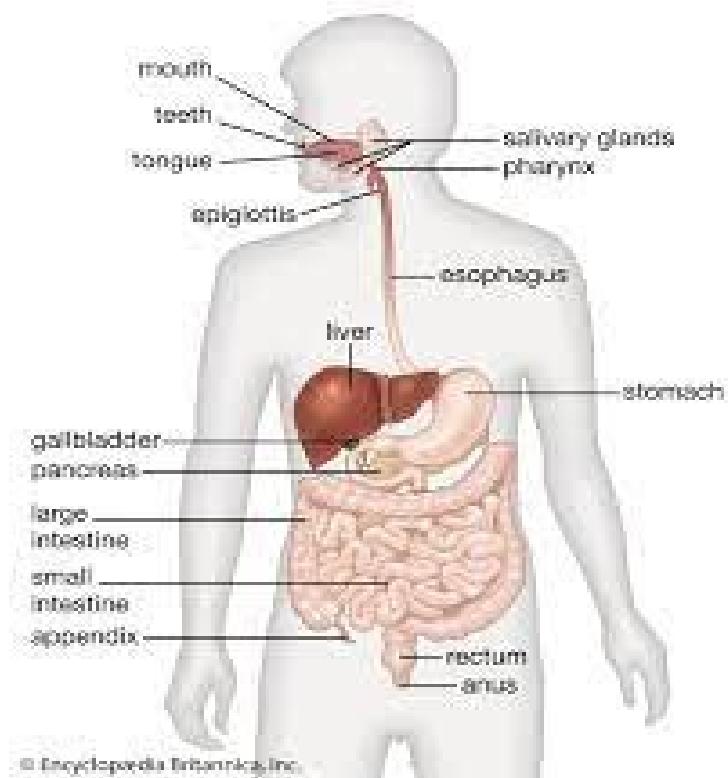


# DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



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# **SYNOPSIS**

- **GENERAL TERMS**
- **GASTROENTEROLOGY**
- **GASTEROENTEROLOGIST**
- **DIGESTION**
- **STRUCTURE OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM**
- **ACCESSORY ORGANS-  
LIVER,PANCREAS,GALLBLADDER**
- **DISEASES & CONDITIONS**
- **LABORATORY TESTS & CLINICAL PROCEDURES**
- **TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS**

# GENERAL TERMS

- **GASTROENTEROLOGY**

The branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the gastrointestinal tract and related organs

