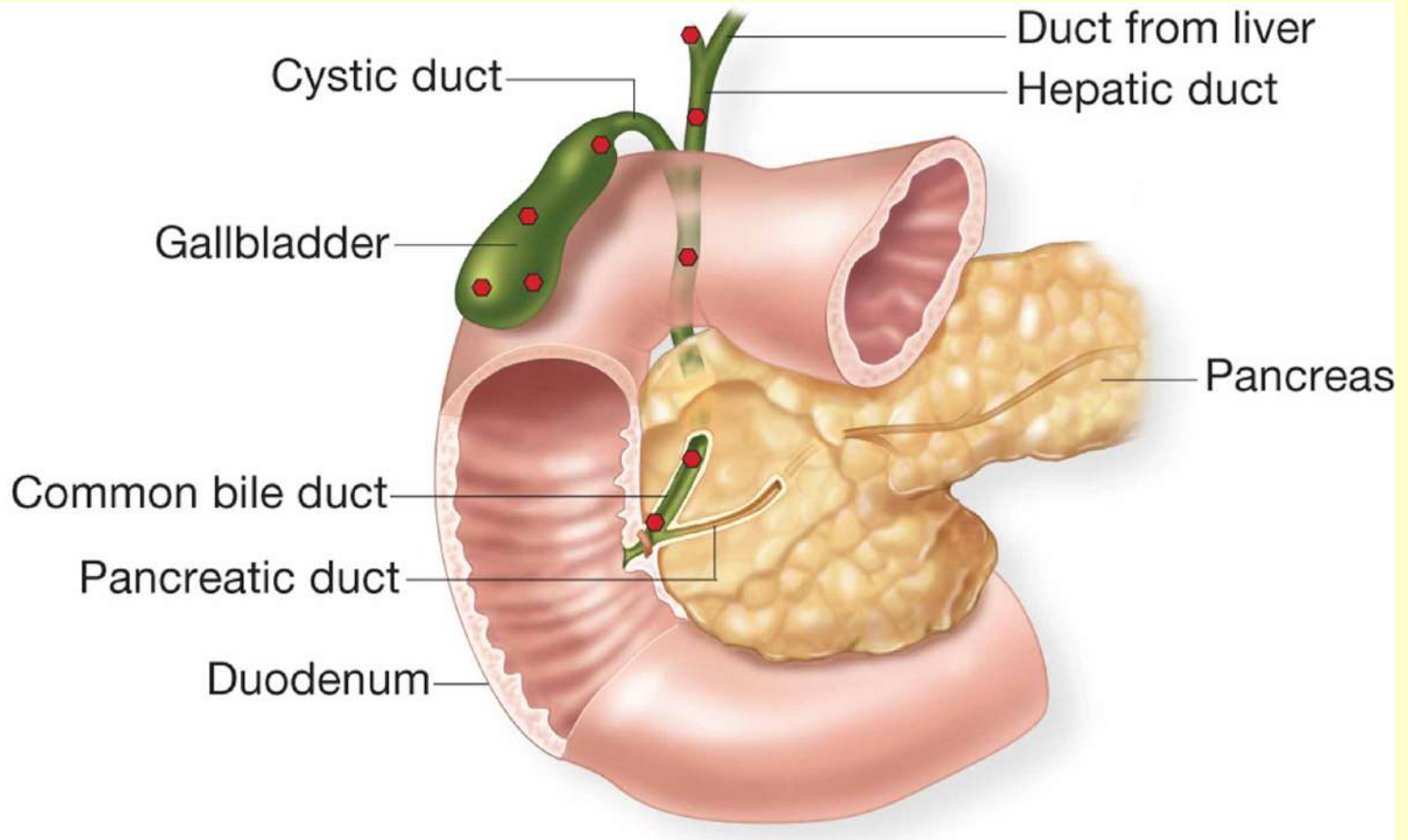


Figure 8.17A – Common sites for cholelithiasis.



