

Chapter 12: Digestive System (Gastrointestinal)

Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e – Student Companion by Kimberlee Carter; Marie Rutherford; and Connie Stevens

This book is intended as a companion to *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e* (<https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/medicalterminology2/>).

Table of Contents

- Digestive System (Gastrointestinal)
- Worksheet: Digestive System Chapter 12 Worksheet
- Activity: Definitions Using Word Parts
- Activity: Scenario

Licensing & Access Options

Except where otherwise noted, this OER is licensed under CC BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Please visit the web version of *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation 2e – Student Companion* (<https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/medicalterminology2studentworkbook/>) to access the complete book, interactive activities and ancillary resources.

Digestive System (Gastrointestinal)

If you would like to review the textbook chapter content, please visit **Chapter 12: Digestive System (Gastrointestinal)** [New Tab].

Learning Objectives

- Identify the anatomy and describe the main functions of the digestive system and accessory structures
- Analyze, translate, and define medical terms and common abbreviations of the digestive system
- Practice the spelling and pronunciation of digestive system medical terminology
- Identify the medical specialties associated with the digestive system and explore common diseases, disorders, diagnostic tests and procedures

Key Word Components

Identify meanings of key word components of the digestive system:

Prefixes

- hemi- (half)
- endo- (within, in)
- sub- (under, below)
- dys- (painful, abnormal, difficult, labored)

Combining Forms

- abdomin/o (abdomen, abdominal)
- an/o (anus)
- antr/o (antrum)
- append/o (appendix)
- appendic/o (appendix)
- cec/o (cecum)
- celi/o (abdomen, abdominal cavity)
- cheil/o (lip)
- cholangi/o (bile duct)
- chol/e (gall, bile)
- choledoch/o (common bile duct)
- col/o (colon)
- colon/o (colon)
- diverticul/o (diverticulum)
- duoden/o (duodenum)
- enter/o (intestine)
- esophag/o (esophagus)
- gastr/o (stomach)
- gingiv/o (gum)
- gloss/o (tongue)
- hepat/o (liver)
- herni/o (hernia, protrusion of an organ through a membrane or cavity wall)
- ile/o (ileum)
- jejun/o (jejunum)
- lapar/o (abdomen, abdominal cavity)
- lingu/o (tongue)
- or/o (mouth)
- palat/o (palate)
- pancreat/o (pancreas)
- peritone/o (peritoneum)
- polyp/o (polyp, small growth)
- proct/o (rectum)
- pylor/o (pylorus, pyloric sphincter)
- rect/o (rectum)
- sial/o (saliva, salivary gland)
- sigmoid/o (sigmoid colon)
- steat/o (fat)
- stomat/o (mouth)
- uvul/o (uvula)

Suffixes

- -ac (pertaining to)
- -al (pertaining to)
- -cele (hernia, protrusion)
- -centesis (surgical puncture to aspirate fluid)
- -ectomy (excision)
- -gram (the record, radiographic image)
- -graph (instrument used to record)
- -graphy (process of recording)
- -ia (condition of, diseased state, abnormal state)
- -iasis (condition)
- -itis (inflammation)
- -logist (specialist or physician who studies and treats)
- -logy (study of)
- -malacia (softening)
- -oma (tumor)
- -osis (abnormal condition)
- -pathy (disease)
- -pepsia (digestion)
- -phagia (eating or swallowing)
- -plasty (surgical repair)
- -ptosis (prolapse, drooping)
- -rrhaphy (suturing, repairing)
- -rrhea (flow, discharge)
- -scope (instrument used for visualization)
- -scopy (process of viewing, visualization)
- -stomy (creation of an artificial opening)
- -tomy (incision, cut into)

Digestive System Words

Digestive System Medical Terms (Text Version)

Practice the following **digestive system** words by breaking into word parts and pronouncing.

1. **gastroenterology** (gastr/o/enter/o/logy)

- study of the stomach and intestines
- 2. **cholecystitis (chol/e/cyst/itis)**
 - inflammation of the gallbladder
- 3. **proctoscope (proct/o/scope)**
 - instrument used to view the rectum
- 4. **pyloroplasty (pylor/o/plasty)**
 - surgical repair of the pylorus
- 5. **hepatomegaly (hepat/o/megaly)**
 - enlarged liver
- 6. **gastric (gastr/ic)**
 - pertaining to the stomach
- 7. **cholangiography (cholangi/o/graphy)**
 - radiographic imaging of the bile duct
- 8. **gastroenterologist (gastr/o/enter/o/logist)**
 - specialist who studies and treats stomach and intestines
- 9. **cholangiogram (cholangi/o/gram)**
 - radiographic image of the bile duct
- 10. **hepatoma (hepat/oma)**
 - tumour of the liver
- 11. **pancreatitis (pancreat/itis)**
 - inflammation of the pancreas
- 12. **esophagogram (esophag/o/gram)**
 - radiographic image of the esophagus
- 13. **steatosis (steat/osis)**
 - abnormal condition of fat
- 14. **rectocele (rect/o/cele)**
 - protrusion of the rectum
- 15. **endoscope (endo/scope)**
 - instrument used to view within (hollow organs)

16. **abdominal (abdomin/al)**
 - pertaining to the abdomen
17. **proctoptosis (proct/o/ptosis)**
 - condition of prolapse of the rectum
18. **diverticulitis (diverticul/itis)**
 - inflammation of the diverticulum
19. **oral (or/al)**
 - pertaining to the mouth
20. **appendectomy (append/ectomy)**
 - excision of the appendix
21. **esophagoscopy (esophag/o/scopy)**
 - process of viewing the esophagus
22. **cheilorrhaphy (cheil/o/rrhaphy)**
 - suturing of the lip
23. **glossorrhaphy (gloss/o/rrhaphy)**
 - suturing of the tongue
24. **pyloromyotomy (pylor/o/my/o/tomy)**
 - incision into the pyloric muscle
25. **gastroplasty (gastr/o/plasty)**
 - surgical repair of the stomach
26. **colectomy (col/ectomy)**
 - excision of the colon
27. **sigmoidoscopy (sigmoid/o/scopy)**
 - process of viewing the sigmoid colon
28. **palatitis (palat/itis)**
 - inflammation of the palate
29. **esophageal (esophag/eal)**
 - pertaining to the esophagus
30. **colitis (col/itis)**

