64a Pathology: Digestive System

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Class Outline

5 minutes	Attendance, Breath of Arrival, and Reminders
10 minutes	Lecture:
25 minutes	Lecture:
15 minutes	Active study skills:
60 minutes	Total

64a Pathology: Digestive System

Class Reminders

Assignments:

- 64b Executive Summary (due before the end of class)
    - Packet 21-22
    - Sections 1-3 to be done ***before*** this class. Section 4 will be done in class.
    - The completed Executive Summary to be handed in at end of class.
- 66a Review Questions (due before class starts)

Quizzes:

- 67a Written Exam Prep Quiz (study material from classes 59a, 64b, and 65b)
- 67b Kinesiology Quiz (all 57 muscles covered so far)
- 68a Written Exam Prep Quiz (61a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 65a, and 66a)

Exams:

- 70a Written Exam (4 hours)

Preparation for upcoming classes:

- 65a A&P: Urinary System
    - Packet E: 165-170.
    - RQ –Packet A: 203-204.
- 65b Business: Meet Employers and Self-Employed Therapists
    - Packet B: 25, and 66-67.
    - Have 10 questions to ask the panelists.

Classroom Rules

Punctuality - everybody's time is precious

- Be ready to learn at the start of class; we'll have you out of here on time
- Tardiness: arriving late, returning late after breaks, leaving during class, leaving early

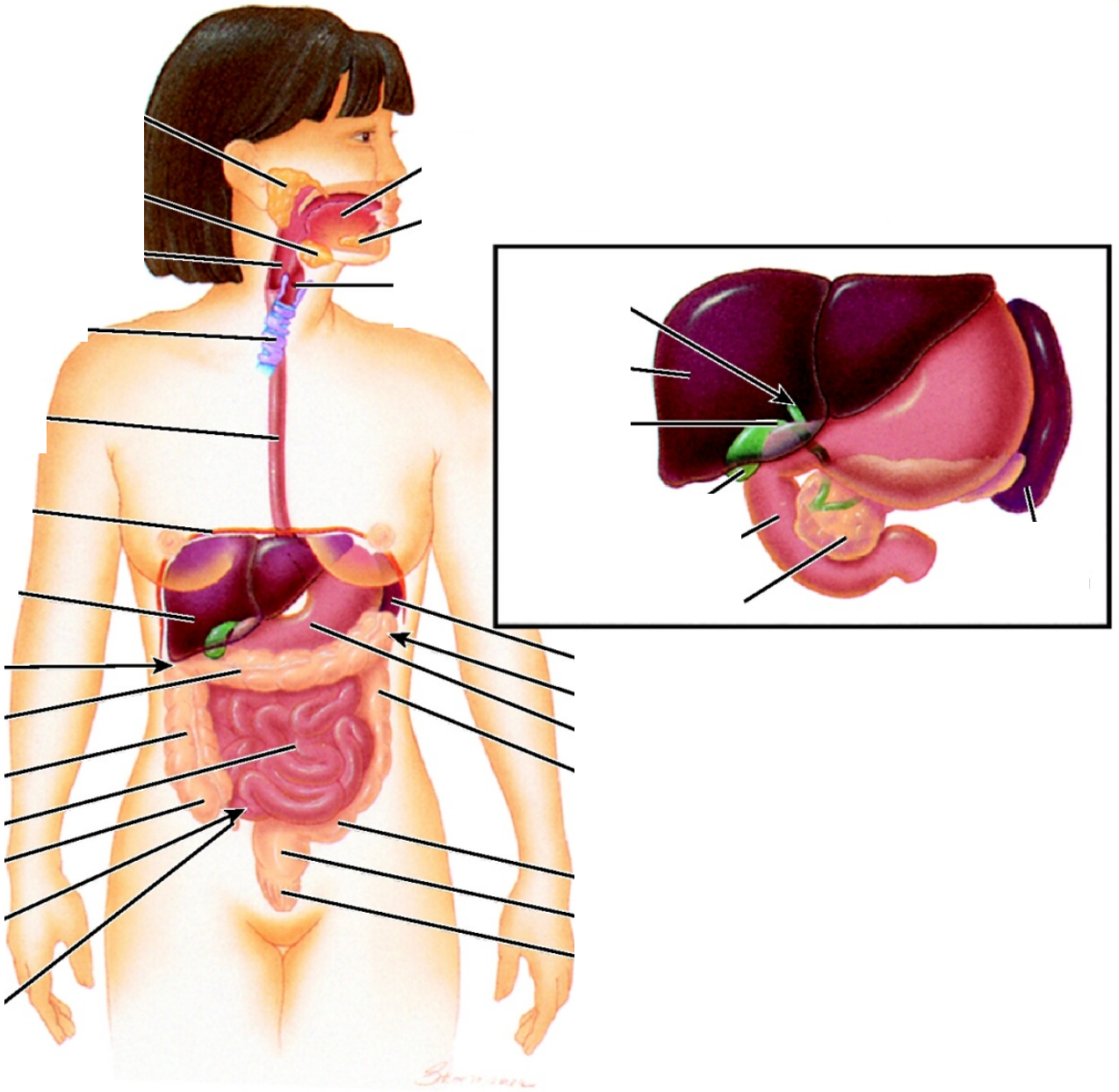
The following are not allowed:

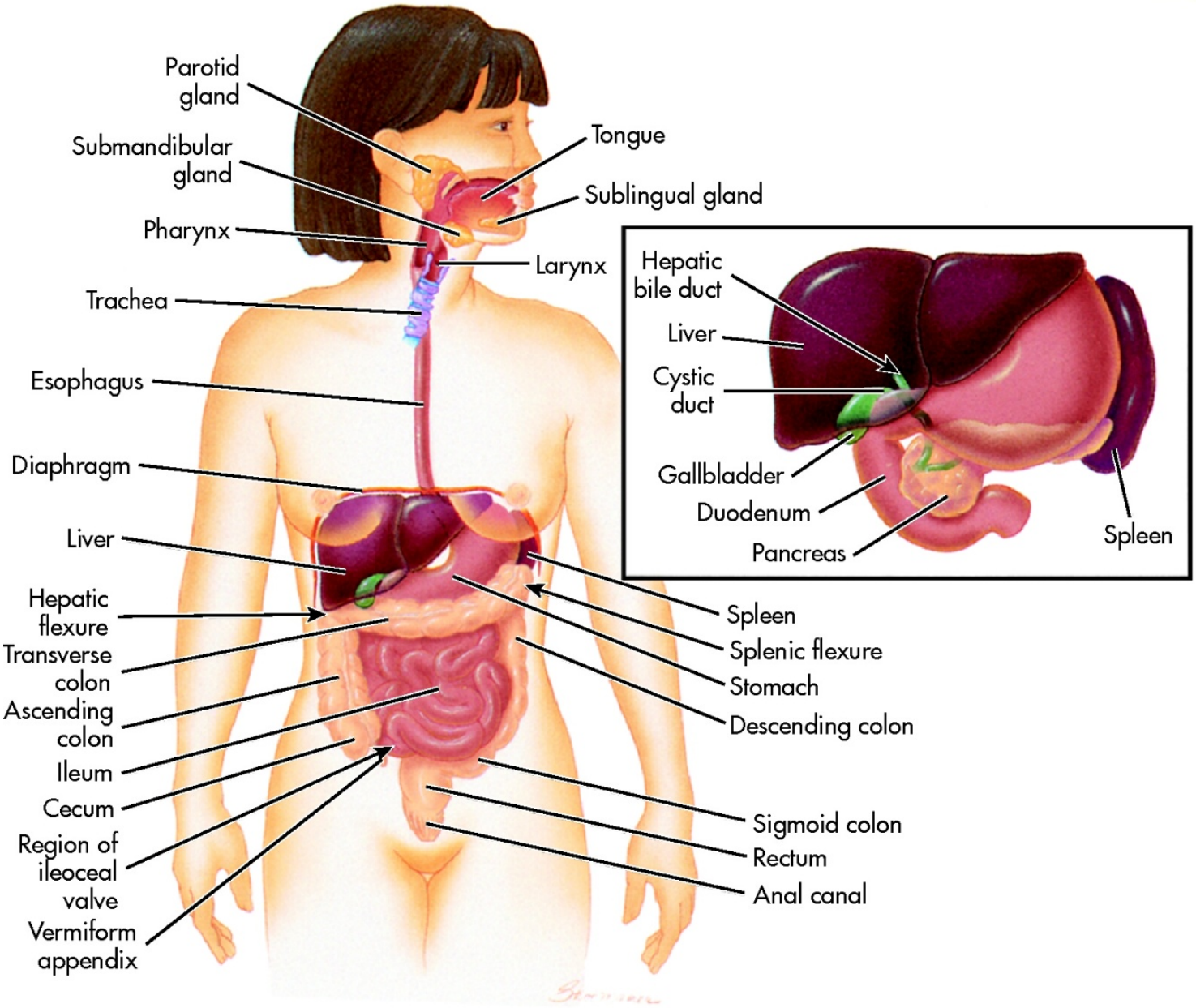
- Bare feet
- Side talking
- Lying down
- Inappropriate clothing
- Food or drink except water
- Phones that are visible in the classroom, bathrooms, or internship

