

اسم المادة و الكورس

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY GASTROINTESTINAL



Sawa University

جامعة ساوة الاهلية

College of health and medical techniques

كلية التقنيات الصحية والطبية

Department of Anesthesia

قسم تقنيات التخدير

..... 2 Stage

المرحلة الثانية

محاضرة رقم 5.....

نظري

Lecture No.

Theoretical

استاذ المادة :الدكتور علي عواد

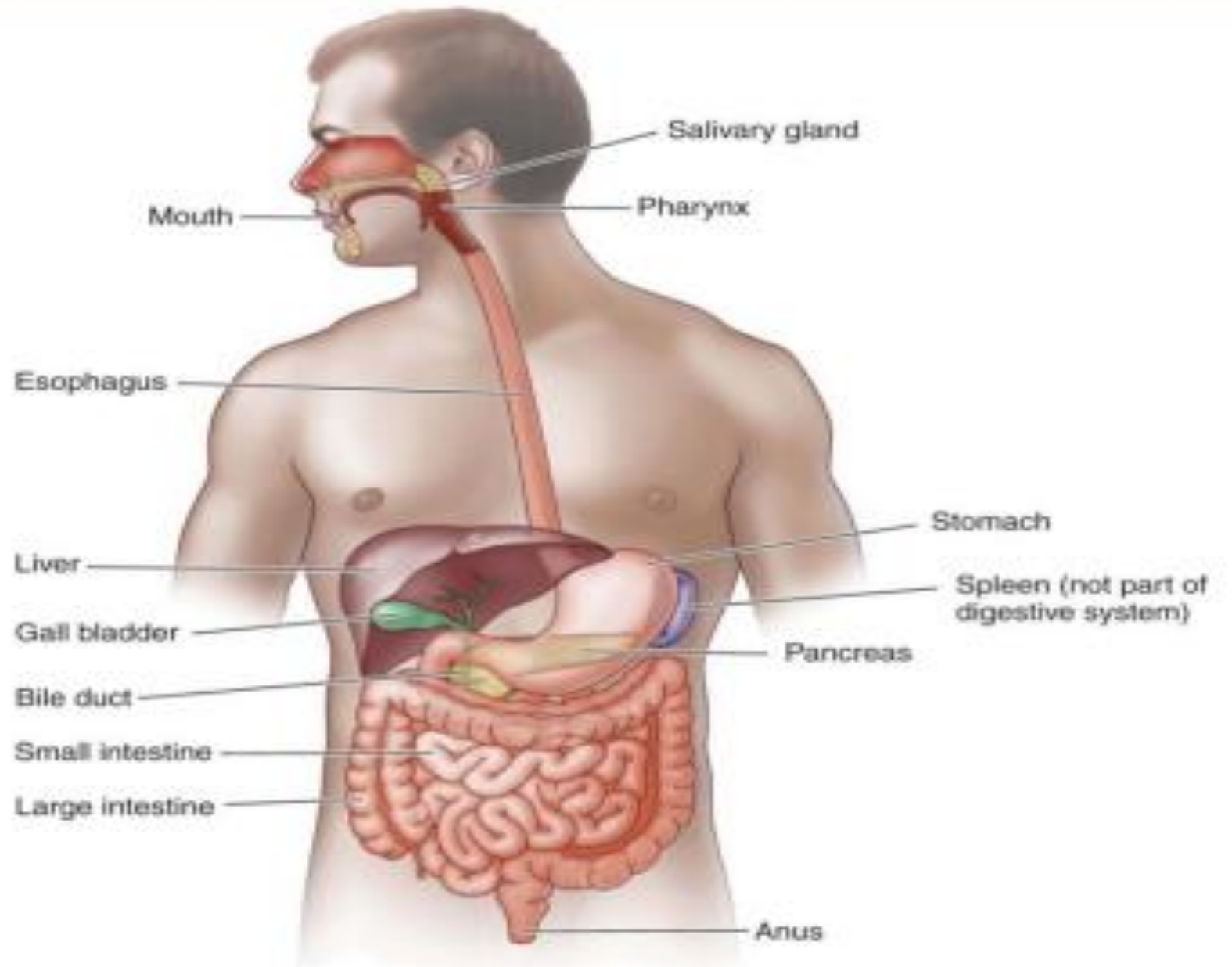


FIGURE 13-1 Structures of the digestive system.

