

The Digestive System
Pathology of the Digestive System

Tissues of the Oral Cavity

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aphthous Ulcer (canker sore) 	Reoccurant blisterlike sores that break and form lesions on the soft tissues lining the mouth; small, circular, and white
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Herpes Labialis (cold sores/fever blisters) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cleft Lip (harelip) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cleft Palate 	Congenital fissure(groove or crack-like fold) of the palate that involves the upper lip, hard palate, and/or soft palate

Dental Disease

Bruxism	
Dental Calculus	
Dental Caries aka:	
Dental Plaque	
Periodontal Disease (periodontitis)	Inflammation of the tissues that surround and support the teeth; classified by the degree of tissue involvement
Gingivitis	
Halitosis (bad breath)	
Temporomandibular disorders (TMD)/ myofascial pain dysfunction (MPD)	Group of symptoms including pain, headache, or difficulty chewing that are related to the functioning of the temporomadibular joint (jaw joint)

Esophagus

Dysphagia	
Esophageal reflux/ gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)	
Esophageal varices	Enlarged and swollen veins at the lower end of the esophagus; can cause severe bleeding if these veins rupture
Hiatal Hernia	
Pyrosis (heartburn)	Caused by the return of stomach acid into the esophagus

Stomach

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gastritis: 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gastroenteritis: 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gastrorrhagia: 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gastrorrhea: 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gastrorrhexis: 	

The Digestive System

Peptic Ulcers – painful lesions of the mucous membranes of the digestive system

Gastric ulcers	
Duodenal ulcers	Occur in the upper part of the small intestine; most common peptic ulcer
Perforating ulcer	

Eating Disorders

Anorexia: Anorexia Nervosa:	Lack or loss of appetite for food
Bulimia: Bulimia Nervosa	
Dehydration:	When fluid loss is more than fluid intake which disrupts the body's normal electrolyte balance
Malnutrition:	A lack of proper food or nutrients in the body, either due to a food shortage or the improper absorption of nutrition
Obesity:	
Pica:	

Digestion and Vomiting

Achlorhydria	The absence of hydrochloric acid from gastric secretions
Aerophagia	
Emesis Aka:	
Hematemesis	
Hyperemesis	
Eructation belching	Act of raising gas orally from the stomach
Nausea	The sensation that leads to the urge to vomit
Dyspepsia Aka:	
Regurgitation	The return of swallowed food into the mouth

Intestinal Disorders

Colorectal cancer:	
Diverticulitis:	Inflammation of one or more diverticulum (small pouch or sac found in the lining or wall of a tubular organ like the intestines)
Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)	
Colitis	
Crohn's disease	Chronic autoimmune disorder involving any part of the gastrointestinal tract resulting in the scarring or thickening of the walls of the ileum and colon

The Digestive System

Enteritis	
Ileitis –	Inflammation of Ileum
Spastic Colon	

Intestinal Obstructions

Ileus	Temporary stoppage of intestinal peristalsis that may be accompanied by severe pain, abdominal distention, vomiting, lack of bowel movements, and dehydration
Intestinal adhesions	
Intestinal obstructions	
Strangulating obstruction	
Volvulus	
Intussusception	Is the telescoping of one part of the intestine into the opening of an immediately adjacent part
Inguinal hernia	

Infectious Disease of the Intestines: may be transmitted through contaminated food and water or through poor sanitation practices

Table 8.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES

Disease	Causative Agent	Symptoms
Amebic dysentery (ah-MEE-bik DIS-en-ter-ee)	Entamoeba histolytica amoeba	Frequent, watery stools often with blood and mucus accompanied by pain, fever, and dehydration
Botulism (BOT-you-lizm)	Clostridium botulinum	Food poisoning that is characterized by paralysis and is often fatal
Cholera (KOL-er-ah)	Vibrio cholerae	Severe diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration that can be fatal if not treated
E. coli	Escherichia coli	Watery diarrhea that becomes bloody but is not usually accompanied by fever.
Salmonella (sal-moh-NEL-ah), nontyphoidal	Salmonella	Severe diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting accompanied by a high fever
Typhoid fever (also known as enteric fever)	Salmonella typhi	Headache, delirium, cough, watery diarrhea, rash, and a high fever

Anorectal Disorders

Bowel Incontinence	
Constipation	
Diarrhea	
Hemorrhoids	
Melena	Passage of black stools containing digested blood

Liver

Cirrhosis	
Hepatomegaly	Enlargement of the liver
Hepatorrhesis	Rupture of the liver
Jaundice Icterus	

Hepatitis:

Table 8.2

HEPATITIS FROM A TO E

- A Hepatitis virus A (HVA)**, also known as **infectious hepatitis**, is transmitted by contaminated food and water.
- B Hepatitis virus B (HVB)**, also known as **serum hepatitis**, is bloodborne and can be prevented through vaccination. (Bloodborne means transmitted through direct contact with blood or body fluids contaminated with the virus.) Blood transfusions, sexual contact, and IV drug abuse are possible sources of contact with contaminated blood.

