



The Digestive System

TD -1-

Exercise 1:

What is the medical word derived from Greek or Latin roots corresponding to the following Expressions.

1- hypertension, 2- haemorrhage, 3- hypoplasia, 4- splenectomy, 5- tachycardia, 6- neuralgia, 7- arteriostenosis, 8- acromegaly, 9- arteriosclerosis, 10- intercerebral haemorrhage

1. The escape of blood, bleeding.
2. The escape of blood within the brain.
3. Enlargement of the extremities (head, face, hands, and feet)
4. Under development of an organ or tissue
5. Elevation of the arterial blood pressure
6. Removal of the spleen
7. Rapid heart beat
8. Nerve pain
9. Narrowing of the arteries
10. Hardening of the arteries

Exercise 2:

Text: 25 Years-Old man with abdominal Pain, Nausea, and fatigue.

A 25- years- old man presented at our clinic with a two-month history of abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, and occasional vomiting, including an episode of hematemesis. He described the abdominal pain as dull and crampy, mild to moderate in intensity, and localized to the epigastric region. The abdominal pain was not associated with positional changes, eating, bowel movement, or other



factors. The patient also had severe fatigue and daily headaches that were diffuse and worse in the morning. A review of systems negative for fever, diarrhea, blood per rectum, substantial weight loss, animal exposures, recent travel, head injury, or neck stiffness. His medical and family histories non- contributory. The patient had been taking ibuprophen, which provided only temporary relief of his headaches. He had previously consulted his primary physician and received a diagnosis of depression. Antidepressant medications were advised but not initiated. The patient presented at our institution for further evaluation.

- 1- Select the medical terms and define them.
- 2- Give the French to each word.
- 3- What is hematemesis ?

Digestive System Word Parts:

Prefix	Combining Form	Suffix
dys- (painful, abnormal, difficult, labored)	abdomin/o (abdomen, abdominal)	-al (pertaining to)
endo- (within, in)	an/o (anus)	-cele (hernia, protrusion)
hemi- (half)	antr/o (antrum)	-centesis (surgical puncture to aspirate fluid)
sub- (under, below)	append/o (appendix)	-ectomy (excision)
	appendic/o (appendix)	-gram (the record, radiographic image)
	cec/o (cecum)	-graph (instrument used to record)
	celi/o (abdomen, abdominal cavity)	-graphy (process of recording)
	cheil/o (lip)	-ia (condition of, diseased state, abnormal state)
	cholangi/o (bile duct)	
	chol/e (gall, bile)	



choledoch/o (common bile duct)	-iasis (condition)
col/o (colon)	-itis (inflammation)
colon/o (colon)	-logist (specialist or physician who studies and treats)
diverticul/o (diverticulum)	-logy (study of)
duoden/o (duodenum)	-malacia (softening)
enter/o (intestine)	-oma (tumor)
esophag/o (esophagus)	-osis (abnormal condition)
gastr/o (stomach)	-pathy (disease)
gingiv/o (gum)	-pepsia (digestion)
gloss/o (tongue)	-phagia (eating or swallowing)
hepat/o (liver)	-plasty (surgical repair)
herni/o (hernia, protrusion of an organ through a membrane or cavity wall)	-ptosis (prolapse, drooping)
ile/o (ileum)	-rrhaphy (suturing, repairing)
jejun/o (jejunum)	-rrhea (flow, discharge)
lapar/o (abdomen, abdominal cavity)	-scope (instrument used for visualization)
lingu/o (tongue)	-scopy (process of viewing, visualization)
or/o (mouth)	-stomy (creation of an artificial opening)
palat/o (palate)	-tomy (incision, cut into)
pancreat/o (pancreas)	
peritone/o (peritoneum)	
polyp/o (polyp, small	



	<p>growth)</p> <p>proct/o (rectum)</p> <p>pylor/o (pylorus, pyloric sphincter)</p> <p>rect/o (rectum)</p> <p>sial/o (saliva, salivary gland)</p> <p>sigmoid/o (sigmoid colon)</p> <p>steat/o (fat)</p> <p>stomat/o (mouth)</p> <p>uvul/o (uvula)</p>	
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