GI System □ Digestion begins in the mouth and proceeds through □ the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine and large intestine. After swallowing (or deglutition), chewed (or □ masticated) food moves through the GI tract via involuntary muscle contractions (peristalsis).

- **The digestive tract is a muscular tube extending from mouth to anus**• •

Digestive Function • The digestive system is the organ system that processes food, extracts nutrients from it, and eliminates the residue. It does this in five stages:

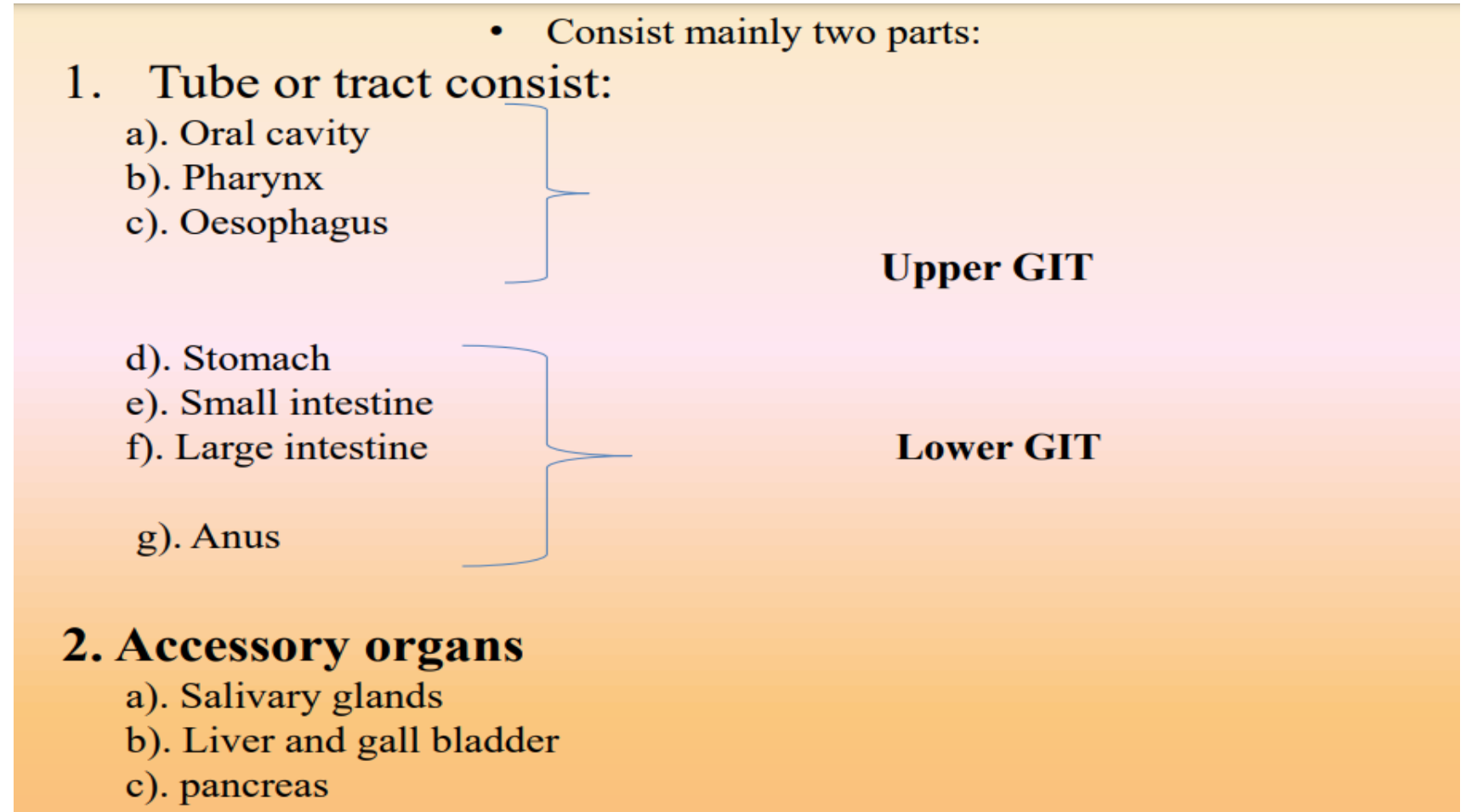
- 1. ingestion, the selective intake of food
- 2. digestion, the mechanical and chemical breakdown of food into a form usable by the body.

