

Digestive System: Part 1

Overview of Structures, Combining Forms, and Functions



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Major Structures and Accessory Organs of the Digestive System

Accessory Digestive Organs

Mouth

- Primary Function

— _____

- Related Combining Forms

— _____

— _____



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Structures of the Tongue and Oral Cavity

Teeth

- Deciduous

- Permanent

- Crown

-

- Root

-

-

-

The Tongue

-

Lips

-
-

Palate

-
-
- Rugae
-

Salivary glands

-
-
-

Pharynx

- Primary Function

- _____
_____.
- Epiglottis- _____
_____,
allowing food to move safely from the pharynx to the esophagus.

- Related Combining Form

– _____

Esophagus

- Primary Function

- _____
- _____
- Lower esophageal sphincter – _____
- _____

- Related Combining Form

- _____



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Stomach

- Primary Functions

—

- Related Combining Form

—



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Structures of the Stomach

Three Parts

- _____
- _____
- _____

Key Structures

- _____
- _____
- _____



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Small Intestines

- Primary Functions

- _____
- _____
- Coiled organ up to _____.
- Known as the small intestine because of its _____

- Related Combining Form

- _____

Parts of the Small Intestine

- Duodenum – _____
 - Jejunum – _____
 - Ileum – _____
 - Ileocecal sphincter – _____
- _____



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Liver

- Primary Function

- Secretes _____
_____.
- Removes excess _____ from blood and stores it as
_____.
- _____ old red blood cells, _____

- _____ is released by the liver.
- _____
- Common hepatic duct
- Cystic duct

- Related Combining Form

– _____



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Gallbladder

- Primary Functions

- Stores _____
- _____ bile duct
- _____ bile duct

- Related Combining Form

– _____



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Pancreas

- Primary Functions

- Secretes _____ and _____ into the small intestine as needed.
- Pancreatic juices leave via _____.

- Related Combining Form

— _____



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Large Intestines

- Primary Functions

- _____
- Prepares _____

- Related Combining Forms

- _____



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Structures of the Large Intestine

The Cecum

- _____

The Colon

- _____ colon
- _____ colon
- _____
colon
- _____ colon

The Rectum

- Last division of _____,
ends at anus.

The Anus

- _____
- Anal _____
muscles

Rectum and Anus

- Primary Function

— _____

- Related Combining Forms

— _____

— _____

— _____



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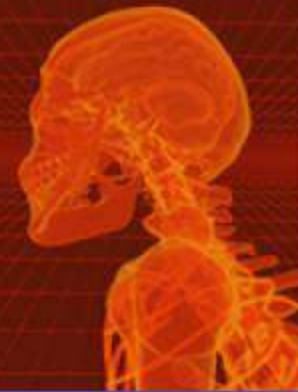
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FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS

