THE MEDICAL TRANSCRIPTION WORKBOOK

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HEALTH PROFESSIONS INSTITUTE
The Medical Transcription Workbook

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Gastrointestinal System

Anatomy & Physiology of the Gastrointestinal System

Arrange the following anatomic structures in order to show the pathway of digestion. Begin with the oral cavity.

oral cavity  pharynx  duodenum
sigmoid colon  stomach  ileum
jejunum  descending colon  rectum
esophagus  cecum  anus
ascending colon  transverse colon

1. oral cavity
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________
4. ______________________________
5. ______________________________
6. ______________________________
7. ______________________________
8. ______________________________
9. ______________________________
10. ______________________________
11. ______________________________
12. ______________________________
13. ______________________________

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer. Some answers may require more than one word.

15. The ______________________________ serves as a common passageway for air moving from the nose to the trachea and for food moving from the oral cavity to the stomach.

16. The opening that leads from the mouth and into the oropharynx is called the_________________________.

17. The two sphincters in the wall of the anal canal that guard the anal opening are called

____________________________________________
____________________________________________

18. The pancreas is both an ______________________ and an ____________________________ gland.

19. The three glands that release saliva are

____________________________________________
____________________________________________
____________________________________________

20. Millions of microscopic fingerlike __________________ line the walls of the small intestine.
Match the letter of the definitions in the right column with the correct anatomy words in the left column.

|   | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. | lower part of the colon shaped like an S. | B. | organ that stores bile | C. | the large intestine | D. | first part of large intestine | E. | digestive juice produced by salivary glands | F. | produces insulin | G. | swallowing | H. | pigment in bile | I. | salivary gland near ear | J. | blind pouch hanging from first part of colon | K. | throat | L. | hormone that transports sugar into cells | M. | speeds up reactions between substances | N. | digestive juice made in liver | O. | building blocks of proteins | P. | second part of small intestine | Q. | third part of small intestine | R. | tube connecting the throat and stomach | S. | organ that receives food from the esophagus | T. | first part of small intestine | U. | intestine | V. | opening of digestive tract to outside of the body | W. | chewing | X. | carries bile from liver and gallbladder to duodenum | Y. | another word for “stool” | Z. | organ that secretes bile and destroys old red cells |

Choose the letter of the correct answer in each of the following multiple-choice questions.

|   | 47. The hormone that stimulates the gallbladder to contract and release bile is |   | 48. The liver removes excess glucose from the bloodstream, storing it in liver cells as |   | 49. The parotid gland is located |   | 50. The substance produced by the stomach that is necessary for digestion is |
|   | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. | insulin | B. | lipase | C. | cholecystokinin | D. | maltase | A. | pepsin | B. | fatty acids | C. | glycogen | D. | triglycerides | A. | near the ear | B. | behind the liver | C. | under the tongue | D. | next to the pancreas | A. | hydrochloric acid | B. | dentin | C. | amylase | D. | chyme | A. | digests cellulose in vegetables | B. | is a vestigial structure | C. | stores vital appendicoliths | D. | incubates bacteria that can break down food particles | A. | absorption of sodium and water | B. | incubation of bacteria | C. | elimination of wastes | D. | storage of iron and other vitamins | A. | to close a passage | B. | to act as a catalyst | C. | to release nutrients | D. | to open a valve | A. | mouth | B. | duodenum | C. | small bowel | D. | large bowel |
Gastrointestinal System
Terminology Challenge

The suffix \textit{-itis} refers to inflammation. Change each of the entries below to indicate inflammation of the anatomic structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>New Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. jejunum</td>
<td>jejunitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. kidney</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. colon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. duodenum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. esophagus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. gallbladder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. ileum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. liver</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. stomach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. pancreas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. appendix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. peritoneum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. common bile duct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. spleen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. bowel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. stomach + intestines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. tongue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. pharynx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. rectum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct answer in each of the following multiple-choice questions. Write the letter of your answer in the space provided.

