

Digestive system

- Gastroenterologist: A physician specializing in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
- Gastroenterology: the study of the gastrointestinal tract.
- Appendectomy also appendicectomy: Surgical removal of the vermiform appendix.
- Cecostomy: The surgical formation of an opening into cecum.
- Cholecystectomy the surgical removal of the gallbladder.
- Cholecystostomy the surgical formation of an opening into the gallbladder.
- Choledocholithotomy Surgical incision into the common bile duct for the removal of gallstones.
- Colectomy Surgical excision of part of the colon.
- Colostomy Surgical opening into the colon to form an artificial anus on the abdominal wall.
- Esophagogastrostomy Anastomosis of the esophagus to a portion of the stomach.
- Gastrectomy The surgical removal of all or part of stomach.

Gastrostomy A surgical opening into the stomach through the abdominal wall usually for the placement of a feeding tube.

Ileostomy A surgical opening to bring the ileum to the surface of the abdomen.

Pyloroplasty Enlargement and repair of pyloric sphincter area

Diseases and Conditions of the Gastrointestinal System,

Achalasia: The constriction of the lower portion of the esophagus due to the inability of the cardiac sphincter of the stomach to relax.

Appendicitis: Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

Ascites: The accumulation of a large amount of fluid in the peritoneal space.

Cholelithiasis: the presences of gallstones in the gallbladder.

Cirrhosis: A degenerative disease of the liver.

Dysphagia: Difficulty swallowing.

Gastritis: Inflammation of the lining stomach.

Hematemesis The vomiting of bright red blood.

Hematochezia: The passage of bright red blood from the rectum.

Hepatitis: The inflammation of the liver.

Hepatomegaly: The abnormal enlargement of the liver.

Jaundice: A large amount of bilirubin in the blood causing a yellow discoloration of skin, mucus membrane and sclera of the eye.

Melena: The distinctive black tarry stool which usually suggests digested blood.

Odynophagia: A burning squeezing pain while swallowing caused by irritation of the esophageal mucosa.

Pyrosis: Heartburn is a painful burning sensation in the esophagus just below the sternum.

Splenomegaly: The abnormal enlargement of the spleen.

Steatorrhea: A large amount of fat in the feces that is foul smelling and floats.

Urinary system.

- Nephrology: Nephrology is the study of the anatomy and physiology of the kidney.
- Nephrologists: A nephrologist is a physician specializing in the conditions such as kidney disease, dialysis and renal transplants.
- Urology: Urology is the study of the anatomy and physiology of the urinary tract and the male reproductive system.
- Urologist: A urologist is a physician specializing in the treatment of the male and female Urinary and reproductive system.
- Voiding: Voiding means to urinate. Also called micturition.
- Pyelogram: A pyelogram is an x-ray of the upper urinary tract after the introduction of a radiopaque contrast material.
- Cystogram: The visualization and recording of the urinary bladder after a radiopaque contrast has been introduced.
- Cystoscopy: A cystoscopy is the visualization of the lower urinary tract using a cystoscope.

- Renal arteriogram: A renal arteriogram is the visualization of the renal blood vessels.
- Urethrogram: A urethrogram is a procedure to visualize the urethra after the introduction of material.
- Urinalysis: A urinalysis is the examination of the urine.
- Dialysis: Dialysis is a procedure in which a machine is used to separate product from the blood.
- Renal transplantation: A procedure in which a person receives a donor kidney.
- Anuria: Anuria is the absence of urine.
- Diuresis: Diuresis is an increase in the volume of urine.
- Dysuria: Dysuria is painful urination.
- Enuresis: Enuresis is involuntary nocturnal urination.
- Frequency: Frequency is when the patient voids more frequently than what is usual.
- Hematuria: Hematuria is blood in the urine.
- Incontinence: Incontinence is the inability of control urination or defecation.