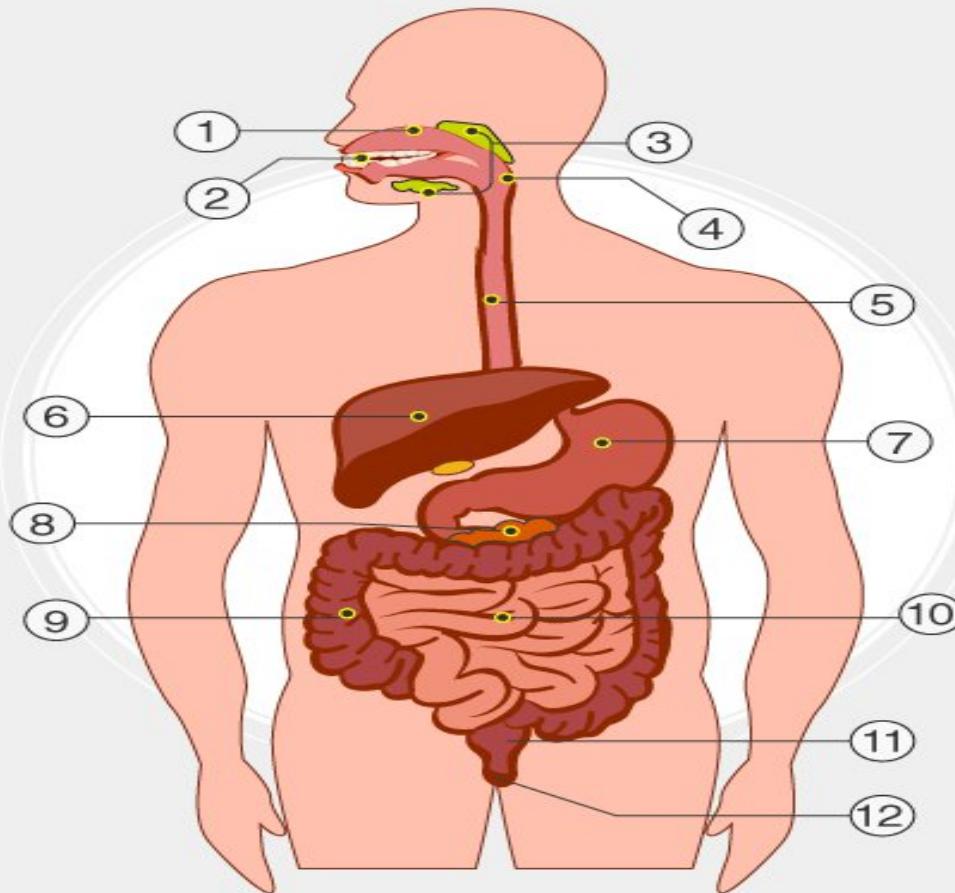
- . **GASTEROENTEROLOGIST**

Specialists that treat digestive, gastrointestinal, as well as liver disorders and diseases in both men and women.

- . **DIGESTION**

The process of mechanically and enzymatically breaking down food into substances for absorption into the bloodstream.

# HUMAN DIGESTIVE SYSTEM



1 Mouth

2 Teeth

3 Salivary glands

4 Pharynx

5 Esophagus

6 Liver

7 Stomach

8 Pancreas

9 Large intestine

10 Small Intestine

11 Rectum

12 Anus

# The different parts of the human digestive system

- **Mouth**
- It includes teeth, salivary glands and tongue. It is the beginning of the digestive tract and the process of digestion begins from the mouth, where teeth help by breaking and grinding the food molecules followed by the saliva mixing with the food particles.
- **Pharynx**
- It is a fibromuscular, Y-shaped tube-like structure, attached to the terminal end of the mouth. It is involved in the passage of chewed food from the mouth through the esophagus.
- **Esophagus**
- This is a muscular tube, measuring 25 cm long and located near the trachea connecting to the pharynx. It is the upper part of the gastrointestinal tract and is mainly involved in delivering the food particles from the mouth to the stomach.

- **Stomach** –It is a hollow and muscular organ, situated towards the left side of the abdominal cavity and beneath the diaphragm. It is a vital organ, which functions by storing the food
- **Small Intestine** –It is a thin and long tube-like structure measuring about 9 to 10 feet long and also the part of the lower gastrointestinal tract.
- **Large Intestine** –This is a thick and long tube-like structure measuring about 4 to 5 feet in length. It is present just beneath the stomach. It functions by absorbing water and support in the breakdown of wastes to fetch small nutrients.
- **Liver** –The liver is a large, reddish-brown, triangular-shaped organ of the digestive system, which is located to the right of the stomach. It functions by processing the absorbed food from the small intestine, produces bile, which helps in the digestion of fat in the small intestine.

# DISEASES & CONDITIONS

- Cyclic Vomiting Syndrome.
- Diarrhea.
- Diverticulosis & Diverticulitis.
- Dumping Syndrome.
- Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency (EPI)
- Food Poisoning.
- Gallstones.
- Gas.

# DISEASES

Gastroesophageal Reflux  
Disease or GERD

01

IBS or Irritable Bowel  
Disease

02

Gastritis and peptic  
ulcer disease (PUD)

03

Inflammatory bowel  
disease (IBD)

04

Hemorrhoids

05

Gallstones

06



# Diseases of Digestive System

## **Diarrhoea:**

Liquid, watery, and occurring more than three times daily faeces go by this appellation. Mild infections of the colon or small intestine are the most common cause of diarrhoea.