You will receive one verbal warning, then you'll have to leave the room.

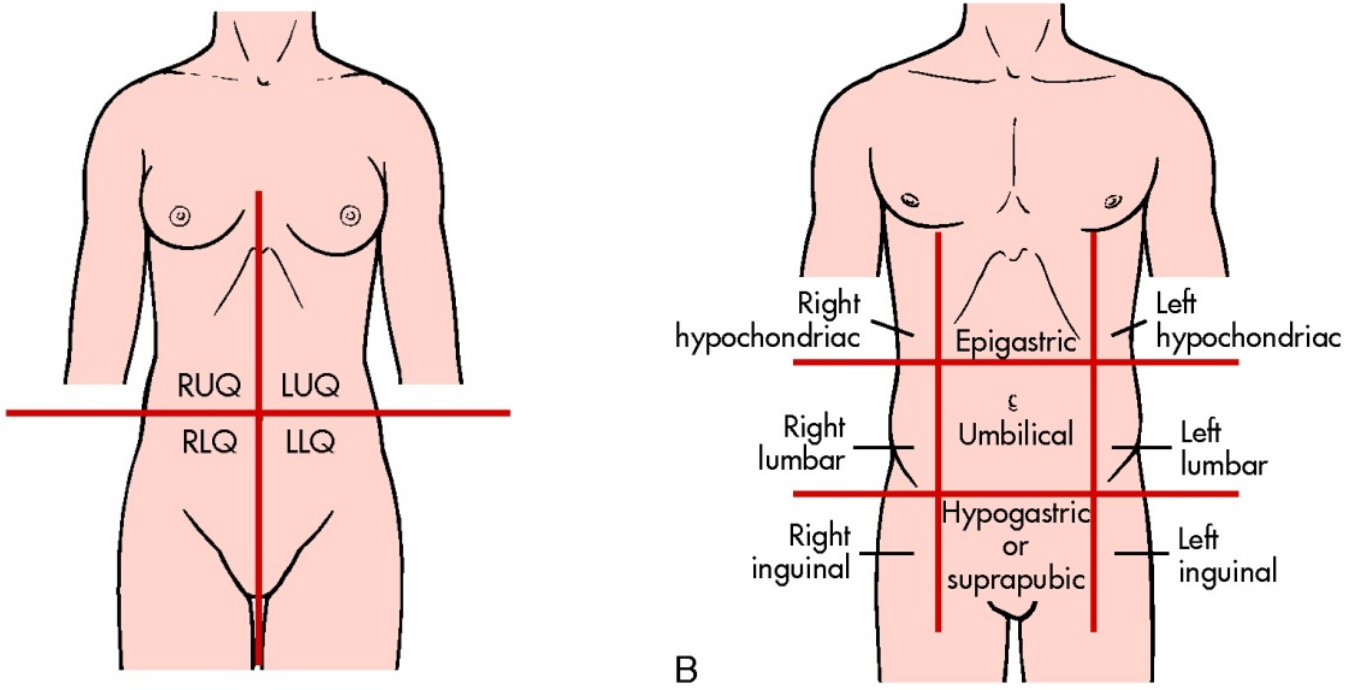
64a Pathology: Digestive System

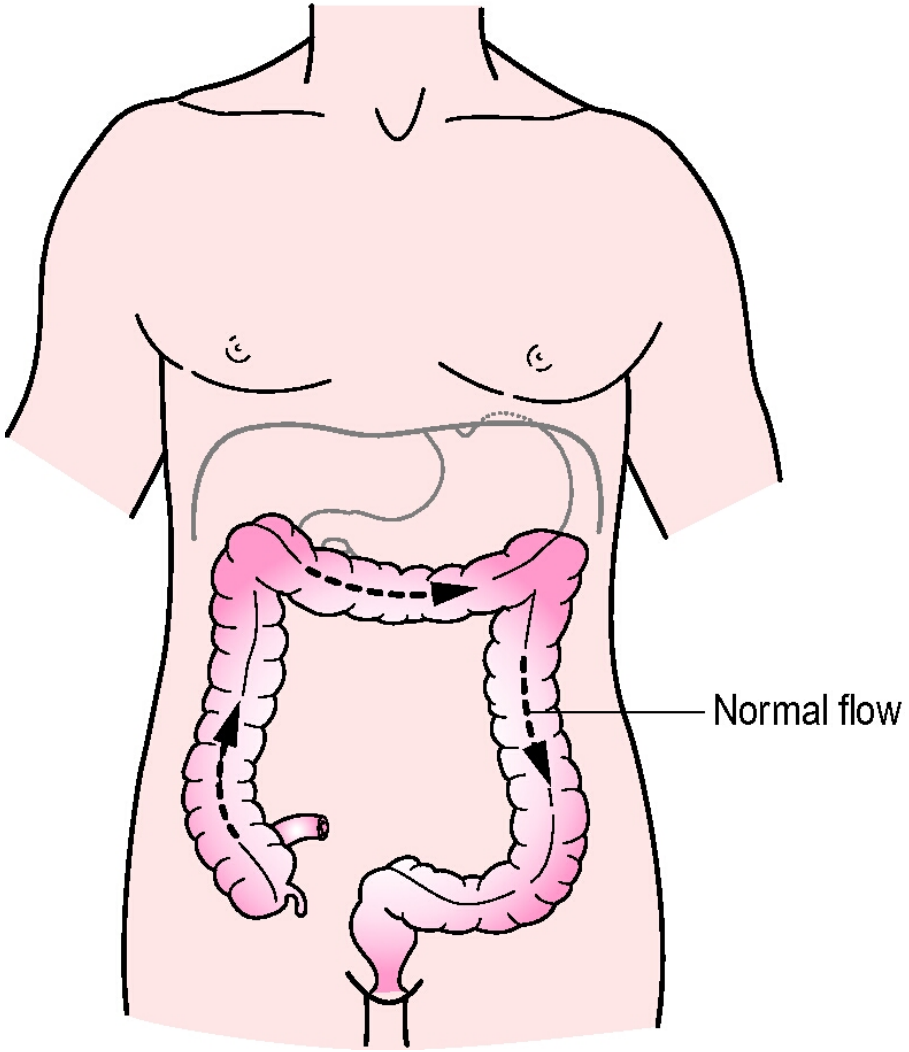
Packet E - 161



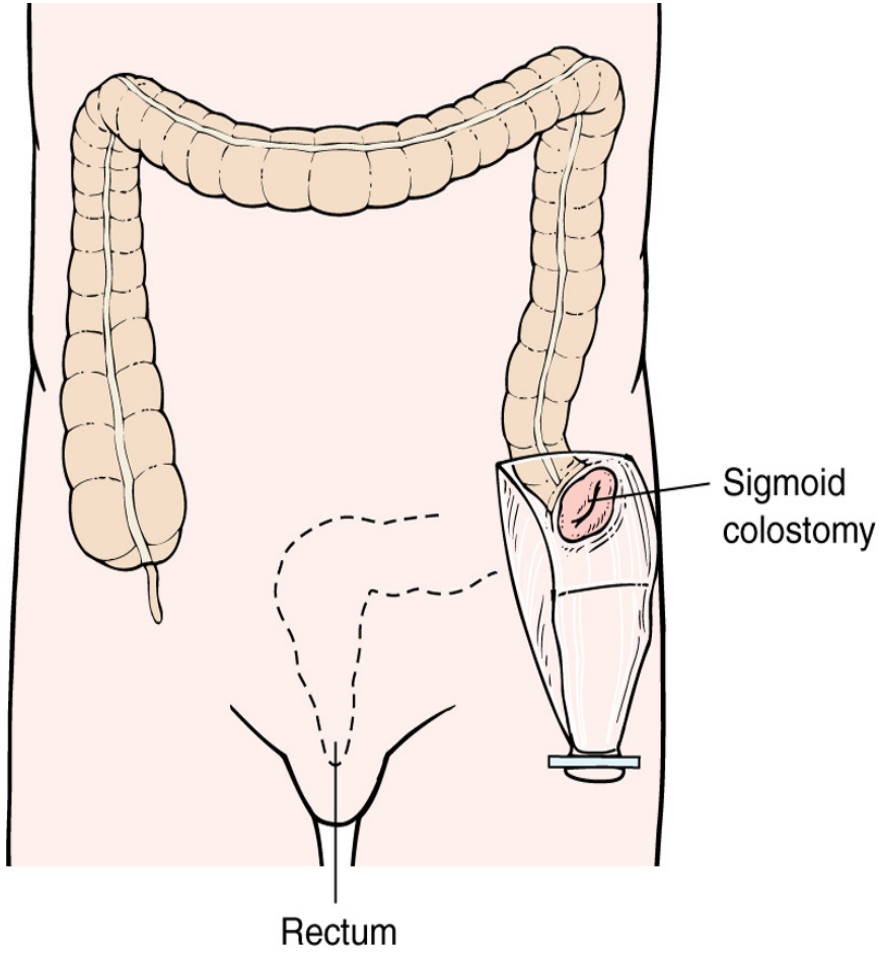

Parotid gland
Submandibular gland
Pharynx
Trachea
Esophagus
Diaphragm
Liver
Hepatic flexure
Transverse colon
Ascending colon
Ileum
Cecum
Region of ileoceal valve
Vermiform appendix
Tongue
Sublingual gland
Larynx
Spleen
Splenic flexure
Stomach
Descending colon
Sigmoid colon
Rectum
Anal canal
Hepatic bile duct
Liver
Cystic duct
Gallbladder
Duodenum
Pancreas
Spleen

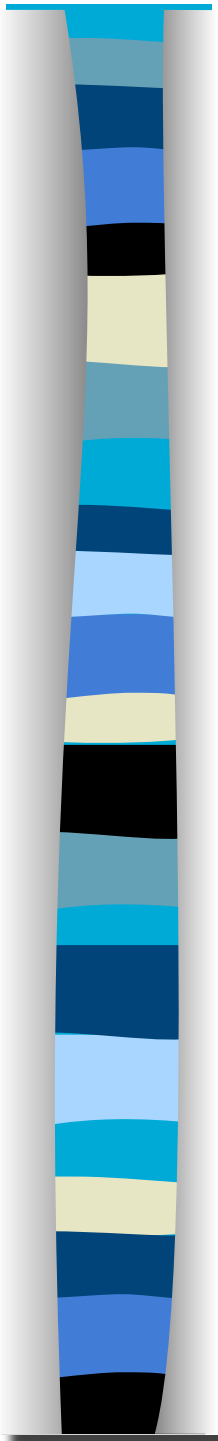
Hypochondrium Area below the cartilage of the ribs.




Normal flow

Stoma Opening, either natural or surgically created, which connects a portion of the body cavity to the outside environment.





