











CONCEPT: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

Digestive Pharmacology & Pathology

◆ Medical terms describing the clinical disorders and _____ of the digestive system.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool	Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
Ascites (uh-sai-teez)	Accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal space; causing a _____ abdomen.	 Ascites: A bdominal S welling.	Dysentery	Inflammation of the intestines caused by bacteria that results in diarrhea with blood or mucus.	 dys- = bad enter/o = small intestines
Borborygmus (bor-br-ig-muhs)	_____ and gurgling sounds made as gas and fluids move through the intestines.	 B owels O ften R umble B adly.	Crohn's Disease	_____ inflammatory bowel disease that affects primarily the ileum.	 Irritable C rohn.
Eructation	Belching or burping.	 B ig E ruction.	Celiac Disease	Autoimmune disorder that causes bloating of small intestines; caused from ingesting _____.	 C an't D igest gluten.
Cachexia (kuh-kek-see-uh)	A _____ loss of weight or muscle because of chronic illness or cancer.	 C ash E xit.	Biliary Colic	Acute abdominal pain caused by obstruction of a bile duct; results from _____.	 B ile duct C logged.
Emetics	An agent that induces vomiting.	 E mpy It.	H₂-receptor Antagonists (H2RAs)	Class of medications that reduce the amount of stomach acid produced.	 H earburn 2nd R elief.

CONCEPT: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

EXAMPLE

Which of the following food sources would trigger bloating in an individual with Celiac Disease?

- a) Cup of coffee.
- b) Strawberries.
- c) Sourdough bread.
- d) Olive oil.

PRACTICE


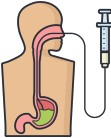


In the case of corrosive poisoning, using an emetic would prove dangerous because of which possibility?

- a) Development of severe migraines.
- b) Further damage to the esophagus.
- c) Mild abdominal pain.
- d) Redirection into the lungs.

CONCEPT: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

Digestive Diagnostic and Laboratory Terms

◆ Medical terms that relate to diagnostic/laboratory _____ and surgical procedures related to the digestive system.

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
Tissue Transglutaminase Antibody Test (tTG)	Blood test for Celiac Disease; measures antibodies formed in response to _____.	 T rouble T riggered by G luten.
Gavage (ga-vuhj)	Introduction of food or medicine into the stomach via _____.	 G ently A dminister V olume.
Gastric Banding (Lap Band Surgery)	Places a band at the upper part of the stomach to ____ its capacity and slow food progression.	 G reatly B anded stomach.
Gastric Bypass	Creates a __-ounce stomach pouch; it bypasses the duodenum.	 G ut B ypass.

EXAMPLE

Which statement correctly describes the mechanism by which a lap band surgery helps a patient lose weight?

- a) It causes malnutrition because of inadequate absorption by the small intestine.
- b) It helps in faster digestion of food by going straight to the ileum.
- c) It involves the surgical removal of a portion of the stomach.
- d) It restricts or limits the amount of food that can be eaten in one sitting.

PRACTICE

Which of the following statements is true about the gastric bypass procedure?

- a) A gastric bypass may result in malabsorption of nutrients.
- b) A gastric bypass allows for quicker absorption of all nutrients.
- c) A gastric bypass increases the efficiency in the absorption of nutrients.
- d) A gastric bypass reroutes the stomach to the duodenum.