- Nocturia: Nocturia is excessive urination at night.
- Oliguria: Oliguria is a decrease in the formation or passing of urine.
- Polyuria: Polyuria is the passing of an abnormally large amount of urine.
- Proteinuria: Proteinuria is the presence of an abnormally large amount of protein in the urine.
- Glomerulonephritis: Glomerulonephritis is the inflammation of the glomerulus of the kidneys.
- Nephrolithiasis: Nephrolithiasis is a condition of having renal calculi or stones in the kidney.
- Renal Failure is the inability of the kidneys to concentrate urine.
- Uremia: Uremia is the presence of a large amount of urea in the blood.
- Urinary tract infection (UTI): A UTI is an infection of any of the structures of the urinary tract.
- Urea: Urea is waste products from protein metabolism.
- Urinary retention: Urinary retention is the inability of the patient to empty their bladder.
- Urgency: Urgency is an intense desire to urinate immediately.
- Renal calculus: Renal calculus is a stone occurring in the urinary tract.

Endocrine system.

- **Endocrinology:** is a medical specialty that treats conditions related to the endocrine system.
- **Endocrinologist:** An endocrinologist is a person who treats conditions related to the endocrine system.
- **Pituitary gland:** is a small gland about the size of a grape which acts only under the control of the hypothalamus. It is very important in the control of other endocrine glands.
- **Hormones produced by the pituitary gland**
 - Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)
 - Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
 - Luteinizing hormone (LH)
 - Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
 - Prolactin (PRL)
 - Growth hormone (GH)
 - Melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH)
- **The adrenal glands:** are small glands located on the upper portion of each kidney.
- **Aldosterone:** is a mineralocorticoid steroid hormone that maintains extracellular fluid.
- **Antidiuretic hormone:** The antidiuretic hormone regulates fluid volume by stimulating reabsorption of water in the renal tubules.
- **Corticosteroid;** A corticosteroid is any hormone synthesized by the adrenal cortex except androgen.

The thyroid gland is **an endocrine gland in your neck**. It makes two hormones that are secreted into the blood: thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3). These hormones are necessary for all the cells in your body to work normally.

Parathyroid glands: are small and oval-shaped that regulate the blood level of calcium. There are usually four glands.

Thymus: An organ that is located in the upper chest behind the breastbone and in front of the lower neck in which the immune cells called T lymphocytes mature and multiply in early life. The [thymus](#) begins to shrink after [puberty](#).

Target organs: The target organ is the organ that the hormone has its effect on.

An **androgen** is any natural or synthetic [steroid hormone](#) that regulates the development and maintenance of male characteristics in [vertebrates](#) by binding to [androgen receptors](#).

Estrogen or **estrogen** is a category of [sex hormone](#) responsible for the development and regulation of the female [reproductive system](#) and [secondary sex characteristics](#).

Progesterone or **Progestogens**, also sometimes written **progestogens** or **gestagens** or, are a class of natural or synthetic [steroid hormones](#) that bind to and activate the [progesterone receptors](#) (PR).

Prolactin levels: A serum prolactin level provides an evaluation of prolactin levels.

Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH): The TSH test measures the serum levels of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH). It is used to evaluate for thyroid disease.

Thyroxine (T4) : This test measures total serum level of T4. It is used to assess thyroid function and for monitoring when a patient is receiving thyroid therapy.

Triiodothyronine (T3) This test measures for serum levels of T3. It is useful in diagnosing hyperthyroidism.

Free t4: he serum free T4 test is used to measure the active component of the total T4. This is one of the better tests used for the evaluation of thyroid function.

Goiter: A goiter is an enlargement of the thyroid gland caused by excess secretion of the thyroid-stimulating hormone.

Pancreatic hormones

- **Insulin.** This hormone is made in cells of the pancreas known as beta cells responsible for glucose metabolism, it decreases blood glucose level.
- **Glucagon.** is a ***hormone*** that is involved in controlling blood sugar (glucose) levels by increasing glucose production, it is produced by alpha cells.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI): An MRI is a procedure used to produce an image by the creation of a magnetic field to give detailed information about the Organ.