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Sixth Edition



Chapter 8

The Digestive System

Part 2

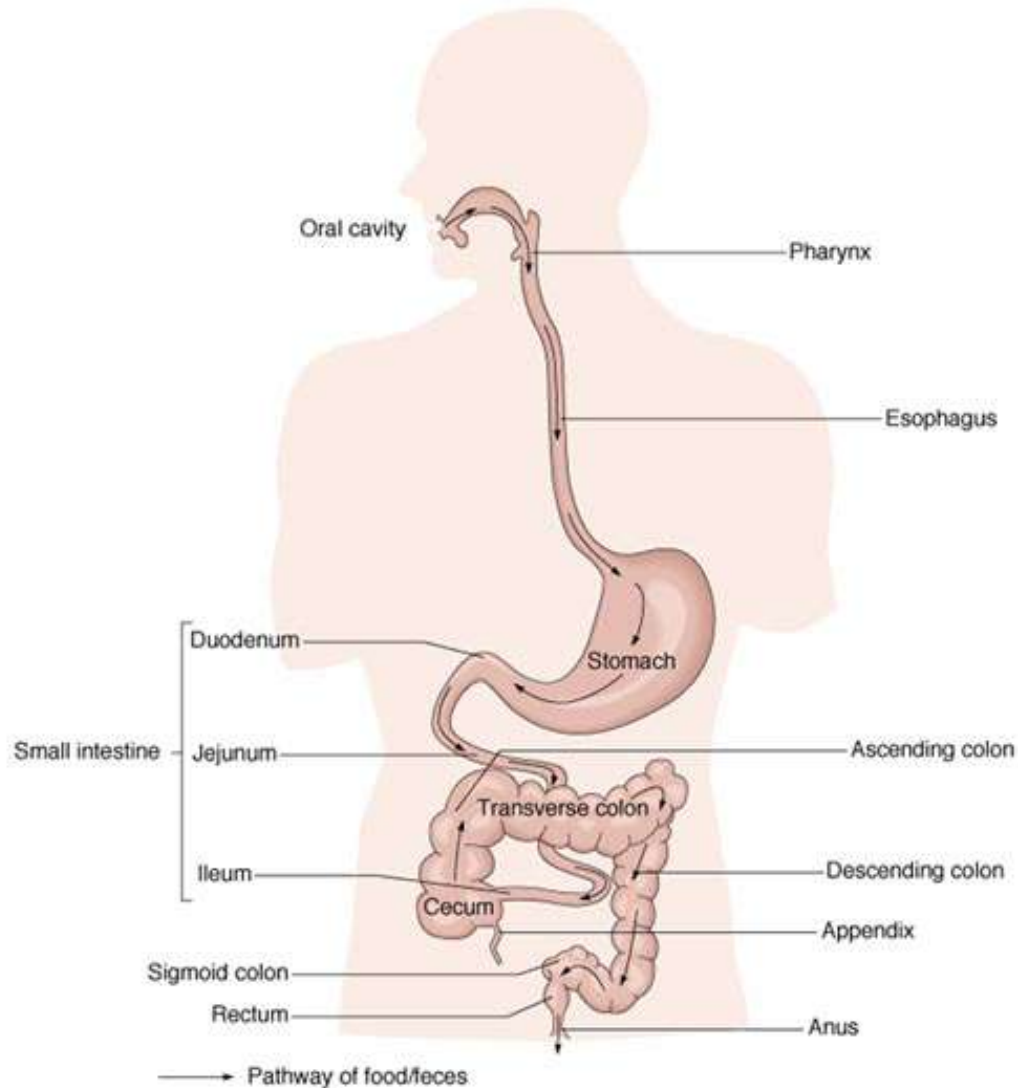


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Digestion



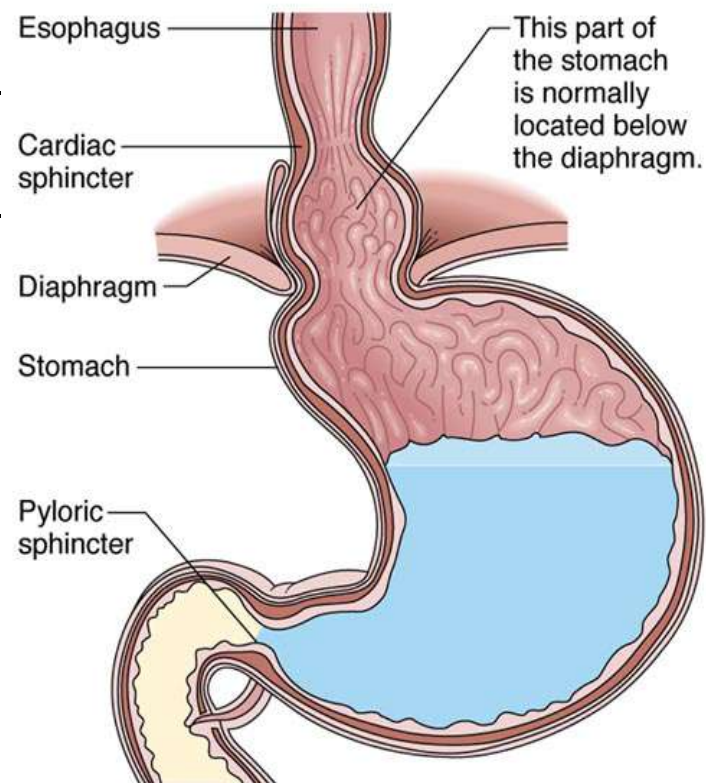
Dental Diseases

- Dental caries: _____
- Dental plaque: _____
- Periodontitis: _____
- Gingivitis: _____
- Halitosis: _____
- Temporomandibular disorders (TMD):
 Disfunction of joint



Esophagus Disorders

- Dysphagia: _____
- Esophageal reflux: Stomach contents come up esophagus
- Pyrosis: _____
- Hiatal hernia: _____



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Stomach Disorders

