

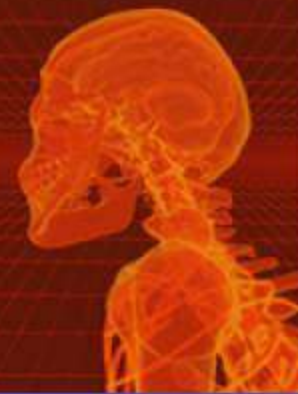
# MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

**FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS**

ANN EHRLICH

CAROL L. SCHROEDER

*Sixth Edition*



## Chapter 8

# The Digestive System

## Part 1



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# Overview of Structures, Combining Forms, and Functions

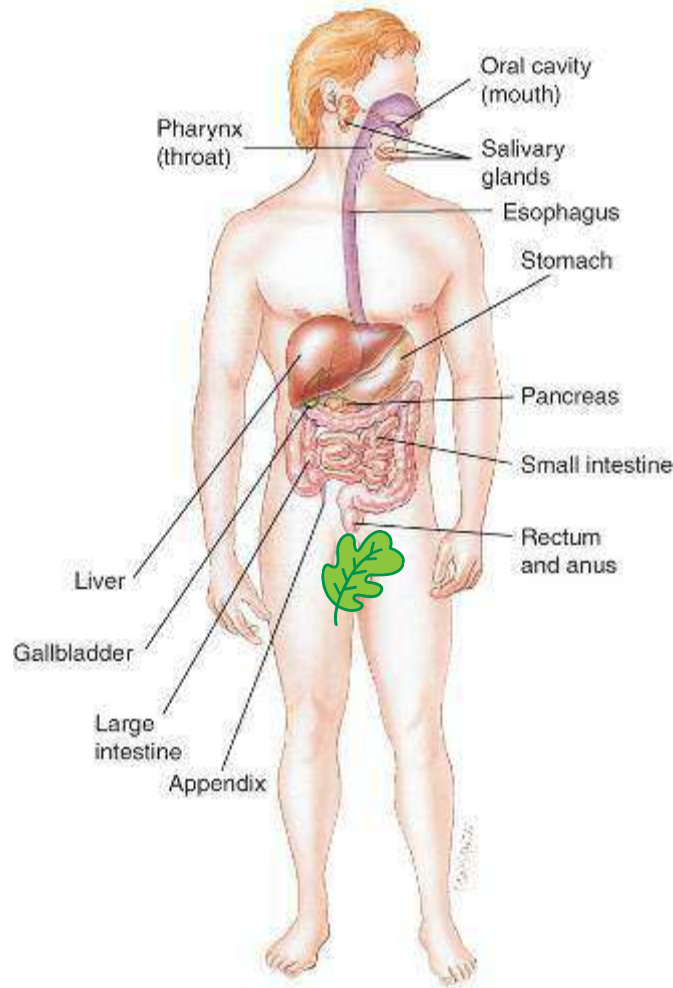


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# Major Structures and Accessory Organs of the Digestive System

