Medical Terminology

Unit 6
Gastroenterology

Organ Combining Form
- Mouth
  - Stomat/o
- Teeth
  - Dent/o, Odot/o
- Tongue
  - Gloss/o, Lingo/o
- Lips
  - Cheil/o
- gums
  - Gingiv/o
- Esophagus
  - Esophag/o
- Stomach
  - Gastr/o

Organ Combining Form
- Small intestine
  - Entero/o
- Duodenum
  - Duoden/o
- Jejunum
  - Jejun/o
- ile/o
- Large intestine
  - Col/o
  - Sigmoid/o

Organ Combining Form
- Rectum
  - Rect/o
- Anus and rectum
- Accessory organs
  - Liver
  - Hepat/o
  - Gallbladder
  - Cholecyst/o
  - Pancreas
  - Pancreat/o

Stomat/o = Mouth
- **Stoma** = mouth
- Stomat/itis: Inflammation of the mouth
- Stomat/o/plasty: Surgical repair of the mouth
- Stomat/algia: Pain in the mouth
- Stomat/o/rhagia: Hemorrhage of the mouth
- Stomat/o/mycosis: Condition of mouth fungus
- Stomat/o/pathy: Any disease of the mouth
- Stomat/o/scope: An instrument for examining the mouth
- Stomat/o/scopy: The process of examining with stomatoscope
Stomatitis

Gloss/o = Tongue
- Gloss/itis: Inflammation of the tongue
- Gloss/ectomy: Excision of the tongue
- Gloss/algia: Pain in the tongue
- Gloss/al: Pertaining to the tongue
- Gloss/o/ptosis: Prolapse of the tongue
- Gloss/o/scopy: Examination of the tongue
- Gloss/o/plegia (n.): Paralysis of the tongue
- Gloss/o/plegic (adj.): Paralysis of the tongue

Lingu/o = Tongue
- Lingu/al (adj.): Pertaining to the tongue
- Sub/lingu/al or Hypo/gloss/al: Under the tongue

Cheil/o = Lips
- Cheil/itis: Inflammation of the lips
- Cheil/o/plasty: Plastic surgery of the lips
- Cheil/o/tomy: Incision of the lips
- Cheil/o/sis: Condition or disorder of the lips
- Cheil/o/stomato/o/plasty: Plastic surgery of the lips and mouth

Gingiv/o = Gums
- Gingiv/al: Pertaining to the gums
- Gingiv/itis: Inflammation of the gums
- Gingiv/algia: Gum pain
- Gingiv/ectomy: Excision of gum tissue
- Gingiv/o/gloss/itis: Inflammation of the gums and tongue
- Lingu/o/gingiv/al (adj.): Tongue and gums

Esophag/o = Esophagus
- Eso- = Toward
- Phag/o = Swallow
- Esophag/eal (adj.): Pertaining to esophagus
- Esophag/o/sten/o/sis: Narrowing of the esophagus
- Esophag/o/gastr/o/ic: Pertaining to the esophagus and stomach
- Gastr/o/esophag/eal Reflux Disease (GERD): Chronic heartburn and esophageal irritation caused by Reflux of stomach acid into an esophagus
**Stenosis (Pyloric Stenosis)**

- **Gastr/o = Stomach**
  - Gastr/o/rhagia: Stomach hemorrhage
  - Gastr/itis: Inflammation of the stomach
  - Gastr/ic: Pertaining to the stomach
  - Gastr/ectasia: Dilatation (stretching) of the stomach
    - ectasia = stretching or dilatation
  - Gastr/o/enter/o/potosis: Prolapse of the stomach and small intestine
  - Gastr/o/enter/o/logy: Specialty that studies diseases of the stomach and intestine

- **Enter/o = Small intestine, Intestine**
  - Enter/ic: Pertaining to intestine
  - Enter/itis: Inflammation of the intestine
  - Dys/enter/ly: Disorder of the intestine characterized by inflammation, pain, and diarrhea
    - e.g. amoebic dysentery
  - Gastr/o/enter/ic: Pertaining to the stomach and small intestine
  - Enter/o/rhagia: Hemorrhage of the small intestine
  - Enter/o/cele: Intestinal hernia

- **Enter/o = Small intestine, Intestine**
  - Enter/o/lysis: Washing or irrigation of the small intestine
  - Enter/o/plegia: Paralysis of the small intestine
  - Enter/o/ctasia: Dilatation of the small intestine
  - Enter/o/potosis: Prolapse of the small intestine
  - Enter/o/centesis: Surgical puncture of the small intestine
  - Enter/o/scope: Instrument to examine the small intestine

- **Col/o = Colon (Large intestine)**
  - Col/ic or colonic: Pertaining to the colon
  - Col/o/centesis: Surgical puncture of the colon
  - Col/o/pecty: Surgical fixation of the colon
  - Col/ostomy: Making a new opening into the colon
  - Col/o/potosis: Prolapse of the colon
Colon = Large Intestine

Diverticula
- Outpouching that develop in the colon wall
- Diverticulosis: condition of having diverticula
- Diverticulitis: inflamed or infected diverticula

-<c>lysis = Washing or Irrigation</c>

-<c>Washing/irrigation of:</c>
  - Colon  ➔ Col/o<e>lysis</e>
  - Stomach  ➔ Gastro<e>lysis</e>
  - Small intestine  ➔ Enter/o<e>lysis</e>
  - Rectum  ➔ Rect/o<e>lysis</e>
  - Anus and Rectum  ➔ Proct/o<e>lysis</e>