3. absorption, the uptake of nutrient molecules into the epithelial cells of the digestive tract and then into the blood or lymph;
4. compaction, absorbing water and consolidating the indigestible residue into feces; and finally,
- 5. defecation, the elimination of feces.
- GIT is responsible for digestion and elimination.

It has two major components:

- 1. Alimentary canal** (also called the GI tract) that includes: the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, rectum, and anus.
- 2. Accessory GI organs that include:** the liver, gallbladder, biliary duct system, and pancreas

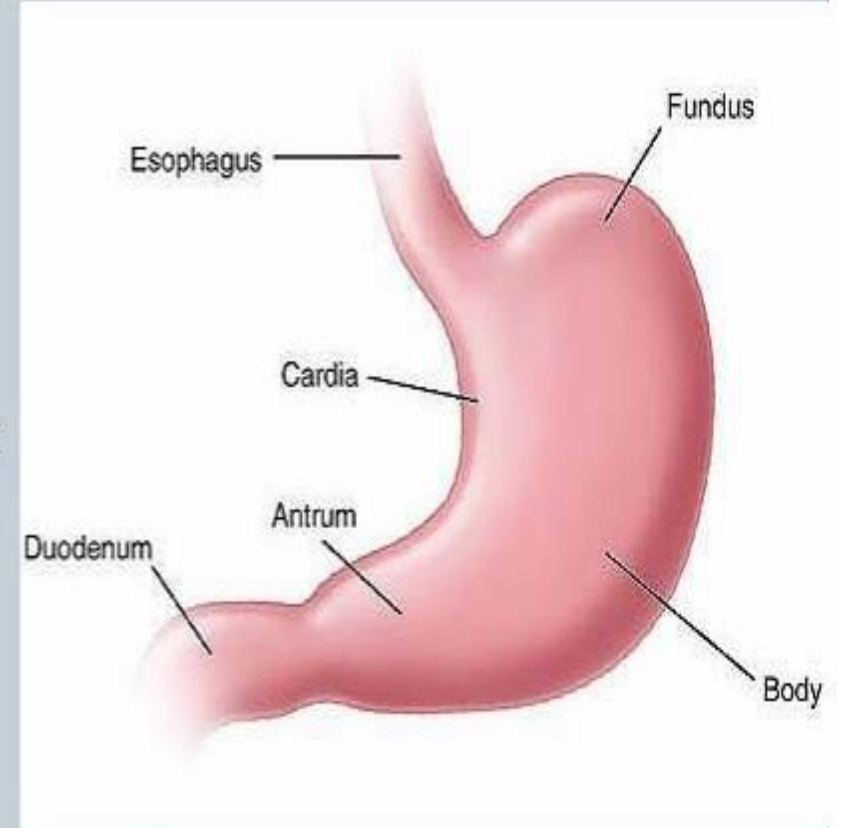
GIT



General Structure of the Digestive Tract The wall of GIT is made up 4 principal layers: 1. Mucosa 2. Submucosa 3. Muscularis 4. Serosa or Advetitia

