

Medical Terminology Digestive System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn



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ANUS

ANAL CANAL

APPENDIX

BILE

COMMON BILE DUCT

CECUM

COLON

DUODENUM

This is the terminal portion of the large intestine that opens to the anus. It lies inferior to the rectum

The opening for the release of feces at the terminal end of the large intestine

This is a greenish-brown alkaline fluid that de-clumps fats to promote their digestion by enzymes. It is produced by the liver and stored in the gall bladder

This is a worm-shaped structure attached to the end of the cecum like a tail. It contains lymphoid tissue

First section of the large intestine that connects to the ileum of the small intestine

Duct that enables the transport of bile from the liver and gall bladder into the duodenum (the first section of the small intestine) to facilitate digestion

First section of the small intestine that connects with the stomach

Longest section of the large intestine and lies between the cecum and rectum

ESOPHAGUS

GALLBLADDER

ILEUM

JEJUNUM

LIVER

PANCREAS

RECTUM

SALIVARY GLANDS

Muscular, bladder-shaped structure located below the liver that stores and ejects bile

Organ that serves to transport a bolus of swallowed food into the stomach

Middle section of the small intestine that lies between the duodenum and the ileum

Final section of the small intestine that connects to the cecum

Large gland that secretes pancreatic fluid that eventually flows into the duodenum, facilitating digestion

Large, heavily vascularized organ filters blood and detoxifies ingested chemicals. It is the largest gland in the body and facilitates digestion by producing bile

Glands that release salivary fluid into the mouth to moisten food and facilitate digestion

Third section of the large intestine that houses stool and connects with the anal canal

SIGMOID COLON

STOMACH

HEPATIC PORTAL VEIN

INGESTION

PROPULSION

PERISTALSIS

DIGESTION

MECHANICAL DIGESTION

This muscular sac-shaped organ serves as a receptacle for ingested food and begins to break it down by producing hydrochloric acid. The stomach avoids autodigestion (digesting itself) from the acid by forming a protective layer of mucous that lines its internal surface

This is the last section of the colon and connects with the rectum. This S-shaped section produces and stores feces

Intake of food products through the mouth at the start of the pathway through the digestive tract

Transfers blood from the gastrointestinal tract to the liver, where it is filtered

Mechanism used to propel food along the digestive tract, accomplished by the activity of smooth muscles that contract and relax in sequential, alternating waves

Forward movement of food products through the alimentary canal

Physical breakdown of food that occurs during mastication, or chewing, which is also accompanied by coordinated tongue movements

Breaking down food so that it can be used by the body for energy, nutrients, and structural building blocks for growth and repair

CHEMICAL DIGESTION

ABSORPTION

DEFECATION

APPENDICITIS

CHOLECYSTITIS

CHOLELITHIASIS

CIRRHOSIS

CROHN'S DISEASE/ ULCERATIVE COLITIS

This is the process of absorbing nutrients into the bloodstream; it primarily occurs in the small intestine. The large intestine does absorb water and electrolytes

This type of digestion uses secretions containing various enzymes, acids, and salts mixed with water to chemically breakdown food into its fundamental components. This process begins in the mouth with the release of salivary enzymes, is continued in the stomach, and ends in the small intestine

Inflammation of the appendix from infection or obstruction, which can be associated with right lower quadrant pain

Removing leftover, undigested waste in the form of feces

Condition characterized by the development of gallstones in the gall bladder

This is a term to describe inflammation of the gall bladder. Its main cause is gallstones obstructing the outflow of bile

Together these conditions are collectively referred to as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). They are characterized by inflammation in sections of the digestive tract. In Crohn's disease, the small intestine is most frequently affected, although the entire digestive tract from the mouth to the anus may be affected. Ulcerative colitis is limited to the colon

This is a condition characterized by chronic scarring and degeneration of the liver. Persistent alcoholism is one potential cause

Medical Terminology
Digestive System

DIARRHEA

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DIVERTICULOSIS

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DIVERTICULITIS

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DYSPHAGIA

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EMESIS

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HEMATEMESIS

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**ESOPHAGEAL
VARICES**

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GASTROENTERITIS

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This is a condition characterized by small outpouchings (called diverticula) that develop along the wall of the colon. It is usually asymptomatic but can sometimes be associated with abdominal pain or painless rectal bleeding

Frequent, watery bowel movements

This is a condition characterized by abnormal swallowing. Dysphagia could lead to aspiration of food into the lungs that could cause aspiration pneumonia

This is a condition that describes inflammation or infection of the diverticula. Mild forms may be treated with a liquid diet and oral antibiotics

Vomiting up blood

Medical term for vomiting

Inflammation or infection of the stomach and intestines

Distended veins engorged with blood along the lining of the esophagus when blood gets backed up in the liver, as can happen from cirrhosis

GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GERD)

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HEMORRHOIDS

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HEMATOCHEZIA

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HEPATITIS

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JAUNDICE

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MELENA

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PERITONITIS

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COLORECTAL CARCINOMA

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These are distended veins that develop inside or outside the anus or in the rectum. They are often painful and can be associated with rectal bleeding

Condition characterized by retrograde (backward) flow of stomach acid and other stomach contents into the esophagus that results in "heartburn" pain

This is a condition characterized by inflammation of the liver. One potential cause is viral infection

