



# Medical Terminology

## Digestive System

**3<sup>rd</sup> Lecture**

**Prepared and Presented by:**

**Lecturer Dr/ Ayad AbdelSalam**

**Teaching of Medical Terminology  
College of Technology & Health Sciences  
Radiology Techniques Department**

**SUFFIX**  
**-algia (see also -dynia)**

**MEANING**  
**pain**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Term Analysis</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<b>cephalgia</b> (sef- <b>AL</b> -jee-ah)	cephal/o = head	headache; pain in the head
<b>otalgia</b> (oh- <b>TAL</b> -jee-ah)	ot/o = ear	earache; pain in the ear

**SUFFIX**  
**-cyte**

**MEANING**  
**cell**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Term Analysis</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<b>adipocyte</b>	adip/o = fat	fat cell

**SUFFIX**  
**-dynia**

**MEANING**  
**pain**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Term Analysis</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<b>gastrodynia</b> (gas-troh-DIN-ee-ah)	gastr/o = stomach	Pain in the stomach. Also known as gastralgia (gas- <b>TRAL</b> -jee-ah).
<b>mastodynia</b> (mas-toh-DIN-ee-ah)	mast/o = breast	breast pain

**SUFFIX**  
**-ectomy**

**MEANING**  
**surgical removal; excision**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Term Analysis</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<b>hysterectomy</b> (hiss-ter-ECK-toh-mee)	hyster/o = uterus	surgical removal or excision of the uterus
<b>mastectomy</b> (mas- <b>TECK</b> -toh-mee)	mast/o = breast	surgical removal or excision of the breast

**SUFFIX**  
**-emesis**

**MEANING**  
**vomiting**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Term Analysis</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<b>hematemesis</b> ( <b>hee</b> -mah- <b>TEM</b> -eh-sis)	hemat/o = blood	vomiting of blood
<b>emetic</b> (eh- <b>MET</b> -ick)	-ic = pertaining	an agent such as a drug that causes vomiting

**SUFFIX**  
**-genic**

**MEANING**  
**producing; produced by**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Term Analysis</i>	<i>Definition</i>
<b>allogenic</b> ( <b>al</b> -oh- <b>JEN</b> -ick)	all/o = referring to another	originating within another. In an allogenic heart transplant, the heart would be harvested from an individual of the same species but different genetic background.
<b>iatrogenic</b> (eye- <b>at</b> -roh- <b>JEN</b> -ick)	iatr/o = physician	adverse (harmful) side effects from treatment by physicians

**Eponym:** An eponym is a medical term that's derived from the name of a person, usually the scientist who discovered the corresponding body part or disease. Many procedures and tests are also named after the persons who invented them.

Examples of eponyms for medical conditions include:

- **Addison's disease**, a syndrome resulting from insufficient production of hormones from the cortex of the adrenal gland.
- **Alzheimer's disease**, a type of irreversible dementia.
- **Cushing's syndrome**, a syndrome resulting from the production of excess cortisol from the adrenal cortex.

acronym

*AK-rō-nim*

An abbreviation formed from the first letter of each word in a phrase

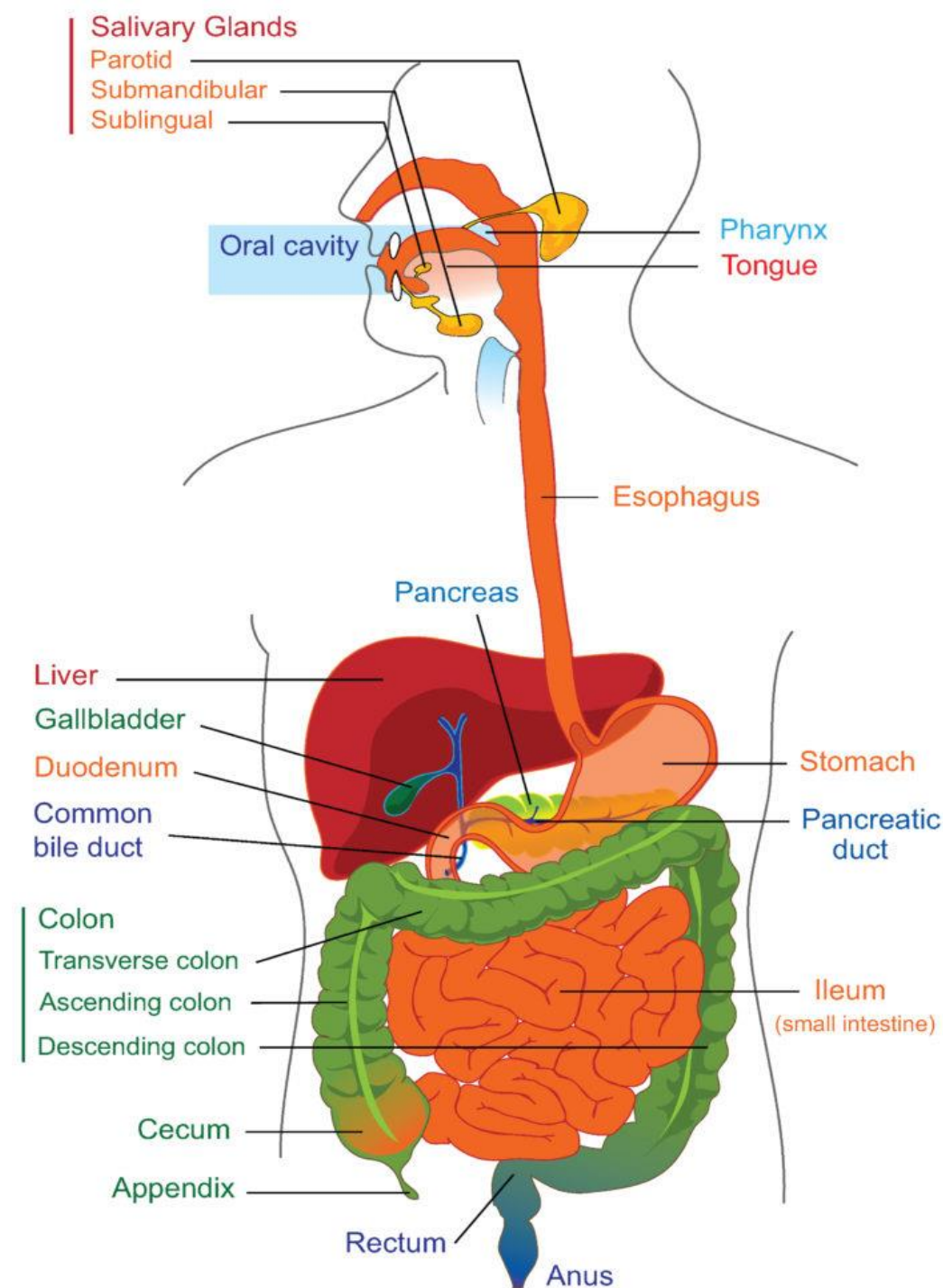
**MRI** : Magnetic Resonance Imaging.    **GIT**: GastroIntestinal Tract, **GERD** GastroEsophageal Reflux Disease

- **GIT** is responsible for digestion and elimination.