- Gastritis: _____
- Gastroenteritis: _____ Inflammation of stomach and intestines
- Gastro-
 - rrhea: _____
 - rrhexis: _____



Peptic Ulcers

➤ Often caused by the bacteria *Helicobacter pylori*

- Gastric ulcers: _____
- Duodenal ulcers: _____
Found in duodenum (sm intest)
- Perforating ulcers: _____



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Digestion Disorders

- Eructation: _____
- Dyspepsia: _____
- Emesis: _____
- Hematemesis: _____
- Nausea: _____
- Regurgitation: _____



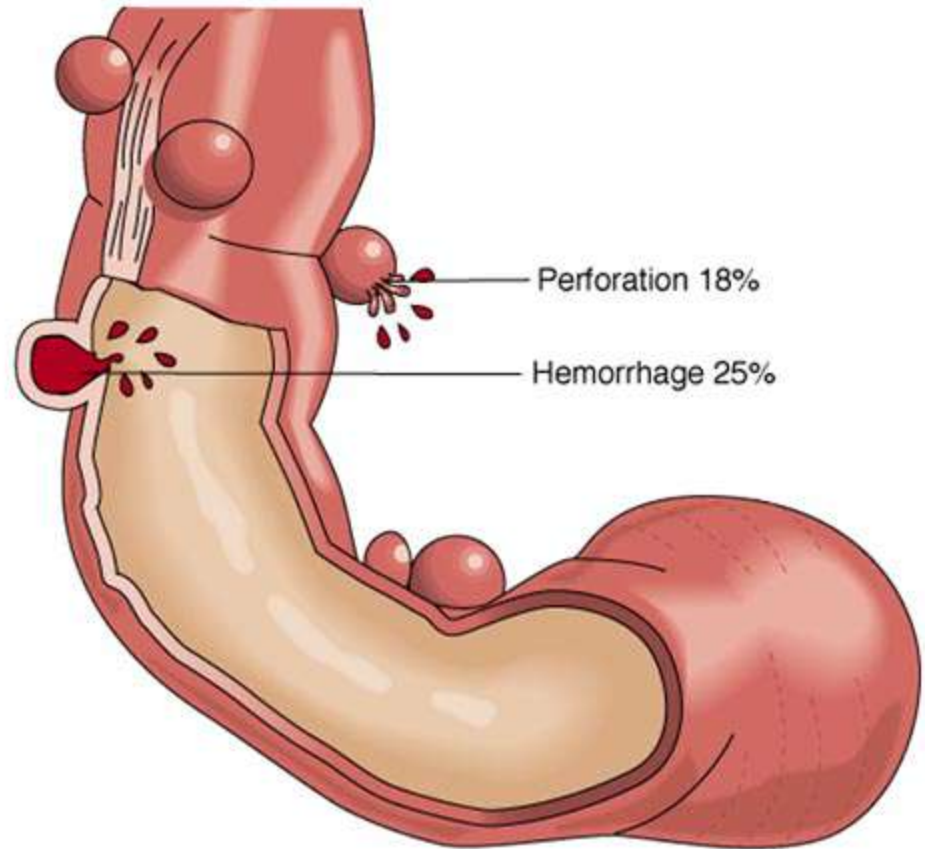
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Intestinal Disorders