Figure 8.17B – A gallbladder specimen with multiple gallstones.
(*Martin Rotker/Phototake NYC*)

Clinical Laboratory Tests

alanine transaminase (ALT)	normal enzyme in the bloodstream; increased levels indicate liver disease
aspartate transaminase (AST)	normal enzyme in the bloodstream; increased levels indicate liver disease
fecal occult blood (FOBT)	examines feces for microscopic amounts of blood; also called hemoccult

Clinical Laboratory Tests

ova and parasites (O&P)	examination of feces for presence of parasites or their eggs
serum bilirubin	determines amount of bilirubin in bloodstream; indicates liver disease
stool culture	culture of feces to look for presence of pathogenic bacteria

Diagnostic Imaging

bite-wing X-ray	X-ray of teeth with film holder held in the teeth
intravenous cholecystography	X-ray of gallbladder and bile ducts after intravenous injection of dye
lower gastrointestinal series (lower GI)	X-ray of colon and rectum after barium dye injected via an enema; also called a barium enema (BE)



Figure 8.18 – Color enhanced X-ray of the colon taken during a barium enema.

(CNRI/Science Photo Library/Photo Researchers, Inc.)

Diagnostic Imaging

percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC)	X-ray of liver and bile duct after dye is injected directly into liver
upper gastrointestinal series (upper GI)	X-ray of esophagus, stomach, and duodenum after swallowing barium; also called barium swallow

Endoscopic Procedures

esophagogastro- duodenoscopy (EGD)	using a scope to view inside the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum
endoscopic retrograde cholangiopan- creatography (ERCP)	visual examine inside hepatic duct, common bile duct, and pancreatic duct; scope is inserted through anus and worked backwards through gut

Endoscopic Procedures

colonoscopy	visual examination inside of colon and rectum using a colonoscope
gastroscopy	visual examination inside of stomach using a gastroscope
laparoscopy	visual examination inside of abdominal cavity using a laparoscope
sigmoidoscopy	visual examination inside of sigmoid colon using a sigmoidoscope

Sigmoidoscopy Video



Click [here](#) to view a video on sigmoidoscopy.