- C Hepatitis virus C (HVC)**, is bloodborne, and there is no vaccine to prevent this disease. HVC is described as a silent epidemic because it can be present in the body for years and destroy the liver before any symptoms appear. This outcome is most likely to occur among individuals who received blood transfusions before 1992, when testing began to detect this virus.
- D Hepatitis virus D (HVD)** is bloodborne, and there is no vaccine to prevent this disease.
- E Hepatitis virus E (HVE)** is transmitted through contaminated food and water.

Gallbladder

Cholecystalgia	Pain in the gallbladder
Cholecystitis	
Gallstone (biliary calculus)	
Cholelithiasis	

Diagnostic Procedures of the Digestive System:

- **Abdominal CT (CT Scan)** - radiographic procedure that produces a detailed cross section of the tissue structure within the abdomen
- **Abdominal Ultrasound** - noninvasive test used to visualize internal organs by using very high frequency sound waves
- **Anoscopy** (anoscope) -
- **Upper GI Series (barium swallow)/Lower GI Series (barium enema)** - radiographic studies to examine the digestive system
 - **Enema:** solution placed into the rectum and colon to empty the lower intestine through bowel activity
- **Hemoccult** (fecal occult blood test/ FOBT) -
- **Stool Samples** - specimens of feces that are examined for content and characteristics

Endoscopic Procedures

-scopy =

- **Endoscopy** –
- **Colonoscopy** -
- **GI Endoscopy** - endoscopic examination of the interior of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum
- **Proctoscopy** –
- **Sigmoidoscopy** -

Treatment Procedures of the Digestive System

Medications

- **Acid Blockers:** taken before eating; blocks effects of histamine that signals the stomach to produce acid
- **Antiemetic:**
- **Emetic:**
- **Laxatives:** medications or foods given to stimulate bowel movements
- **Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) -** treatment in which a solution of electrolytes is administered orally to counteract dehydration

Oral Cavity and Esophagus

- **Esophagoplasty:** surgical repair of the esophagus
- **Extraction:**
- **Gingivectomy:**
- **Maxillofacial Surgery:** specialized surgery of the face and jaws to correct deformities, treat diseases and repair injuries
- **Palatoplasty:**

Stomach

- **Gastrectomy:**
- **Gastrotomy:**
- **Nasogastric Intubation:** placement of a tube through the nose and into the stomach

Intestines

- **Anoplasty:**
- **Colectomy:** surgical removal of all or part of the colon
- **Colotomy:**
- **Diverticulectomy:**
- **Gastroduodenostomy:** removal of the pylorus of the stomach and the establishment of an anastomosis between the upper portion of the stomach and the duodenum
 - **Anastomosis** - _____
- **Hemorrhoidectomy:**
- **Ileectomy:**
- **Ostomies:** surgical procedure to create an artificial opening between an organ and the body surface
 - Opening is referred to a **stoma**
 - **Gastrostomy** -
 - **Ileostomy** - surgical creation of an opening between the ileum, at the end of the small intestine, and the abdominal wall
 - **Colostomy** -

The Rectum and Anus

- **Proctectomy:** surgical removal of the rectum
- **Proctopexy:**
- **Proctoplasty:**

Liver

- **Hepatectomy:**
- **Hepatotomy:**
- **Hepatorrhaphy:**
- **Liver Transplant:** option for a patient whose liver has failed for a reason other than liver cancer

The Digestive System

Gallbladder

- **Choledocholithotomy:**
- **Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy:** (aka _____) surgical removal of the gallbladder using a laparoscope and other instruments while working through very small openings in the abdominal wall.

Career Opportunities: You must be able to recognize these on a test

Dental hygienist

Dental Assistant

Dental Laboratory Tech

Registered Dietician (RD)

Dietetic Technician, Registered (DTR)

Dietetic Assistant

Sanitarian

Dentist

Gastroenterologist

Internist

Orthodontist

Periodontist

Proctologist