**46.** The term for the serosal membrane that lines the abdominopelvic walls is

A. peritoneum  
B. pterion  
C. peronia  
D. peritoneum

**47.** A papilla is a

A. tiny hair-like projection  
B. nipple-like elevation  
C. ridge  
D. blind pouch

**48.** Which of the following is the medical term for a rumbling, gurgling noise in the stomach and intestines?

A. borborygmus  
B. belch  
C. flatus  
D. eructation
### Gastrointestinal System Abbreviations

Translate the following abbreviations and brief forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. alk phos</td>
<td>alkaline phosphatase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. GE reflux</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. BE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ALT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. LFTs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PUD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. UGI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. GE junction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. EGD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. NG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. GB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. GERD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. GI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. IBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. AST</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. LDH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. CAT scan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. ERCP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. n.p.o.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. NSAIDs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. BRAT diet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. TPN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. CBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. KUB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. O&amp;P</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. RUQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. RLQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. LUQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. LLQ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. CEA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. IBS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Clinical Review**

49. Choose the best definition for the word **celiac**
   - A. pertaining to the stomach
   - B. pertaining to the small intestine
   - C. pertaining to part of the large intestine
   - D. pertaining to the abdomen

50. The adjective that describes a fluid wave in the abdomen is
   - A. ascetic
   - B. acidic
   - C. asthenic
   - D. ascitic

51. Rugae are
   - A. projections
   - B. contractions
   - C. rings
   - D. wrinkles

52. Postprandial pain is experienced after
   - A. waking
   - B. sleeping
   - C. eating
   - D. belching

53. The movement that propels food from the esophagus to the stomach is termed
   - A. peristalsis
   - B. deglutition
   - C. absorption
   - D. digestion
Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Some answers may require more than one word.

27. Diarrhea often results in rapid transit of food through the _________________.

28. A patient with constipation is usually advised to eat foods that are high in _________________________.

29. ________________________ is a disease manifested by chronic inflammation of the colon with the presence of ulcers.

30. Inflammation of the liver caused by a virus is _____________________________.

31. A diet high in animal fat, postulated to cause the production of certain carcinogens, is suspected of causing _____________________________.

32. ____________________ is the medical term for vomiting.

33. Projectile vomiting in an infant during feeding is symptomatic of the condition _________________________.

34. Peptic ulcers were once thought to be caused by stress and lifestyle. However, today we know that most peptic ulcers are caused by _____________________________.

35. ________________ is the burning sensation caused by the regurgitation of hydrochloric acid from the stomach into the esophagus.

36. A condition that occurs when the upper part of the stomach protrudes through the esophageal opening in the diaphragm, often causing symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux, is _____________________________.

37. The pain that results when a gallstone blocks the excretion of bile is called biliary _________________________.

38. When a patient receives nourishment other than through the alimentary canal, it is referred to as _________________________.

39. A fecalith is a stone-like mass of hardened _________________________.

40. Fever, tachycardia, and rebound tenderness over McBurney point are symptomatic of _________________________.

---

**Pathophysiology of the Gastrointestinal System**

Match the terms in the left column with their correct definitions in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. anorexia</td>
<td>gas expelled per rectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. diarrhea</td>
<td>feeling as if one is going to vomit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ascites</td>
<td>prolonged esophageal tightening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. melena</td>
<td>loss of appetite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. hematochezia</td>
<td>twisting of intestine upon itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. reflux</td>
<td>varicose veins in the anal region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. flatus</td>
<td>bright red blood per rectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. dysphagia</td>
<td>dilated veins at lower end of esophagus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. colic</td>
<td>abnormal passageway near the anus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. jaundice</td>
<td>painful swallowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. nausea</td>
<td>intestinal obstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. polyposis</td>
<td>abnormal outpouching in intestinal wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. achalasia</td>
<td>spastic colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. fistula</td>
<td>abnormal accumulation of fluid in the abdomen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. stomatitis</td>
<td>telescoping of the intestines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. diverticulum</td>
<td>erosion of tissue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. esophageal varices</td>
<td>backward flow of solids and fluids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. ulcer</td>
<td>very loose stools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. cholelithiasis</td>
<td>protrusion of organ through muscle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. hemorrhoids</td>
<td>small growths protruding from colonic membrane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. hernia</td>
<td>inflammation of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. cirrhosis</td>
<td>tarry stools containing blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. volvulus</td>
<td>degeneration of liver cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. ileus</td>
<td>icterus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. irritable bowel syndrome</td>
<td>gallstones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. intussusception</td>
<td>acute abdominal pain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Choose the correct answer in each of the following multiple-choice questions. Write the letter of your answer in the space provided.

