



# Al-Maarif University College Department of Nursing Medical Terminology

## Stage -1- Medical Terms of the Gastrointestinal System Lec. 3

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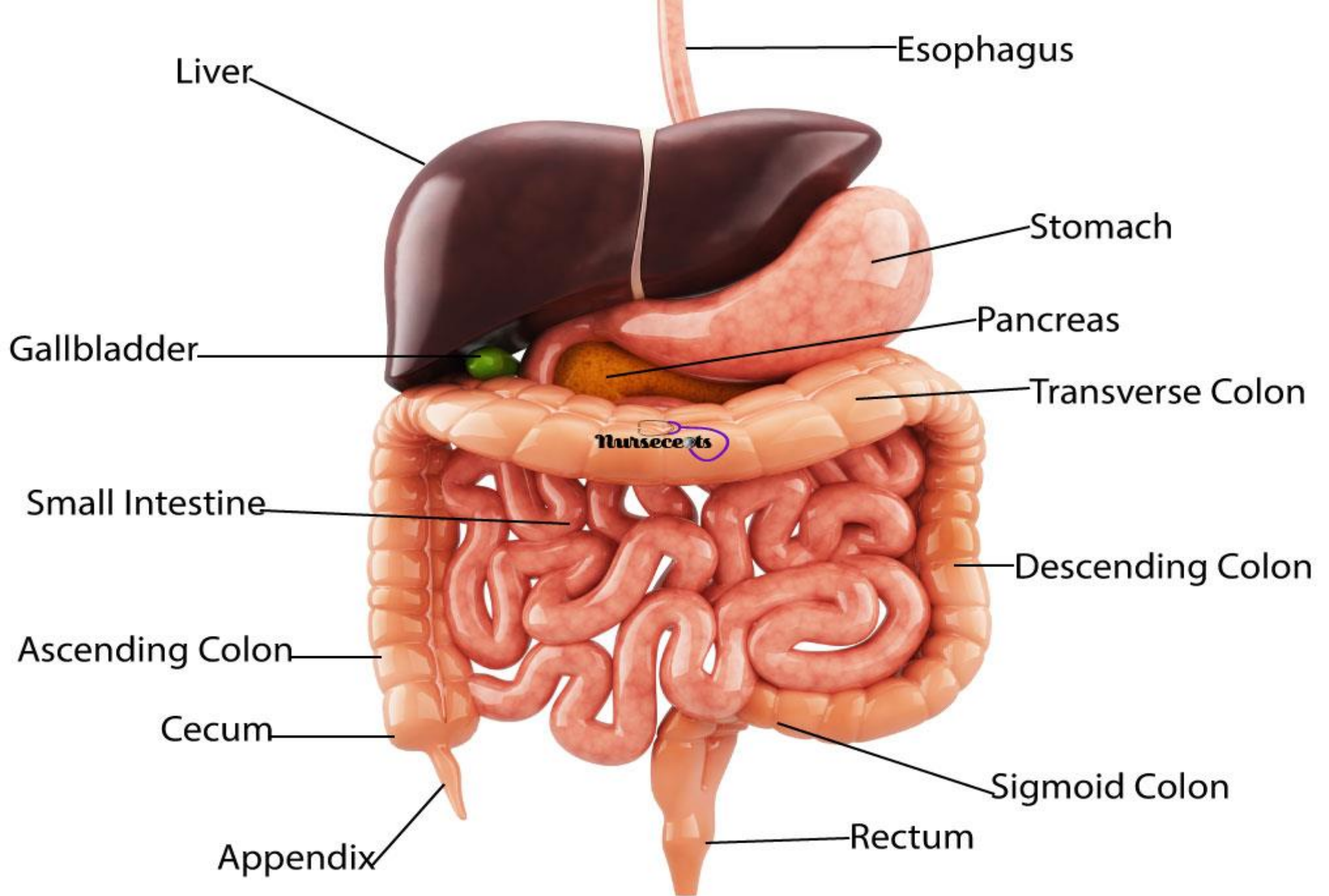
**2024**

# In this presentation we will learn:

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- Word roots/prefixes/ suffixes of Gastrointestinal System
- Gastrointestinal Specialties
- The Structure and Function of the Gastrointestinal System
- Diagnostic Terms of the Gastrointestinal System
- Diseases and Conditions of the Gastrointestinal System