## **Constipation:**

It happens when you have trouble pooping or going to the washroom as frequently as you should.

## **Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS):**

It is a gastrointestinal (GI) issue characterised by altered bowel habits and persistent stomach discomfort.

## **Celiac disease:**

It is a gastrointestinal (GI) issue characterised by altered bowel habits and persistent stomach discomfort.



# GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE



Loss of appetite



Swollen belly



Nausea and Vomiting



Heartburn



Abdominal pain



Indigestion

# LABORATORY TESTS & CLINICAL PROCEDURES

- **Upper Gastrointestinal Tract**
- Upper GI Series (barium swallow or barium meal)
- Gastroscopy
- Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)
- Endoscopic Ultrasound
- pH Monitoring
- Esophageal/Gastric Manometry

# Lower Gastrointestinal Tract

- Colonoscopy
- Barium Enema
- Flexible Sigmoidoscopy
- Virtual Colonoscopy
- Capsule Endoscopy
- Anorectal Manometry

# TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations\_Table-1

- **GIT** Gastrointestinal Tract The other name of the digestive system is known as the gastrointestinal tract.
- **GAVE** Gastric antral vascular ectasia It is the rare cause of chronic bleeding in the digestive tract
- **GB** Gallbladder It is the small hollow organ present in the liver
- **GBC** Gall bladder carcinoma The cancer of the gallbladder
- **GDA** Gastroduodenal artery The small artery in the abdomen delivers blood primarily to the upper pyloric or duodenum region.
- **GERD** Gastroesophageal reflux disease It is the condition that leads to acid reflux
- **GIS** GastroIntestinal Surgeon The doctor that

# **TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS**

- **GISTs** Gastrointestinal stromal tumors
- **Ab** Abdomen Space between the thorax and pelvis
- **BM** Bowel movement It is the ejection process of waste material
- **IBD** Irritable bowel disease Chronic inflammation of the large intestine results in pain and swelling that block bowel movement.
- **PUD** Peptic ulcer disease-Development of painful ulcers on stomach walls
- **IBS** Irritable bowel syndrome Irritation in bowel movement due to problem with the large intestine
- **HCl** Hydrochloric acid The hydrochloric acid is released by epithelial cells in the stomach.

- a-, an- no, not, without, away
- aut- self
- brady- slow
- dia-apart, throug
- end-, endo- within, inside
- exo- outside of, without
- epi-above
- hyper- excessive
- hypo- insufficient
- inter- between
- intra- middle

- **media-** medium
- **medial-** situated or pertaining to the middle
- **medi-** middle
- **medio-** within
- **normo-** normal
- **per-** through
- **peri-** around
- **physio-, physi-** related to nature or physiology
- **poly-** many
- **pro-** before, for, in front of, from, in behalf of, on account of
- **re-** back, again
- **retro-** behind, back, backward
- **sub-** under, below, beneath, in small quantity, less than normal
- **syn-, sy-, syl-, sym-** union or association
- **tachy-** fast
- **trans-** across, through, beyond, over
- **ultra-** excess

- An(o) pertaining to the anus
- Appendic(o) referring to the appendix
- Cec(o) Pertaining to the cecum
- Chol(e) bile
- Cholangi(o) bile duct
- Cholecyst(o) gallbladder
- Choledoch(o) common bile ducts
- Colon(o) pertaining to the colon
- Diverticul(o) diverticulum
- Duoden(o) duodenum
- Additional Gastrointestinal suffixes an

- Enter(o) intestine
- Esophag(o) esophagus
- Gastro(o) stomach
- Hepat(o) liver
- Ile(o) ileum
- Jejun(o) jejunum
- Pancreat(o) pancreas
- Proct(o) rectum and anus
- Rect(o) rectum
- Sigmoid(o)sigmoid colon
- Spleen(o) spleen
- Hemat(o) blood

# **Additional Gastrointestinal suffixes and prefixes**

- TERM      DEFINITION
- **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

**THANK YOU**