Additional Diagnostic Procedures

paracentesis

insertion of needle into abdominal cavity
to withdraw fluid

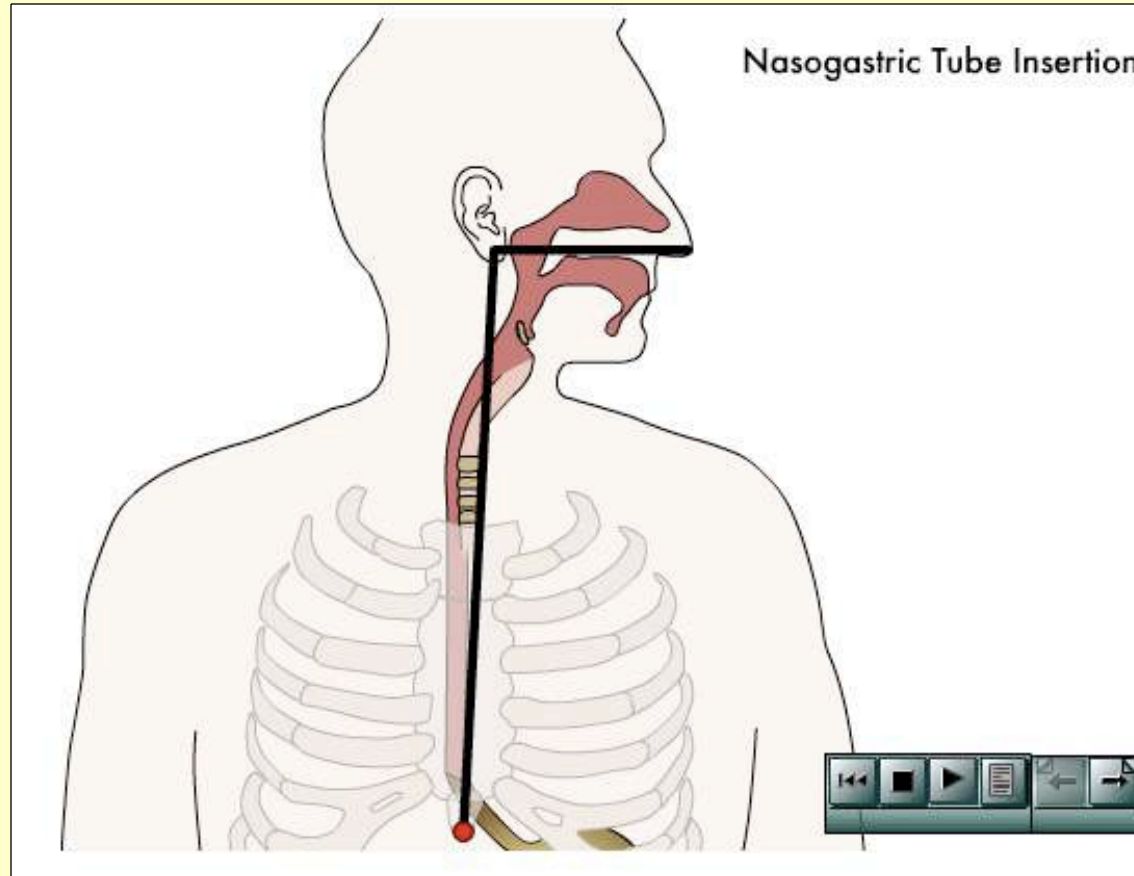
Dental Procedures

extraction	removing teeth
root canal	drilling out of pulp cavity of a tooth; used to save a tooth that is badly infected

Medical Procedures

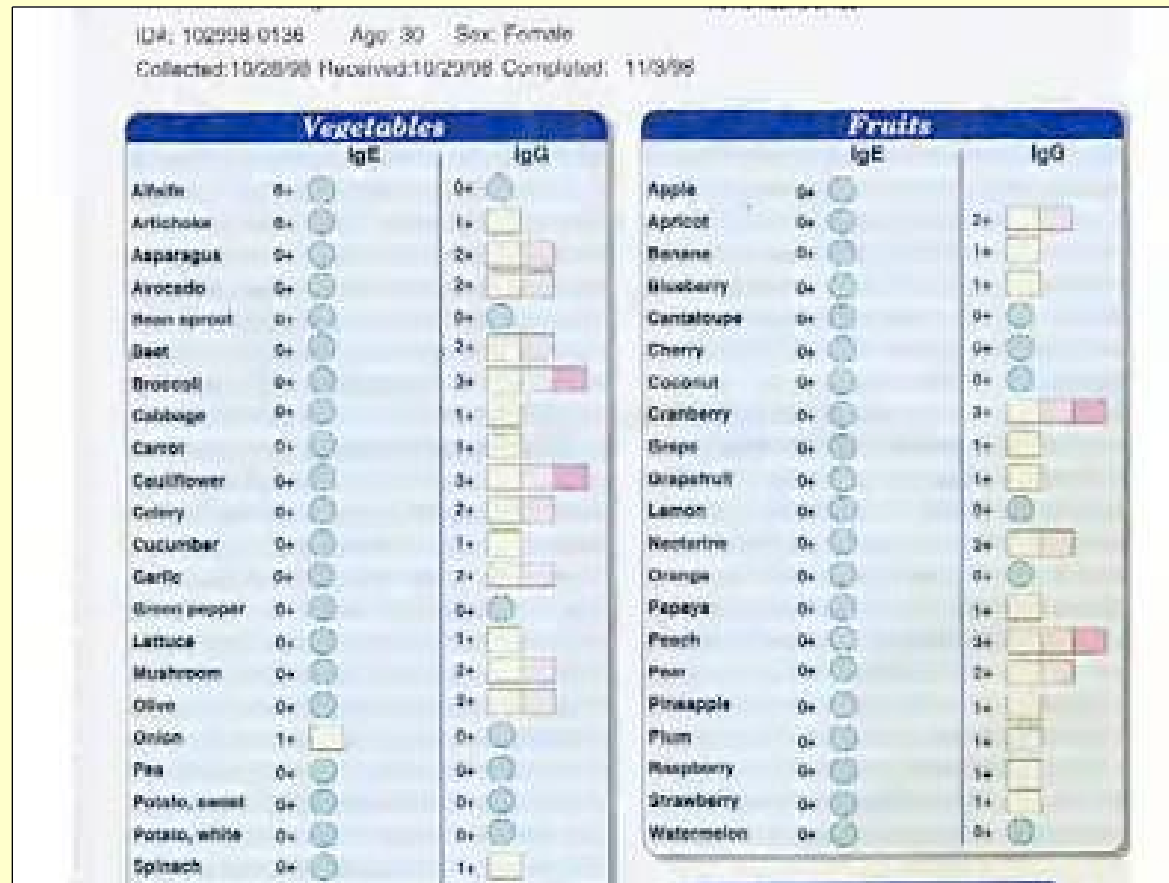
gavage	placing liquid nourishment directly into stomach via a nasogastric tube
lavage	washing out stomach using a nasogastric tube
nasogastric intubation (NG tube)	flexible catheter inserted into nose and down esophagus into the stomach
total parenteral nutrition (TPN)	providing 100% of patient nutrition; used when patient is unable to eat

