LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After completing this chapter, you will be able to:

• Define and spell the word parts used to create terms for the digestive system.
• Break down and define common medical terms used for symptoms, diseases, disorders, procedures, treatments, and devices associated with the digestive system.
• Build medical terms from the word parts associated with the digestive system.
• Pronounce and spell common medical terms associated with the digestive system.
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System
Worksheet 1

Phonetic Spelling Challenge
Spell the medical term correctly in the space provided.

1. kon stih PAY shun ____________________________
2. koh LYE tiss ____________________________
3. EHN ter EYE tiss ____________________________
4. PROK top TOH siss ____________________________
5. an tye ee MEH tik ____________________________
6. GAS troh en ter EYE tiss ____________________________
7. pahr oh TYE tiss ____________________________
8. gas TREK tah siss ____________________________
9. dye ah REE ah ____________________________
10. diss PEPP see ah ____________________________
11. boo LEEM ee ah ____________________________
12. GAS troh MEG ah lee ____________________________
13. GAS trik UL ser ____________________________
14. PAN kree ah TYE tiss ____________________________
15. KOH lee siss TEK toh mee ____________________________
16. gah VAHZH ____________________________
17. DIS en tair ee ____________________________
18. HEM oh roydz ____________________________
19. LAHK tos in TOHL er ans ____________________________
20. GAS troh eh SOFF ah JEE al ____________________________
Spelling Challenge

These terms are spelled incorrectly. Spell each term correctly in the space provided.

1. Heppatoma
2. Proctopatosis
3. Vulvulus
4. Gastroesophogeal
5. Hiatalle hernia
6. Polyposiss
7. Intususception
8. Parrotitis
9. Bullimia
10. Cholaystitis
11. Cirhossis
12. Apendecktomy
13. Glosorhaphy
14. Hemerhoidectomy
15. Gevage

Abbreviation Matchup

Select and match the correct abbreviation to the definition.

_____ 1. gastrointestinal a. EGD
_____ 2. inflammatory bowel disease b. C&S
_____ 3. barium enema c. UGI
_____ 4. upper GI series d. FOBT
_____ 5. nausea and vomiting e. LGI
_____ 6. esophagogastroduodenoscopy f. IBD
_____ 7. lower GI series g. BE
_____ 8. stool culture and sensitivity h. GI
_____ 9. fecal occult blood test i. N&V
_____ 10. irritable bowel syndrome j. IBS
True/False
Mark each statement as true (T) or false (F).

_______ 1. Colonoscopy views only the sigmoid colon.
_______ 2. Proctoscopy views the length of the colon.
_______ 3. A part of the stomach may be removed to treat peptic ulcers.
_______ 4. IBD is associated with ulcerative colitis and Crohn’s disease.
_______ 5. Dysphagia often accompanies a sore throat, although its chronic form can be a sign of oral or pharyngeal cancer.
_______ 6. Anorexia nervosa is commonly known as “binging and purging.”
_______ 7. Another word for regurgitation is reflux.
_______ 8. Gastric lavage is performed to remove irritants or toxic substances, usually before or after surgery.
_______ 9. Inflammation of the lip is called choledochitis.
_______ 10. The presence of diverticula is often without symptoms or with mild bowel discomfort.

Fill in the Blank
Fill in the blank with the correct medical term from this chapter.

11. A disorder that is characterized by difficulty absorbing one or more nutrients is called ____________________________.

12. The procedure of suturing a lip is called ____________________________.

13. The surgical procedure that involves an incision through the abdominal wall, often from the base of the sternum to the pubic bone, is called a(n) ____________________________.

14. Surgical repair of the pylorus region of the stomach, which can include repair of the pyloric valve, is known as a(n) ____________________________.

15. A drug that reduces the acidity of the stomach cavity is called a(n) ____________________________.

16. A tumor arising from cells within the liver is called a(n) ____________________________.

17. A(n) ____________________________ is a protrusion of a small intestinal segment through the abdominal wall in the inguinal region.

18. The ____________________________ is the extensive membrane that lines the inner wall of the abdominopelvic cavity and covers most of its organs.
19. A(n) ____________________ occurs when a small intestinal segment enters through a tear in the membrane covering the abdominal wall in the umbilical (navel) region.

20. The surgical removal of the gallbladder is called ____________________.

Short Answer
Write the definition for each of the following terms.

21. Cheilorrhaphy ____________________

22. Cathartic ____________________

23. Cholelithiasis ____________________

24. Gingivitis ____________________

25. Gastromalacia ____________________

Word Search
Fill in the blank with the correct medical term from this chapter, then find the words in the word search puzzle that follows.

