

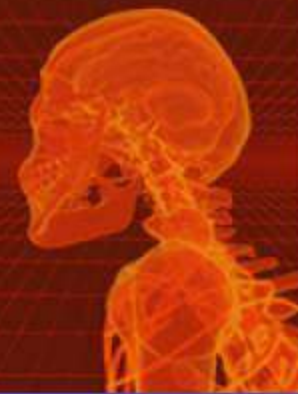
MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

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

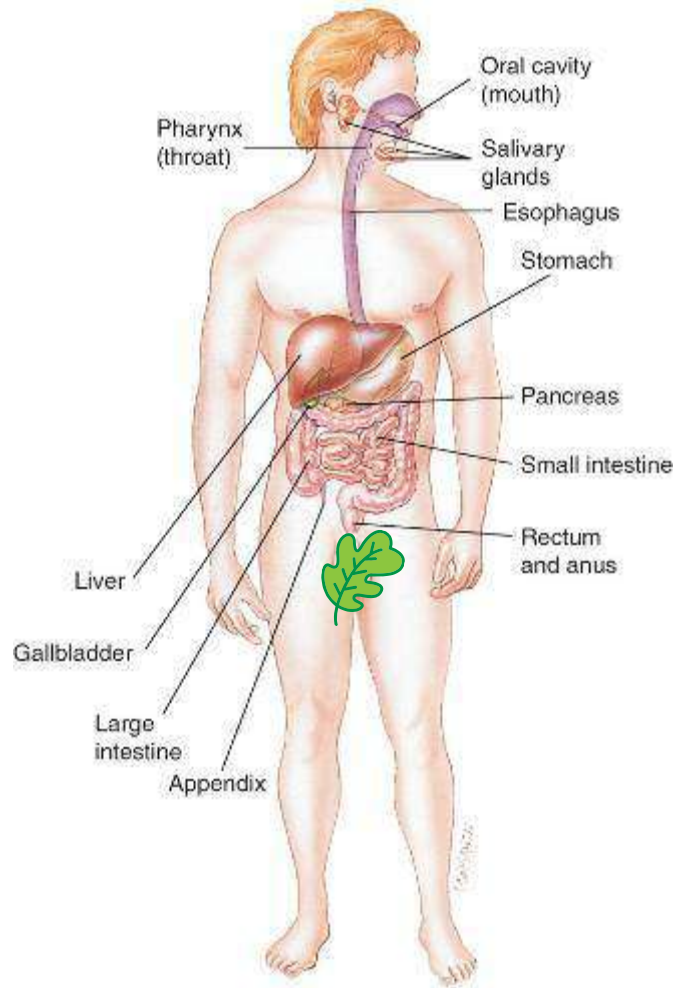


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Major Structures and Accessory Organs of the Digestive System