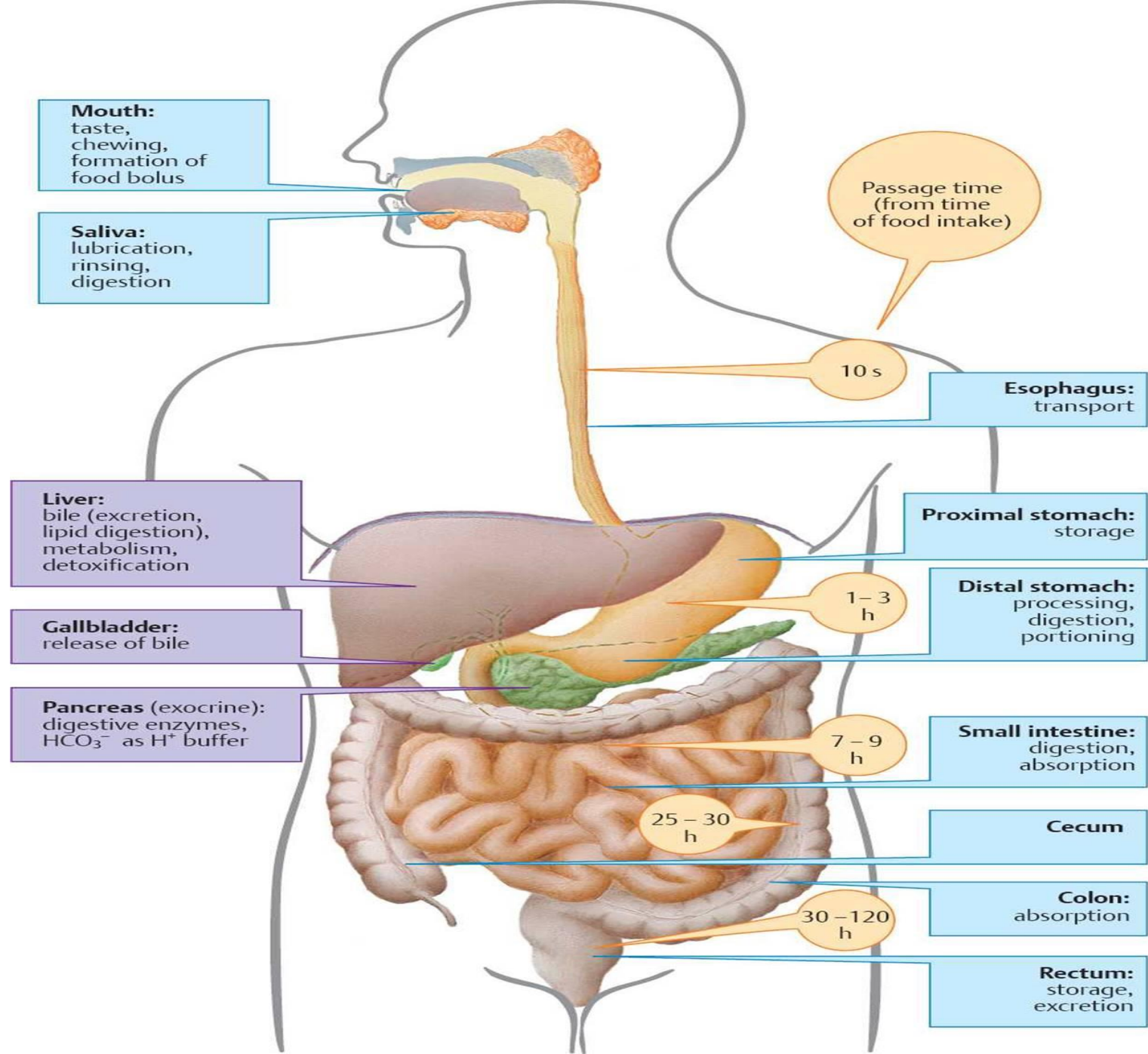
- It has two major components:

1. **Alimentary canal** (also called the GI tract) that includes: the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestines, rectum, and anus.

2. **Accessory GI** organs that include: the liver, gallbladder, biliary duct system, and pancreas.









## Oral pertaining to the mouth

- Per **Oral** (PO) given by mouth
- **Oral** candidiasis (thrush)
- **Oral** cancer

## Gloss (o), lingu (a) denoting the tongue

- **Glossal** – pertaining to the tongue
- **Glossitis** – inflamed tongue
- **Lingual** – pertaining to the tongue
- **Sublingual** – under the tongue