41. Which form of hepatitis is acute but self-limited and not likely to cause complications or serious sequelae?  
A. hepatitis A  
B. hepatitis B  
C. hepatitis C  
D. hepatitis D  

42. In a patient with a bleeding peptic ulcer, one would expect the patient’s stools to be  
A. streaked with bright red blood  
B. clay-colored  
C. black  
D. chalky  

43. A chronic relapsing disease that causes inflammation with diarrhea, cramping, and fever, and which affects the terminal ileum is  
A. Crohn disease  
B. irritable bowel syndrome  
C. diverticulitis  
D. dysentery  

44. A chronic disorder of the liver characterized by inflammation of secretory cells followed by nodular regeneration and fibrosis is named for which person?  
A. Lasègue  
B. Lhermitte  
C. Laugier  
D. Laënnec  

45. Increase in pressure in the portal vein is known as  
A. choledochocele  
B. portacaval syndrome  
C. choledochochitis  
D. portal hypertension  

46. A 40-year-old overweight female with a long history of yo-yo dieting presents with severe, acute colicky pain in the right upper quadrant and epigastric area radiating through to her back. This is symptomatic of what digestive system disease?  
A. chronic pancreatitis  
B. acute cholecystitis  
C. chronic hepatitis  
D. acute appendicitis  

47. Most cases of this disease occur in alcoholics or in persons with chronic biliary tract diseases such as cholelithiasis and cholecystitis:  
A. cirrhosis  
B. pancreatitis  
C. hepatitis  
D. peritonitis  

48. A common hernia of infancy in which the abdominal contents protrude at the navel is classified as a type of  
A. hiatal hernia  
B. femoral hernia  
C. esophageal hernia  
D. abdominal hernia  

49. Transformation of normal esophageal squamous epithelium into columnar epithelium is characteristic of  
A. esophageal reflux  
B. esophageal stricture  
C. Barrett esophagus  
D. esophageal varices  

50. A pancreatic tumor that produces excessive amounts of the hormone gastrin, thus causing hypersecretion of gastric acid, is characteristic of  
A. Cronkhite-Canada syndrome  
B. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome  
C. Courvoisier-Terrier syndrome  
D. Budd-Chiari syndrome  

51. Which of the following is a pseudo-obstruction of the bowel?  
A. Ogilvie syndrome  
B. volvulus  
C. intussusception  
D. mechanical ileus  

52. The treatment of choice for peptic ulcer disease caused by Helicobacter pylori is  
A. rest  
B. antibiotics  
C. ulcer diet  
D. antacids  

53. Congenital megacolon (dilatation and hypertrophy of the colon) is also known as  
A. Treacher-Collins syndrome  
B. Zenker diverticulum  
C. Crohn disease  
D. Hirschsprung disease
Gastrointestinal System Laboratory

Match the disease with the description of the diagnostic findings by filling in the blank with the correct letter.

A. hepatitis C  
B. irritable bowel syndrome  
C. appendicitis  
D. gastroesophageal reflux disease  
E. chronic pancreatitis  
F. Crohn disease  
G. acute peritonitis  
H. adynamic ileus

____ 1. Patient has recurrent bouts of left upper quadrant pain. Sugar is elevated in both urine and blood as a result of diabetes mellitus due to slow destruction of pancreatic tissue. Pancreatic lipase and amylase are elevated. Abdominal x-ray shows widening of the curve of the duodenum due to pancreatic edema.