Sigmoid/o = Sigmoid colon
- Sigmoid/o<e>scope: An instrument used to examine the sigmoid colon</e>
- Sigmoid/o<e>scopy: The procedure of examining the sigmoid colon with a sigmoidoscope</e>

Rect/o = Rectum
- Rect/o<e>al: Pertaining to the rectum</e>
- Rect/o<e>cele: Herniation of the rectum</e>
- Rect/o<e>scope: Instrument for examining the rectum</e>
- Col/o<e>rect/o<e>al: Pertaining to the colon and rectum</e>
- Rect/o<e>scopic (adj.): Pertaining to rectoscopy</e>
- Rect/o<e>plasty: Plastic surgery of the rectum</e>
- Rect/o<e>rraphy: Suturing (stitching) of the rectum</e>
- Rect/o<e>urethra<e>l: Pertaining to the rectum and urethra</e>
- Rect/o<e>cyst/o<e>otomy: Incision of the bladder through the rectum</e>
**Proct/o = Anus and Rectum**
- **Proct/o/logist:** One who specializes in diseases of the anus and rectum
- **Proct/o/logy:** The study of diseases of the anus and rectum
- **Proct/o/plegia:** Paralysis of the anus and rectum
- **Proct/o/scope:** Instrument used to examine rectum
- **Proct/o/scopy:** Examination of rectum with a proctoscope
- **Proct/o/rraphy:** Suturing of the rectum and anus
- **Proct/o/pexy:** Surgical fixation of the rectum and anus

**Hepat/o = Liver**
- **Hepar** = Liver
- **Hepat/ic:** Pertaining to the liver
- **Hepat/o/megaly:** Enlargement of the liver
- **Hepat/o/scopy:** Inspection of the liver
- **Hepat/o/pathy:** Any disease of the liver
- **Hepat/o/tomy:** Incision into the liver
- **Hepat/o/rrhaphy:** Suture of a wound of the liver
- **Hepat/o/cele:** Hernia of the liver
- **Hepat/o/dynia:** Pain in the liver
- **Hepat/o/lith:** Stone in the liver

**Pancreat/o = Pancreas**
- **Pancreat/ic:** Pertaining to the pancreas
- **Pancreat/o/lysis:** Destruction of pancreatic tissue
- **Pancreat/o/lith:** a stone or calculus in the pancreas
- **Pancreat/o/pathy:** Any pancreatic disease
- **Pancreat/o/tomy:** Incision into the pancreas
- **Pancreat/o/rrhaphy:** Suturing of the pancreas
Chol/e/cyst = Gallbladder
- Chol/e/cyst/o/gram (or chol/e/cyst/o/graph): an x-ray of the gallbladder (or x-ray machine)
- Chol/e/cyst/is: Inflammation of the gallbladder

Cholangi/o = Bile Duct
- ERCP = Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangi/o/pancreat/o/graphy:
  - Radiographic examination of common bile duct and pancreatic duct by injecting contrast media through cannula inside an endoscope. Looks for an obstruction/blockage, usually by stones.

A/tresia
- A/tresia: Not perforated or not open. Closed ducts or tubes.
  - Biliary a/tresia: Bile ducts are not open
  - Intestinal a/tresia: A part of the intestine is closed
  - Esophageal a/tresia: Closed esophagus
  - Mitral a/tresia: Congenital closure of the mitral valve

Esophageal Atresia

Cirrh/osis
- Kirros = Orange-yellow
- Cirrhosis: dysfunctional liver disease, occurs as a result of malnutrition, alcoholism, poisoning, or a history of hepatitis

Spleno = Spleen
- Splen/ectomy: Excision of the spleen
- Splen/o/megaly: Enlargement of the spleen
- Splen/o/ptosis: Prolapse of the spleen
- Splen/o/pexy: Surgical fixation of the spleen
- Splen/o/pathy: Any disease of the spleen
- Splen/o/rhaphy: Suture of the spleen
- Splen/o/rhagia: hemorrhage from the spleen
- Splen/algia: Pain in the spleen
- Splen/ic: Pertaining to the spleen
**-ostomy** = Anastomosis

- Anastomosis is a surgical connection between tubular structures.
- New connection between:
  - Esophagus & duodenum \(\rightarrow\) Esophag/o/duoden/ostomy
  - Stomach, small intestine, and large intestine \(\rightarrow\) Gastr/o/enter/o/col/ostomy
  - Esophagus & stomach \(\rightarrow\) Esophag/o/gastr/o/duoden/o/ostomy
  - Small intestine & gall bladder \(\rightarrow\) Enter/o/cholecyst/o/ostomy

**Long words: Let’s insert slashes**

- Jejun/o/ile/itis
- Cholecystoduodenostomy
- Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)
- Cholangiopancreatography
- Jejun/o/ile/itis
- Chole/cyst/o/duoden/ostomy
- Esophag/o/gastr/o/duoden/o/scopy
- Cholangi/o/pancreat/o/graphy

*(note: Answer is misspelled in the textbook p.212)*

**Abbreviation**

- **BM** = Bowel movement
- **PO** = By mouth (per os)
- **NPO** = Nothing by mouth
- **EGD** = Esophagogastroduodenoscopy
- **ERCP** = Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
- **GERD** = Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- **HB** = Hepatitis B
- **HBV** = Hepatitis B Vaccine (used more for “Hepatitis B Virus”)
- **HP** = Helicobacter pylori
- **GI** = Gastrointestinal
- **GB** = Gall bladder
- **NG** = Nasogastric