## Stomat (o) relating to the mouth

- **Stomatitis** – inflammation of the mouth
- **Stomatalgia** – painful mouth

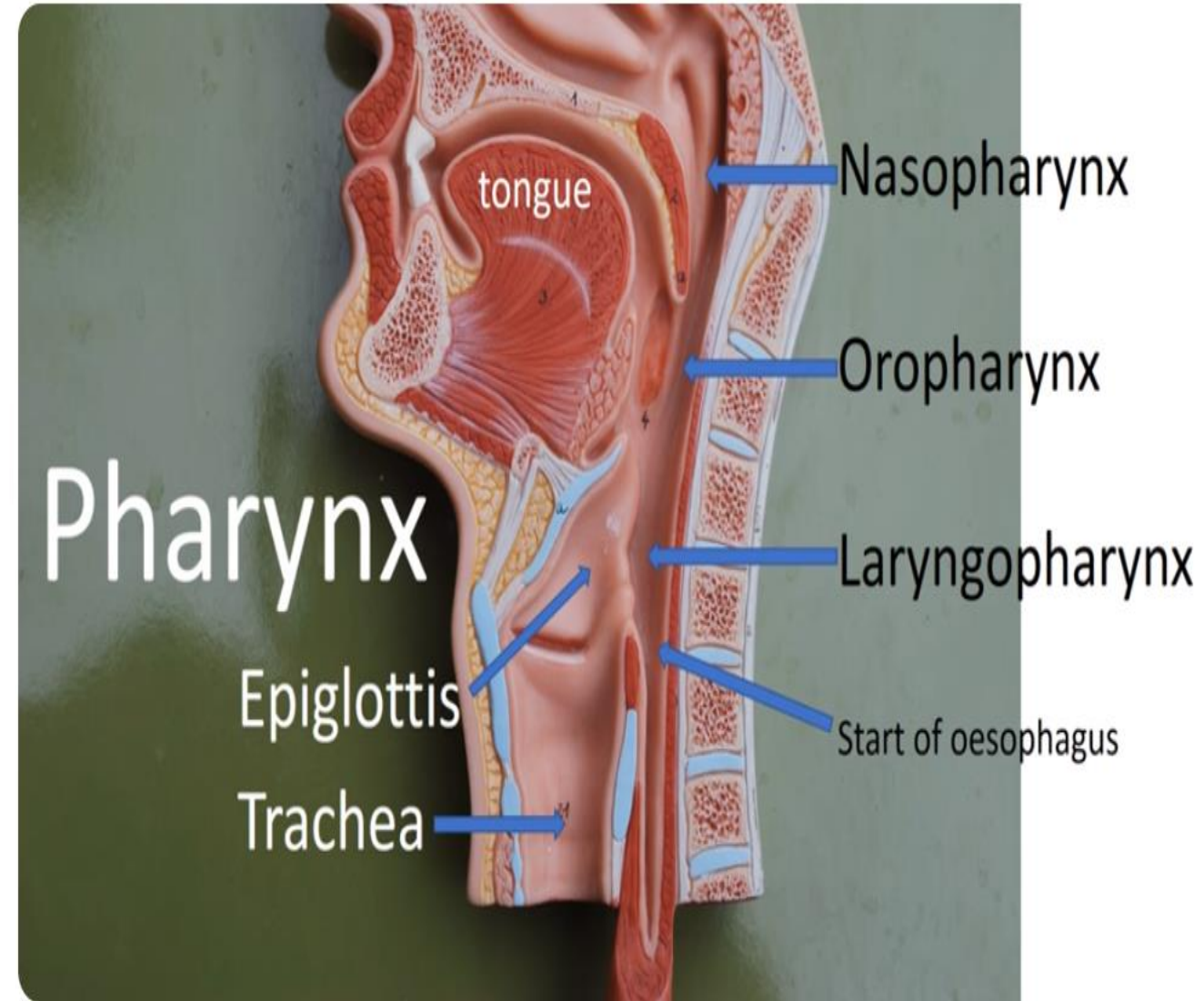
SUFFIX	DEFINITION
-IA	CONDITION OF
-ITIS	INFLAMMATION
-DYNIA	PAIN
-OSIS	CONDITION OF
-RRHAPHY	SUTURING
-SCOPY	TO VIEW
-SIS	STATE OF
-STOMY	SURGICAL CREATION OF AN OPENING
-TOMY	INCISION OR TO CUT

## Pharyng (o) denoting the pharynx


- **Pharyngo**scope – viewing instrument
- **Pharyng**itis - inflammation

## Oesophag relating to the oesophagus

- **Oesophage**al – pertaining to the oesophagus
- **Oesophag**itis – inflammation of the oesophagus
- **Oesophag**ectomy – surgical removal of





An anatomical model of the human digestive system, specifically the esophagus and stomach. The esophagus is a long, reddish-brown muscular tube that curves downwards. It is shown in cross-section at the top and bottom, revealing its internal structure. The stomach is a large, sac-like organ with a wrinkled interior, connected to the esophagus. The model is placed on a green surface. Two blue arrows point to the esophagus, one labeled 'esophagus' and the other 'oesophagus'.