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____ 9. In hepatitis A infection, which antibody appears early in the course of the disease and then disappears; which develops later and persists indefinitely?  
A. IgE appears early; IgM appears later  
B. IgM appears early; IgE appears later  
C. IgM appears early; IgG develops later  
D. IgE appears early; IgG develops later

____ 10. The presence of HBcAg after the acute phase of which illness suggests chronic infection?  
A. hepatitis A  
B. hepatitis B  
C. hepatitis C  
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____ 11. Which of the following is NOT a pathogen?  
A. protozoa  
B. fungi  
C. toxins  
D. viruses

____ 12. Infestation with the pathogen *Campylobacter* is known to cause severe diarrhea, fever, nausea, and vomiting. By which route is this pathogen transmitted?  
A. fecal-oral  
B. airborne  
C. sexual  
D. droplet

____ 13. The pathogen *Giardia lamblia*, which causes vomiting and diarrhea and can disseminate in persons with AIDS, is a  
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____ 15. What food should be avoided to prepare for occult blood test of the stool?  
A. fibrous vegetables  
B. milk products  
C. meat  
D. nuts and seeds
Gastrointestinal System Drugs

The following gastrointestinal drugs are listed by brand name. In the space provided, list the corresponding generic name and short description of the drug.

1. Tagamet cimetidine—H₂ antagonist
2. Zelnorm _______________________________________
3. Donnatal ______________________________________
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13. Dulcolax tablets________________________________
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15. Surfak _______________________________________
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18. Avid __________________________________________
19. Prevacid ______________________________________
22. Di-Gel________________________________________
23. Transderm Scop_________________________________
24. Maalox________________________________________
25. Zantac ________________________________________

Choose the correct answer in each of the following multiple-choice questions. Write the letter of your answer in the space provided.

16. In which gastrointestinal disorder is the AST likely to be elevated?
   A. hemorrhoids
   B. pancreatitis
   C. hernia
   D. gastroesophageal reflux

17. Lactic dehydrogenase, which is elevated in some gastrointestinal disorders, is normally below
   A. 110 U/L
   B. 150 U/L
   C. 180 U/L
   D. 200 U/L

18. The low normal for the ALT enzyme is
   A. 8
   B. 80
   C. 180
   D. 280

19. The alkaline phosphatase level is normally
   A. undetectable in children
   B. undetectable in adults
   C. lower in children than adults
   D. higher in children than adults

20. Significant change in the serum amylase level is diagnostic of a disorder of which organ?
   A. liver
   B. gallbladder
   C. bile duct
   D. pancreas

21. Which of the following is an abnormal finding on microscopic examination of stool?
   A. helminths
   B. bacteria
   C. muscle fibers
   D. fat

22. A finding of excessive fat in the feces on stool specimen suggest
   A. starvation
   B. intestinal bleeding
   C. malabsorption
   D. peptic ulcer disease

26. H₂ blockers work by
   A. neutralizing stomach acid
   B. preventing the release of stomach acid
   C. slowing peristalsis
   D. inhibiting the formation of prostaglandins
27. An example of a laxative is
A. Gaviscon  
B. Prilosec  
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28. A common therapeutic gastrointestinal side effect of opiate drugs is
A. gastroesophageal reflux  
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B. antacids  
C. anthelmintics  
D. antidiarrheals

31. The active ingredient in a Fleet enema is
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40. The active ingredient in Tums antacid is
A. sodium  
B. calcium carbonate  
C. magnesium  
D. aluminum

41. Which of the following drugs would NOT be part of a chemotherapy regimen to eradicate *Helicobacter pylori*?
A. Biaxin  
B. Helidac  
C. Pilopine HS  
D. Zegerid
Anatomy & Physiology of the Gastrointestinal System

Arrange the following anatomic structures in order to show the pathway of digestion. Begin with the oral cavity.