Cecostomy Cecum

Colostomy Colon

Duodenostomy Duodendum

Ileostomy Ileum

Jejunostomy Jejunum

Appendicostomy Vermiform appendix

Esophagostomy Esophagus

Gastrostomy Stomach

Cholecystostomy Gallbladder

Tracheostomy Trachea

Nephrostomy Kidney

Ureterostomy Ureter

Vesicostomy Urinary bladder

Disorders of the Upper Gastrointestinal Tract

Celiac disease

Gastroenteritis

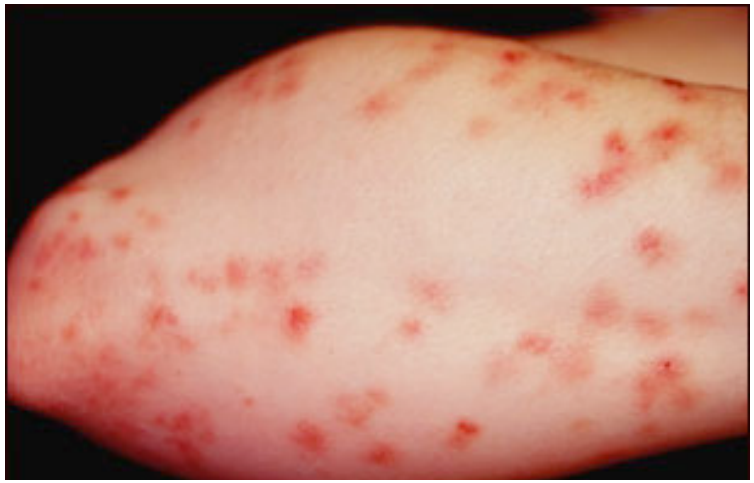
Gastroesophageal reflux disease

Peptic ulcer

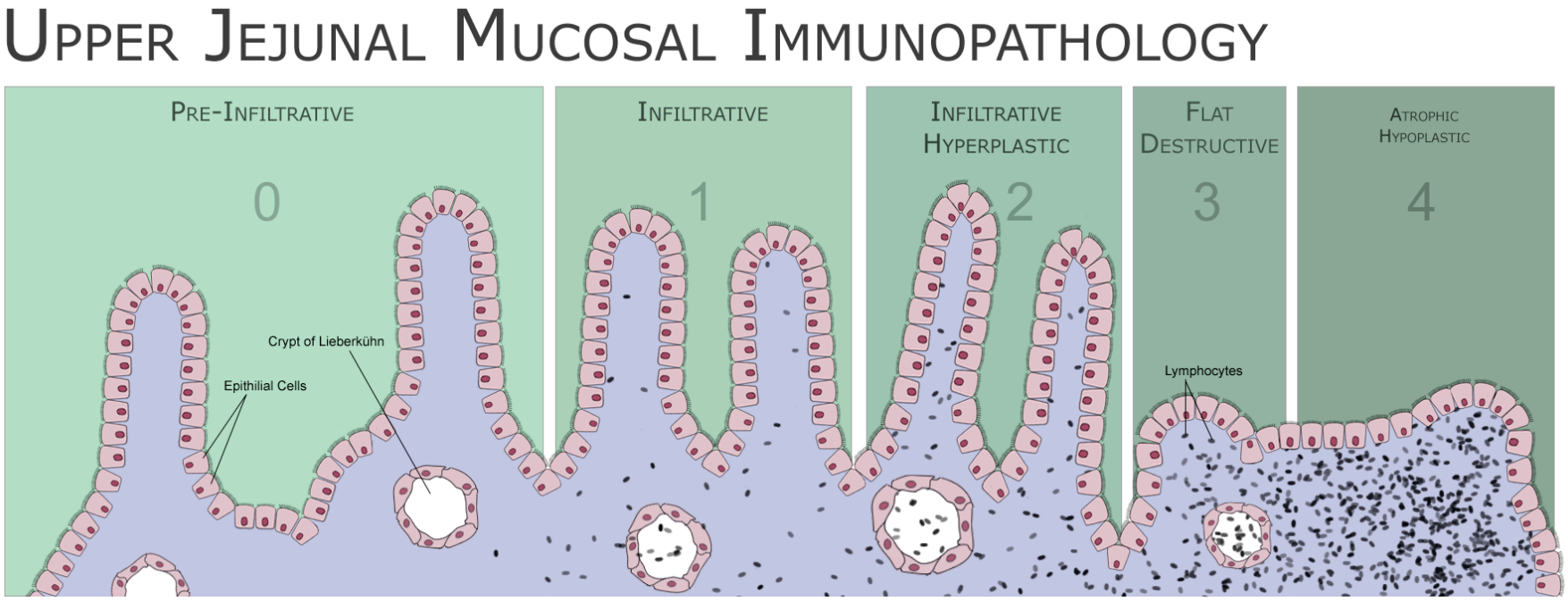
Disorders of the Upper Gastrointestinal Tract

Celiac disease Inflammatory response to the consumption of gluten. Destroys intestinal villi and limits absorption of ingested nutrients. Symptoms include gas, bloating, diarrhea.

Dermatitis herpetiformis Painful, itchy rash due to celiac disease.



Celiac Disease



Disorders of the Upper Gastrointestinal Tract

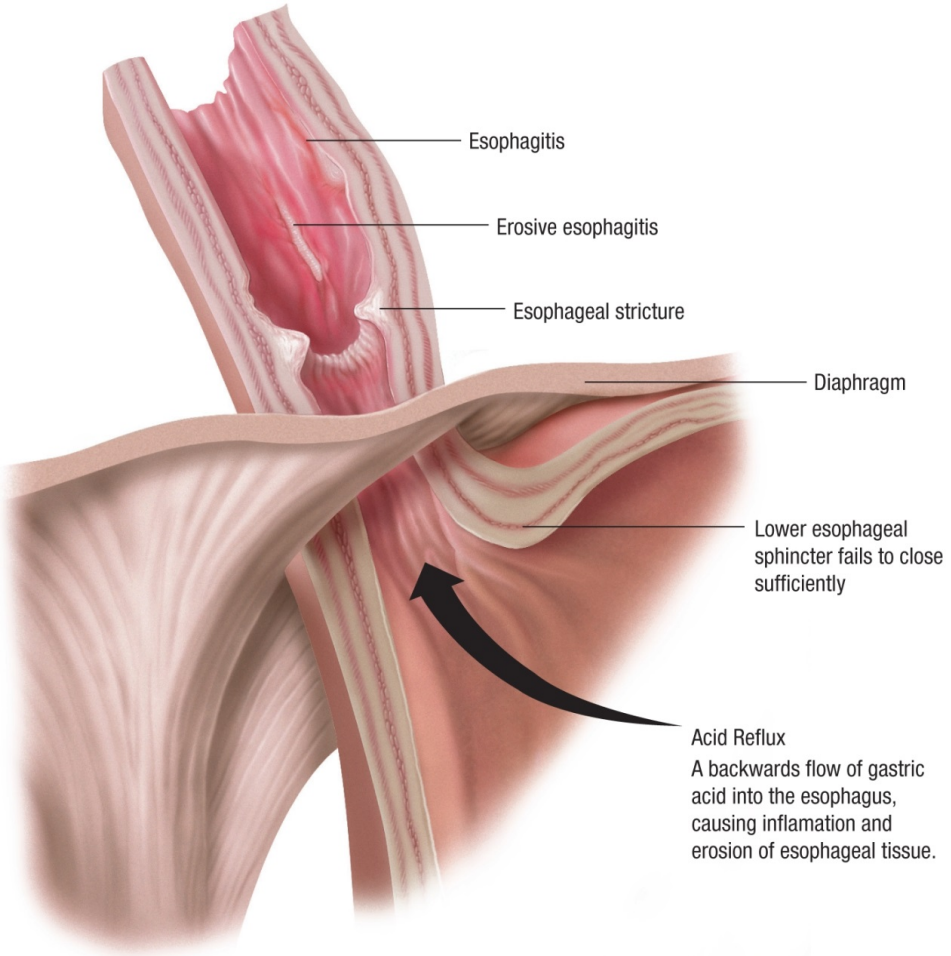
Gastroenteritis Inflammation of the G.I. tract, specifically the stomach or small intestine. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

Also called stomach flu.

Disorders of the Upper Gastrointestinal Tract

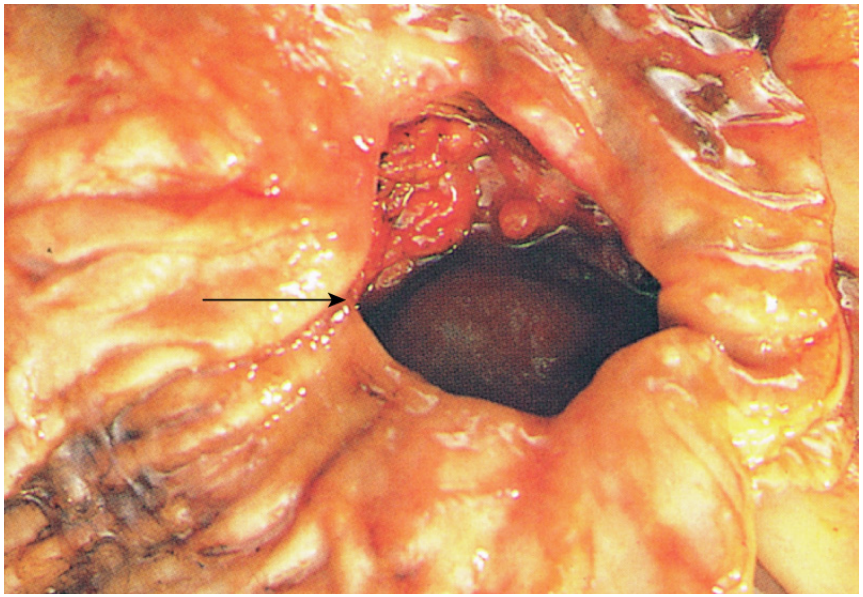
Gastroesophageal reflux disease (AKA: GERD) Chronic splashing of acidic stomach secretions into the unprotected esophagus, causing a bitter taste, gas, indigestion, bloating and chest pain. May also involve trouble swallowing, coughing, wheezing, and coughing up blood.