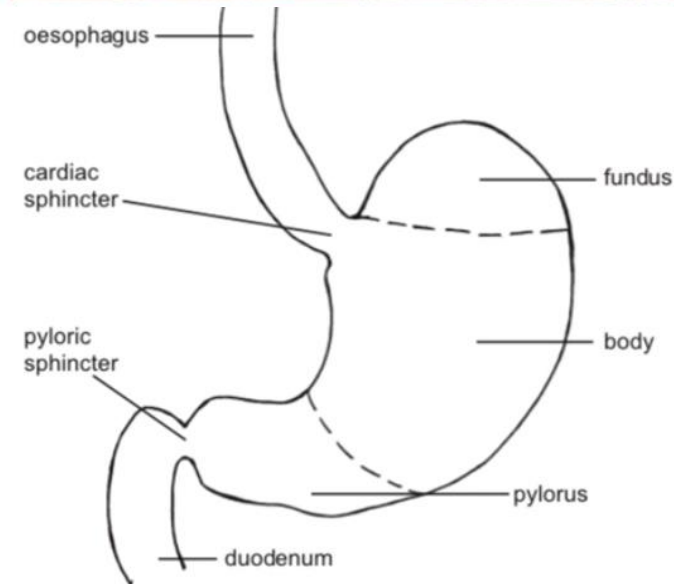
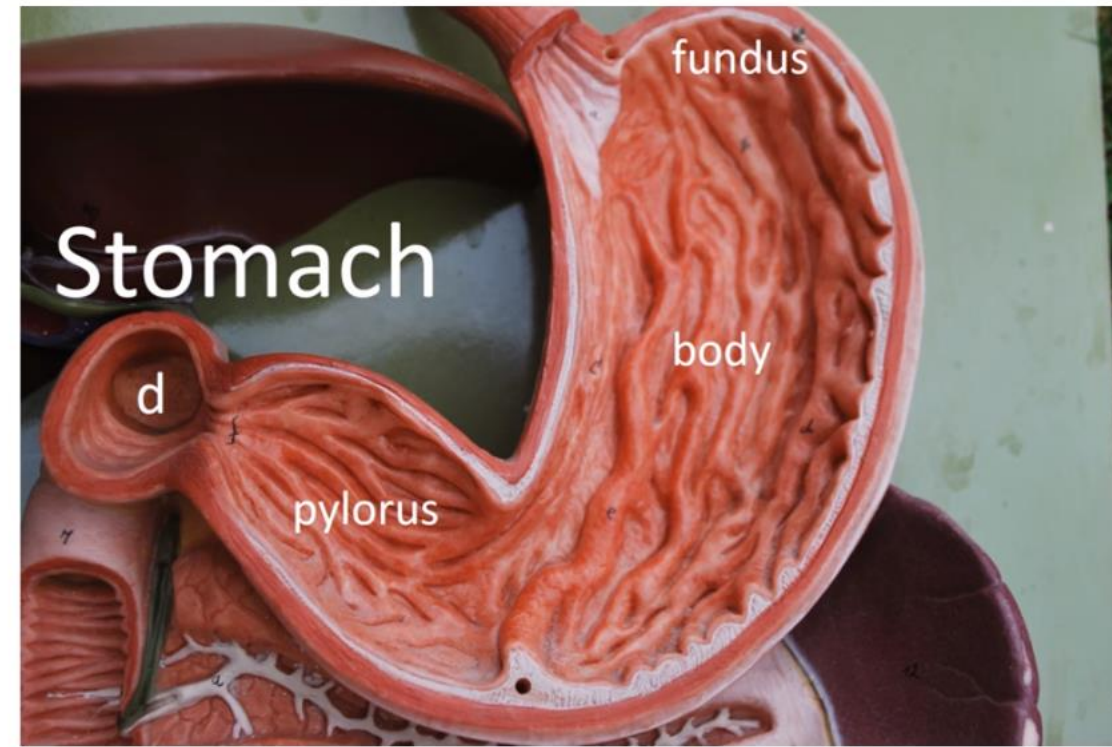
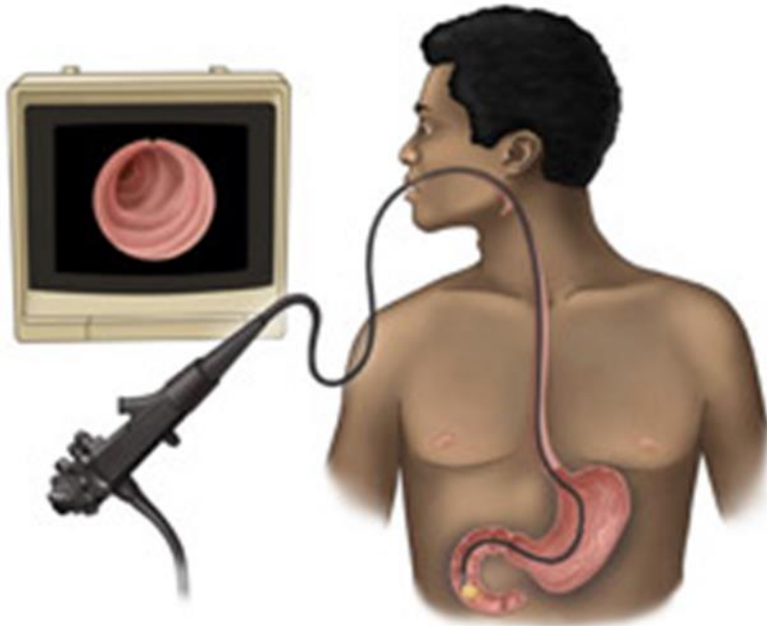
esophagus

oesophagus

This is a muscular tube which extends from the laryngopharynx, down through the chest. It passes through the diaphragm into the abdominal cavity where it joins the stomach. Oesophageal lumen is lined with stratified squamous epithelium; mucus is secreted from this lining to lubricate the passage of food. Once a food bolus enters the oesophagus, peristaltic waves of contraction in the muscular wall propel food down towards the stomach.

# Gastr (o) related to the stomach

- **Gastro**-oesophageal – relating to the stomach and the oesophagus
- **Gastr**itis – inflammation
- **Gastr**ostomy – surgical opening
- **Gastr**ectomy – removal of
- **Gastro**paresis - weakness



Regions  
of the  
stomach



# Enter (o) indicating the intestines

- Enteric fever
- Gastroenteritis
- Enteritis
- Enteral feed (not parenteral)

1) Duodenum: first part of small intestine, its 10–15 inches in length. • Functions: it receives the incoming stomach chyme, pancreatic juice and bile from liver and gall bladder.

- 2) Jejunum: second part of the small intestine, about 2.5 meters in length, its main function is to absorb the nutrients.

- 3) Ilium: final part of the small intestine, about 3 meters in length, its main function is the absorption.