# Word roots/prefixes/ suffixes of Gastrointestinal System



Word Root	Definition/Meaning	Word Root	Definition/Meaning
An(o)	pertaining to the anus	Esophag(o)	esophagus
Appendic(o)	referring to the appendix	Gastro(o)	stomach
Cec(o)	Pertaining to the cecum	Hepat(o)	liver
Chol(e)	bile	Ile(o)	ileum
Cholangi(o)	bile duct	Jejun(o)	jejunum
Cholecyst(o)	gallbladder	Pancreat(o)	pancreas
Choledoch(o)	common bile ducts	Proct(o)	rectum and anus
Colon(o)	pertaining to the colon	Rect(o)	rectum
Diverticul(o)	diverticulum	Sigmoid(o)	sigmoid colon
Duoden(o)	duodenum	Spleen(o)	spleen
Enter(o)	intestine	Hemat(o)	blood

Prefix/Suffix	Definition/Meaning
Bili-	bile
Cec-, ceco-	cecum
Cirrh-	yellow
Cys-	bladder or sac
Dys-	bad or painful
Gastro-, gastr-	stomach
Sigmoid-	sigmoid colon
-pancreat	pancreas
-phagia	to eat or swallow

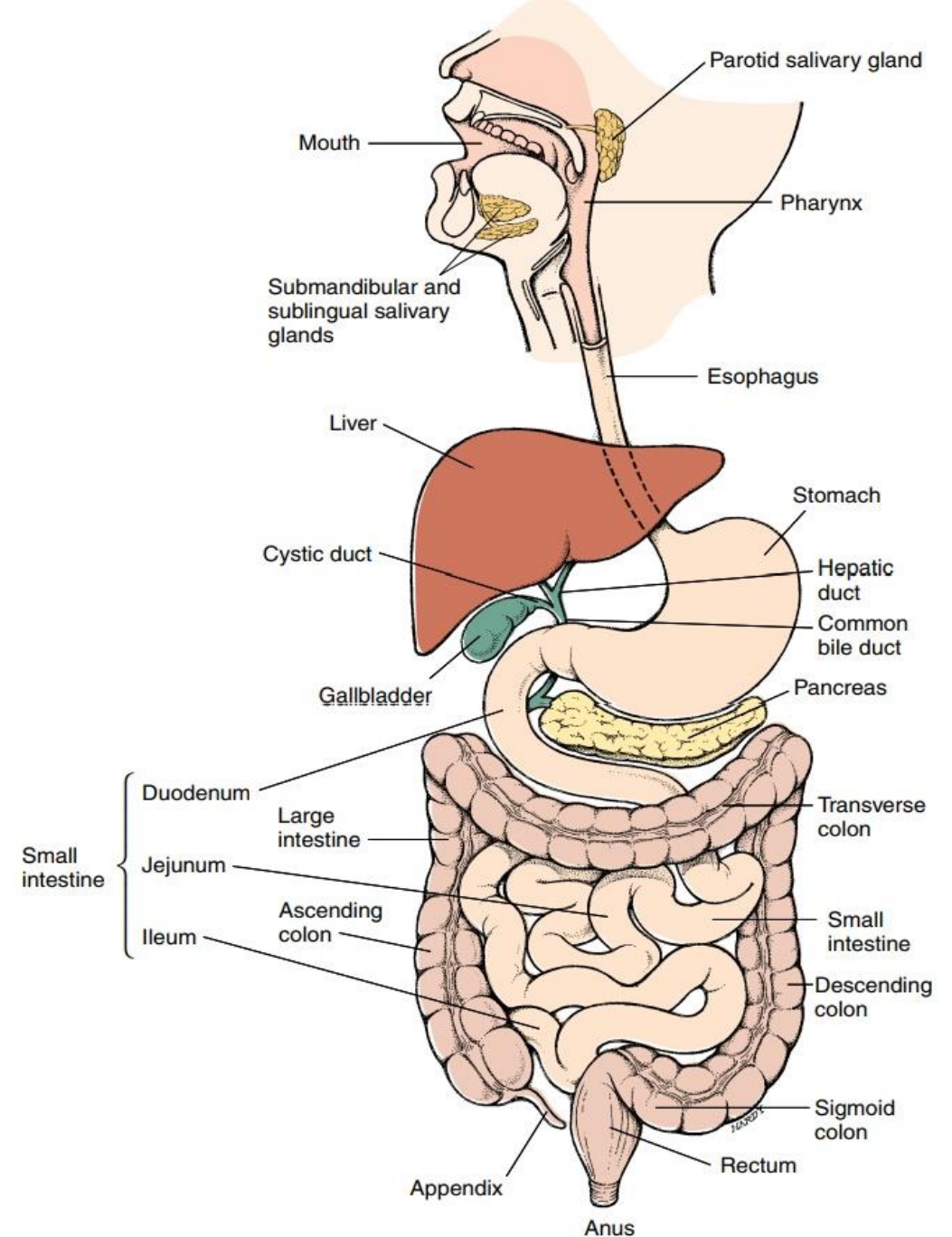
# Gastrointestinal Specialties



Term	Definition/Meaning
Gastroenterologist	Gastro means stomach. Entero means intestine. -logist means one who studies. A physician specializing in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
Gastroenterology	Gastro means stomach. Entero means intestine. -logy means the study of. The study of the diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.



# The Structure and Function of the Gastrointestinal System



FIGURE

The Digestive System

Term	Definition/Meaning
Anus	The terminal end of the anal canal.