Stomach

- The stomach is the center of the system, both physically and functionally
- After digestion, the contents of the stomach, which by that stage is a liquid called chyme, begin to enter the small intestine



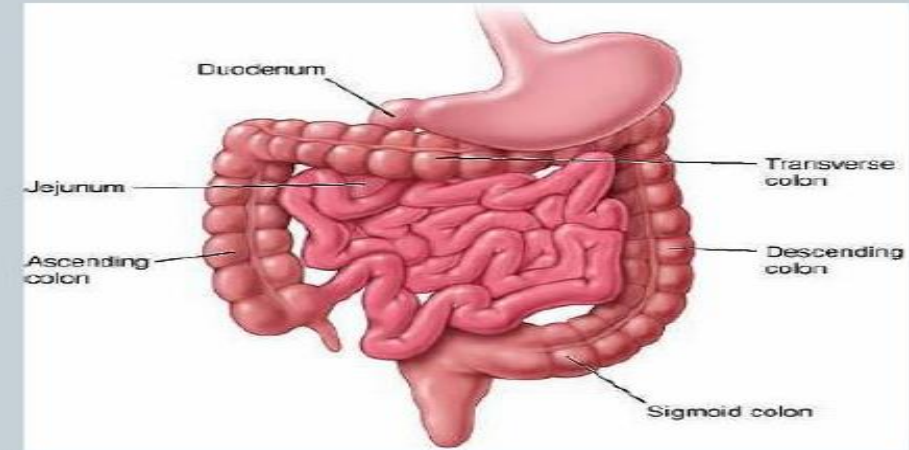
COMMON WORD ELEMENTS RELATED TO THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



No	Root	Refers to
1	cholecyst/o	gallbladder
2	colon/o	colon
3	duoden/o	duodenum
4	enter/o	small intestine
5	esophag/o	esophagus
6	gastr/o	stomach
7	hepat/o	Liver
8	pancreat/o	pancreas
9	phag/o	eating; swallowing
10	sial/o	salivary glands

The Small Intestine

- **Duodenum** (the first part of small intestine)
- **Jejunum** (middle part)
- **Ileum** (Final segment of small intestine)

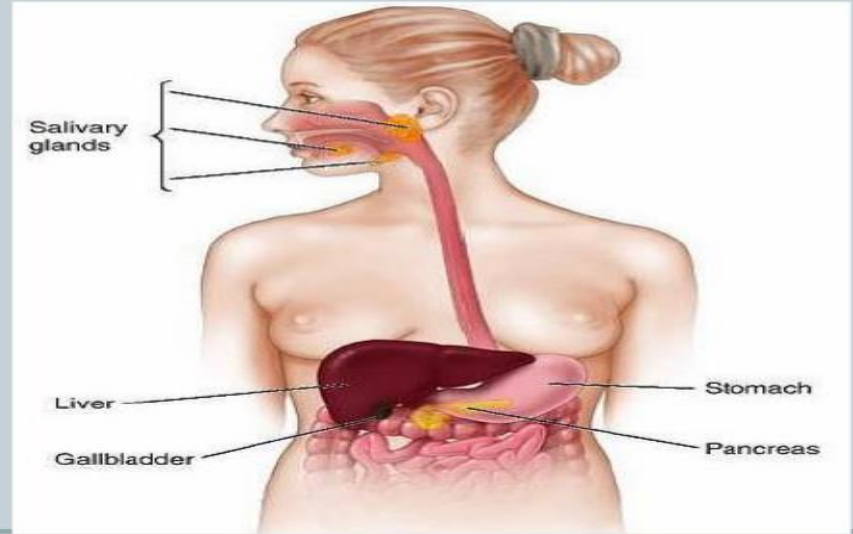


Procedures on Duodenum

- Duodenectomy (excision of the duodenum)
- Duodenorrhaphy (suture of the duodenum)
- Duodenoscopy (visual inspection of the duodenum with the aid of an endoscope)
- Duodenostomy (surgical establishment of an opening in the duodenum)
- Duodenotomy (incision of the duodenum)

