

Medical Terminology

Digestive System – Diseases and Disorders

Name _____ Period _____

- A. The defect in the diaphragm _____ that permits a portion of the stomach _____ to pass through the diaphragmatic opening into the chest _____. The incidence increases with age and is more common in women than men. The lower portion of the esophagus _____ and stomach will rise into the chest when the intraabdominal _____ pressure rises such as from pregnancy, coughing, obesity, and restrictive clothing. Symptoms include a feeling of fullness in the chest, heartburn, dysphagia _____, and possibly bleeding _____.

The disorder is known as:

- B. This is an inflammation _____ of the stomach _____ lining producing a mucosal _____ reddening _____, swelling _____, hemorrhaging _____, and tissue erosion. It can be caused by infection, alcoholic beverages, irritating drugs, hot fluids, or swallowing a foreign object. The most common symptoms are pain and bleeding. Treatment is to remove the irritant or treat the infection.

The disorder is known as:

- C. These are lesions _____ found in the gastric _____ mucosal membrane. They can develop in the esophagus _____, stomach _____, pylorus, duodenum _____, or jejunum _____. The most common cause is infection, followed by chronic _____ use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs _____. Predisposing factors include genetic factors, exposure to alcohol and tobacco, and emotional stress. Symptoms include heartburn and indigestion _____. Other effects are weight loss and GI _____ bleeding _____. Treatment includes removing the cause, antibiotics _____ to treat the infection, watch for signs of bleeding and possible surgery.

The disorder is known as:

D. This is the most common surgical disease. It results from the obstruction of the opening to the structure by a mass, stricture or infection. This sets off an inflammatory process that can lead to infection and necrosis _____ . Symptoms include generalized abdominal _____ pain eventually localizing in the lower right abdomen _____, rebound tenderness, nausea and vomiting _____. Treatment involves the removal of the organ and possibly antibiotic therapy.

The disorder is known as:

E. This occurs when part of an internal organ protrudes through an abnormal opening in the containing wall of its cavity. Most of these occur in the abdominal cavity. The most common type is an inguinal one in which the large intestine _____ or small intestine _____, omentum or bladder _____ protrudes into the inguinal canal. Symptoms includes the presence of a lump over the herniated area is when the person stands. The lump disappears when the patient is supine _____. Treatment includes surgical repair of the opening.

The disorder is known as:

F. These are varicosities of the blood vessels _____ found in the anal canal _____. They are often the result of increased pressure due to increased standing or sitting, constipation, and pregnancy _____. Treatment depends on the type and severity, and may include suppositories, creams, sitz baths, and possible surgery.

The disorder is known as:

G. This is when the patient fails to have regular bowel movements and when he/she does, the stool is hard and dry. It is caused by a deficiency in dietary fiber and/or fluids, and exercise. Treatment includes bulk-forming laxatives, a high-fiber diet, increasing exercise and fluid intake.

The disorder is known as:

H. This is caused by the inability of the large intestine _____ to absorb sufficient water _____, usually caused by infection, irritation, or as a side effect of antibiotic therapy. The result is frequent, watery stools, accompanied by abdominal _____ cramping and pain _____. Treatment involves treating the infection, medications or yogurt with live bacterial cultures to replace the lost intestinal bacteria.

The disorder is known as:

I. This is a highly contagious form of hepatitis _____ and is usually transmitted by the fecal-oral _____ route, commonly within institutions and families. The usual cause is the ingestion of contaminated food, milk, or water. The disease is marked by liver _____ cells destruction, anorexia _____, jaundice _____, headache _____, nausea and vomiting _____. Also seen is a dark colored urine _____ and clay colored stools. There is no specific treatment. The person should rest. Liver _____ failure is a complication.
The disorder is known as:

J. This is a highly contagious form of hepatitis that is transmitted by the direct exchange of contaminated blood and also by contact with contaminated human secretions and feces. The disease is marked by liver cell destruction, anorexia, jaundice, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Also seen is dark colored urine and clay colored stools. There is no specific treatment. The person should rest. Liver failure is a complication.
The disorder is known as:

K. This is the presence of stones in the gallbladder _____, resulting from changes in the bile component. The stones are made of cholesterol, calcium _____, bilirubinate, and the bilirubin pigment. They arise during periods of sluggishness in the gallbladder _____ due to pregnancy, obesity, and diabetes mellitus. It is the fifth leading cause of hospitalization among adults. Symptoms include a classic gallbladder attack that follows a meal rich in fats. It begins with abdominal _____ pain in the right upper quadrant _____ and may radiate to the back _____. Other symptoms include fat _____ intolerance, nausea, vomiting _____, and chills. A person may have clay-colored stools. Diagnosis _____ is usually made with an ultrasound _____. Treatment involves the removal of the gallbladder _____ and a low-fat diet.
The disorder is known as:

L. This is an inflammation _____ of the pancreas _____ and may be due to swelling _____, necrosis _____, or hemorrhage _____. It may be associated with alcoholism or biliary tract disease. The major symptom is epigastric _____ pain centered close to the umbilicus _____. The level of pain _____ may increase, accompanied by vomiting _____, decreased _____ bowel _____ activity, weakness and tachycardia _____. This could cause damage of the beta cells, which

produce insulin, causing the complication of diabetes mellitus. Treatment involves maintaining circulation, relieving pain, and treating the underlying cause.

The disorder is known as:

- M. These are bulging pouches in the gastrointestinal _____ wall, which push the mucosal lining through the surrounding muscle. These are most common in the sigmoid _____ colon _____. They occur more frequently with age, as the muscle weakness in the GI _____ wall is most prevalent. It usually produces no symptoms, but its pouches have a potential for rupturing.

The disorder is known as:

- N. This is a common condition marked by chronic _____ or periodic diarrhea alternating with constipation accompanied by straining and abdominal cramps. It is commonly associated with psychological _____ stress, but may result from diverticular disease, raw fruits or vegetables, lactose _____ intolerance, abuse of laxatives, food poisoning, or colon cancer. It produces lower abdominal pain and diarrhea. The stools contain visible amounts of mucus. Treatment aims to relieve the symptoms and includes counseling to help the patient understand the relationship between stress and the disease.

The disorder is known as:

- O. This is an inflammation of the GI tract, which extends through all layers of the intestinal wall. The exact cause is unknown but may be related to immune disorders or genetics. Symptoms include abdominal pain _____ and tenderness, nausea, fever _____, and diarrhea. Bleeding _____ may also occur. Treatment is symptomatic. Surgery may be needed to repair bowel _____ perforations.

The disorder is known as:

- P. This is the second most common neoplasm _____ in the United States. Causes include a high-fat _____ diet, age, and family history _____. Symptoms in the beginning are generally vague but progress to pain, tarry black stools, and a change in bowel _____ habits. Treatment generally involves surgery to remove the affected tissues _____, and possibly chemotherapy _____ and radiation therapy in advanced stages.

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