**Gastrointestinal Terms**

Cheil/o- lips

Chol/o- bite

Cholescyst/o- gall bladder

Col/o- large intestine or colon

Dent/o- teeth

Proct/o- anus & rectum

Enter/o- small intestine

Esophag/o- esophagus

Gast/o- stomach

Douden/o- duodenum (first part of the small intestine)

Gingiv/o- gums

Gloss/o- tongue

Hepat/o- liver

Pancreat/o- pancreas

Rect/o- rectum

Stomat/o- mouth

**G.I. Diagnostic Terms**

Aerophagia- the swallowing of air resulting in gas and bloating

Ascites- accumulation of retention of free fluid in the space between the lining of the abdomen and abdominal organs

Cholecysitis- inflammation of the gallbladder

Cholelithiasis (binary calculi)- the presence of formation of gallstones

Cirrhosis (liver)- end stage of liver disease characterized by scarring of the liver and poor liver function

Diverticulitis- an acute inflammation of the diverticula (pouches on the surface of the small intestine)

Esophagitis- inflammation of the esophagus

Fistula- abnormal connection between an organ, vessel, or intestine and another structure

Gastritis/ gastroenteritis- inflammation of the lining of stomach

Hepatic coma- loss of consciousness due to liver failure

Hiatal hernia- protrusion of part of the stomach through the diaphragm into the space normally occupied by the esophagus, heart and lungs

Ilelitis- inflammation of the ileum

Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)- group of inflammatory conditions of the colon and the small intestine

Irritable bowel syndrome (ISB)- a bowel disorder characterized by abdominal cramping with diarrhea and/or constipation

Malabsorption syndromes- the intestines ability to absorb certain nutrients is negatively impacted

Pancreatitis- inflammation of the pancreas

Peritonitis- inflammation of the peritoneum membrane

Portal Systemic encephalopathy- worsening of brain function that occurs when the liver is no longer able to remove toxic substances in the blood

Sprue, nontropical (celiac disease, gluten enteropahty)- damage to the lining of the small intestine that prevents it from absorbing nutrients from food

Ulcer- holes or breaks in the protective lining of the duodenum or stomach

Ulcerative colitis- a chronic IBD primarily located in the colon and rectum with chronic inflammation

G.I. Operative/ Surgical Procedure Terms

Anastomosis- surgical connection between 2 structures

Cholecystectomy- surgical removal of the gallbladder

Colostomy- establishment of an artificial connection between the lumen of the colon and the skin

Diverticulectomy- removal of the diverticulum

Gastrectomy- removal of part of or all of the stomach

Gastroduodenal anastomosis (Billroth I)- reestablishment of intestinal continuity after a distal gastrectomy by a gastroduodenostomy

Gastrojejunal anastomosis (Billroth II)- reestablishment of intestinal continuity after a distal gastrectomy by a loop gastrojejunostomy

Gastrojejunostomy- surgical procedure that connects the stomach to the jejunum

Ileostomy- an opening in the belly wall that is made during surgery that allows that ileum to discharge directly to the outside of the body

Jejunostomy- operative establishment of a fistula from the jejunum to the abdominal wall

Pancreatectomy- removal of the pancreas

Pyloroplasty- enlarging the pyloric sphincter

Vagotomy- severing of the vagus nerve

G.I. Symptomatic Terms

Achlorhydria- lack of gastric HCl secretions

Anorexia- lack of appetite

Aphagia- difficult with or incapacity of eating

Borboryguums- stomach growling

Bulimia- an illness in which a person binges on food or has regular episodes of overeating and feels a loss of control

Colic- relating to the colon, spasmodic pains in the abdomen

Constipation- a decrease in frequency of bowl movements with straining with defecation and/ or hard stools

Diarrhea- frequent or usually liquid bowel movements

Dumping syndrome- a group of symptoms that occurs with rapid passage of large amounts of food from the stomach into the small intestine, symptoms including dizziness, sweating, decreased blood pressure and diarrhea

Dysgeusia- reduced ability to taste

Dyspepsia- impaired digestion causing a milk discomfort in the stomach

Epigastric- referring to the upper abdominal region

Flatulence- perceived excess gas in the intestinal tract

Hepatomegaly- enlargement of the liver

Hperchlorhydria- presence of an excessive amount of HCl in the stomach

Hypochlorhydria (achyliagastrica)- presence of an abnormally small amount of HCl in the stomach

Jaundice- yellow color of the skin or eyes, excess bilirubin

Melena- passage of dark colored, tarry stools due to the presence of blood altered by the intestinal juices

Nausea- an inclination to vomit

Polyphagia- excessive desire to eat

Steatorrhea- excess fat in the stool, resulting from fat malabsorption and causing diarrhea

Chart Abbreviations

Abd- abdomen

BE- barium enema

BM- bowel movement

Cath- catheter

GA- gestational age

GE- gastroenteritis

Gb (or GB)- gall bladder

GBD- gall bladder disease

GBS- gastric bypass surgery

GERD- gastric esophageal reflux disease

GI- gastrointestinal

GIT- gastrointestinal tract

HCL (or HCl)- hydrochloric acid

LES- lower esophageal sphincter

MOM- milk of magnesia

N/G- nasogastric

PCM or PEM- protein energy malnutrition

Post-up- post- operative

Prep- preparation

Pu (or PU)- peptic ulcer

SI- small intestine

TPN- total parental nutrition