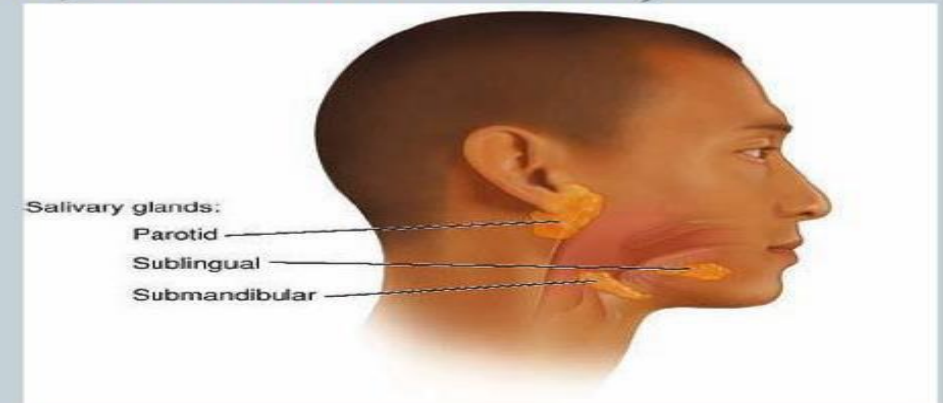
Other Organs

- Salivary glands
- Gallbladder
- Liver
- Pancreas



Salivary glands

- Salivary glands, so-called because they produce saliva (parotid, sublingual, and submandibular)



Salivary glands



- Sialoadenoma (Tumor of salivary)
- Sialoangiitis (inflammation of a salivary duct)
- Procedures: sialoadenectomy (excision of a salivary gland), sialadenotomy (incision of a salivary gland)

Disorders and Procedures



- Gastrectomy (excision of part of the stomach)
- Gastritis (inflammation of the stomach)
- Colitis (inflammation of the colon)
- Enteritis (inflammation of the intestine)
- Gastroduodenitis (inflammation of the stomach and duodenum)
- Gastroenteritis (inflammation of the stomach and intestine)
- Jejunoplasty (surgical repair of the jejunum)
- Gastrocele (protrusion or hernia of the stomach)
- Enteropexy (surgical fixation of part of the intestine)

MAJOR TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH GIT PROBLEMS

Term	Meaning
Anorexia	Is a loss of appetite
Ascites	Refers to the abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
Cachexia	Is a profound state of overall ill health and malnutrition characterized by weakness and leanness.
Colic	Is acute abdominal pain.
Constipation	Refers to a decreased passage of stools.
Diarrhea	Is rapid movement of fecal material.
Steatorrhea	A large amount of fat in the feces that is foul smelling and floats.
Dyspepsia	Is gastric discomfort, such as fullness, heartburn, bloating, and nausea, that occurs after eating

ACCESSORY ORGANS DISORDERS

Term	Meaning
Appendicitis	Is an inflammation of the appendix
Cholengitis	An inflammation of the bile duct system
Cholelithiasis	Is the presence of solid concretions in the gallbladder.
Cholecystitis	Inflammation of the gallbladder
Cholestasis	A blockage of bile ducts, caused mainly by gall stones.

Term	Meaning
Dysphagia	Is difficult or painful swallowing.
Emesis	Is an expulsion of the stomach contents by vomiting
Melena	Is black, tarry stools, a common sign of upper GI bleeding.
Polyphagia	Is consuming abnormally large amounts of food
Polydipsia	Is chronic, excessive thirst
Esophagitis	Is the inflammation of the mucous membrane that lines the esophagus
Gastroesophageal reflux	Refers to the backflow of gastric or duodenal contents into the esophagus
Gingivitis	Is an inflammation of the gums.
Glossitis	Is an inflammation of the tongue