

1. **appendectomy:** the surgical removal of the appendix
2. **appendicitis:** a condition in which the appendix becomes inflamed and filled with pus, causing pain
3. **appendix:** a tube-shaped sac attached to and opening into the lower end of the large intestine
4. **bile:** a bitter green-brown liquid formed in the liver, which helps the body to digest fats
5. **bladder:** a sac-shaped muscular organ that stores the urine secreted (producing a liquid anatomically) by the kidneys
6. **bowel movement:** the passing of waste matter from the large intestine
7. **catheter:** a flexible tube inserted through a narrow opening into a body cavity, particularly the bladder, for removing fluid
8. **cecitis:** inflammation of the bladder, usually caused by a bladder infection
9. **cecum:** beginning of the large intestine; it is connected to the lower part of the small intestine
10. **cirrhosis:** chronic liver damage from a variety of causes leading to scarring and liver failure
11. **colitis:** inflammation of the colon; may be acute and self-limited or chronic
12. **colon:** large intestine
13. **colonoscopy:** visual inspection of the interior of the colon with a flexible, lighted tube inserted through the rectum.
14. **constipated:** the condition of having difficulty in getting rid of solid waste from the body
15. **cystitis:** inflammation of any part of the urinary system; an infection in any part of the urinary system, the kidneys, bladder, or urethra
16. **dehydration:** occurs when the body uses or loses more fluid than it takes in, and doesn't have enough water and other fluids to carry out its normal functions
17. **diabetes /diabetic:** a disease in which the body's ability to produce or respond to the hormone insulin is impaired, resulting in abnormal metabolism (set of chemical reactions that takes place in the body's cells) of carbohydrates and elevated levels of glucose in the blood and urine
18. **dialysis:** a method of treating kidney failure by using a machine to remove waste material from the kidneys
19. **diarrhea:** excessive frequency and looseness of bowel movements
20. **digestion:** The process by which food is broken down into simple chemical compounds that can be absorbed and used as nutrients or eliminated by the body.
21. **Digestive System:** the organs and glands in the body that are responsible for digestion, which begins with the mouth and extends through the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine, ending with the rectum and anus
22. **diuretic:** drug or agent that increases the flow of urine
23. **duodenal ulcer:** a kind of peptic ulcer; a peptic ulcer is an open sore that's on the inside of the stomach lining (gastric ulcer) or the upper part of the small intestine (duodenal ulcer)
24. **duodenectomy:** excision (cutting out surgically) of the duodenum, total or partial
25. **duodenum:** the first part of the small intestine, which receives partially digested food from the stomach and begins the absorption (receive or take in) of nutrients
26. **dys-:** [prefix] ill or bad (e.g., dysphagia)
27. **dyspepsia (indigestion):** pain or discomfort in the stomach associated with difficulty in digesting food
28. **dysphagia:** difficulty in swallowing
29. **-ectomy:** [suffix] denoting surgical removal (excision) of a specified part of the body (e.g., appendectomy)
30. **enter(o)-:** [root] relating to the intestine (e.g., enterovirus, gastroenterologist)
31. **esophagus:** the tube which food passes down from the mouth to the stomach
32. **excretion:** (1) the process of getting rid of waste material from the body; (2) the waste material that people get rid of from their bodies
33. **feces (stool):** solid wastes that pass through the rectum as bowel movements. Stools are undigested foods, bacteria, mucus, and dead cells
34. **flatulent:** the releasing gas from the digestive system through the anus (commonly known as farting, passing wind, or having gas)
35. **gallbladder:** a small, pear-shaped organ on the right side of the abdomen, just beneath your liver; the gallbladder holds a digestive fluid called bile that's released into the small intestine
36. **gallstone:** hardened deposits of digestive fluid that can form in your gallbladder
37. **gastrectomy:** the removal of part or all of the stomach
38. **gastritis:** inflammation of the stomach, especially of the stomach lining
39. **gastr(o)-:** [root] relating to stomach (e.g., gastritis, gastroscopy, gastric surgeon)
40. **gastroenterologist:** a physician with dedicated training and unique experience in the management of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and liver
41. **gastrointestinal bleeding (GI bleed):** all forms of bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract, from the mouth to the rectum
42. **glyburide:** drug used to treatment of diabetes
43. **heartburn:** acid reflux; a burning pain in your chest, just behind your breastbone, caused by acid from your stomach
44. **hepatitis:** inflammation of the liver

- 45. **hyperglycemia:** an abnormally high concentration of sugar in the blood
- 46. **intestine (bowel):** the tubes in the body through which food passes when it has left your stomach
- 47. **-itis:** [suffix] inflammation (e.g., nephritis, gastritis)
- 48. **jaundice:** a liver condition that causes yellowing of a newborn baby's skin and eyes
- 49. **kidney:** the organs in the body that take waste matter from the blood and sends it out of the body as urine (either of two bean-shaped organs at the back of the abdominal cavity)
- 50. **laparoscopy:** a surgical procedure in which a fiber-optic instrument is inserted through the abdominal wall to view the organs in the abdomen or to permit a surgical procedure.
- 51. **laxative:** a medicine or agent for relieving constipation
- 52. **liver:** body organ that makes bile, changing food into energy, and cleaning alcohol and poisons from the blood
- 53. **nephritis:** inflammation of the kidneys; an acute or chronic disease of the kidneys, characterized by inflammation, degeneration, fibrosis, etc.
- 54. **nephro(o)-:** [root] relating to kidney (e.g., nephritis, nephrectomy, nephroscopy)
- 55. **polyuria:** excessive urination; the state or condition of discharging (release) abnormally large quantities of urine, often accompanied by a need to urinate frequently
- 56. **reconstructive surgery:** surgery to restore function or normal appearance by reconstructing defective organs or parts
- 57. **rectum:** lower end of the large intestine, leading to the anus
- 58. **rehydration:** the process of restoring lost water (dehydration) to the body
- 59. **rupture (of):** the breaking or tearing of a bodily structure or part
- 60. **suppository:** a solid block of medicine that is put into the rectum, where it gradually melts
- 61. **urethra:** narrow channel through which urine passes from the bladder out of the body
- 62. **urethritis:** inflammation of the urethra
- 63. **Urinary System:** the organs that produce, collect, and eliminate urine and including the kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra (also known as the renal system)
- 64. **urine:** the pale yellow slightly acid fluid excreted by the kidneys, containing waste products removed from the blood; it is stored in the urinary bladder and discharged through the urethra
- 65. **uro-:** [root] relating to urine or the urinary organs (e.g., urology, urologist)
- 66. **urologist:** a doctor who specializes in the study or treatment of the function and disorders of the urinary system