- inflammation of the colon
- 31. **ileocecal (ile/o/cec/al)**
 - pertaining to the ileum and cecum
- 32. **gastrectomy (gastr/ectomy)**
 - excision of the stomach
- 33. **anoplasty (an/o/plasty)**
 - surgical repair of the anus
- 34. **cholelithiasis (chole/lith/iasis)**
 - condition of gallstones
- 35. **gastroscopy (gastr/o/scopy)**
 - process of viewing the stomach
- 36. **colostomy (col/o/stomy)**
 - creation of an artificial opening in the colon
- 37. **polyposis (polyp/osis)**
 - abnormal condition of (multiple) polyps
- 38. **laparoscopy (lapar/o/scopy)**
 - process of viewing the abdominal cavity
- 39. **cholecystectomy (chole/cyst/ectomy)**
 - excision of the gallbladder to remove stones
- 40. **glossitis (gloss/itis)**
 - inflammation of the tongue
- 41. **cholangioma (cholangi/oma)**
 - tumour of the bile duct
- 42. **pancreatic (pancreat/ic)**
 - pertaining to the pancreas
- 43. **stomatitis (stomat/itis)**
 - inflammation of the mouth
- 44. **ileocecal (ile/o/cec/al)**
 - pertaining to the ileum and cecum

45. **nasogastric (nas/o/gastr/ic)**
 - pertaining to the nose and stomach
46. **proctoscopy (proct/o/scopy)**
 - process of viewing the rectum
47. **herniorrhaphy (herni/o/rrhaphy)**
 - suturing of a hernia
48. **appendicitis (appendic/itis)**
 - inflammation of the appendix
49. **gingivectomy (gingiv/ectomy)**
 - excision of the gums
50. **gastroenterocolitis (gastr/o/enter/o/col/itis)**
 - inflammation of the stomach, intestines, and colon
51. **choledocholithotomy (choledoch/o/lith/o/tomy)**
 - incision into the common bile duct to remove stones
52. **gastroscope (gastr/o/scope)**
 - instrument used to view the stomach
53. **diverticulosis (diverticul/osis)**
 - abnormal condition of having diverticula
54. **uvulitis (uvul/itis)**
 - inflammation of the uvula
55. **dysphagia (dys/phagia)**
 - difficult swallowing
56. **gastrostomy (gastr/o/stomy)**
 - creation of an artificial opening in the stomach
57. **hemicolectomy (hemi/col/ectomy)**
 - excision of half of the colon
58. **choledocholithiasis (choledoch/o/lith/iasis)**
 - condition of stones in the common bile duct
59. **uvulectomy (uvul/ectomy)**

- excision of the uvula
- 60. **peritoneal (periton/eal)**
 - pertaining to the peritoneum
- 61. **ileostomy (ile/o/stomy)**
 - creation of an artificial opening in the ileum
- 62. **steatorrhea (steat/o/rrhea)**
 - discharge of fat
- 63. **sialolith (sial/o/lith)**
 - stone in the salivary gland
- 64. **proctology (proct/o/logy)**
 - study of disease and disorders of the rectum
- 65. **gastrojejunostomy (gastr/o/jejun/o/stomy)**
 - creation of an artificial opening between the stomach and the jejunum
- 66. **rectal (rect/al)**
 - pertaining to the rectum
- 67. **gingivitis (gingiv/itis)**
 - inflammation of the gums
- 68. **colonoscopy (colon/o/scopy)**
 - process of viewing the colon
- 69. **colorectal (col/o/rect/al)**
 - pertaining to the colon and rectum
- 70. **anal (an/al)**
 - pertaining to the anus
- 71. **duodenal (duoden/al)**
 - pertaining to the duodenum
- 72. **abdominocentesis (abdomin/o/centesis)**
 - surgical puncture to aspirate fluid from the abdomen
- 73. **hepatitis (hepat/itis)**
 - inflammation of the liver

74. **laparoscope (lapar/o/scope)**
- instrument used to view the abdominal cavity
75. **antrectomy (antr/ectomy)**
- excision of the antrum (of the stomach)
76. **enterorrhaphy (enter/o/rrhaphy)**
- suturing of the intestine
77. **esophagitis (esophag/itis)**
- inflammation of the esophagus
78. **uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (UPPP)**
- uvul/o/palat/o/pharyng/o/plasty
 - surgical repair of the uvula, palate, and pharynx
79. **peritonitis (periton/itis)**
- inflammation of the peritoneum
80. **diverticulectomy (diverticul/ectomy)**
- excision of the diverticula
81. **enteropathy (enter/o/pathy)**
- disease of the intestines
82. **proctologist (proct/o/logist)**
- Specialist who studies and treats diseases of the rectum
83. **gastritis (gastr/itis)**
- inflammation of the stomach
84. **abdominoplasty (abdomin/o/plasty)**
- surgical repair of the abdomen
85. **celiotomy (celi/o/tomy)**
- incision into the abdominal cavity
86. **gastroenteritis (gastr/o/enter/itis)**
- inflammation of the stomach and intestines
87. **endoscopy (endo/scopy)**
- process of viewing within (hollow organs)

88. **palatoplasty (palat/o/plasty)**
 - surgical repair of the palate
89. **laparotomy (lapar/o/tomy)**
 - incision into the abdominal cavity
90. **colonoscope (colon/o/scope)**
 - instrument used to view the colon
91. **polypectomy (polyp/ectomy)**
 - excision of polyps
92. **gastrojejunostomy (gastr/o/jejun/o/stomy)**
 - creation of an artificial opening between the stomach and the jejunum
93. **CT colonography (CT colon/o/graphy)**
 - radiographic imaging of the colon using computed tomography
94. **esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)**
 - esophag/o/gastr/o/duoden/o/scopy
 - process of viewing the esophagus, stomach and duodenum
95. **stomatogastric (stomat/o/gastr/ic)**
 - pertaining to the mouth and stomach
96. **celiac (celi/ac)**
 - pertaining to the abdomen
97. **gastromalacia (gastr/o/malacia)**
 - softening of the stomach
98. **dyspepsia (dys/pepsia)**
 - difficult digestion
99. **esophagogastroplasty (esophag/o/gastr/o/plasty)**
 - surgical repair of the esophagus and stomach
100. **sublingual (sub/lingu/al)**
 - pertaining to under the tongue
101. **steatohepatitis (steat/o/hepat/itis)**
 - inflammation of liver associated with fat

Activity source: Digestive System Medical Terms by Kimberlee Carter, from Building a Medical Terminology Foundation by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. /Text version added.

