



Systema digestorium

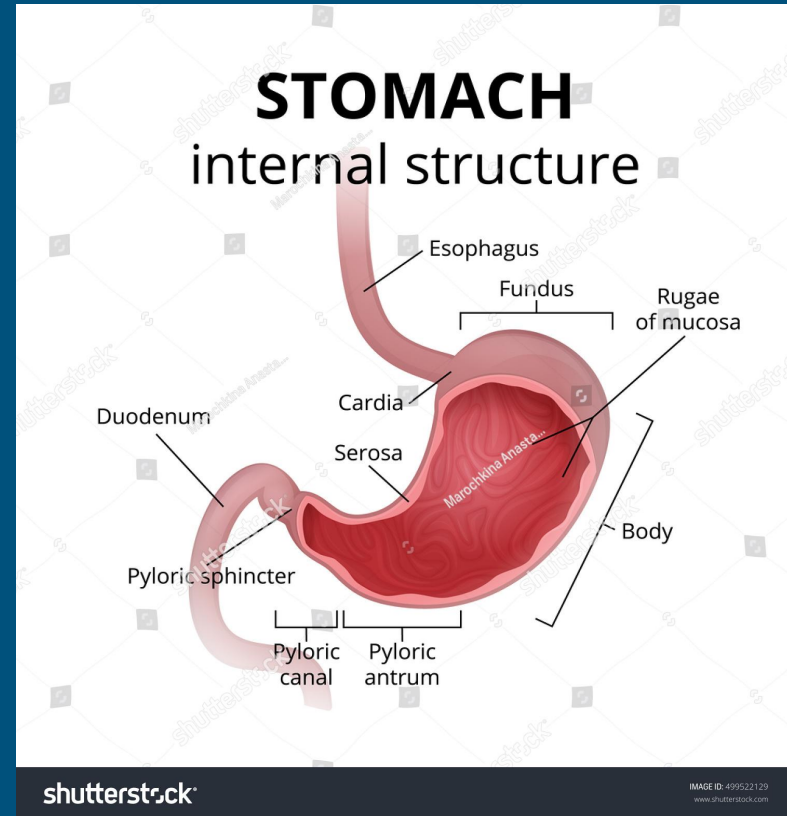
2. Tractus gastrointestinalis

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Anatomical terms. Stomach, peritoneum etc.

1. **oesophagus**, i, m - esophagus, the tube by which food passes
 - a. **pars cervicalis oesophagi** - cervical part of the esophagus
 - b. **pars thoracica oesophagi** - thoracic part
 - c. **pars abdominalis oesophagi** - abdominal part
2. **gaster**, tris, f = lat. ventriculus, i, m - stomach
 - a. **pars cardiaca (cardia)** - upper portion, opening of the stomach
 - b. **fundus gastricus** - stomach bottom
 - c. **corpus gastricum** - stomach body
 - d. **pars pylorica (pylorus, i, m)** - passage at the lower end of the stomach that opens into the duodenum
3. **peritoneum**, i, n - the serous membrane that lines the walls of the abdominal cavity
 - a. **peritoneum parietale** - the layer of peritoneum covering the walls
 - b. **peritoneum viscerale** - the layer of peritoneum covering the organs
 - c. **cavitas peritonealis** - the space between layers of the peritoneum
4. **omentum majus** - caul; greater omentum
5. **omentum minus** - lesser omentum *derived from the latin word Omentum - which means apron. In anatomy, it is the covering of the intestines, the greater and lesser omentum. In ancient times, the omentum of animals was investigated and used to make



Term-elements. Stomach, peritoneum

1. **oesophagus**, i, m - esophagus
2. **gaster**, tris, f = lat. ventriculus, i, m - stomach
 - a. **pars cardiaca (cardia)** - cardiac part
 - b. **fundus gastricus** - stomach fundus (bottom)
 - c. **corpus gastricum** - stomach body
 - d. **pars pylorica (pylorus, i, m)** - pylorus
3. **peritoneum**, i, n - peritoneum
 - a. **peritoneum parietale** - parietal peritoneum
 - b. **peritoneum viscerale** - visceral peritoneum
 - c. **cavitas peritonealis** - peritoneal cavity
4. **omentum majus** - greater omentum
5. **omentum minus** - lesser omentum

1. **-OESAPHAG-** (o)
2. **-GASTR-** (o)
 - a. **CARD- / CARDI** (o)
 - b. -
 - c. -
 - d. **PYLOR-** (o)
3. **PERITON-**
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. **-PERITONEUM** *as a second element in term means peritoneal cavity -
haemo-peritoneum - blood in the peritoneal cavity
4. **EPIPLO-** (* gr.epiploon = omentum -
epiploicus, a, um - adjective for the omentum from the Greek root. *epipleo signifies to float upon - as the omentum floats upon the abdominal contents-