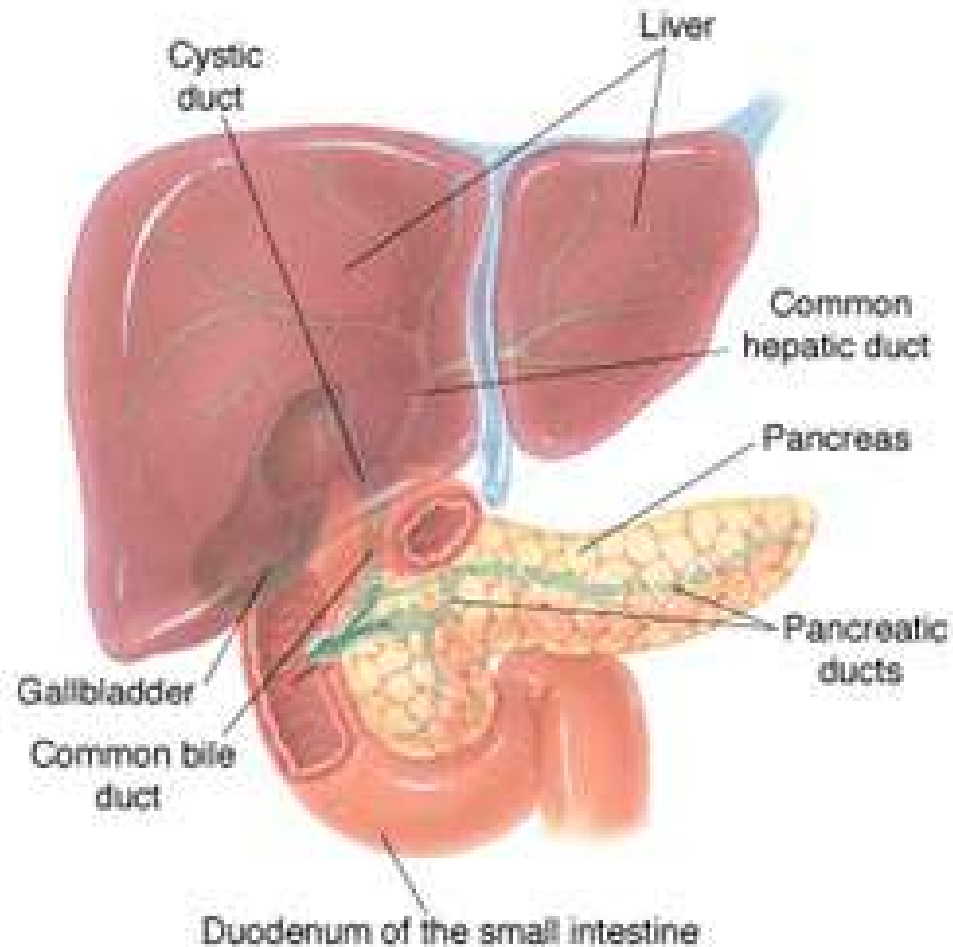


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Accessory Digestive Organs



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Mouth

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



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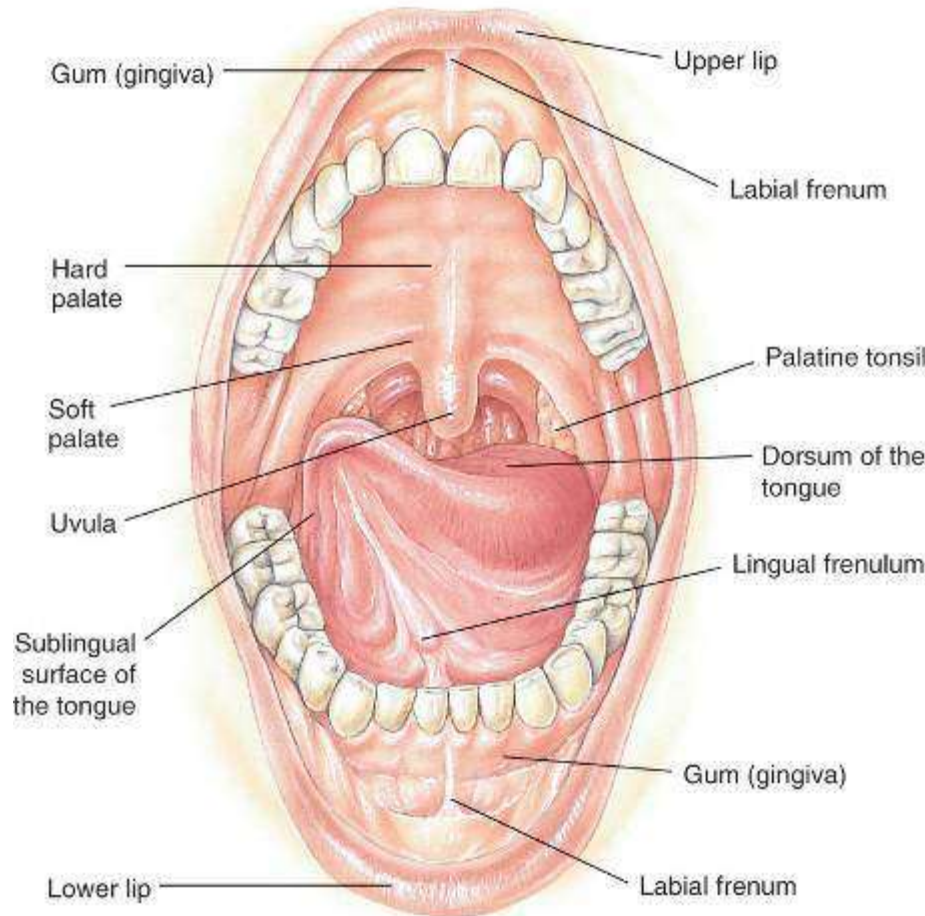
Structures of the Tongue and Oral Cavity