GERD
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease

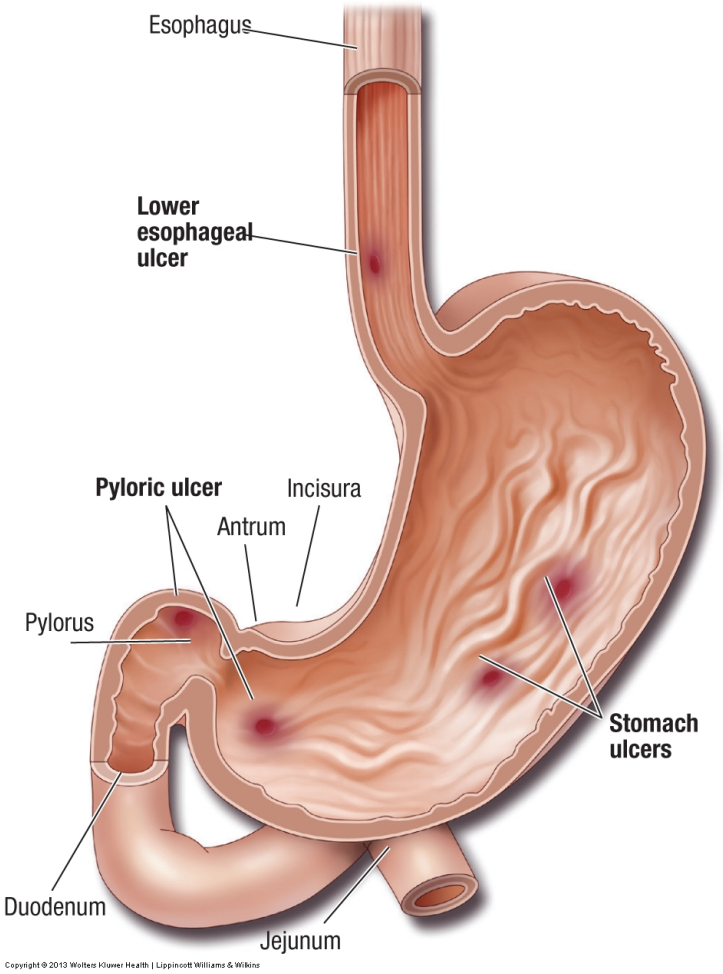


Disorders of the Upper Gastrointestinal Tract

Peptic ulcer Sores of the inner surfaces of the esophagus, stomach, or duodenum that do not heal normally and remain open and vulnerable to infection. Primary symptom is gnawing burning pain in the chest or abdomen.



Peptic Ulcer



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Response Moment

What are 4 disorders of the Upper G.I. Tract?

1.

2.

3.

4.

Response Moment

What are 4 disorders of the Upper G.I. Tract?

1. Celiac disease

2. Gastroenteritis

3. Gastroesophageal reflux disease, AKA: GERD

4. Peptic ulcer

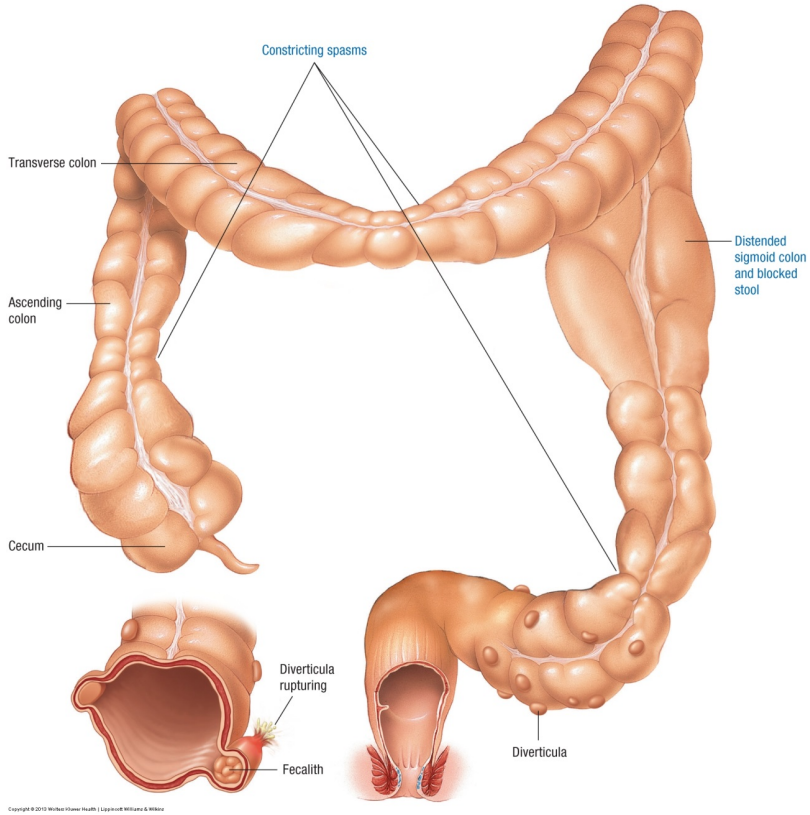
Disorders of the Large Intestines

Diverticular disease

Irritable bowel syndrome

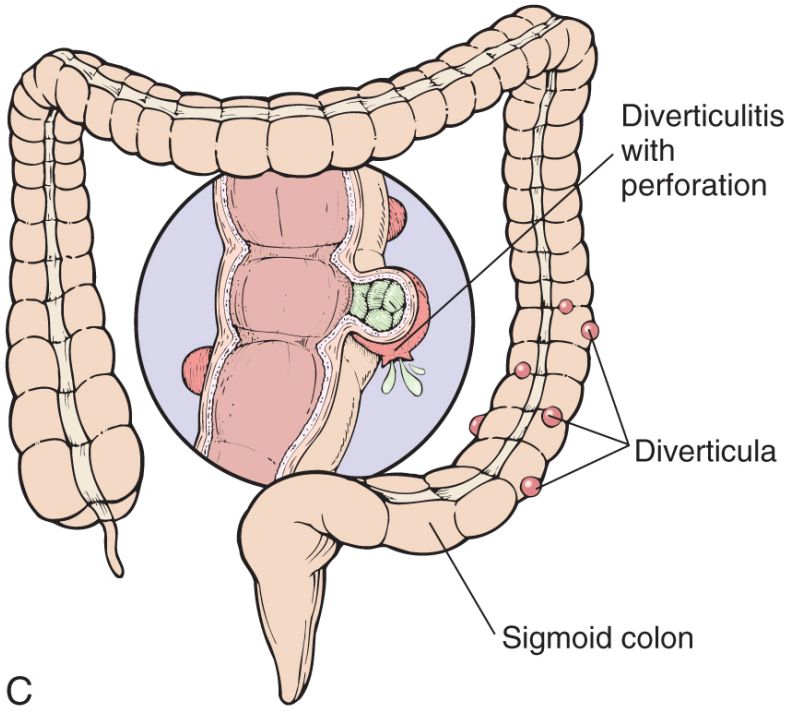
Disorders of the Large Intestines

Diverticular disease Combination of diverticulosis and diverticulitis.