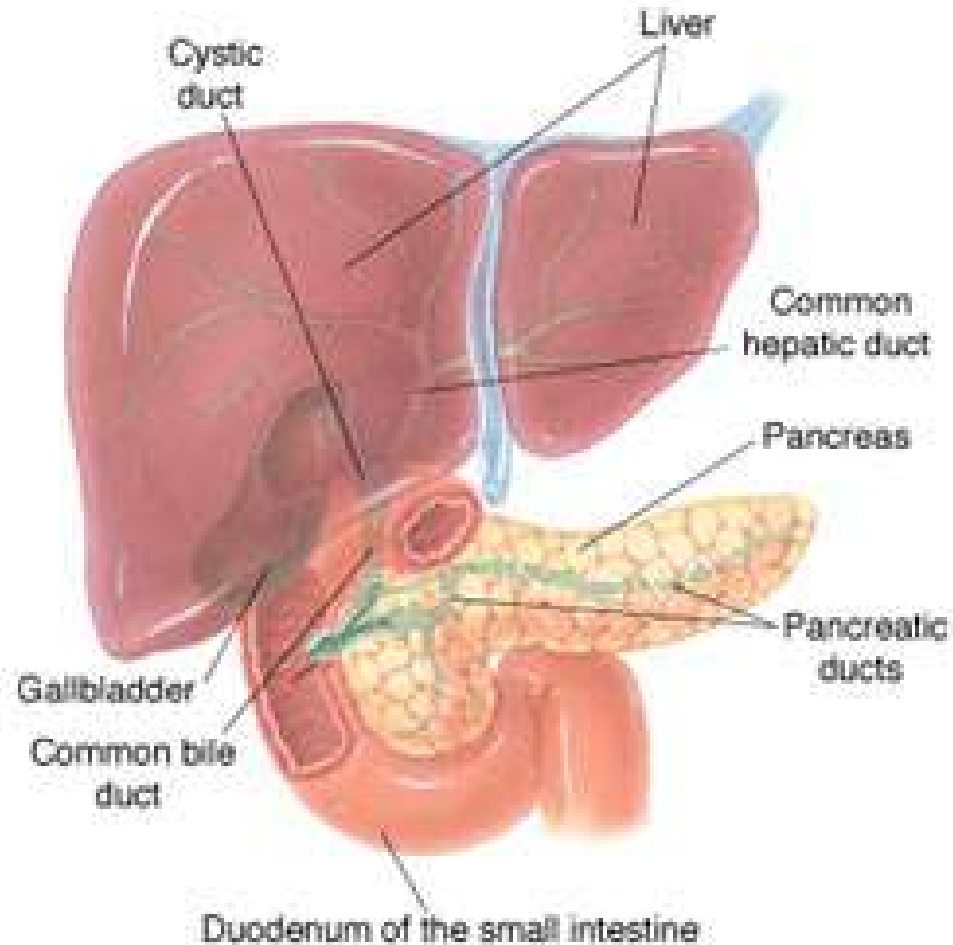


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# Accessory Digestive Organs



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# Mouth

- Primary Function
  - Begins preparation of food for digestion.
- Related Combining Forms
  - or/o
  - stomat/o



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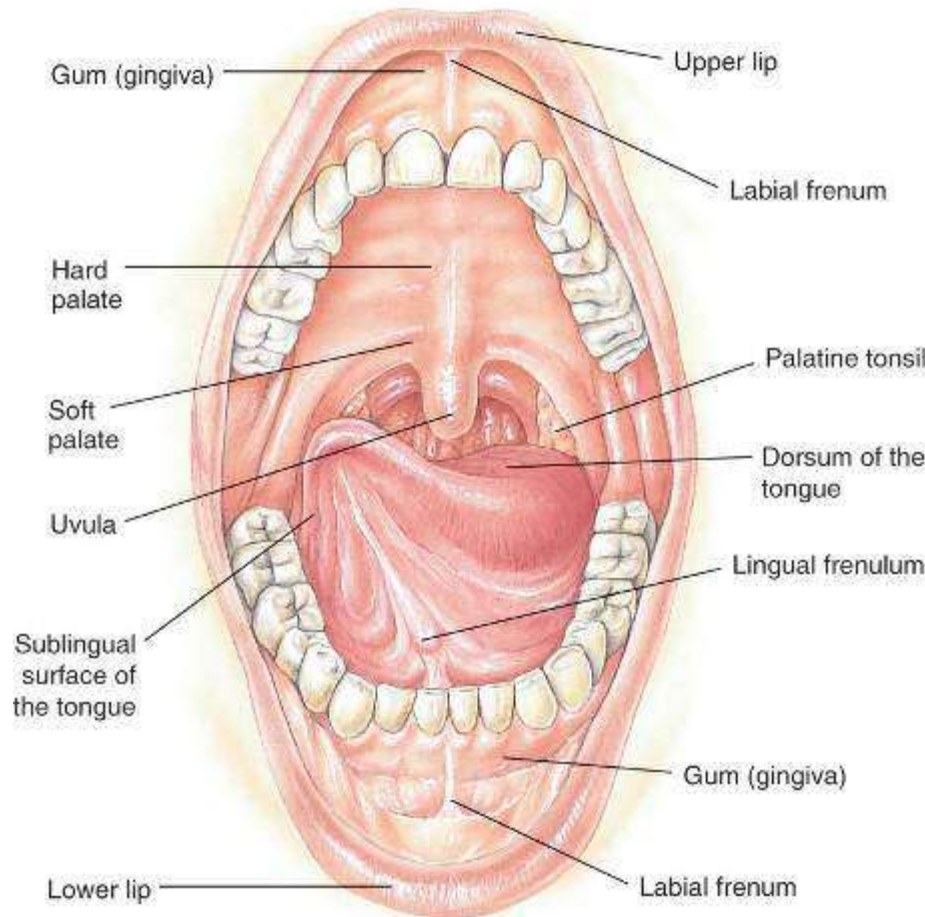
# Structures of the Tongue and Oral Cavity

## Teeth

- Deciduous dentition
- Permanent dentition
- Crown
- Enamel
- Root
- Pulp
- Odonti
- Gingiva

## The Tongue

- Papillae



## Lips

- Labia
- Cheil/o

## Palate

- Hard palate
- Soft palate
- Rugae
- Uvula

## Salivary glands

- Parotid
- Sublingual
- Submandibular

# Pharynx

- Primary Function
  - Transports food from the mouth to the esophagus.
  - Epiglottis – closes the entrance to the trachea to prevent food from entering the lungs, allowing food to move safely from the pharynx to the esophagus.
- Related Combining Form
  - pharyng/o

# Esophagus

- Primary Function

- Transports food from the pharynx to the stomach.
- Lower esophageal sphincter – ringlike muscle that controls the flow between the esophagus and stomach.