- Colorectal cancer
- Diverticulitis
 - Diverticulum



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Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

- Colitis: _____
- Enteritis: _____
- Ileitis: _____
- Spastic colon (IBS): _____

- Crohn's disease
Chronic autoimmune disorder resulting in scarring and thickening of intestinal walls



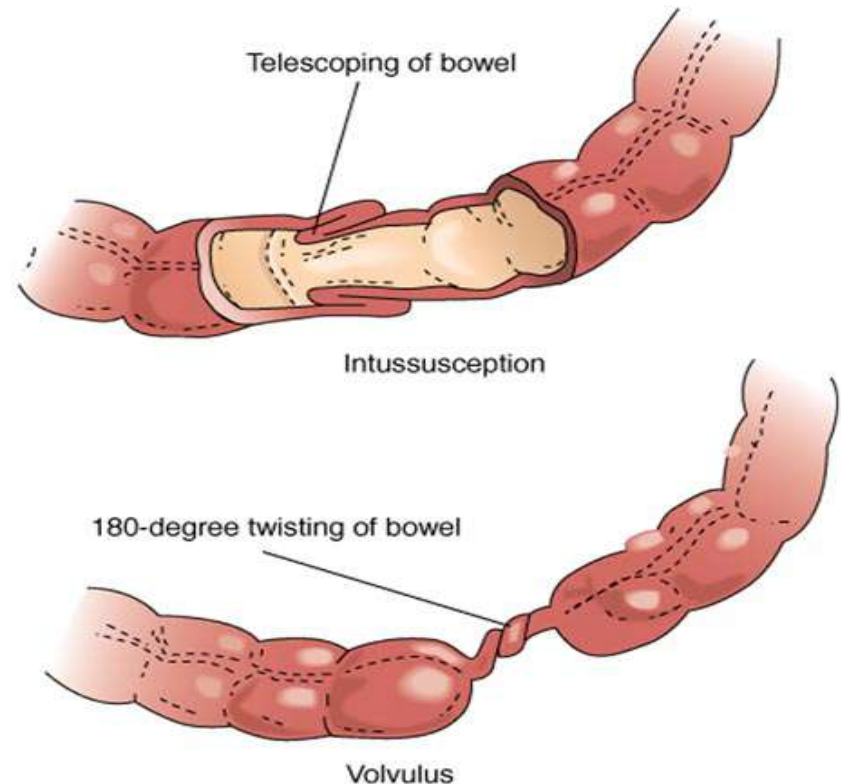
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Intestinal Obstructions