## Duoden (o) relating to the duodenum

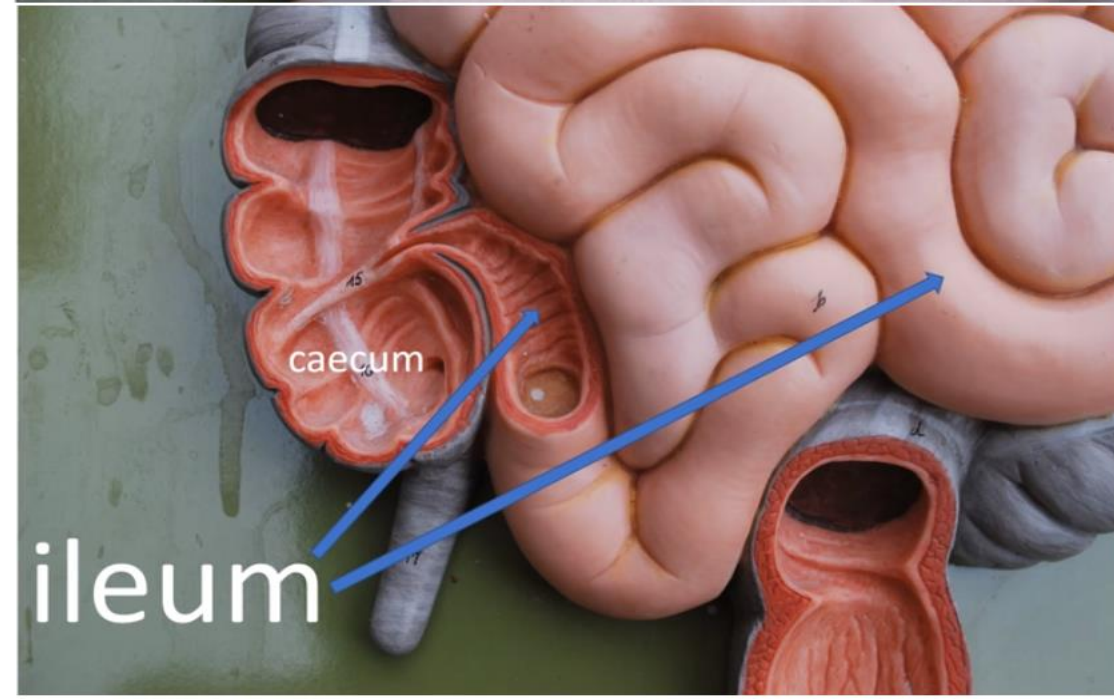
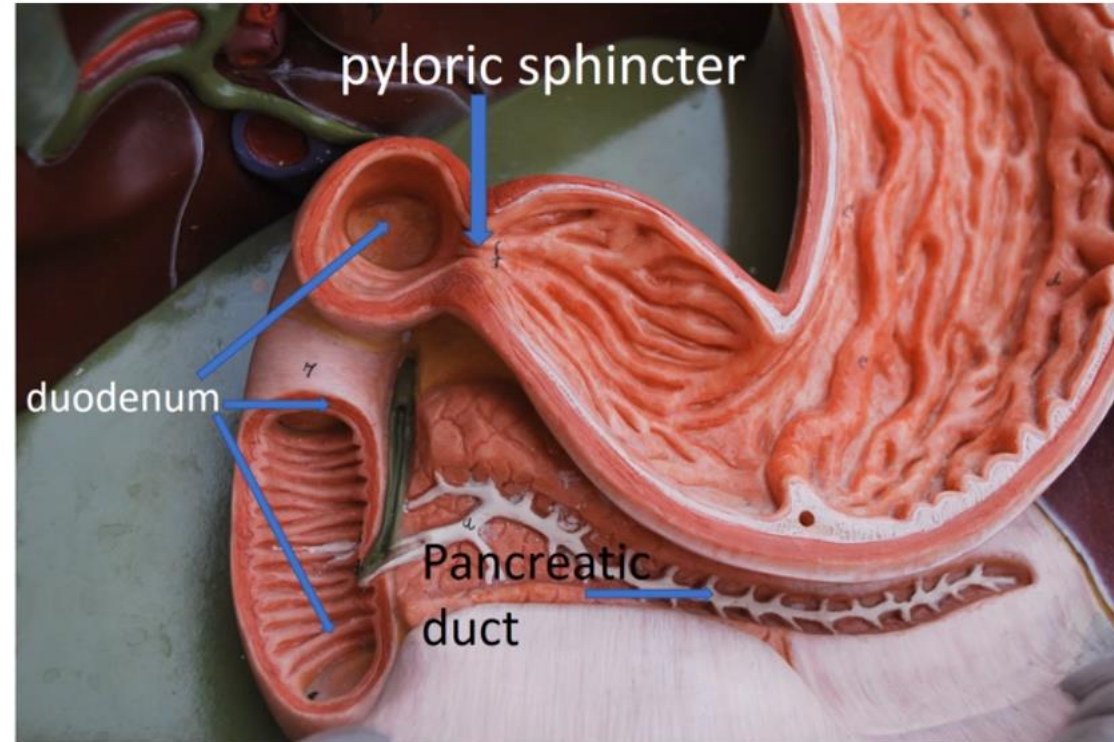
- Duodenal – pertaining to the duodenum
- Duodenal ulcer

## Jejun (o) relating to the jejunum

- Jejunorrhaphy – suturing
- Nasojunal – relating to the nose and jejunum

## Ile (o) relating to the ileum

- Ileitis – inflammation
- Ileocaecal – relating to the ileum and caecum
- Ileostomy
- Paralytic ileus (whole intestine)