Anatomical terms. **Small and large intestine**

intestinum, i, n = gr. **-ENTER-** (o)

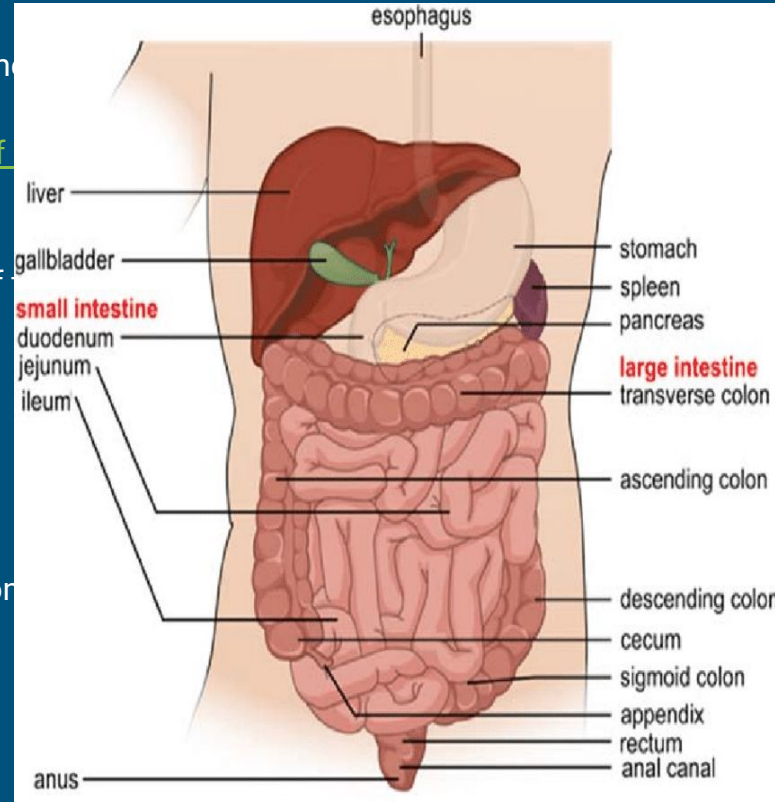
1. **intestinum tenue** - small intestine

- a. **duodenum**, i, n - the first or proximal portion of the small intestine about 25 cm (10 inches) long- [origin of word](#)
- ~~b.~~ **jejunum**, i, n - the part from the duodenum to the ileum [origin of](#)
- c. **ileum**, i, n - the part from the jejunum to the cecum [origin](#)

***ileum** ≠ **ileus** -partial or complete non-mechanical blockage of small and/or large intestine

2. **intestinum crassum** - large intestine

- a. **caecum**, i, n - (from Lat. caecus, blind) cecum, cul-de-sac
 - i. **appendix (vermiformis)** - (*lat. vermis, is, m - worm) blind-ended tube connected to the cecum
- b. **colon**, coli, n - colon - the part of the large intestine extending from cecum to the rectum
 - i. **colon ascendens** - ascending colon
 - ii. **colon transversum** - transverse colon
 - iii. **colon descendens** - descending colon
 - iv. **colon sigmoideum** - sigmoid colon (s-shaped)
- c. **rectum**, i, n - (from Lat. rectus, straight) the distal portion of the large intestine



Term-elements. Small and large intestine

1. **intestinum tenue** - small intestine

- a. **duodenum**, i, n - duodenum
- b. **jejunum**, i, n - jejunum
- c. **ileum**, i, n - ileum

2. **intestinum crassum** - large intestine

- a. **caecum**, i, n - cecum
 - i. **appendix (vermiformis)**
- b. **colon**, coli, n - colon
 - i. **colon ascendens** - ascending colon
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 - iv. **colon sigmoideum** - sigmoid
- c. **rectum**, i, n - rectum

1. **-ENTER-** (o)