1. oral cavity
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________
5. __________________________
6. __________________________
7. __________________________
8. __________________________
9. __________________________
10. __________________________
11. __________________________
12. __________________________
13. __________________________
14. __________________________

15. The __________________________ serves as a common passageway for air moving from the nose to the trachea and for food moving from the oral cavity to the stomach.

16. The opening that leads from the mouth and into the oropharynx is called the __________________________.

17. The two sphincters in the wall of the anal canal that guard the anal opening are called __________________________
   __________________________

18. The pancreas is both an __________________________ and an __________________________ gland.

19. The three glands that release saliva are __________________________
   __________________________
   __________________________

20. Millions of microscopic fingerlike __________________________ line the walls of the small intestine.
Match the letter of the definitions in the right column with the correct anatomy words in the left column.

____ 21. colon
____ 22. deglutition
____ 23. appendix
____ 24. bile
____ 25. common bile duct
____ 26. duodenum
____ 27. bowel
____ 28. ileum
____ 29. sigmoid colon
____ 30. esophagus
____ 31. stomach
____ 32. pharynx
____ 33. gallbladder
____ 34. liver
____ 35. jejunum
____ 36. feces
____ 37. insulin
____ 38. pancreas
____ 39. anus
____ 40. bilirubin
____ 41. cecum
____ 42. parotid
____ 43. enzyme
____ 44. amino acids
____ 45. mastication
____ 46. saliva

A. lower part of the colon shaped like an S
B. organ that stores bile
C. the large intestine
D. first part of large intestine
E. digestive juice produced by salivary glands
F. produces insulin
G. swallowing
H. pigment in bile
I. salivary gland near ear
J. blind pouch hanging from first part of colon
K. throat
L. hormone that transports sugar into cells
M. speeds up reactions between substances
N. digestive juice made in liver
O. building blocks of proteins
P. second part of small intestine
Q. third part of small intestine
R. tube connecting the throat and stomach
S. organ that receives food from the esophagus
T. first part of small intestine
U. intestine
V. opening of digestive tract to outside of the body
W. chewing
X. carries bile from liver and gallbladder to duodenum
Y. another word for “stool”
Z. organ that secretes bile and destroys old red cells

Choose the letter of the correct answer in each of the following multiple-choice questions.

____ 47. The hormone that stimulates the gallbladder to contract and release bile is
A. insulin
B. lipase
C. cholecystokinin
D. maltase

____ 48. The liver removes excess glucose from the bloodstream, storing it in liver cells as
A. pepsin
B. fatty acids
C. glycogen
D. triglycerides

____ 49. The parotid gland is located
A. near the ear
B. behind the liver
C. under the tongue
D. next to the pancreas

____ 50. The substance produced by the stomach that is necessary for digestion is
A. hydrochloric acid
B. dentin
C. amylase
D. chyme

____ 51. The vermiform appendix
A. digests cellulose in vegetables
B. is a vestigial structure
C. stores vital appendicoliths
D. incubates bacteria that can break down food particles

____ 52. Which of the following is NOT a function of the large intestine?
A. absorption of sodium and water
B. incubation of bacteria
C. elimination of wastes
D. storage of iron and other vitamins

____ 53. What is the function of a sphincter?
A. to close a passage
B. to act as a catalyst
C. to release nutrients
D. to open a valve

____ 54. Most chemical digestion takes place within the
A. mouth
B. duodenum
C. small bowel
D. large bowel
The suffix -itis refers to inflammation. Change each of the entries below to indicate inflammation of the anatomic structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>New Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. jejunum</td>
<td>jejunitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. kidney</td>
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<tr>
<td>29. colon</td>
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<td>30. duodenum</td>
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<td>31. esophagus</td>
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<td>32. gallbladder</td>
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<tr>
<td>33. ileum</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. liver</td>
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<td>35. stomach</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>36. pancreas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>37. appendix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. peritoneum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. common bile duct</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40. spleen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. bowel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. stomach + intestines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. tongue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. pharynx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. rectum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Choose the correct answer in each of the following multiple-choice questions. Write the letter of your answer in the space provided.

