

Terminology in Health Care and Public Health Settings

Unit 6 Digestive System

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Digestive System

- Also called Gastrointestinal System (GI)
- Function
 - Digestion of food
 - Absorption of nutrients
 - Elimination of solid wastes

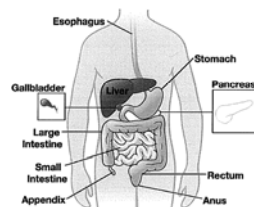
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Digestive System

- Organs of the Gastrointestinal tract
 - Oral cavity
 - Pharynx
 - Esophagus
 - Stomach
 - Small intestine
 - Colon



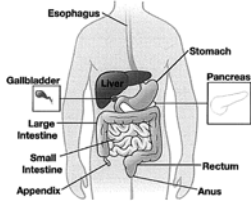
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Digestive System

- Accessory Organs
 - Pancreas
 - Liver
 - Gallbladder
 - Salivary glands



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Digestive System

- Oral Cavity
 - Digestion begins when food enters mouth
 - Mixes with saliva
 - Digestive enzymes
 - Lubricates
- Pharynx
 - Common pathway for both digestion and respiration
 - Food directed into the esophagus

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Digestive System

- Esophagus
 - Food enters from pharynx
 - Delivered to stomach
 - Propelled along by wavelike muscular movements
- Stomach
 - Collects & churns food
 - Mixes it with hydrochloric acid (HCl)
 - Forms **chyme**
 - Watery mix of food and digestive juices

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Digestive System

- Small Intestine
 - Site of:
 - Completion of digestion
 - Majority of absorption
- Duodenum
 - First section – about 10-12 inches long
- Jejunum
 - Second section – about 8 feet long
- Ileum
 - Third section – about 12 feet long

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Digestive System

- Colon
 - 5 feet long
 - Fluid that remains after digestion and absorption enters colon
 - Most is water and is reabsorbed into body
 - Solid waste left over is feces
 - Evacuated in bowel movements

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Rectum and Anus

- Rectum is area for storage of feces
- Leads to anus
 - External opening at the end of the digestive system
- Feces are evacuated

Accessory Organs

- Generally function by producing substances necessary for chemical breakdown of food
- Salivary glands
- Liver
- Gallbladder
- Pancreas

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Salivary Glands

- Produce **saliva**
- Allows food to be swallowed without choking
- Saliva + food = **bolus**
- Contains **amylase**
 - Begins digestion of carbohydrates

Liver

- Located in right upper quadrant of abdomen
- Processes nutrients
- Detoxifies harmful substances
- Produces bile
 - Emulsification
 - Breaks up large fat globules into smaller droplets

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Gallbladder

- Lies under liver
- Stores bile produced by liver
 - Hepatic duct
 - Cystic duct
- Common bile duct carries bile to duodenum

Pancreas

- Digestive juices include:
 - neutralize acidic chyme
 - digest carbohydrates, lipids, and proteins

Peptic Ulcer

- A sore in the lining of the stomach or duodenum.
- A burning stomach pain most common symptom.
- Happens when the digestion acids damage the walls of the stomach or duodenum.
- Treatment may include medicines to block stomach acids or antibiotics to kill ulcer-causing bacteria.

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Cholelithiasis

- Form when substances in bile harden.
- Signs may include nausea, vomiting, or pain in the abdomen, back, or just under the right arm.
- Most common among older adults, women, overweight people, Native Americans and Mexican Americans.
- The most common treatment is removal of the gallbladder.

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Crohn's Disease

- Causes inflammation of the digestive system.
- Often affects the lower part of the small intestine
- It can occur in people of all age groups but is most often diagnosed in young adults.
- Common symptoms include
 - Pain in the abdomen and diarrhea.
 - Bleeding from the rectum, weight loss, joint pain, skin problems and fever.
 - Intestinal blockage and malnutrition.
- Treatment may include medicines, nutrition supplements, surgery or a combination.

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Digestive System Combining Forms

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| • an/o | anus | anal |
| • chol/e | bile, gall | cholelithiasis |
| • cholecyst/o | gallbladder | cholecystitis |
| • col/o | colon | colostomy |
| • enter/o | small intestine | enteritis |
| • esophag/o | esophagus | esophageal |

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Digestive System Combining Forms

• gastr/o	stomach	gastritis
• hepat/o	liver	hepatitis
• jejun/o	jejunum	jejunal
• lapar/o	abdomen	laparotomy
• lith/o	stone	cholelithiasis
• or/o	mouth	oral
• proct/o	anus and rectum	proctologist
• pylor/o	pylorus	pyloric
• rect/o	rectum	rectal

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