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

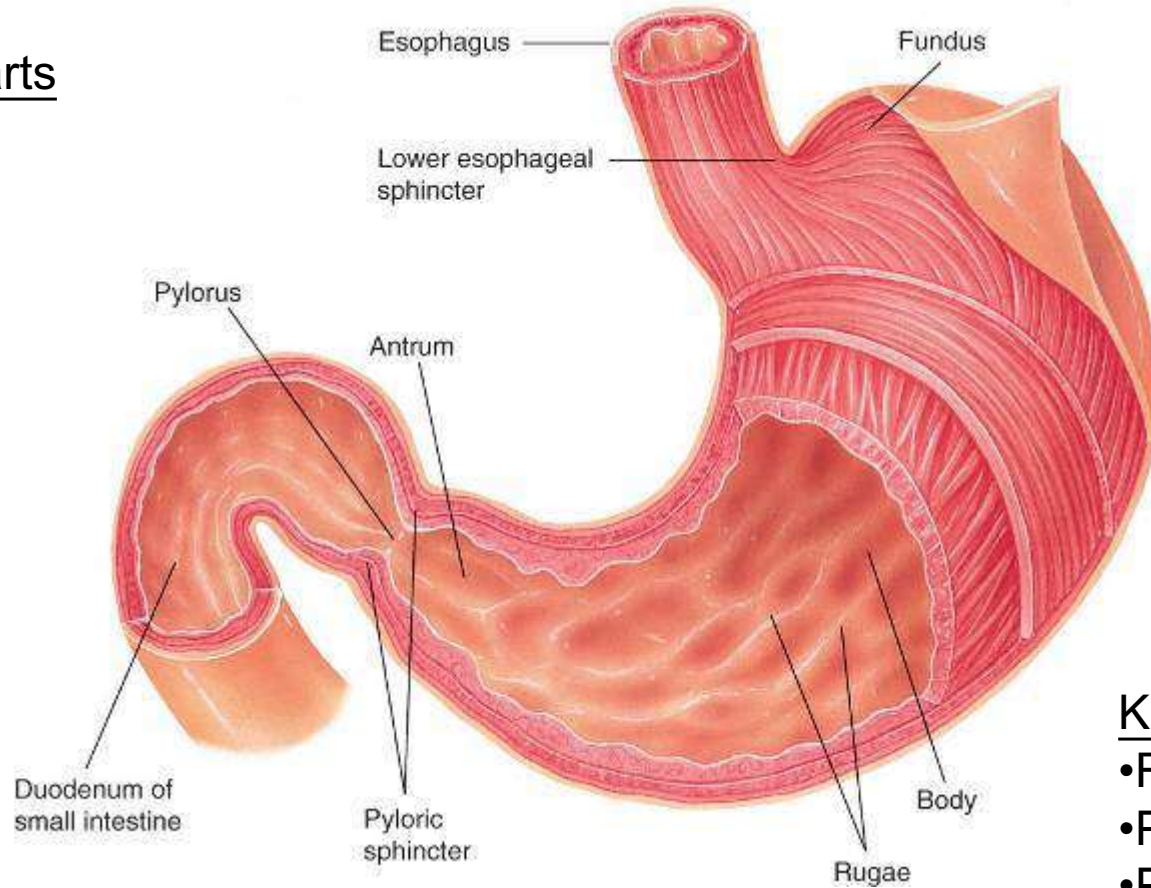
- Primary Functions
 - Breaks down food and mixes it with digestive juices.
- Related Combining Form
 - gastr/o