- Related Combining Form

- esophag/o

# Stomach

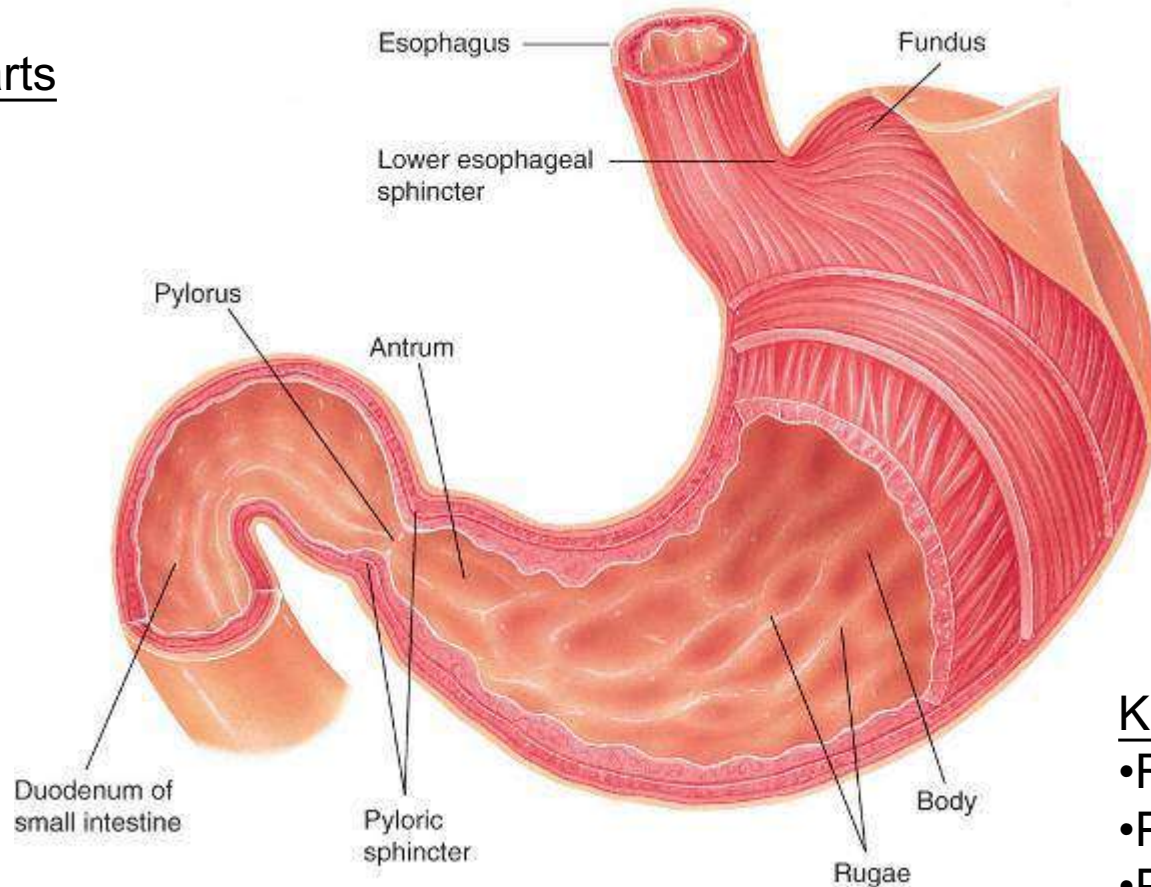
- Primary Functions
  - Breaks down food and mixes it with digestive juices.
- Related Combining Form
  - gastr/o



