**Medical Terminology Hepatobiliary**

**Combining/Root Words**

Ab- away from

Abdomen- belly

Ad- toward

Adipo- fatty

Arteri- arteries

Ase- enzyme

Ectomy- removal

Eryth- red

Hema- blood

Hepata- liver

Hyper- beyond normal

Hypo- below normal

**Diagnostic Terms**

Albumin- the abundant plasma protein in humans made by the liver

Aldosterone- a steroid hormone made by the adrenal glands that help regulate Na/K levels in the body

Ammonia- colorless gas with a characteristic pungent smell that forms when protein is broken down by bacteria in the intestines

Asterixis- abnormal involuntary movements that primarily effect the extremities

Bile- an emulsifying agent produced in the liver and eventually secreted into the duodenum

Bilirubin- yellow bile pigment from normal heme metabolism found in the gallstone

Ethanol- clear colorless liquid primarily found in alcohol

Globulin- a group of proteins in the blood stream that help to regulate the function of the circulatory system

Hepatitis- inflammation of the liver and liver disease due to toxic agents or viral infection, degeneration of the hepatocytes

Hepatomegaly- enlargement of the liver

Liboatrophy- loss of subcutaneous fat from insulin injections

Prealbumin- protein component of plasma, short term protein status marker

Prothrombin Time- a blood test that measures how long it takes blood to clot

Steatosis- abnormal accumulation of fat in the stool

Steatohepatitis- liver inflammation caused by a buildup of fat in the liver

Total Protein- measures the total amount of two kinds of protein in the body- albumin and globulin

**Symptomatic Terms**

Ascitis- a buildup of fluid in the space between the lining of the abdomen and abdominal organs which causes swelling

Delirium Tremens- a severe from of alcohol withdrawal that involves sudden and severe mental or nervous system changes, such as anxiety and depression

Hemolytic- abnormal breakdown of red blood cells

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

Jaundice- yellowing of the skin resulting from increased levels of the bile pigment in the plasma called bilirubin

Mauriac Syndrome- rare complication in children and adolescents with diabetes mellitus type 1, characterized by hepatomegaly and growth impairments

Portal Hypertension- abnormal increased pressure in the portal venous system that cause obstruction of the portal vein

Spleanomegaly- enlargement of the spleen

Sydrome X- also known as metabolic syndrome, a group of metabolic risk factors linked to insulin resistance and associated with increase risk of cardiovascular disease, glucose intolerance, increase triglycerides, increased risk of obesity and increased risk of hypertension

Tonic clonic- a type of generalized seizure that affects the entire body

It is- inflammation

Micro- small

Necro- death

Otomy- cut into

Phlebo- veins

**Abbreviations**

Ac- ante cibum meaning before a meal

ADH- antidiuretic hormone

ALD- adrenoleukodystrophy

AL- alanine aminotransferase

 AST- aspartate aminotransferase

BSP- bromsulphthalein

CF- cystic fibrosis

CFALD- cystic fibrosis associated liver disease

GGT- gamma glutamyl transferase

LFT- liver function test

Pc- post cibum meaning after a meal

PCM- protein calorie malnutrition

PDR- physicians desk reference

PEM-protein energy malnutrition

PN- parental nutrition

PSE- portal systemic encephalopathy

Qam- every day before noon

Qh- each hour

SGOT- serum glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase

SGPT- serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase

S/P- status post

TIPS- tranjugulare intrahepatic portoxystemic shunt

TPN- total parental nutrition

TX- treatment, therapy