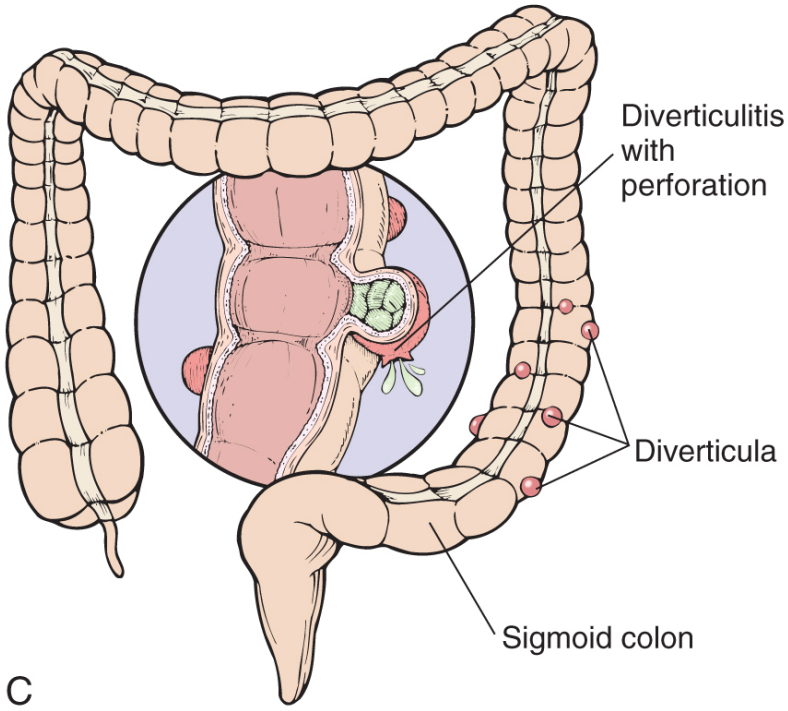
Disorders of the Large Intestines

Diverticulosis Development of small pouches that protrude from the colon or small intestine. May be asymptomatic.



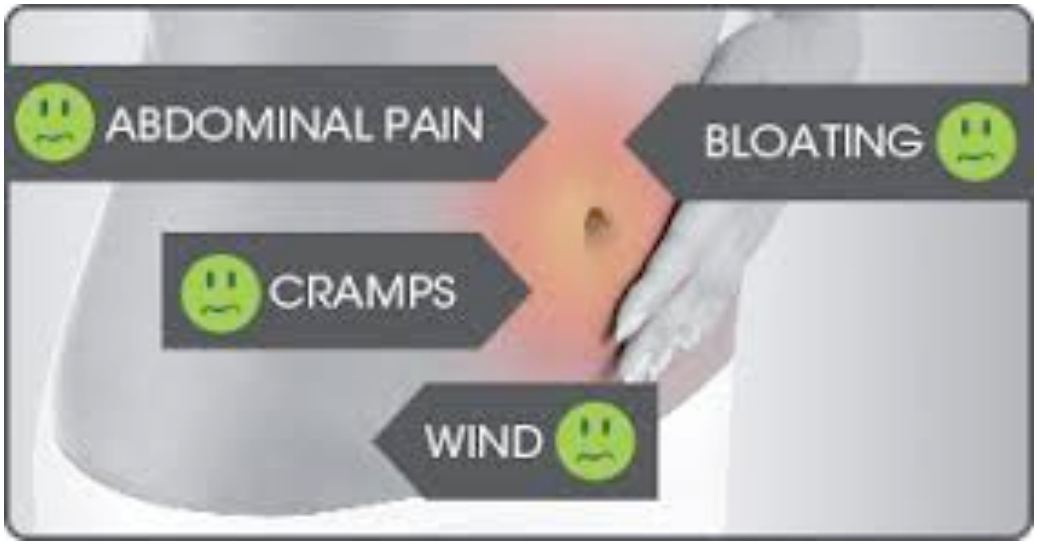
Disorders of the Large Intestines

Diverticulitis Inflammation that develops when diverticulosis pouches become infected. Symptoms include bloating, nausea, fever, cramping, and severe pain.



Disorders of the Large Intestines

Irritable bowel syndrome (AKA: IBS) Collection of signs and symptoms that indicate a problem with colon function, and are aggravated by stress and diet. Symptoms, which range from occasionally inconvenient to severely debilitating, include recurrent abdominal pain, pain with defecation, changes in stool frequency or appearance, gas, bloating, headaches and general malaise.



Response Moment

What are 2 disorders of the large intestines?

1.

2.

Response Moment

What are 2 disorders of the large intestines?