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

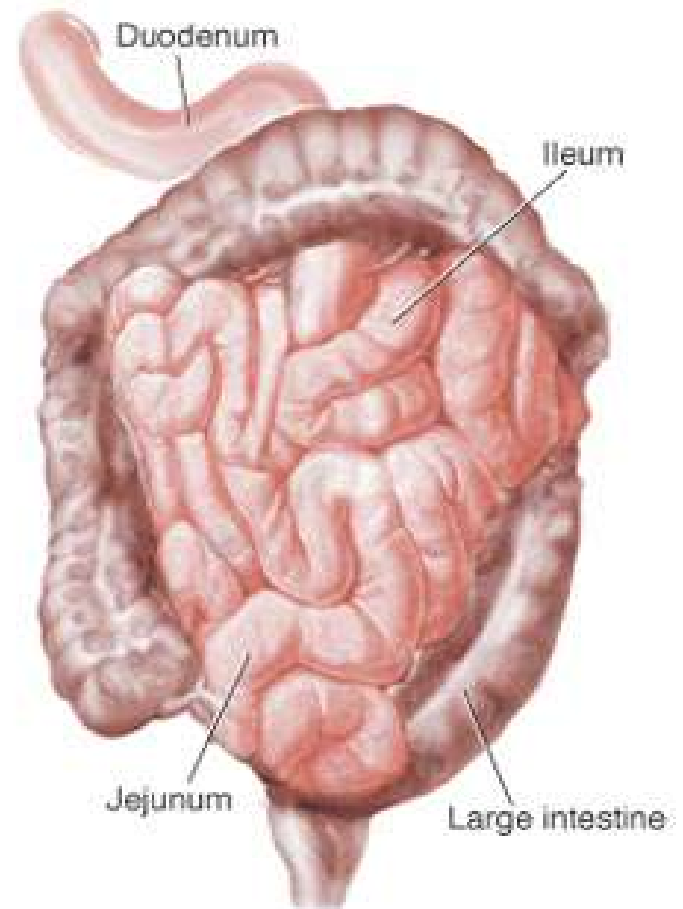


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Parts of the Small Intestine

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



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**

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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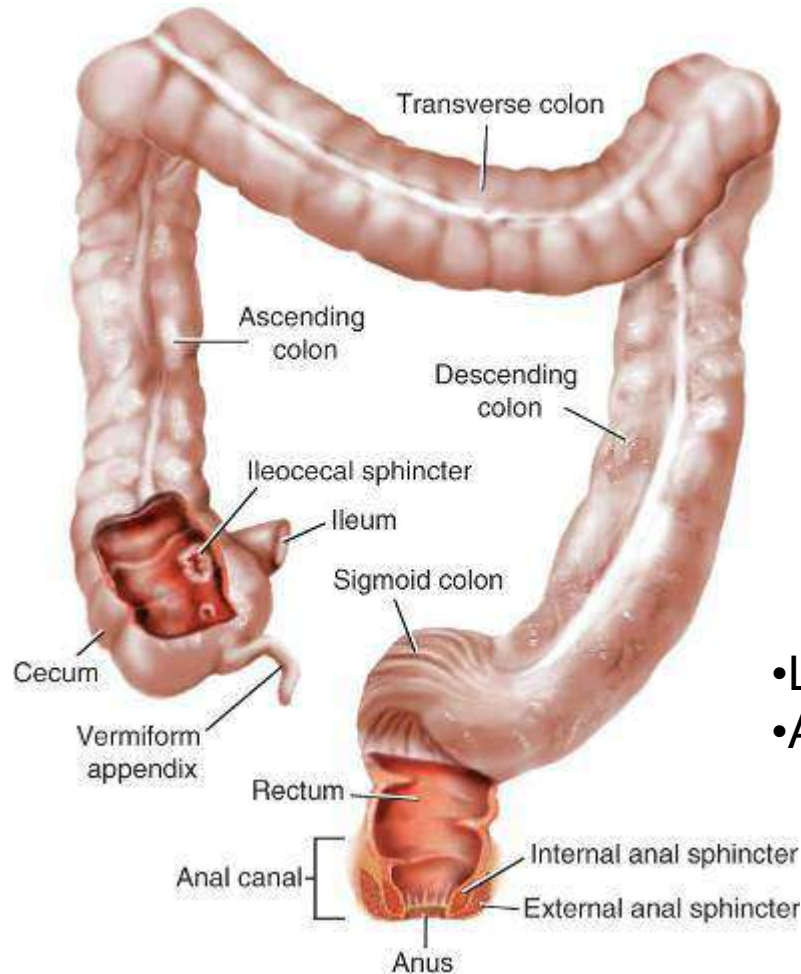
Structures of the Large Intestine