- 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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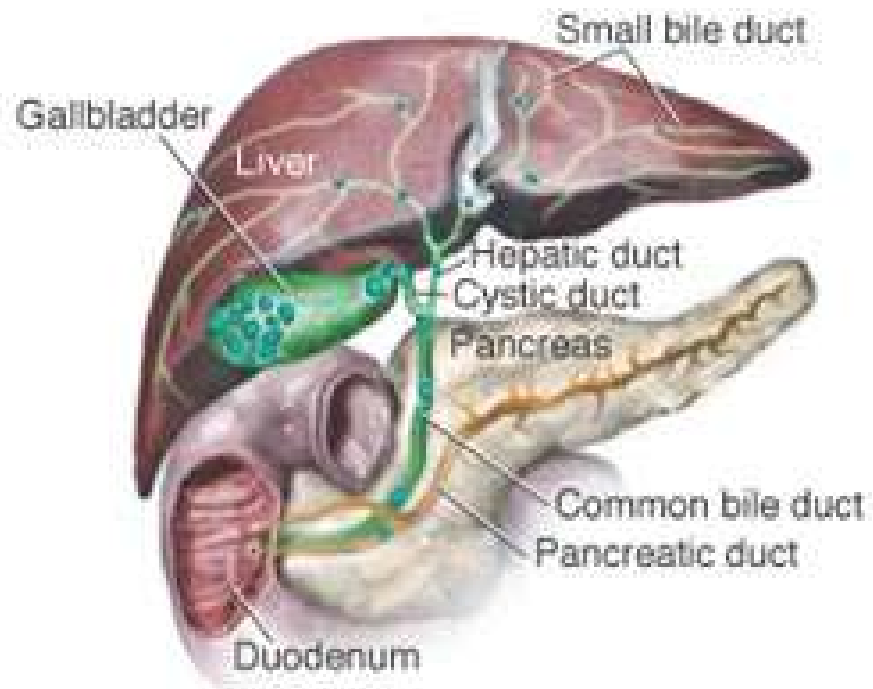
Liver Disorders

- Cirrhosis: _____
- Hepatomegaly: _____
- Hepatorrhesis: _____
- Jaundice: _____
- 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: _____
- Cholelithiasis: _____



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Diagnostic Procedures

- Hemocult: _____
- Abdominal CT / CT Scan: Computed tomography – cross section of tissues
- Anoscopy: View anal canal and lower rectum
- Barium swallow: _____ GI series – _____
- Barium enema: _____ GI series



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Barium Enema

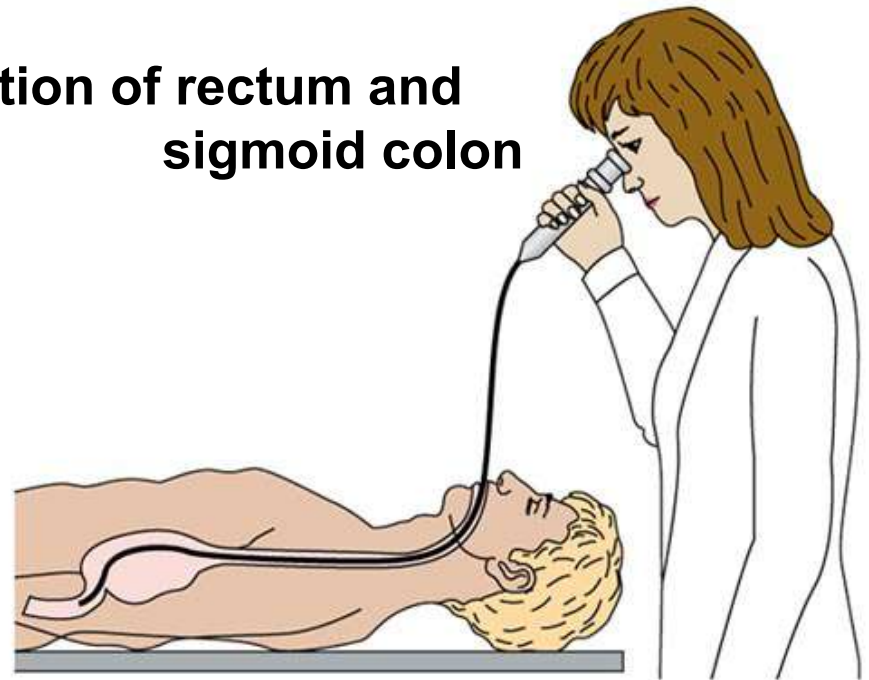
Radiographic study to examine the digestive system. Barium is used as a contrast medium to make these structures visible



Barium Enema

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

- - Allows for waste removal

- Colonostomy
- Gastrostomy
- Ileostomy



Enteral Feeding

- Gastrotomy
- Nasogastric tube (NGt)