1. Abnormal stretching of the stomach is called ____________________.

2. A(n) direct inguinal ____________________ occurs in males and is a protrusion into the scrotal cavity.

3. Inflammation of the stomach is called ____________________.

4. The ____________________ system converts food into a form the body can use for energy, growth, and repair.

5. The opposite of constipation is ____________________ ____________________.

6. This term literally means “condition of difficult digestion.” ____________________

7. The presence of gas, or air, in the GI tract is known as ____________________.

8. Inflammation of the common bile duct is called ____________________.

9. A chronic inflammation of any part of the GI tract, most commonly the ileum of the small intestine, that involves ulcerations, scar tissue formation, and thickening adhesions of the organ wall is called ____________________.

10. An acute inflammation of the GI tract that is caused by bacteria, protozoa, or chemical irritants is called ____________________ disease.
11. Commonly known as stomach cancer, ____________________________
__________________________ cancer is an aggressive, metastatic cancer arising from cells
lining the stomach.

12. Inflammation of the esophagus is called ________________________.

13. In some individuals, small pouches form on the wall of the colon called
__________________________.

14. A chronic disease characterized by periodic disturbances of large intestinal (bowel) function
without clear physical damage is called ________________________ bowel syndrome.

W R Q G A S T R I T I S D S
E L F K S U T A L F N W I I
I S C F K R L C V N Y S V T
R W O Q T B R C P R B I E I
R K V P X G R Y E K D S R H
I D D F H B K T W Y K A T C
T I Q I W A N B S H Q T I O
A A F R G E G P Y A L C C D
B R T S S E E I I T B E U E
L R P Y N P S N T Y Y R L L
E H D R S H R T Q I N T A O
X E W I W E O V I B S S K H
Z A A Q H Q P R W V R A R C
V W G A S T R I C P E G R G
Dictation Report

Write each numbered term as you hear it, spelling each term correctly. This exercise will help you learn to hear, comprehend, visualize, and spell the new medical terms accurately.

It has been a long night in the Emergency Department. The charge nurse is beginning to wonder if there is something unusual going on in the community. On this shift, the ED staff has seen ten patients with (1) ________________________. It is not unusual to see patients with (2) ________________________-related problems, but she has never seen this many cases of (3) ________________________ in such a short time before.

She did recognize two of the patients who have come in before with (4) ________________________, or (5) ________________________, as it is commonly called. It could be that their symptoms are just related to their chronic condition, she reasoned. But even so, this many cases of (6) ________________________, or inflammation of the stomach, just didn’t seem normal. All of these cases seemed to be more than just (7) ________________________, or common indigestion.

The next evening, the nurse decided to check on the status of the patients she had seen the previous evening. Of the ten patients with digestive problems, eight were now inpatients. One had been admitted with a diagnosis of (8) ________________________. Her diminished health, including vomiting, seemed to be connected to her purging. The second patient had been admitted with (9) ________________________, or difficulty with swallowing and vomiting. She was currently being evaluated for pharyngeal cancer. The third had a general diagnosis of (10) ________________________, or inflammation of the stomach. The small intestines did not seem to be involved, so this patient did not have a diagnosis of (11) _________________________. This patient was being evaluated for a possible (12) _________________________. The next patient had nausea and vomiting accompanied by lower right quadrant pain of the abdomen. Earlier
in the day, it had been determined that this patient had (13) ____________________, and surgery had already been performed to remove the appendix. The next patient had a new diagnosis of (14) ____________________, or inflammation of the colon. The next patient was diagnosed with (15) ____________________, or inflammation of the small pouches on the wall of the colon. Two patients were sent home with diagnoses of (16) ____________________, or inflammation of the intestines. The charge nurse was relieved to hear of the progress with all these patients.

Many tests were performed on these patients. Blood work was done to rule out (17) ____________________ and (18) ____________________. Visual and manual exams were conducted to rule out (19) ____________________ and (20) ____________________. The presence of many polyps is called (21) ____________________. These conditions could necessitate a surgical procedure that involves an incision through the abdominal wall, often from the base of the sternum to the pubic bone, called a(n) (22) ____________________, or a(n) (23) ____________________ or the surgical removal of polyps.
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 3

Word Surgery

Read the Medical Word. Break down the medical word into its word parts and give the meaning of each word part. Then give the definition of the medical word.