Appendix	An accessory part that is attached to a main structure. Vermiform appendix Vermiform means resembling a worm. A wormlike process that extends from the cecum.
Biliary	Bili- pertains to bile Pertaining to bile or the gallbladder duct which transport bile. Sometimes called the biliary tree.
Colon	A part of the large intestine located between the cecum and the rectum.
Cecum	Cec(o) means cecum The first part of the large intestine.
Duodenum	Duoden(o) means duodenum The first and shortest portion of the small intestine
Epigastric	Epi- mean above. Gastric mean stomach. The area above the stomach.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Esophagus	Esophag(o) means esophagus The hollow tube that extends from the pharynx to the stomach.
Gallbladder	Gall pertains to bile. Bladder is a membrane sac acting as a receptacle for secretions. A sac-shaped organ located under the right lobe of the liver.
Hypochondrium	Hypochondriac region. Hypo- mean under. Chondriac mean cartilage. The area of the abdomen located underneath the cartilage of the lower ribs.
Hypogastric	Hypo- mean under. Gastric means stomach. The lower portion of the abdomen located below the umbilical area.
Ileum	Ile(o) refers to the ileum. The lower third portion of the small intestine.
Inguinal	Pertaining to the groin.
Jejunum	Jejun(o) refers to the jejunum. The middle portion of the small intestine.

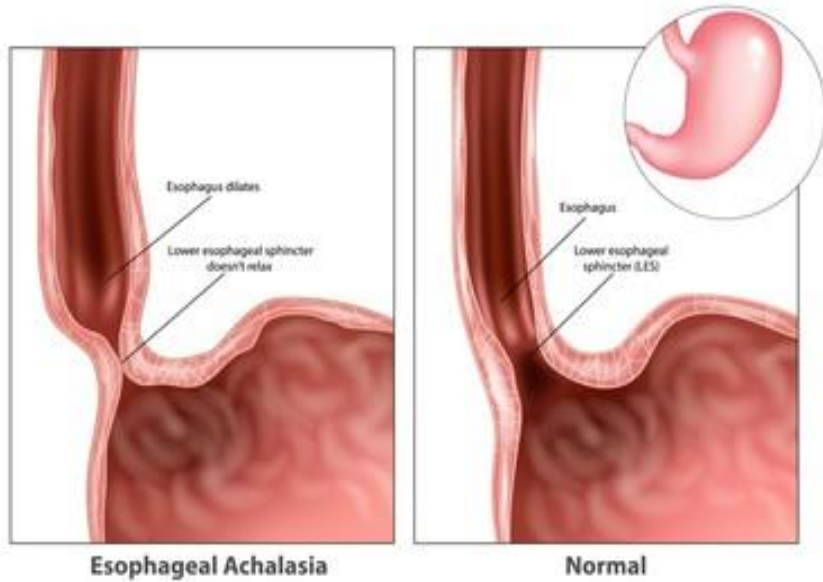
# Diagnostic Terms of the Gastrointestinal System