1. Diverticular disease

2. Irritable bowel syndrome, AKA: IBS

Disorders of the Accessory Organs

Cirrhosis

Gallstones

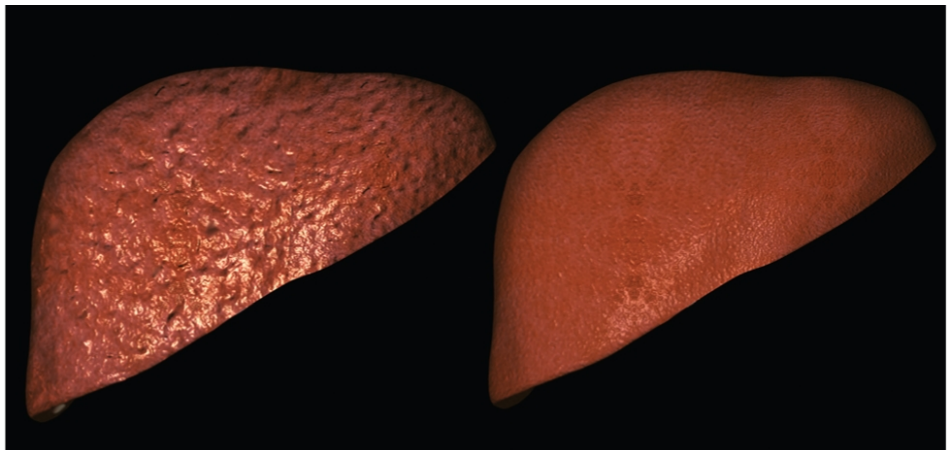
Hepatitis

Pancreatitis

Candidiasis

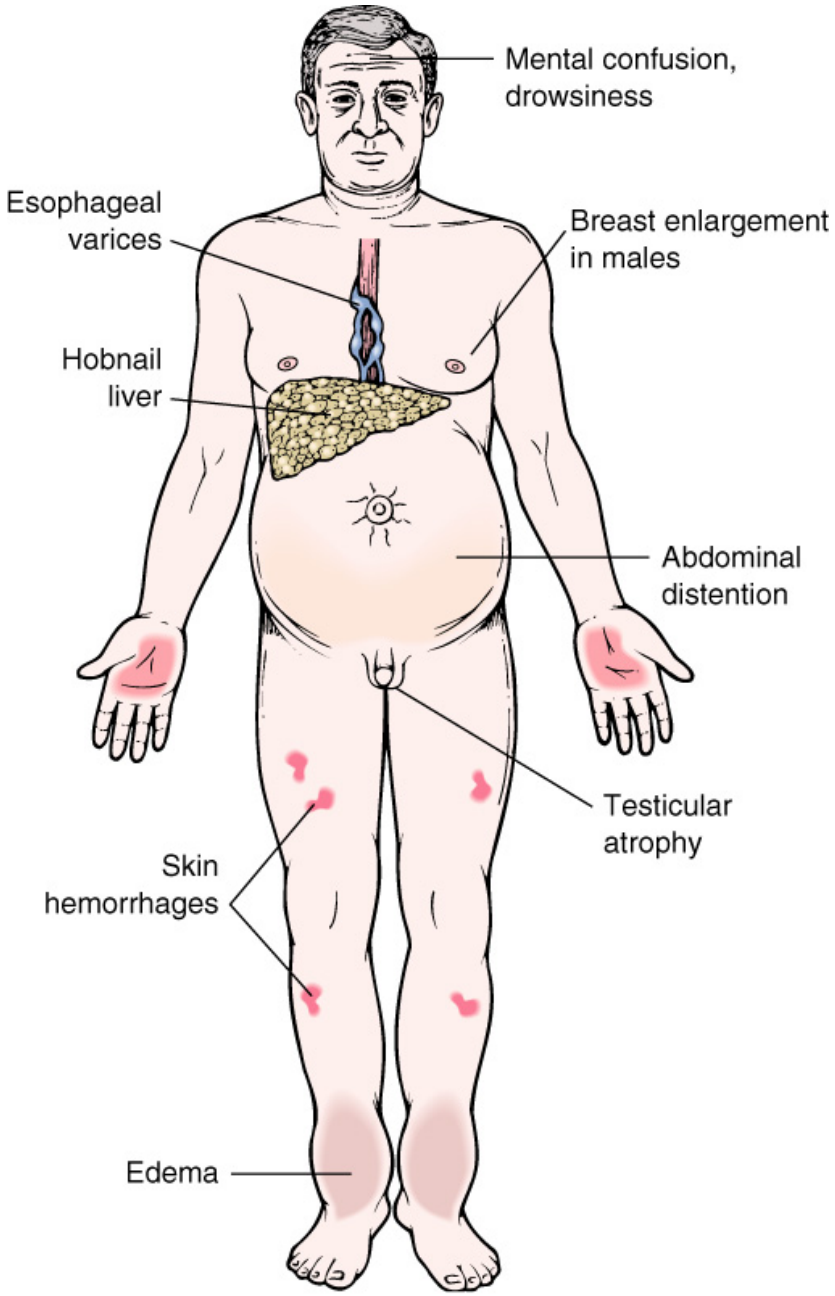
Disorders of the Accessory Organs

Cirrhosis Disorganization and dysfunction of liver cells that results in many of them being replaced or crowded out by scar tissue. Often the final stage of acute or chronic liver disease. Early symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and weight loss.



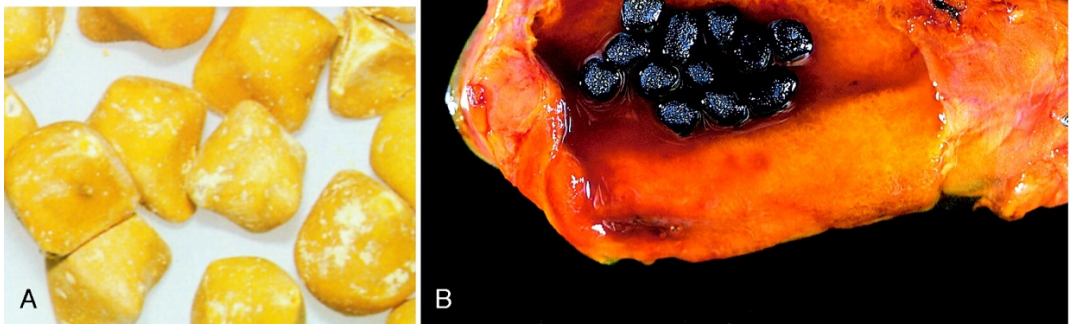