# Structures of the Stomach

## Three Parts

- Fundus
- Body
- Antrum



## Key Structures

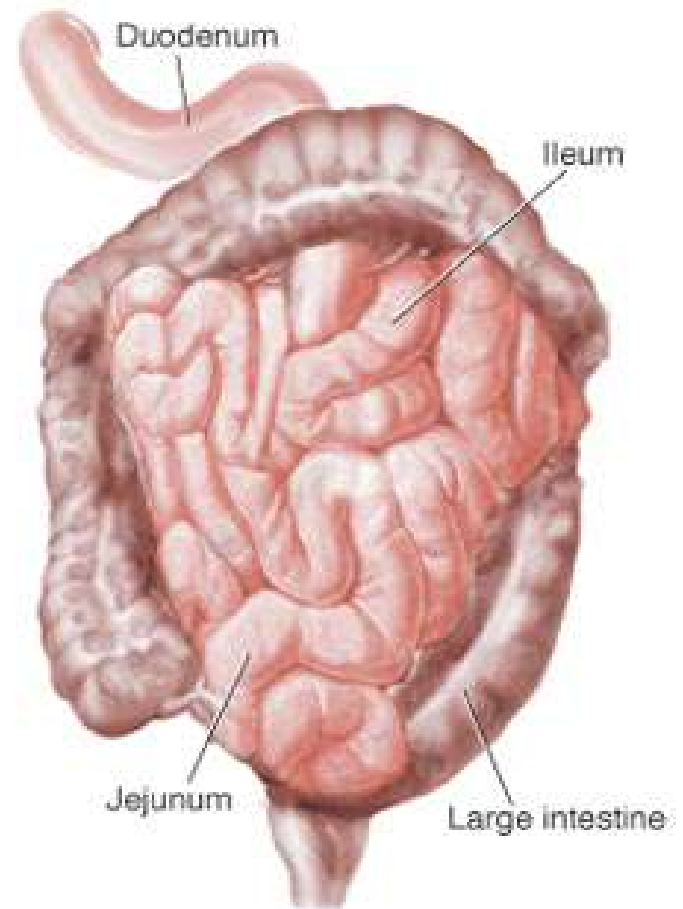
- Rugae
- Pylorus
- Pyloric sphincter

# Small Intestines

- Primary Functions
  - Completes digestion and absorption of most nutrients.
  - Coiled organ up to 20 feet in length.
  - Known as the small intestine because of its smaller diameter compared with the large intestine.
- Related Combining Form
  - enter/o

## Parts of the Small Intestine

- **Duodenum** – 1<sup>st</sup> part
- **Jejunum** – middle part
- **Ileum** – last part, connects to large Intestine
- **Ileocecal sphincter** – controls flow from small intestine and large intestine



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# Liver

- Primary Function

- Secretes bile and enzymes to aid in the digestion of fats.
- Removes excess glucose from blood and stores it as glycogen.
- Destroys old red blood cells, removes poisons from blood.
- Bilirubin is released by the liver.
- Secretes bile
- Common hepatic duct
- Cystic duct

- Related Combining Form

- hepat/o



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# Gallbladder

- Primary Functions
  - Stores bile and releases it to the small intestine as needed.
  - Common bile duct
  - Cystic bile duct
- Related Combining Form
  - **cholecyst/o**



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# Pancreas

- Primary Functions
  - Secretes digestive juices and enzymes into small intestine as needed.
  - Pancreatic juices leave via pancreatic ducts to the duodenum.
- Related Combining Form
  - pancreat/o

# Large Intestines

- Primary Functions
  - Absorbs excess water.
  - Prepares solid waste for elimination.
- Related Combining Forms
  - col/o, colon/o



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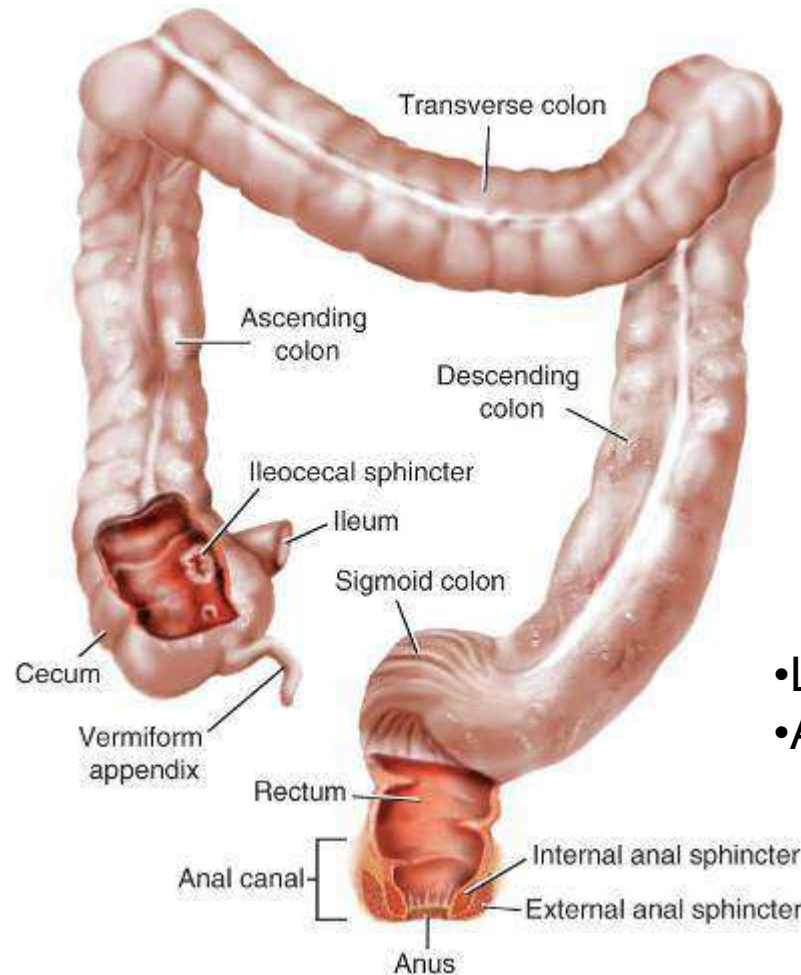
# Structures of the Large Intestine

## The Cecum

- Appendix

## The Colon

- Ascending colon
- Transverse colon
- Descending colon
- Sigmoid colon



## The Rectum

- Last division of large intestine, ends at anus.