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

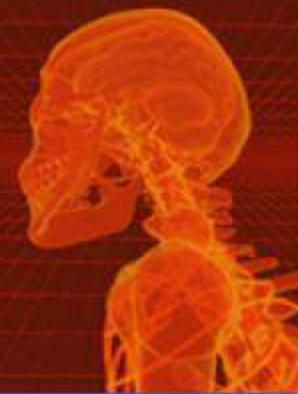
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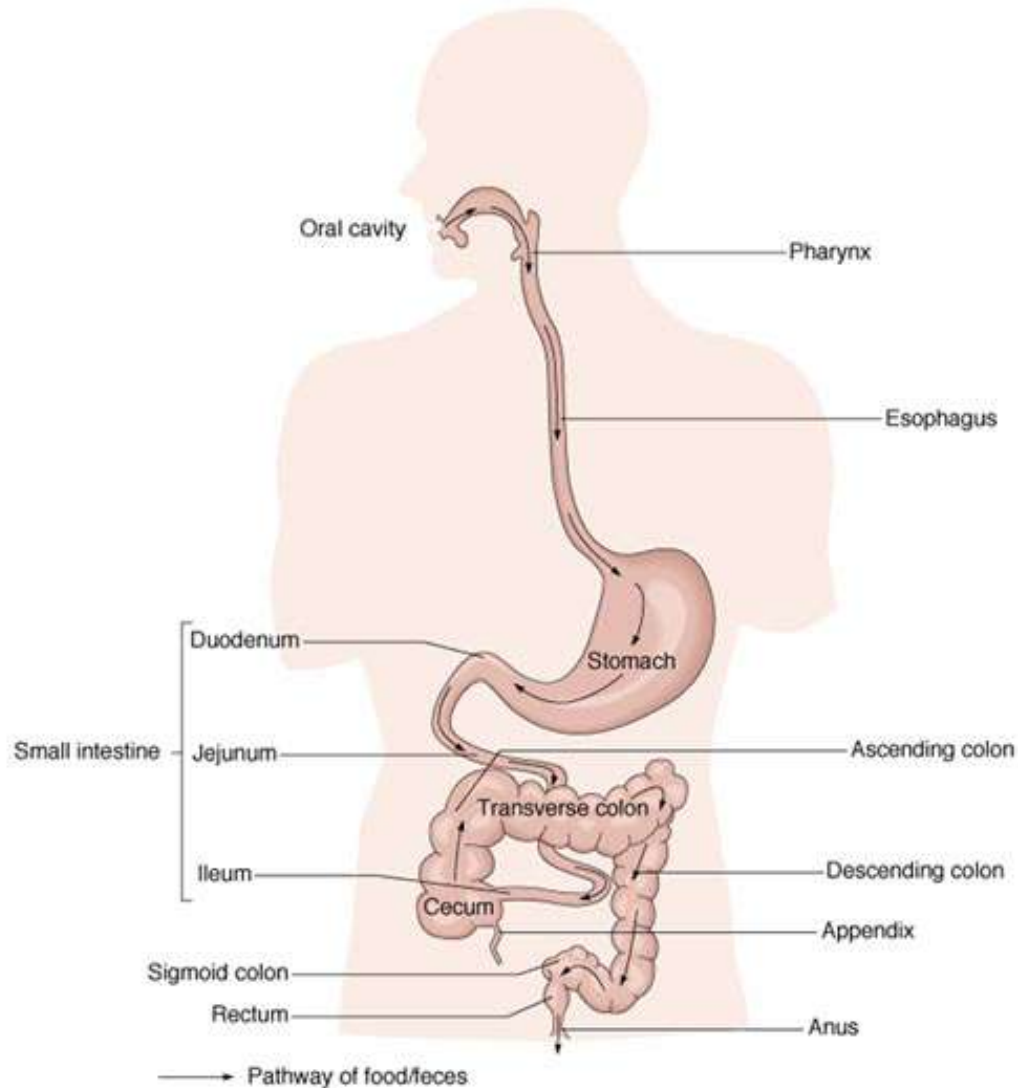