46. The term for the serosal membrane that lines the abdominopelvic walls is
   A. peritoneum
   B. pterion
   C. peronia
   D. peritoneum

47. A papilla is a
   A. tiny hair-like projection
   B. nipple-like elevation
   C. ridge
   D. blind pouch

48. Which of the following is the medical term for a rumbling, gurgling noise in the stomach and intestines?
   A. borborygmus
   B. belch
   C. flatus
   D. eructation
Gastrointestinal System Abbreviations

Translate the following abbreviations and brief forms.

1. alk phos  alkaline phosphatase
2. GE reflux
3. BE
4. ALT
5. LFTs
6. PUD
7. UGI
8. GE junction
9. EGD
10. NG
11. GB
12. GERD
13. GI
14. IBD
15. AST
16. LDH
17. CAT scan
18. ERCP
19. n.p.o.
20. NSAIDs
21. BRAT diet
22. TPN
23. CBD
24. KUB
25. O&P
26. RUQ
27. RLQ
28. LUQ
29. LLQ
30. CEA
31. IBS

49. Choose the best definition for the word celiac
   A. pertaining to the stomach
   B. pertaining to the small intestine
   C. pertaining to part of the large intestine
   D. pertaining to the abdomen

50. The adjective that describes a fluid wave in the abdomen is
   A. ascetic
   B. acidic
   C. asthenic
   D. ascitic

51. Rugae are
   A. projections
   B. contractions
   C. rings
   D. wrinkles

52. Postprandial pain is experienced after
   A. waking
   B. sleeping
   C. eating
   D. belching

53. The movement that propels food from the esophagus to the stomach is termed
   A. peristalsis
   B. deglutition
   C. absorption
   D. digestion
Pathophysiology of the Gastrointestinal System

Match the terms in the left column with their correct definitions in the right column.

1. anorexia  
2. diarrhea  
3. ascites  
4. melena  
5. hematochezia  
6. reflux  
7. flatus  
8. dysphagia  
9. colic  
10. jaundice  
11. nausea  
12. polyposis  
13. achalasia  
14. fistula  
15. stomatitis  
16. diverticulum  
17. esophageal varices  
18. ulcer  
19. cholelithiasis  
20. hemorrhoids  
21. hernia  
22. cirrhosis  
23. volvulus  
24. ileus  
25. irritable bowel syndrome  
26. intussusception

A. gas expelled per rectum  
B. a feeling as if one is going to vomit  
C. prolonged esophageal tightening  
D. loss of appetite  
E. twisting of intestine upon itself  
F. varicose veins in the anal region  
G. bright red blood per rectum  
H. dilated veins at lower end of esophagus  
I. abnormal passageway near the anus  
J. painful swallowing  
K. intestinal obstruction  
L. abnormal outpouching in intestinal wall  
M. spastic colon  
N. abnormal accumulation of fluid in the abdomen  
O. telescoping of the intestines  
P. erosion of tissue  
Q. backward flow of solids and fluids  
R. very loose stools  
S. protrusion of organ through muscle  
T. small growths protruding from colonic membrane  
U. inflammation of the mouth  
V. tarry stools containing blood  
W. degeneration of liver cells  
X. icterus  
Y. gallstones  
Z. acute abdominal pain

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Some answers may require more than one word.

27. Diarrhea often results in rapid transit of food through the ________________________________.

28. A patient with constipation is usually advised to eat foods that are high in ________________________________.

29. ________________________________ is a disease manifested by chronic inflammation of the colon with the presence of ulcers.

30. Inflammation of the liver caused by a virus is ________________.

31. A diet high in animal fat, postulated to cause the production of certain carcinogens, is suspected of causing ________________________________ cancer.

32. ________________________________ is the medical term for vomiting.

33. Projectile vomiting in an infant during feeding is symptomatic of the condition ________________________________.

34. Peptic ulcers were once thought to be caused by stress and lifestyle. However, today we know that most peptic ulcers are caused by ________________________________.