Pronouncing and Defining Digestive System Medical Terms

Digestive System terms (Text Version)

Practice the following **digestive system** medical terms that are not easily broken into word parts.

1. **ascites**

- abnormal intraperitoneal accumulation of fluid with large number of proteins and electrolytes

2. **hemorrhoids**

- distended and swollen veins in the rectum and anus

3. **nausea**

- urge to vomit

4. **stoma**

- surgical opening between an organ and the surface of the body

5. **adhesion**

- band of scar tissue that binds anatomic surfaces to each other

6. **emesis**

- vomiting

7. **cirrhosis**

- chronic degenerative disease of the liver

8. **polyp**

- small tumour-like growth that extends from the surface of a mucous membrane

9. **feces**

- stool, fecal matter

10. **obesity**

- abnormal increase in the proportion of fat cells resulting in excess body weight for height

11. **dysentery**

- inflammation of the intestine presenting with abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea

12. **melena**

- black tarry stool that contains blood from the GI tract

13. **flatus**

- gas in the GI tract

14. **reflux**

- abnormal backward flow

15. **palpate**

- physical examination technique: The examiner feels for texture, size, consistency, and location of body parts with hands.

Activity source: Digestive System terms not easily broken down into word parts by Kimberlee Carter, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY-4.0. /Text version added.

Pronouncing and Defining Commonly Abbreviated Digestive System Terms

Practice pronouncing and defining these commonly abbreviated digestive system terms:

- APR (abdominoperineal resection)
- BE (barium enema)
- EGD (esophagogastroduodenoscopy)
- ERCP (endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography)
- EUS (endoscopic ultrasound)
- FOBT (fecal occult blood test)
- GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease)
- GI (gastrointestinal)
- H.pylori (Helicobacter pylori)
- IBS (irritable bowel syndrome)
- N&V (nausea and vomiting)
- PEG (percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy)
- UC (ulcerative colitis)

- UGI (upper gastrointestinal)
- UPPP (uvulopalatopharyngoplasty)

Sorting Terms

Sort the terms from the word lists above into the following categories:

- **Disease and Disorder** (terms describing any deviation from normal structure and function)
- **Diagnostic** (terms related to process of identifying a disease, condition, or injury from its signs and symptoms)
- **Therapeutic** (terms related to treatment or curing of diseases)
- **Anatomic** (terms related to body structure)

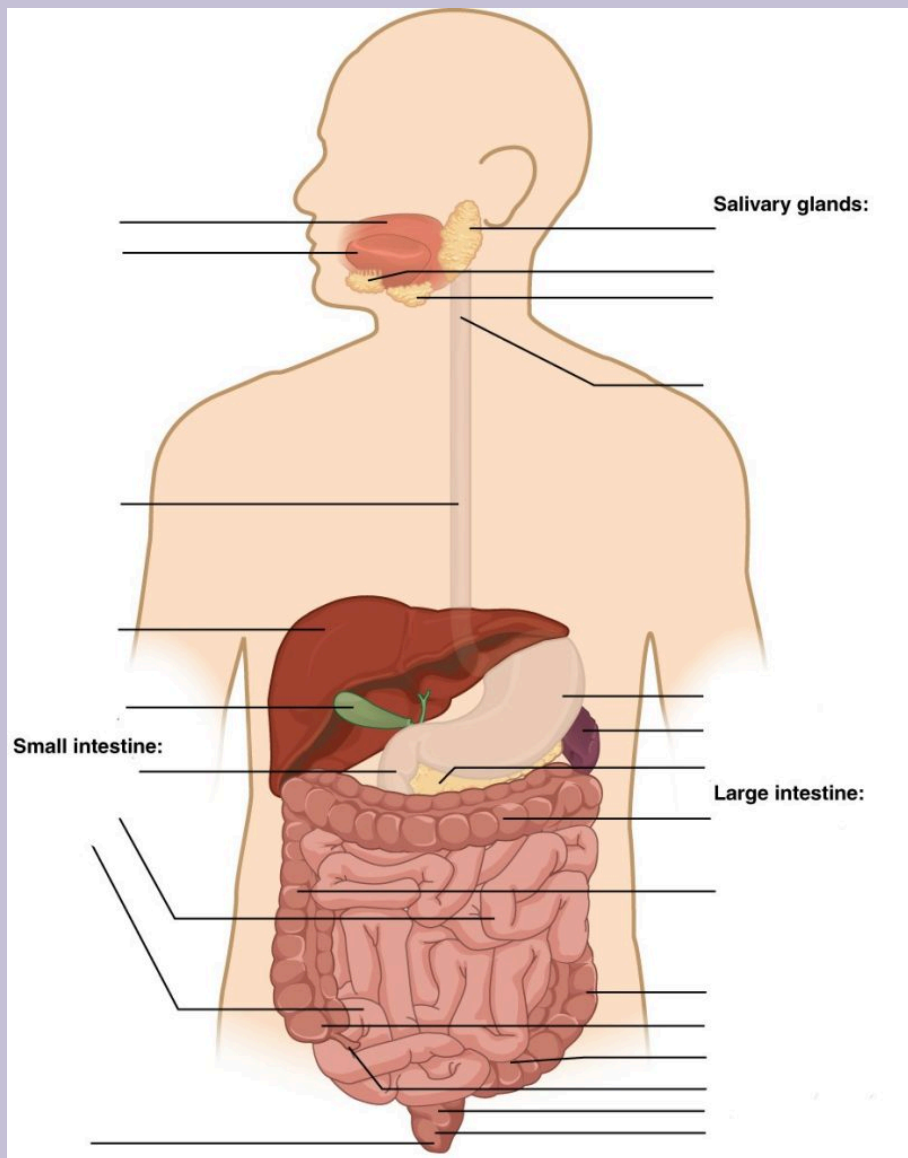
Digestive System Structures

Label the following digestive system anatomy:

Digestive System Anatomy (Text Version)

Label the diagram with correct words listed below:

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gallbladder | 9. Anal canal | 17. Sublingual gland |
| 2. Mouth | 10. Parotid gland | 18. Ascending colon |
| 3. Jejunum | 11. Descending colon | 19. Cecum |
| 4. Tongue | 12. Duodenum | 20. Stomach |
| 5. Ileum | 13. Esophagus | 21. Spleen |
| 6. Sigmoid colon | 14. Transverse colon | 22. Rectum |
| 7. Liver | 15. Pharynx | 23. Appendix |
| 8. Submandibular gland | 16. Anus | 24. Pancreas |



Digestive System Anatomy Diagram (Text Version)

This diagram shows an anterior view of the head and torso of the human body with the anatomical organs and structures comprising the digestive system identified. From the top working clockwise. Located in the mouth or oral cavity are three glands which secrete saliva containing enzymes to aid in digestion these include: _____[Blank 1], _____[Blank 2], and the _____[Blank 3]. When the ingested food is ready to leave the mouth, it is transferred to the throat to swallow, the throat is also known as the _____[Blank 4]. The _____[Blank 5] is a muscular hollow organ which aids in the digestive process by breaking down food for digestion. While the _____[Blank 6] located under the left portion of the diaphragm, helps to filter blood. The _____[Blank 7] is an accessory organ responsible for producing a hormone known as insulin and insulin is critical in the metabolism of sugars. The large intestines have many structural components _____[Blank 8], _____[Blank 9], _____[Blank 10], _____[Blank 11], and _____[Blank 12] with these structures responsible for the final stage of digestion known as elimination. A small finger-like projections hangs from the cecum known as the _____[Blank 13] and this structure has a role in the development of the immune system in early human development. As a continuation of the sigmoid

colon a hollow structure known as the _____[Blank 14] is identified. Next, is the final segment of the digestive system and is a structure measuring about 3 to 4 cm long known as the _____[Blank 15]. Fecal matter is expelled through the terminal opening in the digestive system called the _____[Blank 16]. The small intestines divided into three distinct parts; the is the third part _____[Blank 17], the _____[Blank 18] is the second part, and the _____[Blank 19] is the first part. The _____[Blank 20] is an accessory organ of digestion and is responsible for storing bile for when it is needed to breakdown fats in the process of digestion. The _____[Blank 21] located in the upper right side of the abdomen is responsible for producing the bile to send to the gallbladder for storage until it the bile is released. The _____[Blank 22] connects the pharynx to the stomach it is responsible for gently moving the food from the pharynx to the stomach. The _____[Blank 23] located in the mouth is responsible for moving the food around in the mouth during the chewing or mastication process. The _____[Blank 24] also known as the oral cavity contains the saliva glands, the teeth and tongue and begins the process of digestion.

Check your answers¹

Activity source: Digestive System Anatomy by Gisele Tuzon, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation*, illustration from *Anatomy and Physiology (OpenStax)*, licensed under CC BY 4.0./ Text version added.

Medical Terms in Context

Place the following medical terms in context to complete the scenario below:

Digestive System(Text version)

Fill in the blanks using the following list of words:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| • polyp | • melena | • nausea |
| • palpate | • flatus | • cirrhosis |
| • obesity | • ascites | • dysentery |
| • hemorrhoids | • feces | • adhesion |
| • emesis | • reflux | • stoma |

The Physician during an examination will _____[Blank 1] to feel for texture, size, consistency and location of body parts with hands.

A _____[Blank 2] is a small tumour-like growth that extend from the surface of a mucous membrane.

_____ [Blank 3] is an abnormal increase in the proportion of fat cells resulting in excess body weight for height.

Distended and swollen veins in the rectum and anus are called _____[Blank 4].

The medical term for vomiting is _____[Blank 5].

_____ [Blank 6] is black tarry stool that contains blood from the gastrointestinal tract.

_____ [Blank 7] is the medical term for gas in the gastrointestinal tract.

Abnormal intraperitoneal accumulation of fluid with large amount of proteins and electrolytes is _____[Blank 8].

_____ is fecal matter.

Abnormal backward flow is called _____[Blank 10].

The urge to vomit is _____[Blank 11].

_____ [Blank 12] is a chronic degenerative disease of the liver due to alcohol abuse.

_____ [Blank 13] is an inflammation of the intestine presenting with abdominal pain and bloody diarrhea.

A band of scar tissue that binds anatomic surfaces to each other is called an _____[Blank 14].

The surgical opening between an organ and the surface of the body is called a _____[Blank 15].

Check your answers: ²

Activity source: Digestive System by Alyssa Arsenault, licensed under CC BY- 4.0 from “Digestive System” in Building a Medical Terminology Foundation by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. / Converted to Text.

Medical Terms in Context

Place the following medical terms in context to complete the scenario below:

Digestive System – Consultation Report (Text version)

Use the words below to fill in the consultation report:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. diarrhea | 5. resists walking | 9. eyes |
| 2. treatment | 6. session | 10. gait |
| 3. electrolytes | 7. vomiting | |
| 4. Glucose | 8. stools | |

PATIENT NAME: Alex WEBB

AGE: 30

DOB: November 10

SEX: Male

CONSULTANT: Louis D. Wainwright, MD, Gastroenterology

REQUESTING PHYSICIAN: Trevor Sharpe, MD, Family Medicine

REASON FOR CONSULTATION: Please evaluate GI distress.