## The Anus

- Lower opening
- Anal sphincter muscles

# Rectum and Anus

- Primary Function
  - Controls the excretion of solid waste.
- Related Combining Forms
  - an/o
  - proct/o
  - rect/o

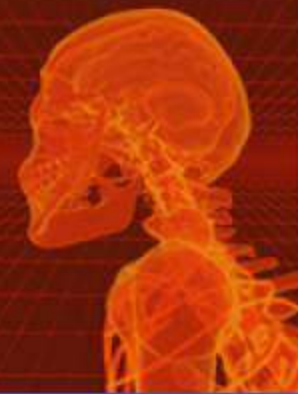
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## Chapter 8

### The Digestive System

### Part 2

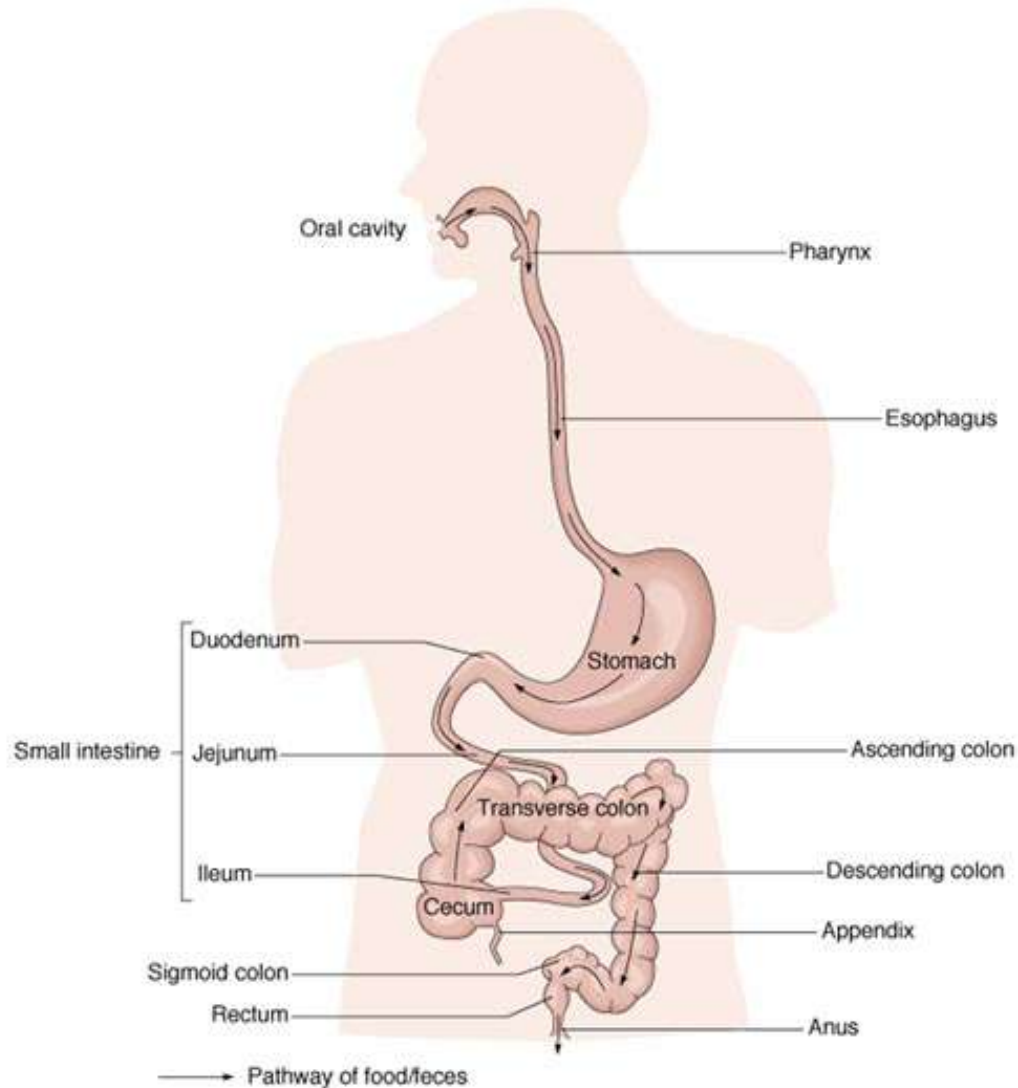


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# Digestion



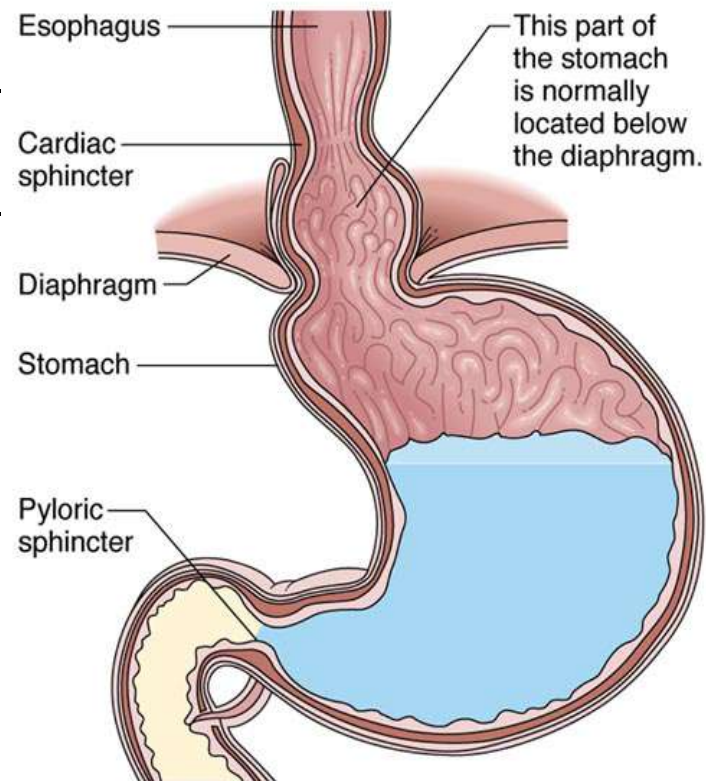
# Dental Diseases

- Dental caries: cavities
- Dental plaque: plaque
- Periodontitis: Inflammation of tissues that support teeth
- Gingivitis: Inflammation of gums
- Halitosis: Bad breath
- Temporomandibular disorders (TMD):  
Disfunction of joint



# Esophagus Disorders

- Dysphagia: Difficulty swallowing
- Esophageal reflux: Stomach contents come up esophagus