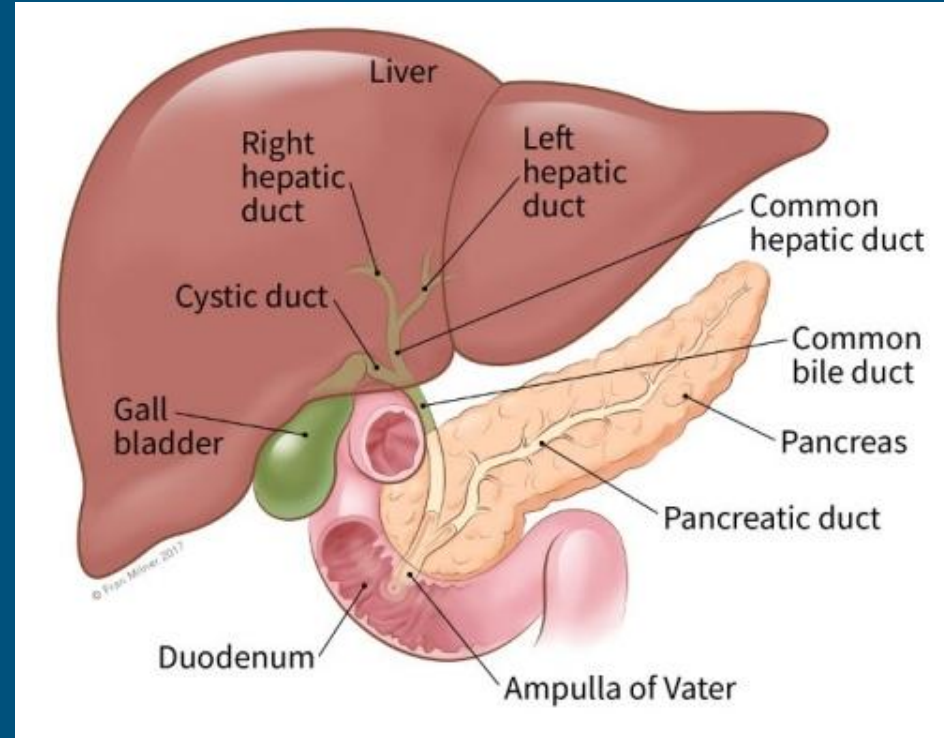
- a. **-DUODEN-** (o)
- b. **-JEJUN-** (o)
- c. **-ILE-** (o)

2. **-COL-** (o)

- a. **-TYPHL-** (o) (-**CAEC-** also from Latin)
 - i. **-APPEND- / APPENDIC-** (o)
- b. **-COL- / COLON-** (o)
 - i. -
 - ii. -
 - iii. -
 - iv. **-SIGMOID-** (o)
- c. **-RECT-** (o) = gr. **PROCT-** (o)

Anatomical terms. Liver, gallbladder

1. **bilis**, is, f = **fel**, fellis, n - bile; bile fluid
2. **hepar**, atis, n - liver
 - a. **lobus hepatis dexter / sinister** -right / left lobe of the liver
 - b. **lobus quadratus / lobus caudatus** - quadrate (square) / caudate lobe
 - c. **porta hepatis** - the fissure-like entrance of the liver for all the vessels, nerves and ducts entering or leaving the liver
3. **vesica biliaris (fellea)** - gallbladder
4. **ductus biferi** - bile ducts
 - a. **ductus hepaticus (communis: dexter/ sinister)** - common hepatic duct (r/l)
 - b. **ductus cysticus** - cystic duct
 - c. **ductus choledochus** - common bile duct
5. **ductus pancreaticus** - pancreatic duct



Term-elements. Liver, gallbladder, bile ducts

1. **bilis**, is, f = **fel**, fellis, n - bile
2. **hepar**, atis, n - liver
3. **vesica biliaris (fellea)** - gallbladder
4. **ductus biferi** - bile ducts
 - a. **ductus hepaticus communis** common hepatic duct
 - b. **ductus cysticus** - cystic duct
 - c. **ductus choledochus** - common bile duct
5. **pancreas**, atis, n - pancreas
6. **ductus pancreaticus** - pancreatic duct

1. **-CHOL-** / **-CHOLE-**
2. **-HEPAT-** (o)
3. **-CHOLECYST-** (o)
4. **-CHOLANGI-** (o)
 - a. **HEPATIC-** (o)*
 - b. **CYSTIC-** (o)*
 - c. **CHOLEDOCH-** (o)*
5. **PANCREAT-** (o)
6. **PANCREATIC-** (o)*

*the term-elements for a passage, canal of an organ (ductus) derive from the stems of the adjectives

Gastroenterology. Common term-elements

1. **ulcus, eris, n** - ulcer
 2. **diverticulum**, i, n - pouch-like formation in the walls, linings of a gastrointestinal organ [image](#)
 3. **hernia**, ae, f - general term used to describe a bulge or protrusion of an organ through the structure or muscle that usually contains it. [image](#)
 4. **descensus**, us, m; **prolapsus**, us, m - downward displacement or prolapse
 5. **digestio**, tionis, f - digestion
 6. **faeces**, ium, f pl. - feces, stool
 7. **vomitus**, us, m - vomiting
 8. **fistula chirurgica** - an artificial opening between two cavities or canals, or between such and the surface of the body
 9. **fixatio operativa** - surgical fixation or suspension of an organ
1. **ULCER** - (ulcer-osus, a, um - affected with ulceration)
 2. **DIVERTICUL** - (o) (diverticul-osis; diverticul-itis [definition](#))
 3. **-CELE** (gastr-o-cele)
 4. **-PTOSIS** (hepat-o-ptosis)
 5. **-PEPS** - / **-PEPSIA** (dys-pepsia - disturbed digestion; indigestion)
 6. **-COPR** - (o) (copr-emesis)
 7. **-EMET** - / **-EMESIS** (haemat-emesis)
 8. **-STOMA** - [image](#) / **-STOMIA**
(col-o-stomia [definition](#))
 9. **-PEXIA** (cholecyst-o-pexia)