1. Choledochectasis
   Definition: _____________________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _________________________________________
   Suffix and definition: _________________________________________________

2. Pancreatomegaly
   Definition: _____________________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _________________________________________
   Suffix and definition: _________________________________________________

3. Hepatomalacia
   Definition: _____________________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _________________________________________
   Suffix and definition: _________________________________________________

4. Peritonitis
   Definition: _____________________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _________________________________________
   Suffix and definition: _________________________________________________

5. Ileostomy
   Definition: _____________________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _________________________________________
   Suffix and definition: _________________________________________________

6. Colectomy
   Definition: _____________________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _________________________________________
   Suffix and definition: _________________________________________________
7. **Dysphagia**
   Definition: ____________________________________________________________
   Prefix and definition: ________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _______________________________________
   Suffix and definition: ________________________________________________

8. **Sigmoidoscope**
   Definition: ___________________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _______________________________________
   Suffix and definition: ________________________________________________

9. **Cheilorrhaphy**
   Definition: ___________________________________________________________
   Combining form and definition: _______________________________________
   Suffix and definition: ________________________________________________

10. **Hematemesis**
    Definition: __________________________________________________________
    Combining form and definition: ______________________________________
    Suffix and definition: _______________________________________________

11. **Dysentery**
    Definition: __________________________________________________________
    Prefix and definition: ______________________________________________
    Combining form and definition: ______________________________________
    Suffix and definition: ______________________________________________

12. **Steatorrhea**
    Definition: __________________________________________________________
    Combining form and definition: ______________________________________
    Suffix and definition: ______________________________________________
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 4

Case Study

Fill in the blank with the correct medical term from this chapter.

Ellen is brought to the emergency room because of the sudden occurrence of throwing up blood. The medical term for this is ____________________________ (1). A specialist in the stomach and intestines is consulted to see the patient. The specialty of this doctor is ____________________________ (2) and she is referred to as a(n) ____________________________ (3). To appropriately diagnose this condition the doctor will use a device called a(n) ____________________________ (4) to view the lining of the stomach. This viewing of the stomach is ____________________________ (5). It is found that Ellen has a bleeding ulcer that is quite large. Surgical removal of part of the stomach is a partial ____________________________ (6). Following this procedure, surgical repair of the stomach, or ____________________________ (7) is performed.
Medical Report Analysis

Consider the following excerpt from a clinician’s notes following completion of a gastrointestinal examination. For the highlighted terms or word parts, provide the meaning.

Patient is a 16-year-old male who has experienced recurrent episodes of abdominal discomfort since the age of 8. He has recently experienced weight loss and more frequent bouts of diarrhea (A) ___________________________ and constipation (B) ___________________________. Abdominal examination by a gastroenterologist (C) ___________________________ reveals evidence of chronic colitis (D) ___________________________. Follow-up examinations include endoscopy, stool culture, and CT scanning. After diagnosis, the patient was scheduled for temporary ileostomy (E) ___________________________ and colectomy.
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 6

Which Term Does Not Belong?

Circle the term that is not related to the other terms. Then explain why the term does not belong with the others.

1. Signs and symptoms
   a. diarrhea
   b. digestion
   c. gastrodynia
   d. halitosis
   e. hepatomegaly

   Why does it not belong? _____________________________________________

2. Word roots
   a. cheil
   b. chole
   c. enter
   d. gastr
   e. mal

   Why does it not belong? _____________________________________________

3. Suffixes
   a. -ectasis
   b. -malacia
   c. -megaly
   d. -penia
   e. –proct

   Why does it not belong? _____________________________________________

4. Diseases and conditions
   a. endoscopy
   b. gastrectasis
   c. proctoephtosis
   d. peritonitis
   e. volvulus

   Why does it not belong? _____________________________________________
5. Treatments and procedures
   a. abdominocentesis
   b. appendicitis
   c. cheilorrhaphy
   d. colostomy
   e. polypectomy

   Why does it not belong? ________________________________
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 7

Labeling
Label the diagram below.
# Chapter 10
## Digestive System
### Worksheet 8

### Key Terms Double-Check

Remember that the chapter’s key terms appeared alphabetically throughout this chapter. This exercise helps you to check your knowledge and review for tests.

1. First, fill in the missing word in the definitions for the chapter’s key terms.
2. Then, check your answers using the answer key.
3. If you got the answer right, put a checkmark in the right column.
4. If your answer was incorrect, go back to the frame number provided and review the content.