Nasogastric Intubation Animation



Click [here](#) to view an animation on nasogastric intubation.

Dieticians Video



Click [here](#) to view a video on registered dieticians.

Surgical Procedures

anastomosis	surgical creation of a connection between two organs; like joining together two sections of colon
bariatric surgery	surgical procedures to treat morbid obesity; like stomach stapling
choledocholithotripsy	surgical crushing of a gallstone in the common bile duct

Surgical Procedures

colostomy	surgical creation of opening into some portion of colon through abdominal wall
diverticulectomy	surgical removal of diverticula
exploratory laparotomy	surgical procedure to examine the abdominal organs

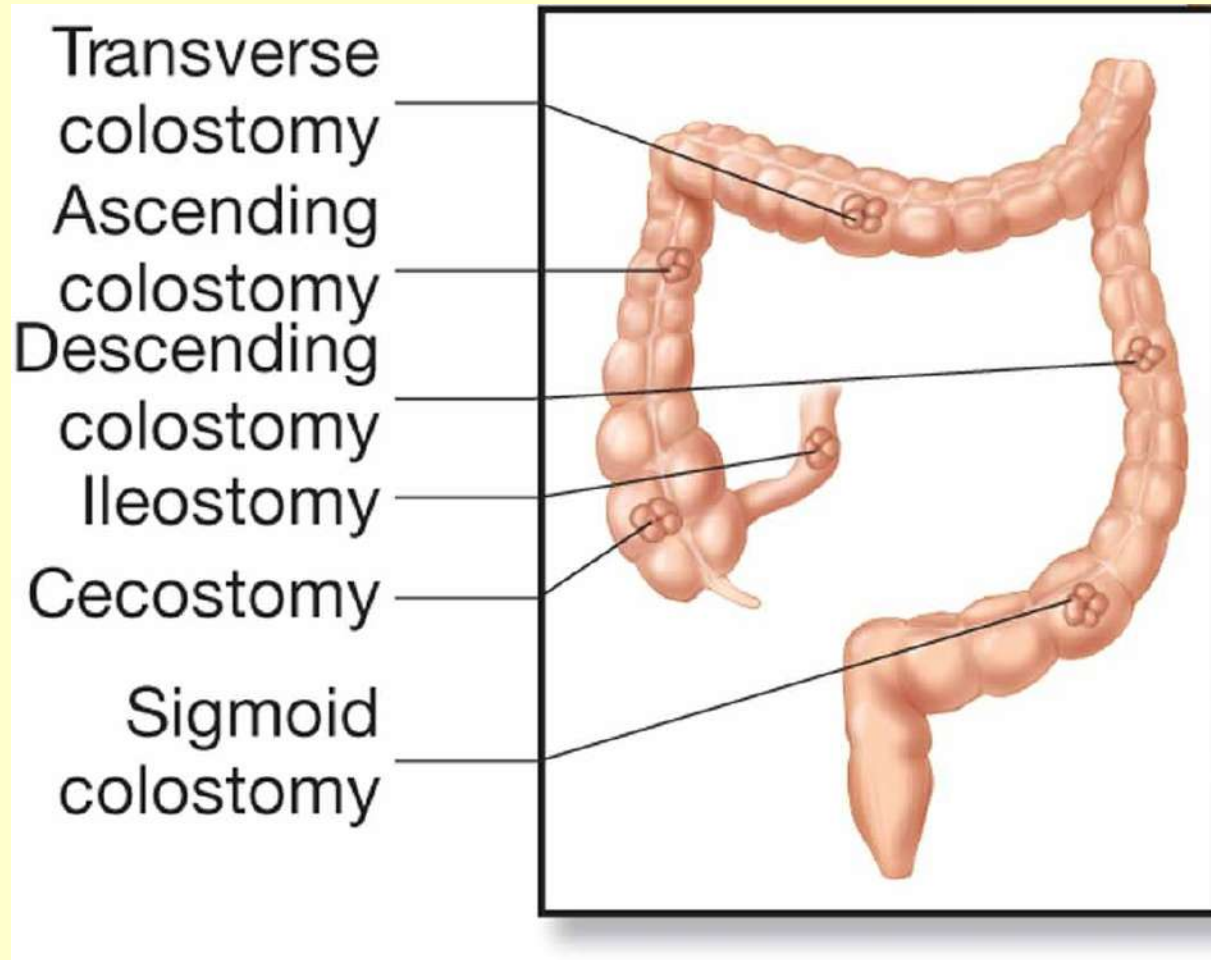


Figure 8.19A – The colon illustrating various –ostomy sites.