Exit of bright red blood from the rectum, often during defecation

Dark, tarry stool, such as from digested blood from bleeding in the stomach

Derives from the French word meaning "yellow" and describes the yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes from the bilirubin (a breakdown product of hemoglobin) building up in the blood, which can occur from diseases of the liver and bile duct obstruction

One of the most widespread cancers affecting both men and women, colorectal carcinoma includes primary cancers of the colon and rectum. About 4/5 of cases of colorectal cancer involve the colon, with 1/5 of cases involving the rectum

Condition characterized by inflammation or infection of the lining that covers the abdominal cavity wall and the surface of the abdominal organs

ADENOCARCINOMA (GLANDULAR)

POLYPS

ANAL CARCINOMA

GASTRIC CARCINOMA

ESOPHAGEAL CARCINOMA

HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

GASTROENTEROLOGIST

These are benign mucous membrane growths that develop into cancer in some instances. Often, they can be removed during colonoscopies, when the colon is being viewed from the inside with a camera

Most common histologic subtype of colorectal carcinoma

This is the medical term for stomach cancer. Early symptoms include early satiety, bloating, and nausea. Infection with the bacteria *H. pylori* and smoking increase the risk of developing gastric carcinoma

An uncommon type of cancer that develops in the anal canal

This is the leading histological subtype of primary liver cancer. Risk factors that increase the risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma include hepatitis B and C and cirrhosis

This type of cancer develops in the tissues of the esophagus and may present as dysphagia. Histologically, about half of cases of esophageal carcinoma are adenocarcinoma (glandular) and half are squamous cells (flat scaly cells that form the surface of tissues)

Physician who specializes in treating gastrointestinal tract diseases

A rare type of cancer that affects the bile ducts connecting the liver, gallbladder, and small intestine

COLORECTAL SURGEON/ PROCTOLOGIST

ABDOMINAL ULTRASOUND

BARIUM SWALLOW/ UPPER GI SERIES

BARIUM ENEMA/ LOWER GI SERIES

ENDOSCOPY

COLONOSCOPY

ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY (ERCP)

ESOPHAGOGASTRODUODENOSCOPY (EGD)

Imaging modality that uses the reflection of high frequency sound waves to visualize abdominal organs

Surgeon who specializes in treating diseases of the colon, rectum, and anus

This procedure involves taking a series of X-rays after administering a barium enema, a radio-opaque material that blocks X-rays. It is used to visualize the outline of the colon, rectum, and anal canal to detect pathologies, such as diverticulosis and tumors

This procedure involves taking a series of X-rays after swallowing liquid barium, a radio-opaque material that blocks X-rays, and thus will make the outline of the upper alimentary canal (including the esophagus, stomach, and small intestine) visible. It can detect many issues, such as dysphagia, ulcers in the stomach and esophagus, and obstructions in the small intestine

This technique uses an endoscope inserted through the anus to visualize the colon. Polyps can often be excised after being identified during a colonoscopy

General term for applying a flexible fiberoptic tube attached to a camera to visualize the alimentary canal internally and look for tumors, ulcers, and other pathologies

Procedure that uses an endoscope to visualize the esophagus, stomach, and upper part of the small intestine

This procedure uses an endoscope to inject a contrast dye into the digestive tract to specifically visualize the bile and pancreatic ducts

HEMOCCULT/GUIAC TEST

LIVER FUNCTION TESTS (LFTS)

LIVER BIOPSY

ABDOMINOCENTESIS

APPENDECTOMY

CHOLECYSTECTOMY

CHOLELITHOTOMY

CHOLEDOCHOLITHOTOMY

These are lab tests to evaluate liver function. Elevated levels suggest damage to the liver

Makes use of a chemical to detect blood in the stool, which might be associated with colorectal cancer or other pathologies

Procedure that involves surgical puncture of the abdomen to remove fluid buildup in the abdomen that can occur from liver disease and obstruction of the hepatic portal vein, which transfers blood from the gastrointestinal tract to the liver

This procedure involves taking a piece of liver tissue to evaluate for pathology under a microscope. Special chemical stains may be applied to look for specific molecules

Surgical removal of the gallbladder, which may be necessary in the setting of cholecystitis and cholelithiasis

Surgical removal of the appendix, which usually is necessary in the setting of appendicitis

Surgical removal of gallstones from the common bile duct

Surgical removal of gallstones

CHOLELITHOTRIPSY USING EXTRACORPOREAL SHOCK WAVE LITHOTRIPSY (ESWL)

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COLECTOMY

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COLOSTOMY

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GASTRECTOMY

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GASTROSTOMY

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LAPAROTOMY

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Surgical resection (removal) of the colon, which can be complete or partial

Procedure whereby smaller gallstones are destroyed using high-energy sound waves

Surgical resection (removal) of the stomach, which can be complete or partial

This is a surgical procedure connecting an opening in the colon with an opening created in the abdomen wall. The abdominal opening serves as an artificial anus, where feces are collected in a bag that is attached. This procedure is performed when there is damage to the colon or rectum that prevents normal defecation

This is a surgical procedure during which the abdominal wall is incised to inspect the abdominal organs for lesions or damage. This might be performed after a puncture wound to look for the source of internal bleeding

This is a surgical procedure during which a tube is placed in the stomach and connected to an opening created in the abdomen wall. This procedure is performed on someone unable to swallow food properly on their own or consume enough calories