- Pyrosis: heartburn
- Hiatal hernia: Can cause pyrosis and reflux



# Stomach Disorders

- Gastritis: Inflammation of stomach
- Gastroenteritis: Inflammation of stomach and intestines
- Gastro-
  - rrhea: Excessive flow of gastric secretions
  - rrhexis: Rupture of the stomach

# Peptic Ulcers

➤ Often caused by the bacteria *Helicobacter pylori*

- Gastric ulcers: \_\_\_\_\_  
Found in stomach
- Duodenal ulcers: \_\_\_\_\_  
Found in duodenum (sm intest)
- Perforating ulcers: \_\_\_\_\_  
Erosion through organ



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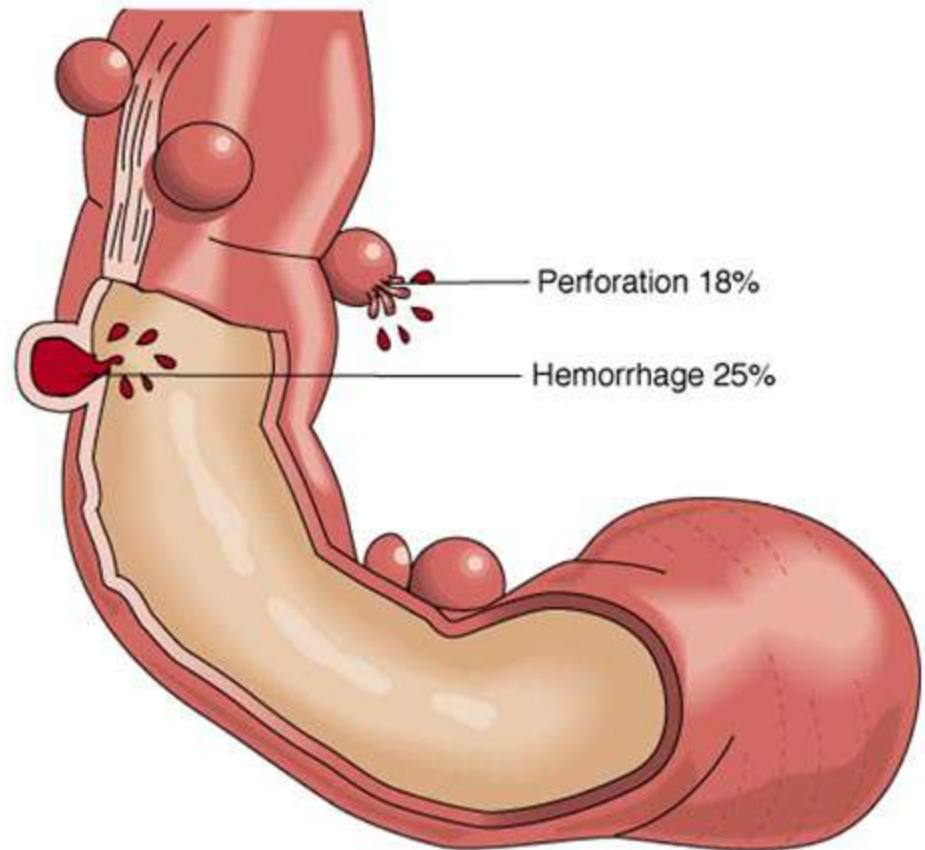
# Digestion Disorders

- Eructation: belching
- Dyspepsia: indigestion
- Emesis: vomit
- Hematemesis: Vomit blood
- Nausea: Urge to vomit
- Regurgitation: Return of swallowed food to mouth