Cirrhotic liver Normal liver

Cirrhosis

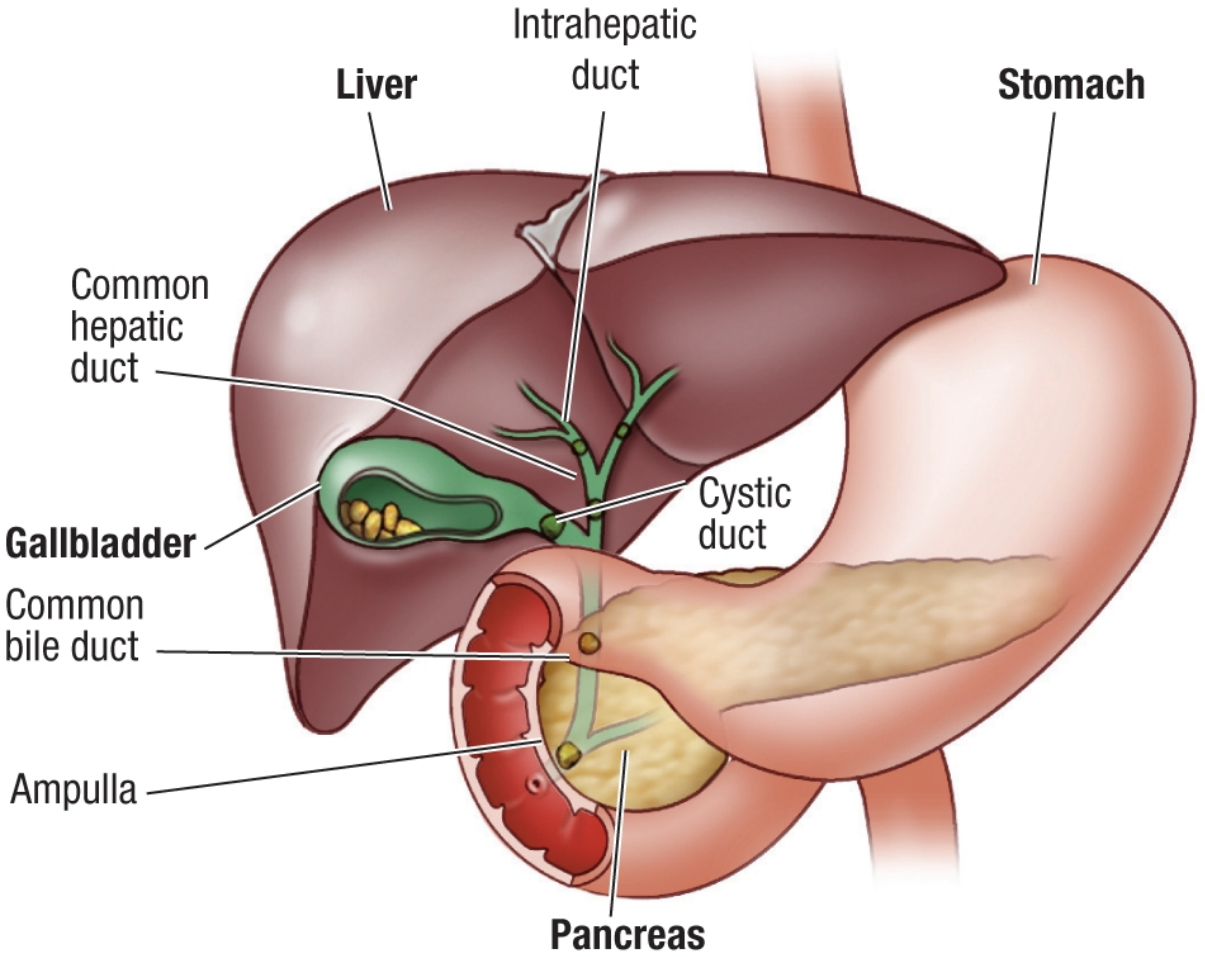

Mental confusion, drowsiness
Esophageal varices
Breast enlargement in males
Hobnail liver
Abdominal distention
Testicular atrophy
Skin hemorrhages
Edema

Disorders of the Accessory Organs

Gallstones Crystallized formations of cholesterol or bile pigments in the gallbladder. Size ranges from as small as a grain of sand to as large as a golf ball. May be asymptomatic unless they lodge in a duct, causing acute local pain, as well as pain referred between the scapulae and over the right shoulder.