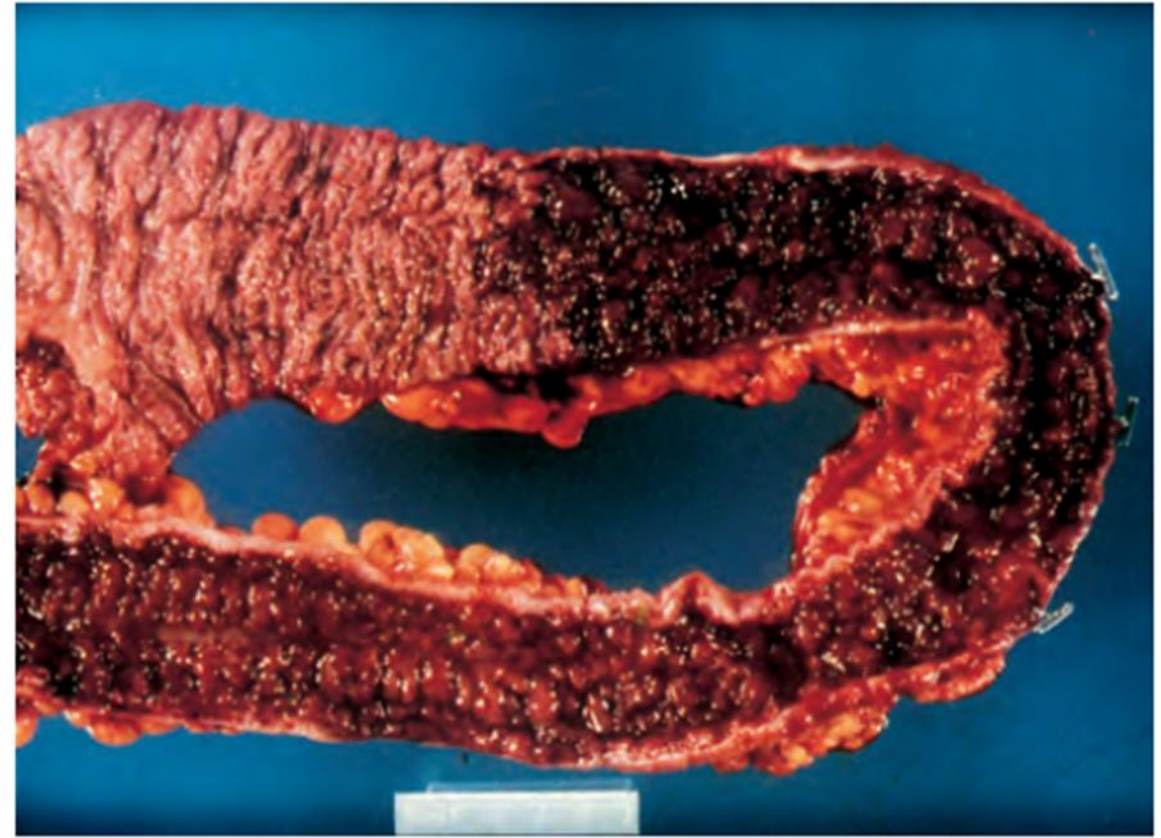


## Col (o) relating to the colon

- Ulcerative colitis
- Colostomy
- Colectomy
- Coliforms

## Sigmoid C shaped section of colon

- Sigmoiditis
- Sigmoidoscope
- Sigmoidectomy

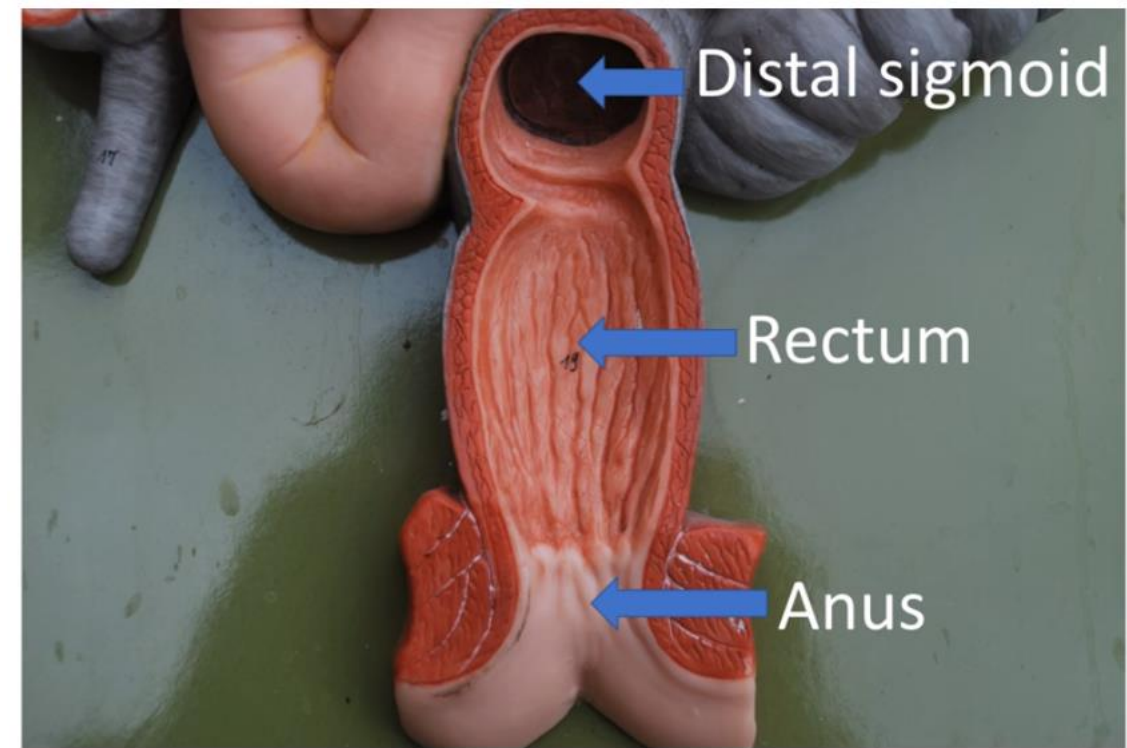


**Ulcerative colitis.** Prominent erythema and ulceration of the colon begin in the ascending colon and are most severe in the rectosigmoid area.



## Rect (o) relating to the rectum

- **Rectal** – pertaining to the rectum
- **Rectal** prolapse
- **Rectal** varices (haemorrhoids)