Gastrointestinal disturbances. Symptoms

- **colica** - colic; acute paroxysmal pain in abdominal organ **Colica abdominalis / appendicularis / biliaris** etc. - *abdominal / appendicular / in the gallbladder*
- **nausea** - the sensation of wanting to vomit
- **pyrosis**, is, f - **heartburn** a burning sensation in the esophagus, or below the sternum in the region of the heart; **hyperaciditas**, tatis, f - **excessive acidity** of the gastric juice
- **aerophagia** - **swallowing of excess air**, resulting in abdominal bloating and belching.
- **emesis**, is, f (= vomitus) - **vomiting**; **haematemesis** - vomiting of blood
- **melaena** - defecation of **black stools** by altered blood that has been released into the bowel from bleeding ***diarrhoea** - excessive and frequent evacuation of **watery feces**.
- **meteorismus** - a tendency to uncontrollable **flatulence**. Also called tympanites.

Gastroenterology. Pathological conditions

- **atresia** - absence or closure of a normal body orifice or tubular passage- 1. **atresia oesophagi** 2. **atresia coli** etc. 3. **atresia biliaris**
- **diverticulum /diverticulitis / diverticulosis oesophagi/coli** - *diverticulum (pouch-like formation) / inflamed diverticulum /presence of numerous diverticula in the esophagus / in the colon* etc.
- **refluxus**, us, m - backflow, as of gastric acid into the esophagus.- **morbus refluxualis gastroesophageus** - *Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease* - (GERD) [definition](#)
- **volvulus**, i, m - (from Latin *volvere*, to turn) - abnormal **twisting of the intestine** causing obstruction - **volvulus intestini tenuis / coli / coli sigmoidei** etc.
- **ileus**, i, m - ('ileus' is from Ancient Greek εἰλεός eileós, "intestinal obstruction")
- **Intoxicatio alimentaria** - food poisoning; **intoxicatio alcoholica** - alcohol poisoning
- **Colon irritabile** - Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a common disorder that affects the large intestine. Signs and symptoms include cramping, abdominal pain, bloating, gas, and diarrhea or constipation
- **Morbus coeliacus = coeliacia** - celiac disease; gluten intolerance
- **Cholelithiasis** - formation of gallstones; **choledocholithiasis** - formation of gallstones in the common bile duct
- **Cirrhosis hepatis** - (from Greek *kirrhos* orange-coloured) - various progressive diseases of the liver, characterized by death of liver cells, irreversible fibrosis
- **Steatosis hepatis** - fatty degeneration; **accumulation of fat** globules within the cells of a bodily organ, such as the liver or heart

Ulcers and Hernias

- **Ulcus oesophagi pepticum / medicamentosum** - *Ulcer of the esophagus peptic / medicamentous = drug-induced*

***ulcus pepticum** - *an ulcer of the mucous membrane lining those parts of the alimentary tract exposed to digestive juices. It can occur in the oesophagus, the stomach, the duodenum, the jejunum, or in parts of the ileum*

- **Ulcus gastris (ventriculi) / pylori** - *stomach ulcer / ulcer of the pyloric stomach portion*
- **Ulcus duodeni** - *Ulcer of the duodenum*
- **Ulcus gastrojejunale** - *Gastrointestinal ulcer etc.*

- **Hernia inguinalis** - *inguinal (groin) hernia*; hernia in which a loop of intestine enters the inguinal canal
- **Hernia femoralis** - *femoral hernia*; hernia in which a loop of intestine enters the femoral canal
- **Hernia umbilicalis** - *umbilical*; through the abdominal wall near the belly button
- **Hernia ventralis** - *ventral* A ventral (abdominal) hernia refers to any protrusion of intestine or other tissue through a weakness or gap in the abdominal wall
- **Hernia hiatalis** - *хиатална херния*; the upper part of your stomach bulges through an opening in your diaphragm
- [hernia location images](#)
- **Incarceratio herniae** - *Lat. for imprisonment* - of a part; constriction, as in a hernia. The contents of the hernia may be trapped (incarcerated) in the abdominal wall. An *incarcerated hernia* can become *strangulated*, which cuts off the blood flow to the tissue that's trapped [image](#)