I was asked to see this 30-year old male in consultation because of unremitting nausea, _____[Blank 1], _____[Blank 2], abdominal pain, dizziness, and low-grade fever. The patient has a poor appetite but reports no weight loss. He has noted some postprandial cramping, midepigastic pain, and unremitting diarrhea but no blood in the _____[Blank 3]. He states he is “healthier,” but he still has some dizziness.

Initial treatment consisted of IV fluids and control of _____[Blank 4]. Thereafter, the patient was progressed to clear fluids and soft diet. He has done well on this routine; however, his dizziness has persisted. Fever has resolved.

On admission, the patient's lab data revealed CBC with hematocrit of 142, hemoglobin 25 with differential of neutrophils 51%, bands 8%, lymphocytes 26%, monocytes 6%, basophils none. Serum electrolytes were normal. Potassium was low at 3.5, BUN: creatinine ratio was normal. _____[Blank 5] was within normal range. Stool studies were within normal.

On examination, I find the patient to be lethargic and uncomfortable with mild nausea and dizziness. He prefers to keep his eyes closed. On examination of the _____[Blank 6], I find no nystagmus. There is pallor to the skin, and he seems cool to the touch. Upon standing by the bedside, the patient is unsteady. Although he _____[Blank 7], when he attempts to walk, his _____[Blank 8] is halting, and he tends to fall to the left side. Abdomen is flat and nontender. Bowel sounds are WNL. Rectal exam deferred.

RECOMMENDATIONS: I think we should continue essential _____[Blank 9] of this gentleman. Because of the symptoms of dizziness on admission, we may want to consider a CT scan to rule out an intracerebral bleed or subdural hematoma. My opinion at this time is that we are dealing with a resolving _____[Blank 10] of gastritis.

Thank you for asking me to see this patient. I will be glad to follow him with you throughout his hospital stay.

Louis D. Wainwright, MD, Gastroenterology

Note: Report samples (H5P and Pressbooks) are to encourage learners to identify correct medical terminology and do not represent the Association for Health Documentation Integrity (AHDI) formatting standards.

Check your answers: ³

Activity source: Digestive System – Consultation Report by Heather Scudder, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. / Text version added.

Medical Terms in Context

Place the following medical terms in context to complete the scenario below:

Digestive System – Operative Report (Text version)

Use the words listed below to fill in the operative report:

- esophagitis
- ulceration
- lateral
- stomach
- GE
- sporadic
- retroflexion
- bleeding
- antrum
- duodenum
- lidocaine
- duodenitis

PATIENT NAME: Bruce WEBSTER
AGE: 48
SEX: Male
DOB: September 23
DATE OF ADMISSION: July 2
DATE OF PROCEDURE: July 2
ADMITTING PHYSICIAN: Trevor Sharpe, MD, Family Medicine
SURGEON: Louis D. Wainwright, MD, Gastroenterology
PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: GI Bleed.
POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSES:

1. Severe _____[Blank 1].
2. Gastroesophageal _____[Blank 2].
3. No Significant bleeding seen in the stomach.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURE: Gastrointestinal endoscopy.
ANESTHESIA: _____[Blank 3] 1%.

PROCEDURE: The patient was placed into the left _____[Blank 4] position. A scope was introduced from the mouth, under visualization and advanced to the upper part of the _____[Blank 5], upper part of esophagus, middle of esophagus, _____[Blank 6] junction, and some _____[Blank 7] bleeding was seen at the GE junction. The scope was moved through the upper part of the stomach into the _____[Blank 8]. The _____[Blank 9] showed some inflammation and the scope was then brought out. _____[Blank 10] was not performed. The scope was then brought back slowly. Mild _____[Blank 11] was also seen and a little bit of ulceration noted at GE junction.

CONCLUSION: Severe esophagitis, may be some source of _____[Blank 12] from there, but no active bleeding at this time.

Louis D. Wainwright, MD, Gastroenterology

Note: Report samples (H5P and Pressbooks) are to encourage learners to identify correct medical terminology and do not represent the Association for Health Documentation Integrity (AHDI) formatting standards.

Check your answers: ⁴

Activity source: Digestive System – Operative Report by Heather Scudder, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. /Text version added.

Test Your Knowledge

Test your knowledge by answering the questions below:

Digestive System Glossary Reinforcement Activity (Text version)

1. _____ [Blank 1] is a band of smooth muscle at the junction between the pylorus of the stomach and the duodenum of the small intestine.
 - a. Ampulla
 - b. Quadrate
 - c. Pyloric sphincter
2. Fatty tissue that stretches over the abdomen, plays a role in immune response and the growth of certain cancers is called _____ [Blank 2].
 - a. Fundus
 - b. Convex
 - c. Omentum
3. The process of breaking down the fat into smaller blood cells which makes it easy for enzymes to function and digest food is called _____ [Blank 3].
 - a. Bicarbonate
 - b. Malabsorption
 - c. Emulsification
4. _____ [Blank 4] is the location where the diaphragm has a small opening through which the esophagus passes before connecting.
 - a. Hiatal
 - b. Lacteals
 - c. Hilum
5. Situated nearer to the center of the body or the point of attachment is the _____ [Blank 5].
 - a. Proximal
 - b. Distal
 - c. Quadrate