Use the checklist to study the terms you don’t know until you’re confident you know them all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Term</th>
<th>Frame</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Know It?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abdominocentesis</td>
<td>10.67</td>
<td>the surgical puncture through the abdominal wall to remove fluid, also known as ______________.</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anorexia nervosa</td>
<td>10.24</td>
<td>an emotional ______________ in which the patient avoids food due to a compulsion to become thin in appearance.</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antacid</td>
<td>10.68</td>
<td>an agent that reduces the ______________ of the stomach cavity.</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antidiarrheal</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>a drug that treats the symptoms of diarrhea by increasing water absorption in the ______________ while decreasing spasms.</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiemetic</td>
<td>10.69</td>
<td>a drug that prevents or stops the ______________ reflex.</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antispasmodic</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>a drug that reduces ______________ activity in the GI tract.</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aphagia</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>the inability to swallow, literally “without ______________ or swallowing”.</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendectomy</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>the surgical ______________ of the appendix.</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appendicitis</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>inflammation of the ______________.</td>
<td>❑</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key Term</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Know It?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ascites</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>an accumulation of fluid within the peritoneal cavity that produces an enlarged ___________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. bulimia</td>
<td>10.26</td>
<td>a common eating disorder involving repeated ___________ with food followed by induced vomiting or laxative abuse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. cathartic</td>
<td>10.72</td>
<td>an agent that stimulates strong ___________ of peristalsis of the colon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. cheilitis</td>
<td>10.27</td>
<td>___________ of the lip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. cheilorrhaphy</td>
<td>10.73</td>
<td>a procedure of ___________ a lip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. cholecystectomy</td>
<td>10.74</td>
<td>the surgical ___________ of the gallbladder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. cholecystitis</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>inflammation of the gallbladder, usually caused by ___________ lodged within it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. cholecystogram</td>
<td>10.75</td>
<td>an -ray image, of the gallbladder produced by the ___________ procedure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. choledochitis</td>
<td>10.29</td>
<td>inflammation of the ___________</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>___________ ___________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. choledocholithiasis</td>
<td>10.29</td>
<td>the presence of ___________ within the common bile duct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. choledocholithotomy</td>
<td>10.76</td>
<td>a surgery that involves the removal of one or more obstructive ___________ from the common bile duct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. cholelithiasis</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>a generalized condition of stones lodged within the ___________ or bile ducts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. cirrhosis</td>
<td>10.31</td>
<td>a chronic, progressive liver disease characterized by the gradual loss of liver cells and their replacement by fat and other forms of ___________ tissue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. cleft palate</td>
<td>10.77</td>
<td>a congenital defect in which the bones supporting the roof of the mouth, or hard palate, fail to fuse during fetal development, leaving a(n) ___________ between the oral cavity and nasal cavity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. colectomy</td>
<td>10.78</td>
<td>a surgical removal of a segment of the ___________</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Key Term</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Know It?</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. colitis</td>
<td>10.32</td>
<td>inflammation of the colon; if chronic bleeding of the colon wall produces bloody diarrhea, the condition is called __________________________________________</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. colorectal cancer</td>
<td>10.33</td>
<td>a cancer of the colon and the rectum that often arises as a(n) __________________ and becomes an aggressive, metastatic tumor</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. colostomy</td>
<td>10.79</td>
<td>the surgical creation of an opening in the colon to serve as an artificial __________________________________________</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. constipation</td>
<td>10.11</td>
<td>__________________ or incomplete bowel movements</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Crohn disease</td>
<td>10.34</td>
<td>a chronic inflammation of any part of the GI tract that involves ulcerations, scar tissue formation, and thickening adhesions of the organ wall, also known as regional __________________</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. diarrhea</td>
<td>10.12</td>
<td>the frequent discharge of __________________ fecal material</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. diverticulitis</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>a painful condition of inflamed diverticula, which increases the risk of developing ___________________________cancer</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. diverticulosis</td>
<td>10.35</td>
<td>a condition of the presence of small pouches called __________________ on the wall of the colon, often without symptoms or with mild bowel discomfort</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. duodenal ulcer</td>
<td>10.36</td>
<td>an ulcer, or erosion, in the wall of the __________________________ of the small intestine</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. dysentery</td>
<td>10.37</td>
<td>an acute inflammation of the GI tract that is caused by bacteria, protozoa, or chemical irritants and characterized by severe ____________________________</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. dyspepsia</td>
<td>10.13</td>
<td>commonly called __________________________, this symptom is accompanied by stomach or esophageal pain or discomfort</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. dysphagia</td>
<td>10.14</td>
<td>difficulty in __________________________</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. enteritis</td>
<td>10.38</td>
<td>inflammation of the __________________________ or large intestine</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. esophagitis</td>
<td>10.39</td>
<td>inflammation of the esophagus often caused by acid __________________________ from the stomach</td>
<td>❑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Term</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Know It?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. esophagomalacia</td>
<td>10.39</td>
<td>a condition of morbid softening of the wall, which may result from chronic esophagitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. fecal occult blood test</td>
<td>10.80</td>
<td>a clinical lab test performed to detect blood in the feces, abbreviated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. flatus</td>
<td>10.15</td>
<td>the presence of _____________, or air, in the GI tract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. food-borne illness</td>
<td>10.40</td>
<td>the ingestion of food contaminated with harmful bacteria can cause symptoms of diarrhea and vomiting; <em>Clostridium botulinum</em> causes the food-borne illness known as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. gastrectasis</td>
<td>10.41</td>
<td>the abnormal _____________ of the stomach caused by overeating, obstruction of the pyloric opening, or hiatal hernia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. gastrectomy</td>
<td>10.81</td>
<td>the surgical removal of part of the stomach or, in extreme cases, the _____________ organ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. gastric cancer</td>
<td>10.42</td>
<td>an aggressive, metastatic cancer arising from cells lining the stomach, commonly known as _____________ cancer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. gastric lavage</td>