# Intestinal Disorders

- Colorectal cancer
- Diverticulitis
  - Diverticulum



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# Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

- Colitis: Inflammation of the colon
- Enteritis: Inflammation of intestines
- Ileitis: Inflammation of ileum
- Spastic colon (IBS): Impaired mobility
- Crohn's disease  
Chronic autoimmune disorder resulting in scarring and thickening of intestinal walls

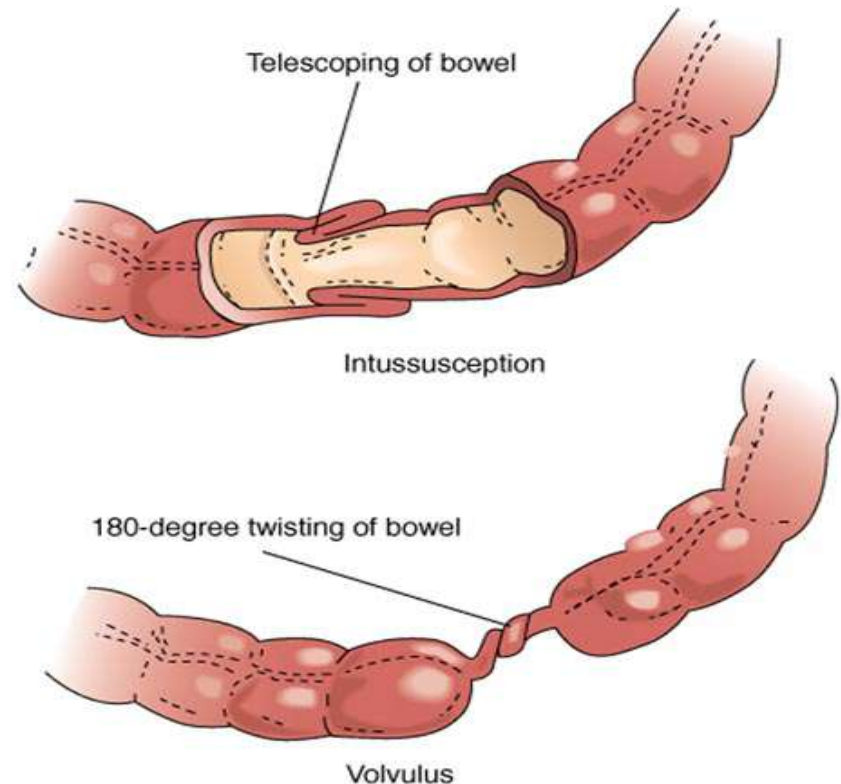


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# Intestinal Obstructions

- Ileus: Peristalsis stops temporarily
- Strangulating obstruction: Blood flow cut off
- Volvulus: twisting of the sm  
Intestines causing an obs
- Intussusception
- Inguinal hernia: Bowel in groin area



# Infectious diseases of the Intestine

- Amebic dysentery: **Amoeba** – bloody, watery stools with pain, fever, dehydration
- Botulism: **Bacteria** – food poisoning characterized by paralysis; often fatal
- Cholera: **Bacteria** – severe diarrhea, vomiting and dehydration; can be fatal
- E. coli: **Bacteria** – watery diarrhea that becomes bloody; usually no fever
- Salmonella: **Bacteria** – severe diarrhea, nausea, vomiting with high fever
- Typhoid fever: **Bacteria** – headache, delirium, cough, watery diarrhea, rash, high fever



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# Liver Disorders

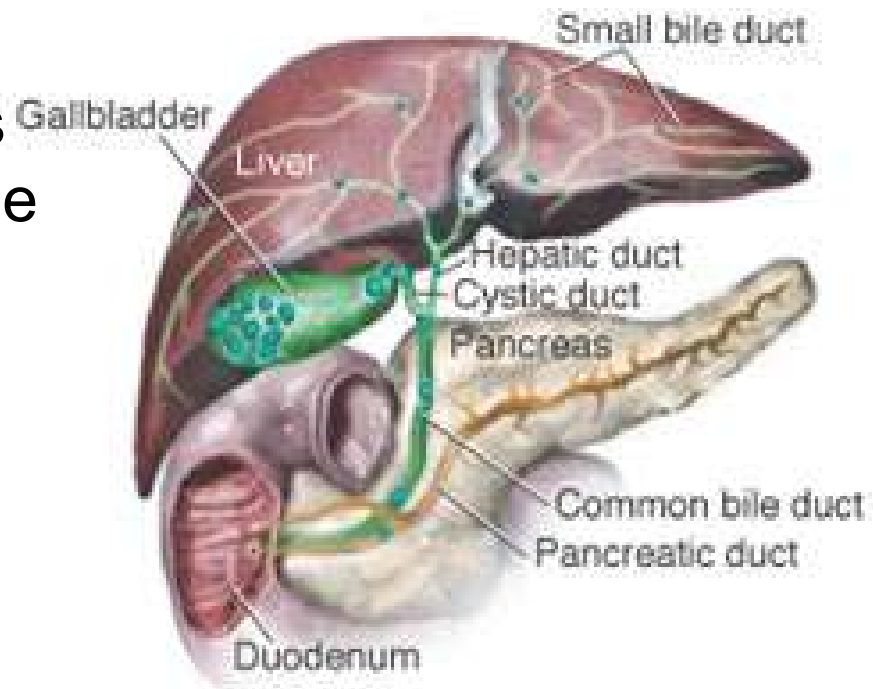
- **Cirrhosis:** Destruction of the structure & function of the liver
- **Hepatomegaly:** Enlarged liver
- **Hepatorrhesis:** Rupture of the liver
- **Jaundice:** Yellow skin
- **Hepatitis**
  - Hep A: Contaminated food – vaccine available
  - Hep B: Spread through blood/body fluids - vaccine
  - Hep C: Spread through blood/body fluids – no vaccine