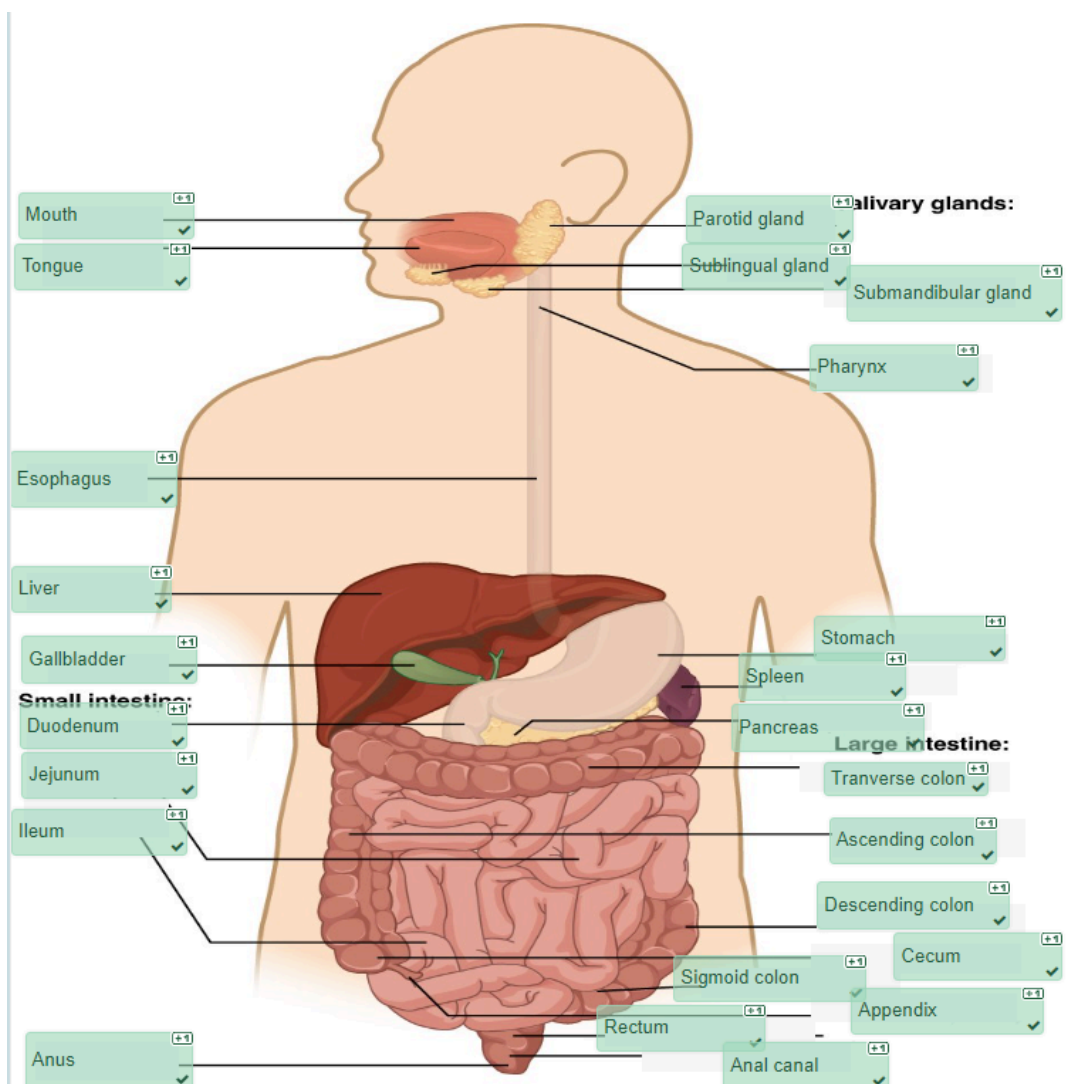
Check your answers: ⁵

Activity source: Digestive System Glossary Reinforcement Activity by Gisele Tuzon, from *Building a Medical Terminology Foundation* by Kimberlee Carter and Marie Rutherford, licensed under CC BY- 4.0. /Text version added.

Attribution

Except where otherwise noted, this book is adapted from Medical Terminology by Grimm et al. (2022), Nicolet College, CC BY 4.0 International. / A derivative of Building a Medical Terminology Foundation by Carter & Rutherford (2020), and Anatomy and Physiology by Betts, et al., CC BY 4.0, which can be accessed for free at OpenStax Anatomy and Physiology (<https://openstax.org/books/anatomy-and-physiology/pages/1-introduction>).

Notes



1.

Check your

answers: Digestive System Anatomy Diagram (Text Version) This diagram shows an anterior view of the head and torso of the human body with the anatomical organs and structures comprising the digestive system identified. From the top working clockwise Located in the mouth or oral cavity are three glands which secrete saliva containing enzymes to aid in digestion these include: **parotid gland**, **sublingual gland**, and the **submandibular gland**. When the ingested food is ready to leave the mouth, it is transferred to the throat to swallow, the throat is also known as the **pharynx**. The **stomach** is a muscular hollow organ which aids in the digestive process by breaking down food for digestion. While the **spleen** located under the left portion of the diaphragm, helps to filter blood. The **pancreas** is an accessory organ responsible for producing a hormone known as insulin and insulin is critical in the

metabolism of sugars. The large intestines have many structural components **transverse colon, ascending colon, descending colon, cecum,** and **sigmoid colon** with these structures responsible for the final stage of digestion known as elimination. A small finger-like projection hangs from the cecum known as the **appendix** and this structure has a role in the development of the immune system in early human development. As a continuation of the sigmoid colon a hollow structure known as the **rectum** is identified. Next, is the final segment of the digestive system and is a structure measuring about 3 to 4 cm long known as the **anal canal**. Fecal matter is expelled through the terminal opening in the digestive system called the **anus**. The small intestines divided into three distinct parts; the is the third part **ileum**, the **jejunum** is the second part, and the **duodenum** is the first part. The **gall bladder** is an accessory organ of digestion and is responsible for storing bile for when it is needed to breakdown fats in the process of digestion. The **liver** located in the upper right side of the abdomen is responsible for producing the bile to send to the gallbladder for storage until it the bile is released. The **esophagus** connects the pharynx to the stomach it is responsible for gently moving the food from the pharynx to the stomach. The **tongue** located in the mouth is responsible for moving the food around in the mouth during the chewing or mastication process. The **mouth** also known as the oral cavity contains the saliva glands, the teeth and tongue and begins the process of digestion.

