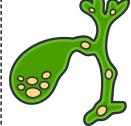


## CONCEPT: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: VOCABULARY

### Digestive Pharmacology & Pathology

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

Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool	Medical Term	Definition	Memory Tool
<b>Ascites</b> (uh-sai-teez)	Accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal space; causing a _____ abdomen.	 <b>Ascites:</b> <b>A</b> bdominal <b>S</b> welling.	<b>Dysentery</b>	Inflammation of the intestines caused by bacteria that results in diarrhea with blood or mucus.	 dys- = bad enter/o = small intestines
<b>Borborygmus</b> (bor-br-ig-muhs)	_____ and gurgling sounds made as gas and fluids move through the intestines.	 <b>Bowels</b> <b>O</b> ften <b>R</b> umble <b>B</b> adly.	<b>Crohn's Disease</b>	_____ inflammatory bowel disease that affects primarily the ileum.	 Irritable <b>Crone</b> .
<b>Eruption</b>	Belching or burping.	 <b>Big Eruption.</b>	<b>Celiac Disease</b>	Autoimmune disorder that causes bloating of small intestines; caused from ingesting _____.	 <b>Can't Digest</b> gluten.
<b>Cachexia</b> (kuh-kek-see-uh)	A _____ loss of weight or muscle because of chronic illness or cancer.	 <b>Cash Exit.</b>	<b>Biliary Colic</b>	Acute abdominal pain caused by obstruction of a bile duct; results from _____.	 <b>Bile duct</b> <b>Clogged</b> .
<b>Emetics</b>	An agent that induces vomiting.	 <b>Empty It.</b>	<b>H<sub>2</sub>-receptor Antagonists (H2RAs)</b>	Class of medications that reduce the amount of stomach acid produced.	 <b>Heartburn</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Relief</b> .

## **CONCEPT: DIGESTIVE SYSTEM: VOCABULARY**

### **EXAMPLE**

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

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- 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?

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- 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
<b>Tissue Transglutaminase Antibody Test (tTG)</b>	Blood test for Celiac Disease; measures antibodies formed in response to _____.	 <b>Trouble Triggered by Gluten.</b>
<b>Gavage</b> (ga-vuhj)	Introduction of food or medicine into the stomach via _____.	 <b>Gently Administer Volume.</b>
<b>Gastric Banding</b> (Lap Band Surgery)	Places a band at the upper part of the stomach to ___ its capacity and slow food progression.	 <b>Greatly Banded stomach.</b>
<b>Gastric Bypass</b>	Creates a ___-ounce stomach pouch; it bypasses the duodenum.	 <b>Gut Bypass.</b>

## **EXAMPLE**

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

- It causes malnutrition because of inadequate absorption by the small intestine.
- It helps in faster digestion of food by going straight to the ileum.
- It involves the surgical removal of a portion of the stomach.
- 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 gastric bypass may result in malabsorption of nutrients.
- A gastric bypass allows for quicker absorption of all nutrients.
- A gastric bypass increases the efficiency in the absorption of nutrients.
- A gastric bypass reroutes the stomach to the duodenum.