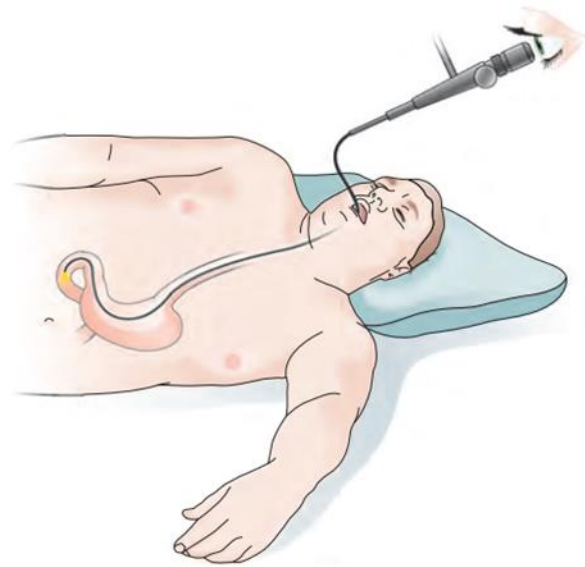


## Parts of Large intestine

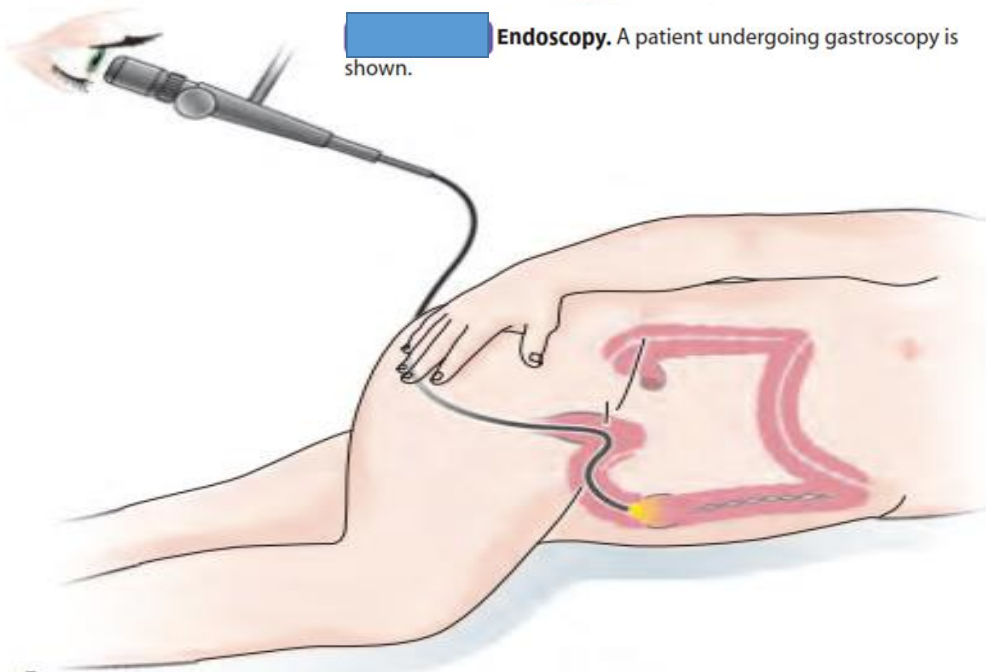
- **1- Caecum:** is a pouch attached to the bottom of ileum.
- **2- Colon:** Three parts, ascending, transverse and descending colon.
- **3- Sigmoid:** S shaped
- **4- Rectum:** is the section of the digestive tract above the anus.
- **5- Anal canal:** is the terminal segment of the large intestine between the rectum and the anus.
- **The function of large intestine:** absorb water and salts from the material that has not been digested as food, and get rid of any waste products left over.

# Common suffixes

- **Aemia (emia)** - blood; anaemia, polycythaemia, leukaemia, myoglobinaemia.
- **Asis** - action; process or result of, stasis, cholestasis, amoebiasis, atelectasis, bronchiectasis.
- **Ectomy** - removal of; appendicectomy, colectomy, polypectomy, nephrectomy.
- **Emesis** - vomit; emetic, antiemetic, haematemesis.
- **Itis** - inflammation of, conjunctivitis, epididymitis, tonsillitis, gastritis.



**Endoscopy.** A patient undergoing gastroscopy is shown.

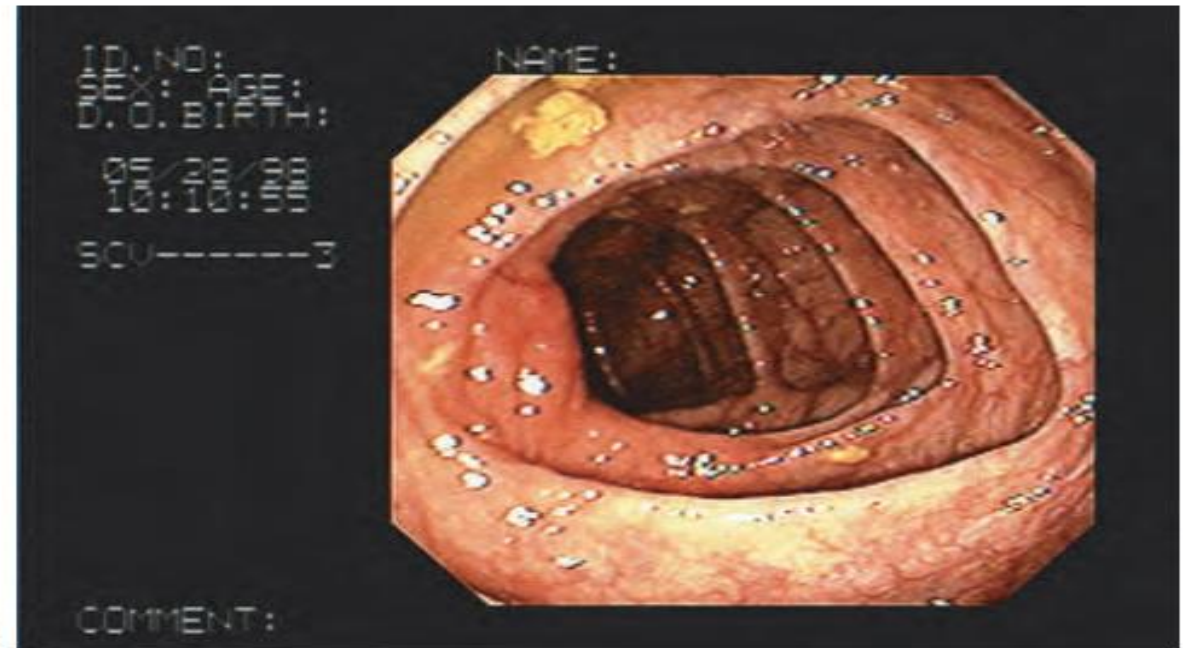


**A**

**Colonoscopy.** A. Sigmoidoscopy. The flexible fiberoptic endoscope is advanced past the proximal sigmoid colon and then into the descending colon. B. Endoscopic image of the cecum, the first portion of the large intestine.