2. 1. palpate, 2. polyp, 3. obesity, 4. hemorrhoids, 5. emesis, 6. melena, 7. flatus, 8. ascites, 9. feces, 10. reflux, 11. nausea, 12. cirrhosis, 13. dysentery, 14. adhesion, 15. stoma
3. 1. diarrhea, 2. vomiting, 3. stools, 4. electrolytes, 5. Glucose, 6. eyes, 7. resists walking, 8. gail 9. treatment, 10. session
4. 1. esophagitis, 2. ulceration, 3. lidocaine, 4. lateral, 5. stomach, 6. GE, 7. sporadic, 8. antrum, 9. duodenum, 10. retroflexion, 11. duodenitis, 12. bleeding
5. 1. Pyloric sphincter, 2. Omentum, 3. Emulsification, 4. Hiatal, 5. Proximal,



Digestive System Chapter 12 Worksheet

Instructions

Work through the chapter and find the meaning for the following prefixes, suffixes, and abbreviations. Add in any that are missing on the worksheet.

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix	Meaning	Suffix	Meaning
hemi-		-al	
endo-		-cele	
sub-		-centesis	
dys-		-ectomy	
		-gram	
		-graph	
		-graphy	
		-ia	
		-iasis	
		-itis	
		-logist	
		-logy	
		-malacia	
		-oma	
		-osis	
		-pathy	
		-pepsia	
		-phagia	
		-plasty	
		-ptosis	
		-rrhaphy	
		-rrhea	
		-scope	
		-scopy	
		-stomy	
		-tomy	

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
APR	
BE	
EGD	
ERCP	
EUS	
FOBT	
GERD	
GI	
H.pylori	
IBS	
N&V	
PEG	
UC	
UGI	
UPPP	

Words easily broken into word parts listed by combining form (root)

Review of Word Parts

Please note that sometimes words are made up of word parts but are not translated literally. Several combining forms are shown in bold below. List their meaning from chapter 12.

abdomin/o

1. abdominocentesis
2. abdominoplasty
3. abdominal

an/o

4. anoplasty
5. anal

antr/o

6. antrectomy

append/o

7. appendectomy

appendic/o

8. appendicitis

cec/o

9. ileocecal

celi/o

10. celiotomy

11. celiac

cheil/o

12. cheilorrhaphy

cholangi/o

13. cholangioma

14. cholangiogram

15. cholangiography

chol/e

16. cholecystitis

17. cholelithiasis

18. cholecystectomy

choledoch/o

19. choledocholithotomy

20. choledocholithiasis

col/o

- 21. colitis
- 22. colectomy
- 23. colostomy
- 24. colorectal
- 25. hemicolectomy

colon/o

- 26. colonoscope
- 27. colonoscopy
- 28. CT colonography

diverticul/o

- 29. diverticulitis
- 30. diverticulosis
- 31. diverticulectomy

duoden/o

- 32. duodenal

enter/o

- 33. enterorrhaphy
- 34. enteropathy

esophag/o

- 35. esophagitis
- 36. esophagogastroplasty
- 37. esophagogastroduodenoscopy(EGD)
- 38. esophagogram
- 39. esophagoscopy
- 40. esophageal

gastr/o

41. gastritis
42. gastroenteritis
43. gastroenterocolitis
44. gastrectomy
45. gastrojejunostomy
46. gastroplasty
47. gastrostomy
48. gastroscope
49. gastroscopy
50. gastric
51. gastroenterologist
52. gastroenterology
53. gastromalacia
54. nasogastric

gingiv/o

55. gingivitis
56. gingivectomy

gloss/o

57. glossitis
58. glossorrhaphy

hepat/o

59. hepatitis
60. hepatoma
61. hepatomegaly

herni/o

62. herniorrhaphy

ile/o

63. ileostomy

64. ileocecal

jejun/o

65. gastrojejunostomy –

lapar/o

66. laparotomy

67. laparoscope

68. laparoscopy

lingu/o

69. sublingual

or/o

70. oral

palat/o

71. palatitis

72. palatoplasty

pancreat/o

73. pancreatitis

74. pancreatic

peritone/o

75. peritonitis

76. peritoneal

polyp/o

77. polyposis

78. polypectomy

proct/o

- 79. proctoptosis
- 80. proctoscope
- 81. proctoscopy
- 82. proctologist
- 83. proctology

pylor/o

- 84. pyloromyotomy
- 85. pyloroplasty

rect/o

- 86. rectocele
- 87. rectal

sial/o

- 88. sialolith

sigmoid/o

- 89. sigmoidoscopy

steat/o

- 90. steatohepatitis
- 91. steatorrhea
- 92. steatosis

stomat/o

- 93. stomatitis
- 94. stomatogastric

uvul/o

- 95. uvulitis
- 96. uvulectomy
- 97. uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (UPPP)

Words without combining form:

- 98. endoscope
- 99. endoscopy
- 100. dyspepsia
- 101. dysphagia

Words not built from word parts that you should memorize:

- 102. adhesion
- 103. cirrhosis
- 104. hemorrhoids
- 105. obesity
- 106. polyp
- 107. ascites
- 108. dysentery
- 109. emesis
- 110. feces
- 111. flatus
- 112. melena
- 113. nausea
- 114. palpate
- 115. reflux
- 116. stoma



(Digestive)

Definitions Using Word Parts - Digestive

Instructions

Type the terms from the numbered list found below. For each term keyed, divide the combining form, suffix, and prefix with a slash to show the individual word parts. Then define the term in your own words according to the rules provided in the resource (reading from the suffix, then back to the beginning of the word, then across). Be sure to number each term in your document.