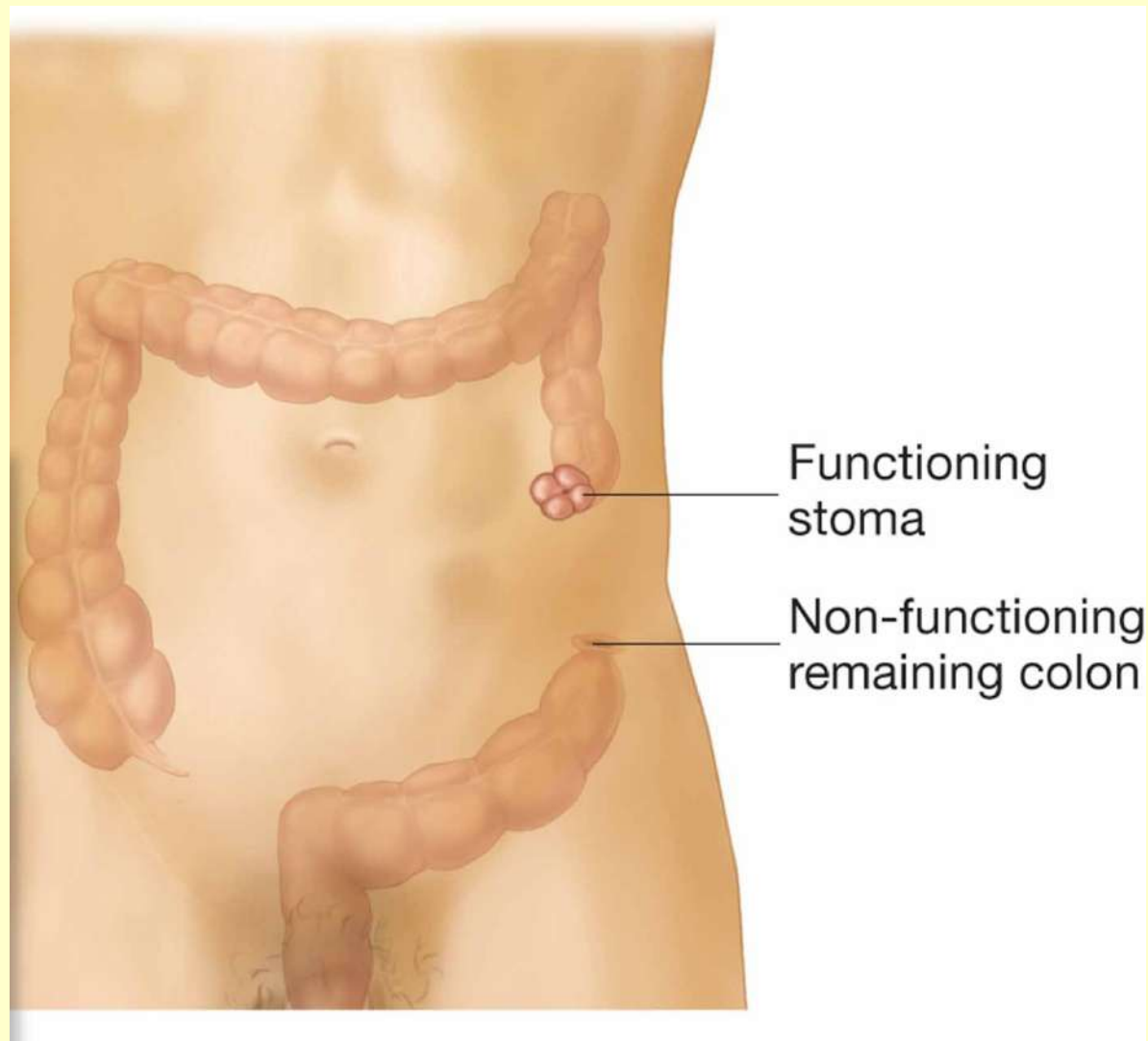


Figure 8.19B – Colostomy in the descending colon.

Surgical Procedures

fistulectomy	removal of a fistula
gastric stapling	procedure to close off large section of stomach with rows of staples; results in much smaller stomach
hemorrhoidectomy	surgical removal of hemorrhoids

Surgical Procedures

hernioplasty	surgical repair of a hernia
laparoscopic cholecystectomy	surgical removal of gallbladder through a laparoscopic incision
liver transplant	implantation of a donor liver

Digestive System Pharmacology

anorexiant	suppresses appetite to treat obesity	Adipost, Obezine
antacid	neutralizes stomach acid	Tums, Maalox, Mylanta
antidiarrheal	used to control diarrhea	Imodium, Lomotil
antiemetic	treats nausea and vomiting	Compazine, Phenergan

Digestive System Pharmacology

emetic	induces vomiting	Ipecac syrup
H ₂ -receptor antagonist	blocks the production of stomach acid	Zantac, Pepcid, Tagament
laxative	stimulates a bowel movement	Senokot, Metamucil
proton pump inhibitor	blocks stomach's ability to secrete acid	Nexium, Prilosec

Digestive System Abbreviations

ac	before meals
ALT	alanine transaminase
AST	aspartate transaminase
Ba	barium
BE	barium enema
BM	bowel movement
BS	bowel sounds

Digestive System Abbreviations

CBD	common bile duct
EGD	esophagogastroduodenoscopy
ERCP	endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
FOBT	fecal occult blood test
GB	gallbladder
GERD	gastroesophageal reflux disease
GI	gastrointestinal

Digestive System Abbreviations

HAV	hepatitis A virus
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCl	hydrochloric acid
HCV	hepatitis C virus
HDV	hepatitis D virus
HEV	hepatitis E virus
HSV-1	herpes simplex virus type 1

Digestive System Abbreviations

IBD	inflammatory bowel disease
IBS	irritable bowel syndrome
IVC	intravenous cholangiography
NG	nasogastric
NPO	nothing by mouth
n&v	nausea and vomiting
O&P	ova and parasites

Digestive System Abbreviations

pc	after meals
PO	by mouth
pp	postprandial
PTC	percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography
PUD	peptic ulcer disease
TPN	total parenteral nutrition
UGI	upper gastrointestinal series