Gallstones



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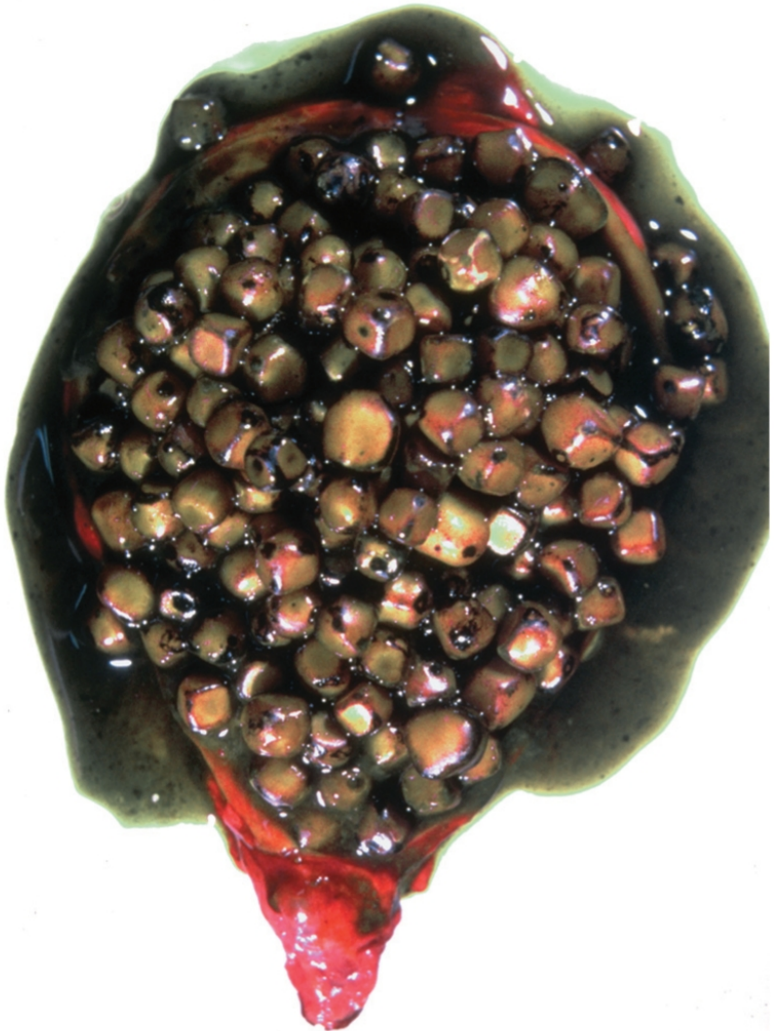
Gallstones



Disorders of the Accessory Organs

Hepatitis Inflammation of the liver, usually but not always due to viral infection. Symptoms include general malaise, weakness, fever, nausea, food aversion and jaundice.

- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Forms **D, E, F** and **G** also exist, but are rarer than the above.

Disorders of the Accessory Organs

Hepatitis A Short, acute infection of the liver that usually causes no long-lasting damage. One exposure creates lifelong immunity.

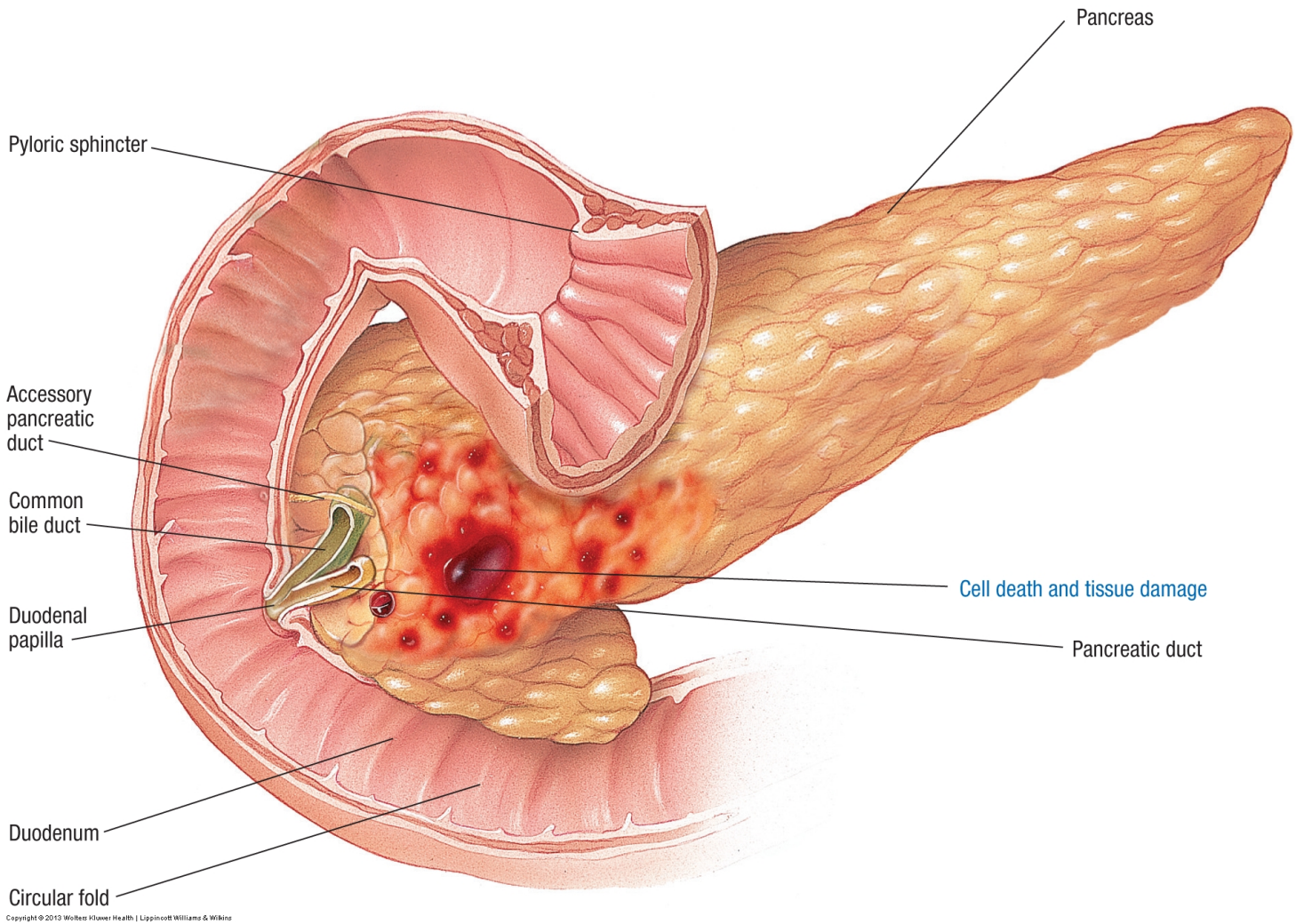
Hepatitis B Liver infection spread through exposure to intimate fluids such as blood, semen, breast milk, or vaginal secretions. Communicable through indirect blood-to-blood contact with a contaminated surface.

Hepatitis C Called a "silent epidemic", this contagious infection damages the liver so slowly that symptoms may not develop until decades after exposure.

Disorders of the Accessory Organs

Pancreatitis Inflammation of the pancreas, involving dull upper abdominal pain, which may refer to the back. Often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, fever, and rapid pulse.

Pancreatitis



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Disorders of the Accessory Organs

Candidiasis Higher than normal levels of the fungus *C. albicans* in the G.I. tract resulting in the disruption of normal function of the digestive system and other systems in the body.

Response Moment

What are 5 disorders of the accessory organs?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Response Moment

What are 5 disorders of the accessory organs?

1. Cirrhosis

2. Gallstones

3. Hepatitis

4. Pancreatitis

5. Candidiasis

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