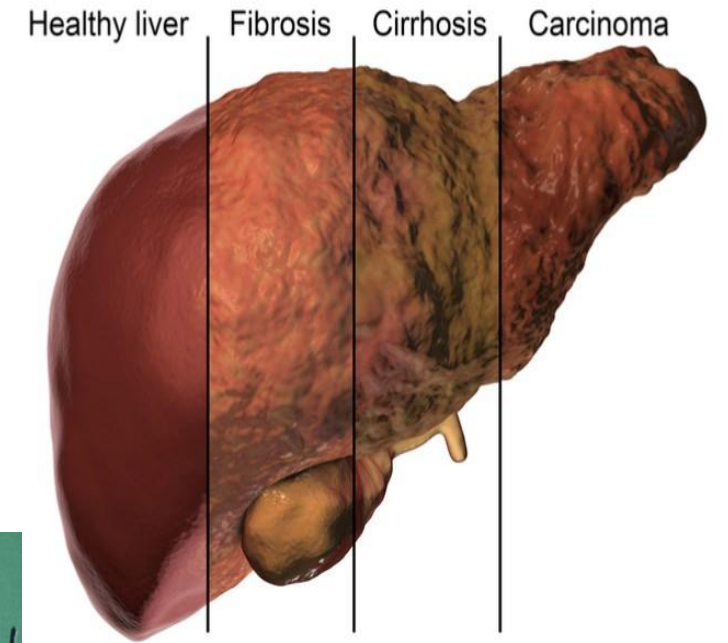
Medical Term	Definition
Abdominal Computed tomography (CT)	Abdominal refers to a portion of the body located between the thorax and pelvis. A technique that uses radiographic to produce an image of the cross section of tissue.
Abdominal Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	Abdominal refers to a portion of the body located between the thorax and pelvis. Magnetic means lodestone. Resonance means to sound again. Imaging means image. An MRI is a procedure used to produce an image by the creation of a magnetic field to give detailed information about the gastrointestinal system.
Abdominal ultrasound	Abdominal refers to a portion of the body located between the thorax and pelvis. Ultra means beyond, farther, Ultrasound is high-frequency sound waves.
Cholangiography	Chol- means bile. -graphy means the process of recording. The IV (intravenous) instillation of a radiopaque contrast to visualized and record information about the major bile ducts.
Colonoscopy	Colon (o) pertains to the colon. -scopy is a visual examination with a lighted instrument. The examination of the lining of the colon with a colonoscope.
Endoscopy	Endo- refers to within, inside. -scopy is a visual examination with a lighted instrument. The examination of the internal lining of the body with a lighted instrument.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)	Endo- refers to within, inside. -scopy is a visual examination with a lighted instrument. Cholangi(o) means bile ducts. Pancreat(o) refers to the pancreas. -graphy means the process of recording. An endoscopic test that allows the visualization of the bile ducts and pancreatic ducts.
Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)	Esophag(o) refers to the esophagus. Gastr(o) refers to the stomach. Duoden(o) refers to the duodenum. -scopy is a visual examination with a lighted instrument. A test used for the visualization of the upper gastrointestinal tract.
Liver biopsy	Biopsy is the removal of a small piece of tissue to be used for microscopic examination. A procedure in which a needle is inserted into the liver to obtain a specimen.
Sigmoidoscopy	Sigmoid(o) refers to the sigmoid colon. -scopy is a visual examination with a lighted instrument. The inspection of the sigmoid colon and rectum using a sigmoidoscope.

# Diseases and Conditions of the Gastrointestinal System



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Medical Term	Definition/Meaning
Appendicitis	Appendic(o) pertaining to the appendix. -itis means inflammation. Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.
Ascites	The accumulation of a large amount of fluid in the peritoneal space.
Cholelithiasis	Chole(o) means bile. -lithiasis means stones. The presences of gallstones in the gallbladder.
Cirrhosis	Cirrh- means yellow -osis refers to a condition. A degenerative disease of the liver.
Dysphagia	Dys means bad or painful. -phagia means to eat or swallow. Difficulty swallowing.



Term	Definition/Meaning
Gastritis	Gastr- means stomach. -itis means inflammation. Inflammation of the lining stomach.
Hematemesis	Hemat- means blood. Emesis means vomit. The vomiting of bright red blood.
Hematochezia	Hemat- means blood. -chezia means defecation or the passage of foreign substances with the stool. The passage of bright red blood from the rectum.
Hepatitis	Hepat- means liver. -itis means inflammation. The inflammation of the liver.
Hepatomegaly	Hepat(o) means liver. -megaly means large. The abnormal enlargement of the liver.
Melena	Melena means black. The distinctive black tarry stool which usually suggests digested blood.

Term	Definition/Meaning
Pyrosis	Pyr(o) means fire or heat. -osis refers to a condition. Pyrosis means heartburn. Heartburn is a painful burning sensation in the esophagus just below the sternum.
Splénomegaly	Spleen(o) pertains to the spleen. -megaly means large. The abnormal enlargement of the spleen.
Steatorrhea	Steat(o) means fat. -rrhea means to discharge of flow. A large amount of fat in the feces that is foul smelling and floats.

# Thank You & Good Luck