# Gallbladder Disorders

- Biliary calculus: Gall stone
- Cholecystitis: Inflammation of the gallbladder
- Cholelithiasis:

Presence of gallstones in the gallbladder or bile ducts



# Diagnostic Procedures

- Hemoccult: Test for blood in stool
- Abdominal CT / CT Scan: Computed tomography – cross section of tissues
- Anoscopy: View anal canal and lower rectum
- Barium swallow: Upper GI series – barium used to make structures visible
- Barium enema: Lower GI series



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# Barium Enema

Radiographic study to examine the digestive system. Barium is used as a contrast medium to make these structures visible



Barium Enema



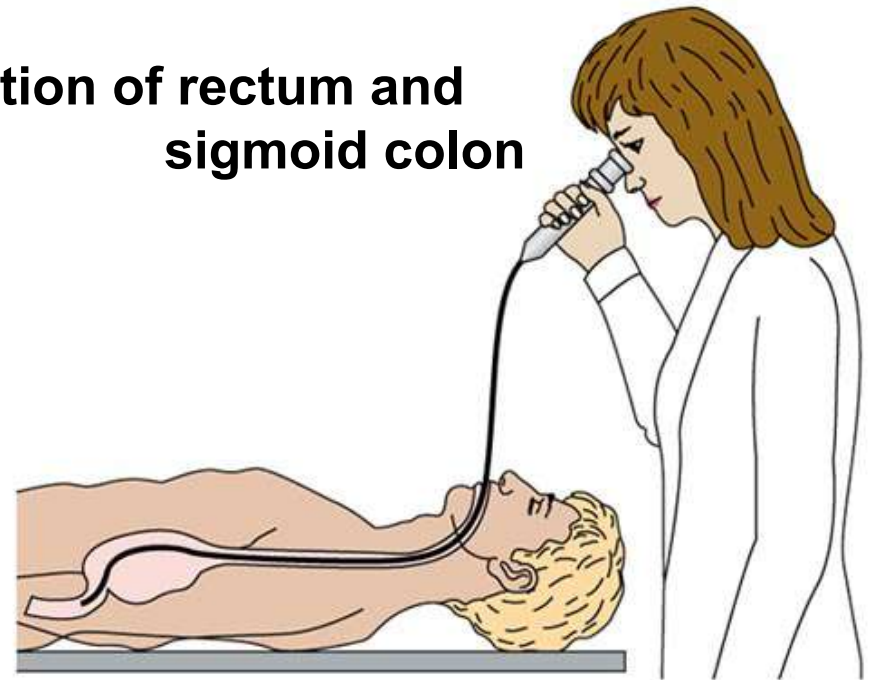
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# Endoscopy

- **Colonoscopy:** Visual examination of colon
- **Gastrointestinal endoscopy:** Examination of esophagus, stomach and duodenum
- **Proctoscopy:** Examination of rectum and anus
- **Sigmoidoscopy:** Examination of rectum and sigmoid colon



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# Ostomies

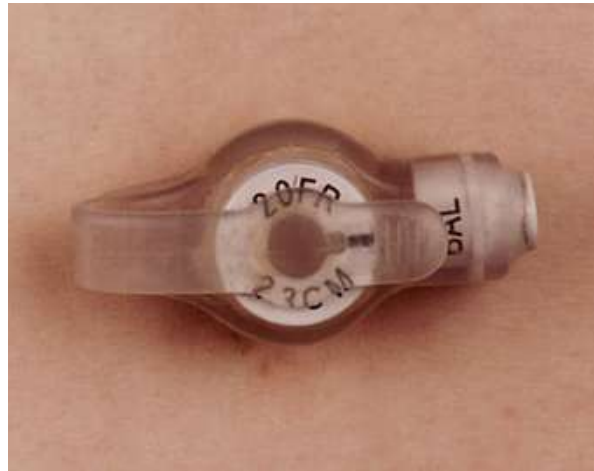
- An artificial opening between an organ and the outside of the body.
  - Allows for waste removal

- Colonostomy
- Gastrostomy
- Ileostomy



# Enteral Feeding

- Gastrotomy
- Nasogastric tube (NGt)



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