



Medical Terminology

Lec. 5

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The gastrointestinal tract (GIT)

-Pepsia= Digest

To transform the main components of diet to simple molecule that can easily absorbed.

Absorption: The passage of digested food from the intestinal lumen to the blood.

Excretion: Elimination of waste materials from the body.

-Phagia= Eating

Toothache= Tooth pain

Gingivitis= Inflammation of the gum.

Xerostomia : xero-= dry = dry mouth definition, dryness of the mouth caused by diminished function of the salivary glands due to aging, disease, drug reaction, etc.

Stomatitis: is a sore or inflammation inside of the mouth. The sore can be in the cheeks, gums, inside of the lips, or on the tongue..

Glossitis: Inflammation of the tongue.

Anorexia: Loss of appetite. An-= without. -rexia = appetite.

Hyperorexia (Bulimia): Increased appetite.

Dysphagia: Difficult, painful swallowing.

Polyphagia poly = many or multi: To eat frequently.

Bradyphagia: slow eating

Tachyphagia: Rapid eating.

Nausea= try to vomit.

Gastric reflux: Reflux of gastric contents into the esophagus.

Flatulence: Bloating and distension of the intestine with gas.

Dyspepsia= indigestion.

Gastritis: Inflammation of the gastric mucosa.

Peptic ulcer: Ulceration of the mucous membrane and the muscularis mucosa of stomach or duodenum and occurring in areas bathed by acid and pepsin.

Diarrhea: An increase in the volume, fluidity of the stools or in the frequency of the bowel movement.

Constipation: Difficult defecation or infrequent passage of feces.

Cirrhosis: also known as liver cirrhosis or hepatic cirrhosis, is the impaired liver function caused by the formation of scar tissue known as fibrosis, due to damage caused by liver disease.

Anorexigenic drug: A drug that depresses appetite, used for obesity.

Carminative: A drug expels gases from the stomach or colon.

Antacid: A drug taken orally to increase the pH of the stomach by neutralizing the free acid (HCL).

Antiemetic: A drug that inhibits the mechanisms of vomiting.

Laxative (Purgative): A drug taken to evacuate the bowel contents.

Antispasmodic: A drug decreases colic or smooth muscle spasm.

Antidiarrheal: A drug used to treat diarrhea.

Anthelmintic: A drug used to eradicate intestinal parasites.

Enema: Rectal injection of fluid to evacuate the colon.

Urinary system

Dysuria= Painful urination.

Oliguria= is defined as urinary output less than 400 ml per day .

Polyuria= High urine volume > 2.5 or 3 L over 24 hours in adults.

Glycosuria= happens when you pass blood sugar (blood glucose) into your urine..

Ketonuria= A condition in which abnormally high amounts of ketone bodies in urine.

Diuretic: A drug that increases urine formation and flow of urine.

Saluretic: A drug that increases sodium ion excretion.

Hematological Disorders.

Hyperkalemia: is an elevated level of potassium (K⁺) in the blood serum. Normal potassium levels are between 3.5 and 5.0 mmol/L with levels above 5.5 mmol/L.

Hypokalemia: is a low level of potassium (K⁺) in the blood serum.

Hypocalcemia: A low calcium concentration levels in the blood serum less than 2.1mmol/L.

Hypercalcemia: A high calcium concentration levels in the blood serum greater than 2.6mmol/L.