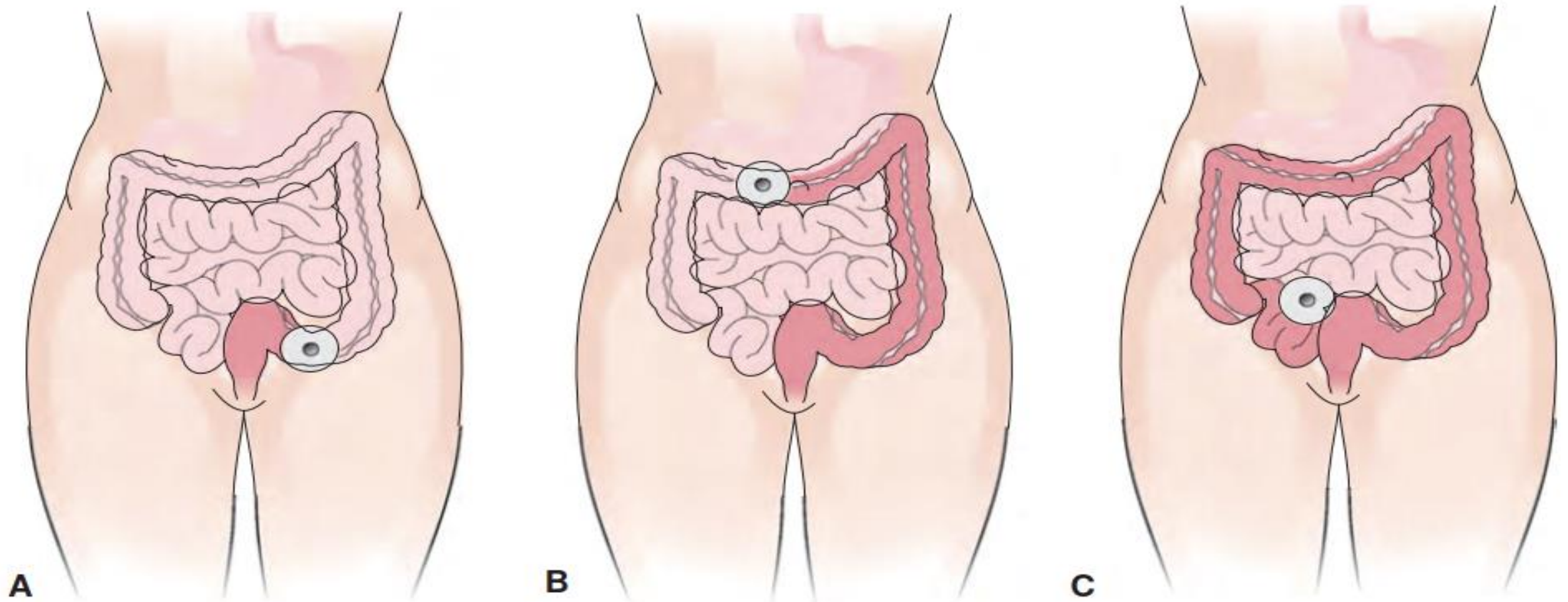
## **endoscopy** *en-DOS-kō-pē*:

Use of a fiberoptic endoscope for direct visual examination. GI studies include esophagogastroduodenoscopy, proctosigmoidoscopy (rectum and distal colon), and colonoscopy (all regions of the colon



**B**





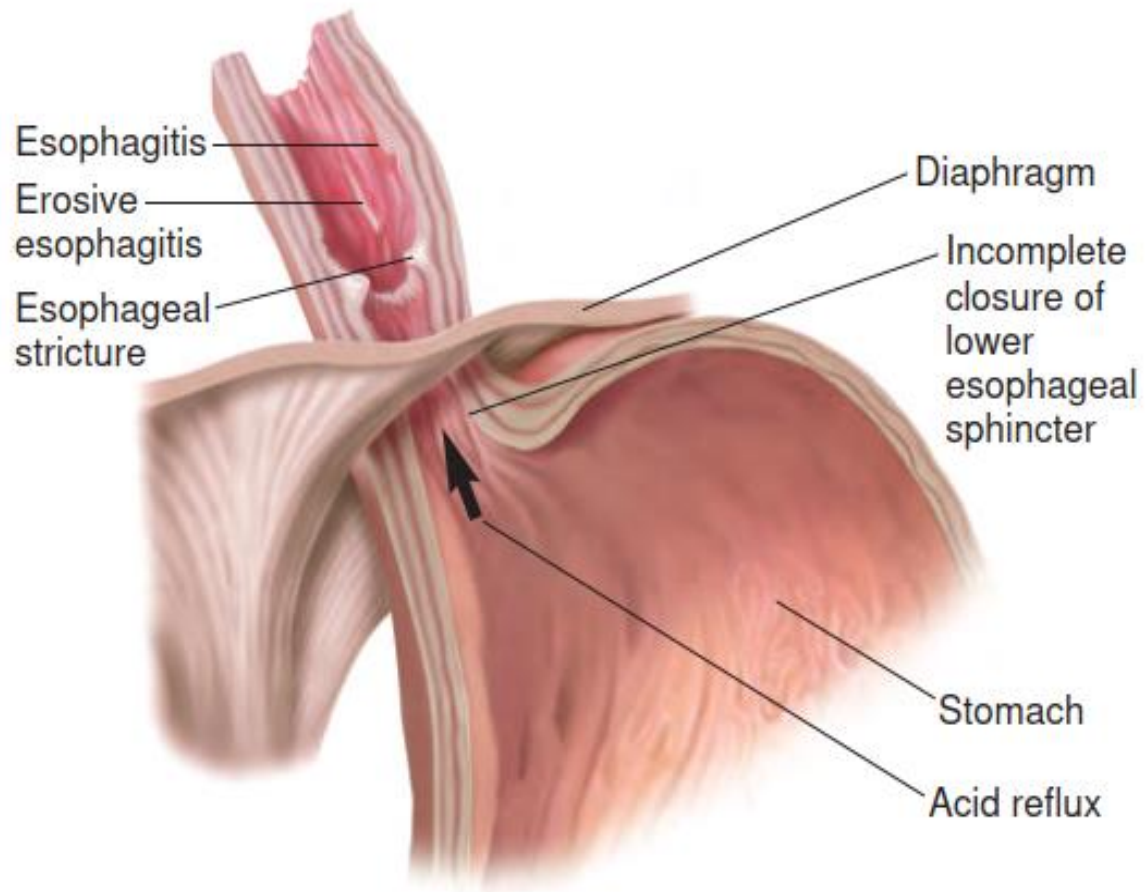
**Ostomy surgery.** Various locations are shown. The shaded portions represent the bowel sections that have been removed or are inactive. A. Sigmoid colostomy. B. Transverse colostomy. C. Ileostomy.

### **ostomy** *OS-tō-mē*

An opening into the body; generally refers to an opening created for elimination of body waste. Also refers to the operation done to create such an opening (see stoma)

### **stoma** *STŌ-ma*

A surgically created opening to the body surface or between two organs (literally “mouth”)



**Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)** Condition caused by reflux of gastric juices into the esophagus resulting in heartburn, regurgitation, inflammation, and possible damage to the esophagus; caused by weakness of the lower esophageal sphincter (LES).



**Jaundice.** Yellowish discoloration due to bile pigments in the blood is seen in the eye.