<td>10.82</td>
<td>a cleansing procedure in which the stomach is _____________ with a prescribed solution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. gastric ulcer</td>
<td>10.43</td>
<td>an ulcer, or _____________, in the wall of the stomach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. gastritis</td>
<td>10.44</td>
<td>inflammation of the _____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. gastrodynia</td>
<td>10.16</td>
<td>a symptom of stomach pain, also known as _____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. gastroenteritis</td>
<td>10.44</td>
<td>inflammation of the stomach and _____________ intestine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. gastroenterocolitis</td>
<td>10.44</td>
<td>inflammation of the _____________, small intestine, and colon all at once</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. gastroesophageal reflux disease</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>a condition of recurring reflux of stomach contents into the esophagus that is abbreviated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. gastromalacia</td>
<td>10.46</td>
<td>the _____________ of the stomach wall that may occur during advanced stages of stomach cancer and other chronic diseases of the stomach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Term</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Know It?</td>
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<tr>
<td>54. gavage</td>
<td>10.83</td>
<td>the process of feeding a patient through a tube inserted into the _______________ that extends</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. giardiasis</td>
<td>10.47</td>
<td>An _______________ by the intestinal protozoa Giardia intestinalis or Giardia lamblia produces</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. GI endoscopy</td>
<td>10.84</td>
<td>the visual examination of the GI tract made possible by the use of a(n) _______________</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. GI series</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td>diagnostic techniques that provide radiographic examination of the GI tract, usually by means of</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. gingivectomy</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>the surgical removal of diseased tissue in the _______________, or gingivae</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. gingivitis</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>inflammation of the gums, or _______________</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. glossitis</td>
<td>10.49</td>
<td>inflammation of the _______________, often caused by exposure to allergens, toxic substances, or</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. glossorrhaphy</td>
<td>10.87</td>
<td>the _______________ of the tongue</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. halitosis</td>
<td>10.17</td>
<td>a condition of bad _______________</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. hematemesis</td>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>vomiting _______________, a sign of a severe digestive disorder</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. hemorrhoidectomy</td>
<td>10.88</td>
<td>the surgical removal of _______________</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. hemorrhoids</td>
<td>10.50</td>
<td>varicose, or _______________, condition of the veins in the anus that produces painful swellings</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. hepatitis</td>
<td>10.51</td>
<td>_______________-induced inflammation of the liver; the five known forms are categorized with the</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. hepatoma</td>
<td>10.52</td>
<td>a tumor arising from cells within the liver; also called _______________ carcinoma, or HCC</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. hepatomegaly</td>
<td>10.19</td>
<td>the abnormal _______________ of the liver</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. hiatal hernia</td>
<td>10.53</td>
<td>a protrusion of the cardiac portion of the stomach through the _______________ of the diaphragm to</td>
<td>❐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Term</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Know It?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. ileostomy</td>
<td>10.89</td>
<td>the surgical creation of a(n) ____________ through the abdominal wall and into the ileum of the small intestine to establish an alternative anus for the passage of feces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. inflammatory bowel disease</td>
<td>10.54</td>
<td>a general term that includes the conditions ulcerative colitis and Crohn disease, abbreviated ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. intussusception</td>
<td>10.55</td>
<td>a condition of ____________ of a segment of the small intestine within another segment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. irritable bowel syndrome</td>
<td>10.56</td>
<td>a(n) ____________ disease characterized by periodic disturbances of large intestinal (bowel) function without clear physical damage, abbreviated IBS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. jaundice</td>
<td>10.20</td>
<td>the yellowish-orange coloration of the skin, sclera of the eyes, and deeper tissues that is a collective sign of ____________ disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. lactose intolerance</td>
<td>10.57</td>
<td>a lack of a(n) ____________ in the small intestine that breaks down lactose, the primary sugar in milk and milk products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. laparotomy</td>
<td>10.90</td>
<td>the surgical procedure that involves a(n) ____________ through the abdominal wall, often from the base of the sternum to the pubic bone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. malabsorption syndrome</td>
<td>10.58</td>
<td>a disorder that is characterized by difficulty ____________ one or more nutrients; it can have severe consequences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. nausea</td>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>a symptom of dizziness that includes an urge to vomit; when accompanied by vomiting, it is abbreviated ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. pancreatitis</td>
<td>10.59</td>
<td>inflammation of the ____________, which may become life threatening</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. parotitis</td>
<td>10.60</td>
<td>inflammation of one or both parotid glands; if caused by a virus, it is usually referred to as ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. peptic ulcer</td>
<td>10.61</td>
<td>an erosion into the inner wall of an organ along the GI ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. peritonitis</td>
<td>10.62</td>
<td>inflammation of the extensive ____________ that lines the inner wall of the abdominopelvic cavity and covers most of its organs, the peritoneum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Term</td>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>Know It?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. polypectomy</td>
<td>10.91</td>
<td>the surgical removal of ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. polyposis</td>
<td>10.63</td>
<td>a condition of polyps, usually occurring in the colon or rectum of the large intestine, where it increases the risk for colorectal ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. proctitis</td>
<td>10.64</td>
<td>inflammation of the ____________, and usually the rectum as well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. proctoptosis</td>
<td>10.65</td>
<td>a drooping, or ____________, of the rectum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. pyloroplasty</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>the surgical repair of the pylorus region of the stomach, which may include repair of the pyloric ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. reflux</td>
<td>10.22</td>
<td>a backward flow of material in the GI tract, or ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. steatorrhea</td>
<td>10.23</td>
<td>abnormal levels of fat in the ____________, literally “discharge of fat”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. stool culture and sensitivity</td>
<td>10.93</td>
<td>a test that includes obtaining stool (fecal) samples, using the samples to grow microorganisms in culture, and identifying the microorganisms to determine which antibiotics will effectively kill the pathogens, abbreviated ____________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. vagotomy</td>
<td>10.94</td>
<td>the surgical dissection of branches of the ____________ nerve performed to reduce gastric juice secretion as a treatment for chronic gastric ulcers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. volvulus</td>
<td>10.66</td>
<td>a severe ____________ of the intestine that leads to obstruction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 9