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Digestion



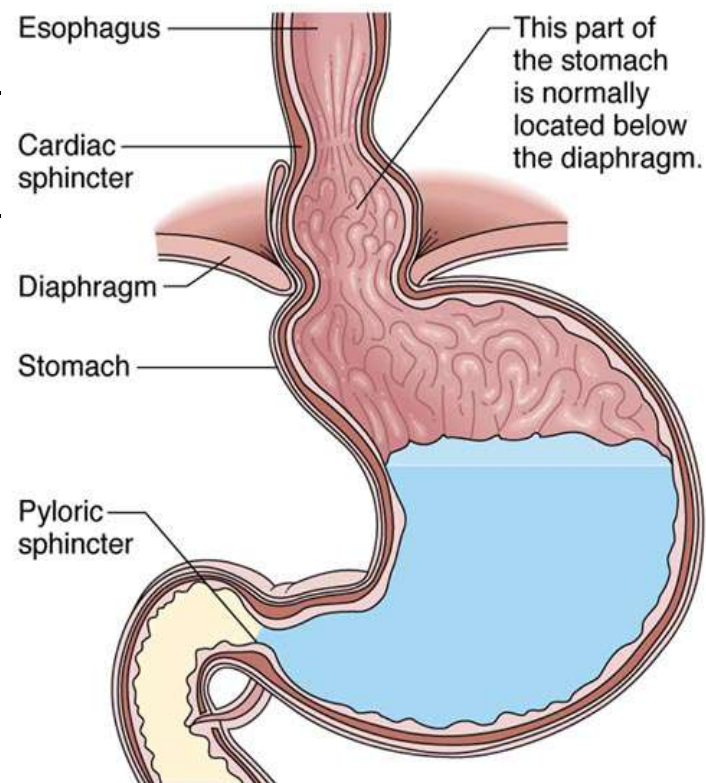
Dental Diseases

- 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



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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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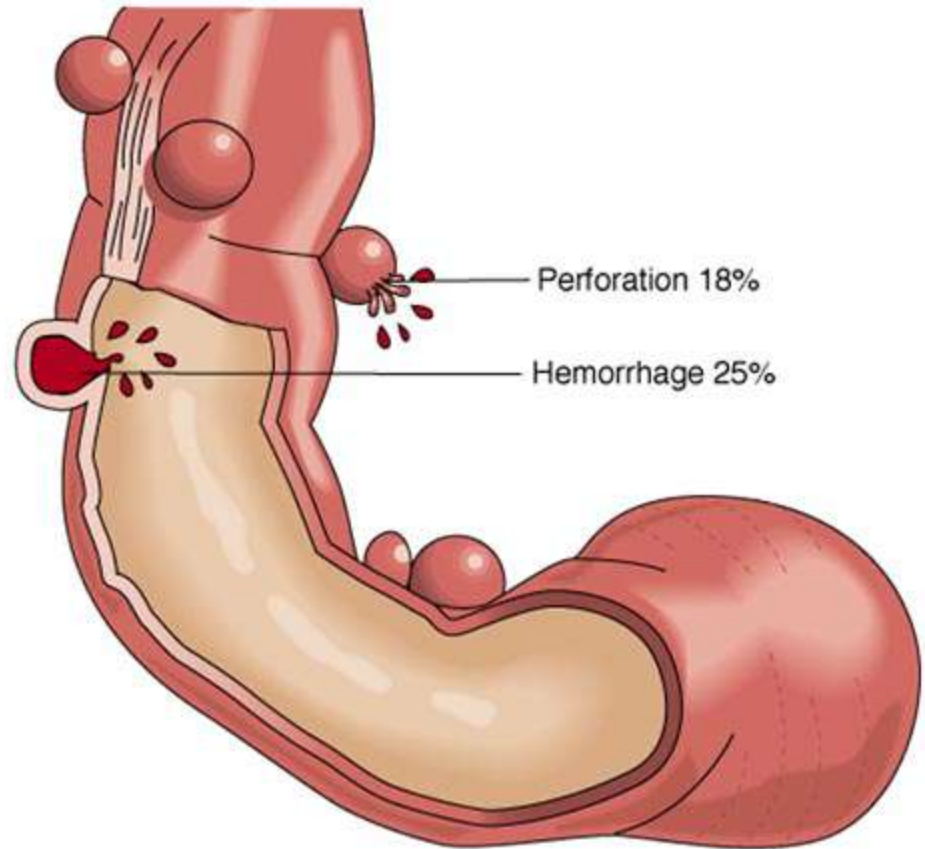
Digestion Disorders