Example

hepat/itis - inflammation of the liver

Define the following terms by breaking into word parts:

1. Abdominal
2. Abdominocentesis
3. Appendectomy
4. Celiotomy
5. Cholangiography
6. Cholangioma
7. Cholecystectomy
8. Cholecystitis
9. Cholecystogram
10. Cholelithiasis
11. Colonography
12. Colonoscopy
13. Colorectal
14. Colostomy

15. **Diverticulitis**
16. **Diverticulosis**
17. **Duodenal**
18. **Dyspepsia**
19. **Dysphagia**
20. **Enteropathy**
21. **Enterorrhaphy**
22. **Esophageal**
23. **Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)**
24. **Esophagogastroplasty**
25. **Esophagogram**
26. **Esophagoscopy**
27. **Gastrectomy**
28. **Gastroenteritis**
29. **Gastroenterocolitis**
30. **Gastroenterologist**
31. **Gastroenterology**
32. **Gastrointestinal**
33. **Gastrojejunostomy**
34. **Gastromalacia**
35. **Gastroscope**
36. **Gastrostomy**

37. **Glossitis**
38. **Hemicolectomy**
39. **Hepatitis**
40. **Hepatomegaly**
41. **Herniorrhaphy**
42. **Ileostomy**
43. **Laparoscope**
44. **Nasogastric**
45. **Pancreatitis**
46. **Peritonitis**
47. **Polypectomy**
48. **Polyposis**
49. **Proctology**
50. **Proctoscope**
51. **Pyloric**
52. **Rectocele**
53. **Sialolith**
54. **Sigmoidoscopy**
55. **Steatorrhea**
56. **Steatosis**
57. **Sublingual**
58. **Uvulectomy**



Scenario - Digestive

Instructions

Read aloud the following paragraph, paying close attention to the correct pronunciation of each medical term. Use the phonetic spelling provided with the term to guide you. At the conclusion of reading the paragraph and using this document, compose a list of the bolded medical terms and translate their correct meaning. Be sure to number each term in your list.

Scenario 1: Lower Digestive

Jordan began having **diarrhea** (dī-ă-RĒ-ă) and crampy **abdominal** (ab-DOM-ĭ-năĭ) pain for what seemed to him to be “all the time”. Jordan’s gastrointestinal issues weren’t just after he ate something. His family doctor, Dr. Wilson, referred Jordan to a **gastroenterologist** (găs-trō-ĕn-tĕr-ŎL-ă-jĭst). Dr. Wilson wanted to rule out **Crohn’s disease** (KRŌNS diz-ĒZ), **irritable bowel syndrome** (IBS) (ĪR-ĭ-tăt-ĭv BOW-ĕĭ SĪN-drŏm) and **colorectal cancer** (kŏ-lŏ-REK-tăĭ KAN-sĕr).

Prior to the appointment with Dr. Ileus, Jordan provided a stool (stool) specimen for culture and to test for **fecal occult blood** (FĒ-kăĭ ō-KŪLT blŭd). Dr. Ileus, who specializes in **gastroenterology** (găs-trō-ĕn-tĕr-ŎL-ă-jĕ), also ordered a **colonoscopy** (kŏ-lŏ-NOS-kŏ-pĕ), a capsule **endoscopy** (en-DOS-kŏ-pĕ), a **CT colonography** (CT kŏ-lo-NO-gră-fĕ) and an **esophagogastroduodenoscopy** (ĕ-sof-ă-gŏ-gas-trŏ-doo-ŏ-dĕ-NOS-kŏ-pĕ). During Jordan’s appointment, Dr. Ileus began educating Jordan on risk factors and signs and symptoms to look for as warning signs to cancer because many people do not show symptoms until the tumor is quite advanced. Symptoms of cancer vary depending on the location of the tumor. Common warning signs are altered **bowel** (BŎW-ăĭ) habits, **rectal** (REK-tăĭ) bleeding, **abdominal** (ab-DOM-ĭ-năĭ) cramps, **flatus** (FLĂ-tŭs) and bloating, iron deficiency anemia and weight loss.

Keeping this information in mind, Dr. Ileus noted an oral history of Jordan’s diet and bowel habits, and the physical assessment included a **digital rectal examination** (DIJ-ĭt-ăĭ RĔK-tăĭ eg-zam-ĭ-NĂ-shŏn) to rule out the presence of polyps.

Scenario 2: Upper Digestive

Manny Quinn, a 42-year-old male, was referred by his Primary Care Physician (PCP) to evaluate his complaints of **dyspepsia** (dis-PEP-shă, sĕ-ă), anorexia, diarrhea, nausea, emesis, and right upper quadrant (RUQ) pain, which has been going on for the past three weeks. Manny described to the doctor that his stool looked funny and had an increased foul odor of late. However, Manny admits that he has noticed a change in bowel habits over the past three months.

Dr. Ileus, the **gastroenterologist** (**gās-trō-ĕn-tĕr-ŌL-ă-jĭst**), interrupted Manny and asked him more questions about his stool to rule out **steatorrhea** (**stĕ-ă-tō-RĒ-ă**). Manny admits to eating a high-fat diet, especially on the weekends.

Continuing with Manny's health history, Dr. Ileus learns Manny has **gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)** (**gās-trō-ĕ-sof-ă-JĒ-ăl RĒ-flŭks diz-ĒZ**) and was treated for **cholecystitis** (**kō-lĕ-sis-TĪT-ĭs**) eight years ago. With the pain complaints Manny is admitting to, Dr. Ileus had asked if he could be experiencing **cholelithiasis** (**kō-li-lith-Ī-ă-sĭs**) or gallstones?

Manny denies a history of having peptic ulcers, Crohn's Disease, or **ulcerative colitis** (**UL-sĕr-ă-tiv kō-LĪT-ĭs**). Given his history of GERD and cholecystitis, the gastroenterologist had asked Manny if he has ever undergone an **esophagoscopy** (**ĕ-sof-ă-GOS-kŏ-pĕ**), a **laparoscopy** (**lap-ă-ROS-kŏ-pĕ**), or an **esophagogastroduodenoscopy** (**ĕ-sof-ă-gŏ-gas-trō-doo-ŏ-dĕ-NOS-kŏ-pĕ**) (EGD).

Dr. Ileus thinks Manny is having a reoccurrence of cholecystitis due to the presence of gallstones and feels he may need a **cholecystectomy** (**kō-lĕ-sis-TEK-tŏ-mĕ**).