Crossword Puzzle
Directions: Fill in the crossword puzzle with the words missing from the sentences below. Match the number of the sentence to the boxes placed across or down the grid. If filled out correctly, the words will fit neatly into the puzzle.

ACROSS

4 A chronic, progressive liver disease characterized by the gradual loss of liver cells and their replacement by fat and other forms of connective tissue is known as ___________.

5 Infrequent or incomplete bowel movements are characteristic of ___________.

6 A severe twisting of the intestine that leads to obstruction is called ___________.

7 A yellowish-orange coloration of the skin, sclera of the eyes, and deeper tissues is a collective sign of liver disease called ___________.

9 An agent that reduces the acidity of the stomach cavity is called a(n) ___________.

10 The procedure of producing an x-ray image of the gallbladder is known as ___________.

DOWN

1 A surgical creation of an opening through the abdominal wall and into the ileum of the small intestine is called a(n) ___________.

2 An acute inflammation of the GI tract that is caused by bacteria, protozoa, or chemical irritants is called ___________.

3 Any disease of the tongue is called a(n) ___________.

8 An emotional eating disorder in which the patient avoids food due to a compulsion to become thin in appearance is known as anorexia ___________.

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CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 1 Answers

Phonetic Spelling Challenge
1. Constipation
2. Colitis
3. Enteritis
4. Proctoptosis
5. Antiemetic
6. Gastroenteritis
7. Parotitis
8. Gastrectasis
9. Diarrhea
10. Dyspepsia
11. Bulimia
12. Gastromegaly
13. Gastric ulcer
14. Pancreatitis
15. Cholecystectomy
16. Gavage
17. Dysentery
18. Hemorrhoids
19. Lactose intolerance
20. Gastroesophageal

Spelling Challenge
1. Hepatoma
2. Proctoptosis
3. Volvulus
4. Gastroesophageal
5. Hiatal hernia
6. Polyposis
7. Intussusception
8. Parotitis
9. Bulimia
10. Cholecystitis
11. Cirrhosis
12. Appendectomy
13. Glossorrhaphy
14. Hemorrhoidectomy
15. Gavage

Abbreviation Matchup
1. GI
2. IBD
3. BE
4. UGI
5. N&V
6. EGD
7. LGI
8. C&S
9. FOBT
10. IBS

True/False
1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T
6. F
7. T
8. T
9. F
10. T
Fill in the Blank

11. malabsorption syndrome
12. cheilorrhaphy
13. laparotomy
14. pyloroplasty
15. antacid

16. hepatoma
17. inguinal hernia
18. peritoneum
19. umbilical hernia
20. cholecystectomy

Short Answer

21. The procedure of suturing a lip
22. An agent that stimulates peristalsis of the colon; a laxative
23. A generalized condition of stones lodged within the gallbladder or bile ducts
24. Inflammation of the gums
25. The softening of the stomach wall may occur during advanced stages of stomach cancer and other chronic diseases of the stomach