- 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

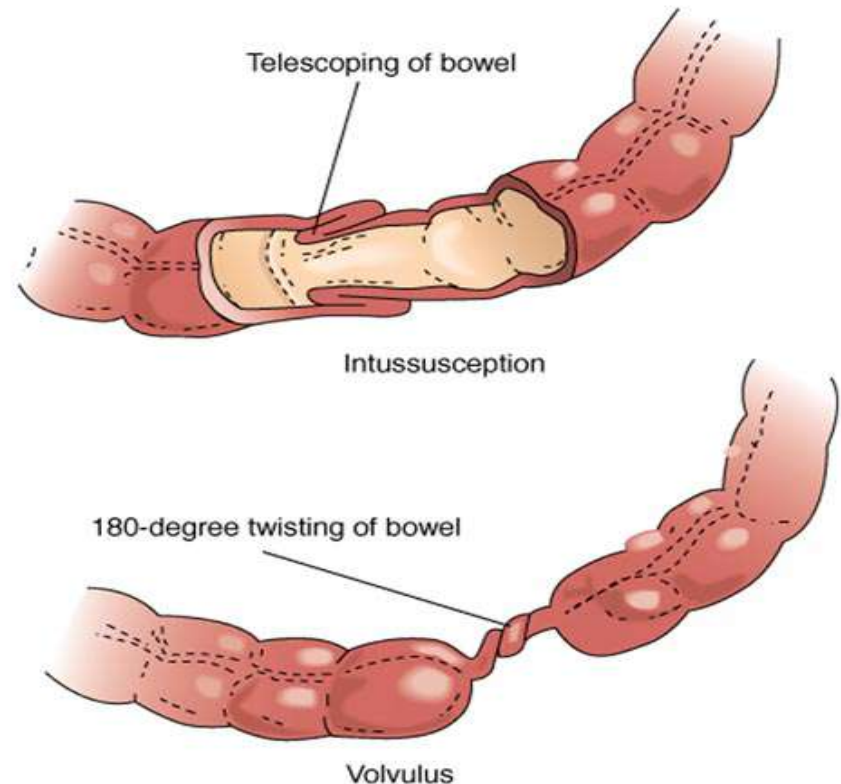


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Intestinal Obstructions

- 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

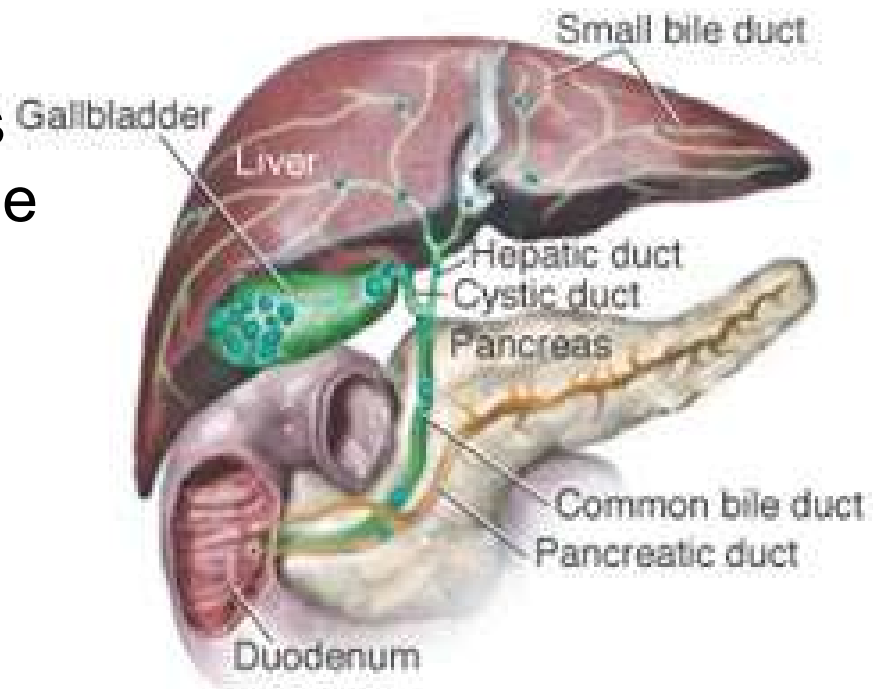
- **Cirrhosis:** Destruction of the structure & function of the liver
- **Hepatomegaly:** Enlarged liver
- **Hepatorrhesis:** Rupture of the liver
- **Jaundice:** Yellow skin
- **Hepatitis**
 - Hep A: Contaminated food – vaccine available
 - Hep B: Spread through blood/body fluids - vaccine
 - Hep C: 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