35. ________________________________ is the burning sensation caused by the regurgitation of hydrochloric acid from the stomach into the esophagus.

36. A condition that occurs when the upper part of the stomach protrudes through the esophageal opening in the diaphragm, often causing symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux, is ________________________________.

37. The pain that results when a gallstone blocks the excretion of bile is called biliary ________________________________.

38. When a patient receives nourishment other than through the alimentary canal, it is referred to as ________________________________ nutrition.

39. A fecalith is a stonelike mass of hardened ________________________________.

40. Fever, tachycardia, and rebound tenderness over McBurney point are symptomatic of ________________________________.
Choose the correct answer in each of the following multiple-choice questions. Write the letter of your answer in the space provided.

___ 41. Which form of hepatitis is acute but self-limited and not likely to cause complications or serious sequelae?
   A. hepatitis A
   B. hepatitis B
   C. hepatitis C
   D. hepatitis D

___ 42. In a patient with a bleeding peptic ulcer, one would expect the patient’s stools to be
   A. streaked with bright red blood
   B. clay-colored
   C. black
   D. chalky

___ 43. A chronic relapsing disease that causes inflammation with diarrhea, cramping, and fever, and which affects the terminal ileum is
   A. Crohn disease
   B. irritable bowel syndrome
   C. diverticulitis
   D. dysentery

___ 44. A chronic disorder of the liver characterized by inflammation of secretory cells followed by nodular regeneration and fibrosis is named for which person?
   A. Lasègue
   B. Lhermitte
   C. Laugier
   D. Laënnec

___ 45. Increase in pressure in the portal vein is known as
   A. choledochocele
   B. portacaval syndrome
   C. choledochochitis
   D. portal hypertension

___ 46. A 40-year-old overweight female with a long history of yo-yo dieting presents with severe, acute colicky pain in the right upper quadrant and epigastric area radiating through to her back. This is symptomatic of what digestive system disease?
   A. chronic pancreatitis
   B. acute cholecystitis
   C. chronic hepatitis
   D. acute appendicitis

___ 47. Most cases of this disease occur in alcoholics or in persons with chronic biliary tract disease such as cholelithiasis and cholecystitis:
   A. cirrhosis
   B. pancreatitis
   C. hepatitis
   D. peritonitis

___ 48. A common hernia of infancy in which the abdominal contents protrude at the navel is classified as a type of
   A. hiatal hernia
   B. femoral hernia
   C. esophageal hernia
   D. abdominal hernia

___ 49. Transformation of normal esophageal squamous epithelium into columnar epithelium is characteristic of
   A. esophageal reflux
   B. esophageal stricture
   C. Barrett esophagus
   D. esophageal varices

___ 50. A pancreatic tumor that produces excessive amounts of the hormone gastrin, thus causing hypersecretion of gastric acid, is characteristic of
   A. Cronkhite-Canada syndrome
   B. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
   C. Courvoisier-Terrier syndrome
   D. Budd-Chiari syndrome

___ 51. Which of the following is a pseudo-obstruction of the bowel?
   A. Ogilvie syndrome
   B. volvulus
   C. intussusception
   D. mechanical ileus

___ 52. The treatment of choice for peptic ulcer disease caused by *Helicobacter pylori* is
   A. rest
   B. antibiotics
   C. ulcer diet
   D. antacids

___ 53. Congenital megacolon (dilatation and hypertrophy of the colon) is also known as
   A. Treacher-Collins syndrome
   B. Zenker diverticulum
   C. Crohn disease
   D. Hirschsprung disease
Gastrointestinal System Laboratory

Match the disease with the description of the diagnostic findings by filling in the blank with the correct letter.

A. hepatitis C  
B. irritable bowel syndrome  
C. appendicitis  
D. gastroesophageal reflux disease  
E. chronic pancreatitis  
F. Crohn disease  
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10. Lomotil _______________________  
11. Nexium ________________________
12. Reglan ________________________
13. Dulcolax tablets __________________
14. Azulfidine ______________________
15. Surfak ________________________
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