Word Search

1. gastrectasis
2. hernia
3. gastritis
4. digestive
5. diarrhea
6. dyspepsia
7. flatus
8. choledochitis
9. crohns
10. gastroenteritis
11. gastric
12. esophagitis
13. diverticula
14. irritable
15. gastrectasis
16. gastritis
17. digestive
18. diarrhea
19. dyspepsia
20. flatus

WRQGASTRITIS

ELFKSUTALFNW

ICSFKRLCVNY

RWQTBRCPRBI

RKVPGREKDS

IDDFHKTWYKATC

TIQIWANBSHTIO

AAGREGPYALCCD

BRTSEIITBEUE

LRPNPSNTYYRLL

EDRSHTOINTAO

XEWIWOVIBSSKH

ZAQHPFWRVARC

VWGASTRICPREGRG
Dictation Report

Write each numbered term as you hear it, spelling each term correctly. This exercise will help you learn to hear, comprehend, visualize, and spell the new medical terms accurately.

It has been a long night in the Emergency Department. The charge nurse is beginning to wonder if there is something unusual going on in the community. On this shift, the ED staff has seen ten patients with (1) food poisoning. It is not unusual to see patients with (2) digestive system-related problems, but she has never seen this many cases of (3) nausea and vomiting or N&V in such a short time before.

She did recognize two of the patients who have come in before with (4) gastroesophageal reflux, or (5) GERD, as it is commonly called. It could be that their symptoms are just related to their chronic condition, she reasoned. But even so, this many cases of (6) gastritis, or inflammation of the stomach, just didn’t seem normal. All of these cases seemed to be more than just (7) dyspepsia, or common indigestion.

The next evening, the nurse decided to check on the status of the patients she had seen the previous evening. Of the ten patients with digestive problems, eight were now inpatients. One had been admitted with a diagnosis of (8) bulimia. Her diminished health, including vomiting, seemed to be connected to her purging. The second patient had been admitted with (9) dysphagia, or difficulty with swallowing and vomiting. She was currently being evaluated for pharyngeal cancer. The third had a general diagnosis of (10) gastritis, or inflammation of the stomach. The small intestines did not seem to be involved, so this patient did not have a diagnosis of (11) gastroenteritis. This patient was being evaluated for a possible (12) ulcer. The next patient had nausea and vomiting accompanied by lower right quadrant pain of the abdomen. Earlier in the day, it had been determined that this patient had (13) appendicitis, and surgery had already been performed to remove the appendix. The next patient had a new diagnosis of (14) colitis, or inflammation of the colon. The next patient was
diagnosed with (15) **diverticulitis**, or inflammation of the small pouches on the wall of the colon. Two patients were sent home with diagnoses of (16) **enteritis**, or inflammation of the intestines. The charge nurse was relieved to hear of the progress with all these patients.

Many tests were performed on these patients. Blood work was done to rule out (17) **hepatitis** and (18) **peritonitis**. Visual and manual exams were conducted to rule out (19) **hernias** and (20) **polyps**. The presence of many polyps is called (21) **polyposis**. These conditions could necessitate a surgical procedure that involves an incision through the abdominal wall, often from the base of the sternum to the pubic bone, called a (22) **laparotomy**, or a (23) **polypectomy**, or the surgical removal of polyps.
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 3 Answers

Word Surgery

1. Choledochectasis
   - Definition: Dilation of the bile duct
   - Combining form and definition: choledoch/o, common bile duct
   - Suffix and definition: -ectasis, expansion, dilation

2. Pancreatomegaly
   - Definition: Enlarged pancreas
   - Combining form and definition: pancreat/o, pancreas
   - Suffix and definition: -megaly, abnormally large

3. Hepatomalacia
   - Definition: Softening of the tissues of the liver
   - Combining form and definition: hepat/o, liver
   - Suffix and definition: -malacia, softening

4. Peritonitis
   - Definition: Inflammation of the linings of the abdomen
   - Combining form and definition: peritone/o, to stretch over, peritoneum
   - Suffix and definition: -itis, inflammation

5. Ileostomy
   - Definition: A surgical opening in the ileum
   - Combining form and definition: ile/o, ileum
   - Suffix and definition: -stomy, surgical opening

6. Colectomy
   - Definition: Surgical removal of a portion of the colon
   - Combining form and definition: col/o, colon
   - Suffix and definition: -ectomy, surgical excision, removal

7. Dysphagia
   - Definition: Difficulty eating or swallowing
   - Prefix and definition: dys-, difficult or painful
   - Combining form and definition: phag/o, eat
   - Suffix and definition: -ia, condition