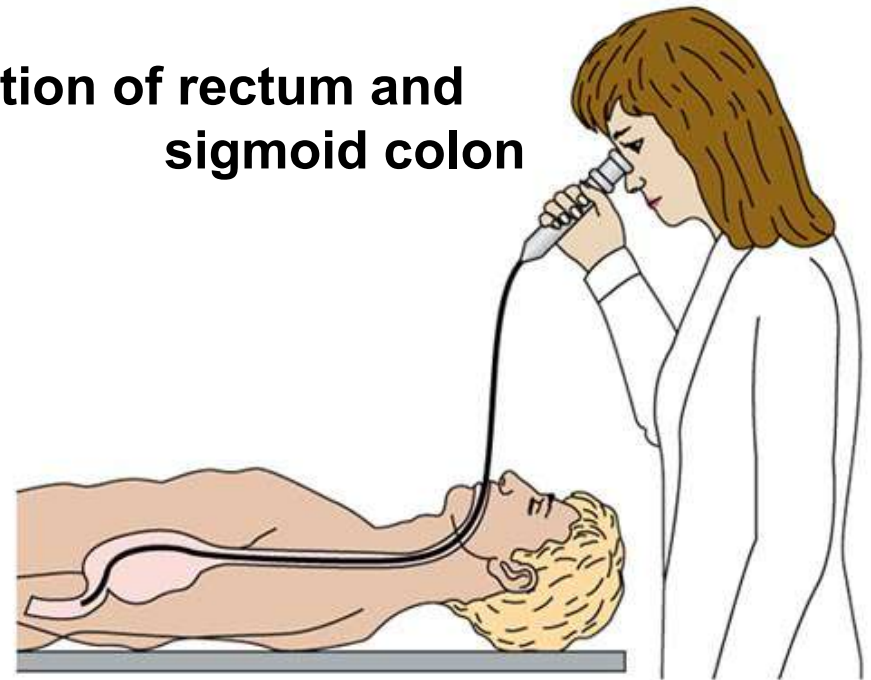
Radiographic study to examine the digestive system. Barium is used as a contrast medium to make these structures visible



Barium Enema

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



- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eBry_MsqcVs#Email=tuckerb%40friscoisd.org



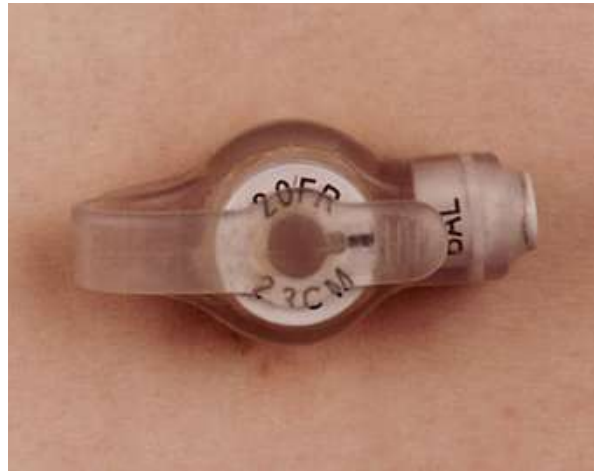
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Enteral Feeding

- Gastrotomy
- Nasogastric tube (NGt)



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