8. Sigmoidoscope
   - Definition: Instrument used to visually examine the rectum
   - Combining form and definition: sigmoid/o, sigmoid colon
   - Suffix and definition: -scope, instrument for visual examination

9. Cheilorrrhaphy
   - Definition: Suturing of the lip
   - Combining form and definition: cheil/o, lip
   - Suffix and definition: -rrhaphy, suturing
10. Hematemesis
   Definition: Vomiting of blood
   Combining form and definition: hemat/o, blood
   Suffix and definition: -emesis, vomiting

11. Dysentery
   Definition: Condition characterized by copious diarrhea
   Prefix and definition: dys-, difficult or painful
   Combining form and definition: enter/o, small intestine
   Suffix and definition: -y, condition

12. Steatorrhea
   Definition: Soft, fatty stool
   Combining form and definition: steat/o, fat
   Suffix and definition: -rrhea, discharge
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System
Worksheet 4 Answers

Case Study
1. hematemes
2. gastroenterology
3. gastroenterologist
4. gastoscope
5. gastroscopy
6. gastrectomy
7. gastroplasty
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 5 Answers

Medical Report Analysis

A. Flowing of watery stools
B. Difficulty passing stools that are abnormally hardened
C. Specialist who treats conditions of the digestive tract
D. Inflammation of the large intestine
E. Surgical opening into the small intestine
Which Term Does Not Belong?

1. B  Digestion is the physiologic process of breaking down food into nutrients rather than a sign or symptom.
2. E  Mal- is a prefix rather than a word root.
3. E  Proct is a word root rather than a suffix.
4. A  Endoscopy is a diagnostic procedure of viewing the digestive tract rather than a disease or condition.
5. B  Appendicitis is a disease rather than a treatment or procedure.
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System

Worksheet 7 Answers

Labeling

Teeth
Soft palate
Uvula
Palatine tonsil
Posterior wall of pharynx
Tongue
# Key Terms Double Check

1. paracentesis  
2. eating disorder  
3. acidity  
4. colon  
5. vomiting  
6. peristalsis  
7. eating  
8. removal  
9. appendix  
10. abdomen  
11. gorging  
12. waves  
13. inflammation  
14. suturing  
15. removal  
16. gallstones  
17. cholecystography  
18. common bile duct  
19. stones (or calculi)  
20. gallstones  
21. gallbladder  
22. connective  
23. space  
24. colon  
25. ulcerative colitis  
26. polyp  
27. anus  
28. infrequent  
29. ileitis or enteritis  
30. watery  
31. colorectal  
32. diverticula  
33. duodenum  
34. diarrhea  
35. indigestion  
36. swallowing  
37. small  
38. reflux  
39. esophageal  
40. FOBT  
41. gas  
42. botulism  
43. stretching  
44. entire  
45. stomach  
46. irrigated  
47. erosion  
48. stomach  
49. gastralgia  
50. small  
51. stomach  
52. GERD  
53. softening  
54. nose  
55. infection  
56. endoscope  
57. enema  
58. gums  
59. gingivae  
60. tongue  
61. suturing  
62. breath  
63. blood  
64. hemorrhoids  
65. swollen  
66. viral  
67. hepatocellular  
68. enlargement  
69. hiatus  
70. opening
| 71. | IBD          | 82. | membrane  |
| 72. | infolding    | 83. | polyps    |
| 73. | chronic      | 84. | cancer    |
| 74. | liver        | 85. | anus      |
| 75. | enzyme       | 86. | prolapse  |
| 76. | incision     | 87. | valve     |
| 77. | absorbing    | 88. | regurgitation |
| 78. | N&V          | 89. | feces     |
| 79. | pancreas     | 90. | C&S       |
| 80. | mumps        | 91. | vagus     |
| 81. | tract        | 92. | twisting  |
CHAPTER 10
Digestive System
Worksheet 9 Answers

Crossword Puzzle

Solution:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
\text{I} & \text{L} & \text{E} & \text{O} & \text{S} & \text{T} & \text{U} & \text{V} & \text{L} & \text{S} & \text{J} & \text{A} & \text{D} & \text{I} & \text{C} \\
\text{V} & \text{O} & \text{L} & \text{U} & \text{L} & \text{U} & \text{S} & \text{J} & \text{A} & \text{N} & \text{D} & \text{I} & \text{C} & \\
\text{M} & \text{O} & \text{P} & \text{R} & \text{Y} & \text{A} & \text{V} & \text{A} & \text{N} & \text{T} & \text{A} & \text{C} & \text{I} & \text{D} \\
\text{H} & \text{S} & \text{C} & \text{O} & \text{R} & \text{A} & \text{P} & \text{H} & & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]