



كلية المستقبل الجامعة
قسم تقنيات بصرية

المصطلحات الطبية

المرحلة الأولى

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Lecture five: Skin and gastrointestinal terms

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Lecture objectives

- Realise what are the skin terms
- Understand what are the gastrointestinal tract terms
- Recognize the gastrointestinal tract parts

Skin

Dermatology: Derm(o) means skin -
logy means the study of.

A division of medicine that diagnoses and treat conditions of the skin, hair, and nails.

Dermatologist: Derm(o) means skin
-logist means one who studies.

A physician specializing in the treatment of the skin and accessory structures.

Plastic Surgery: A branch of medicine that treats conditions of the integumentary system

Plastic Surgeon: A physician that repairs, improves and reconstructs damaged body structures.

Skin

The **integumentary system** is composed of the skin and its appendages such as the **hair**, **nails**, and **sweat** and **oil** glands.

The **skin** is very important organ, it forms the protective covering for our body.

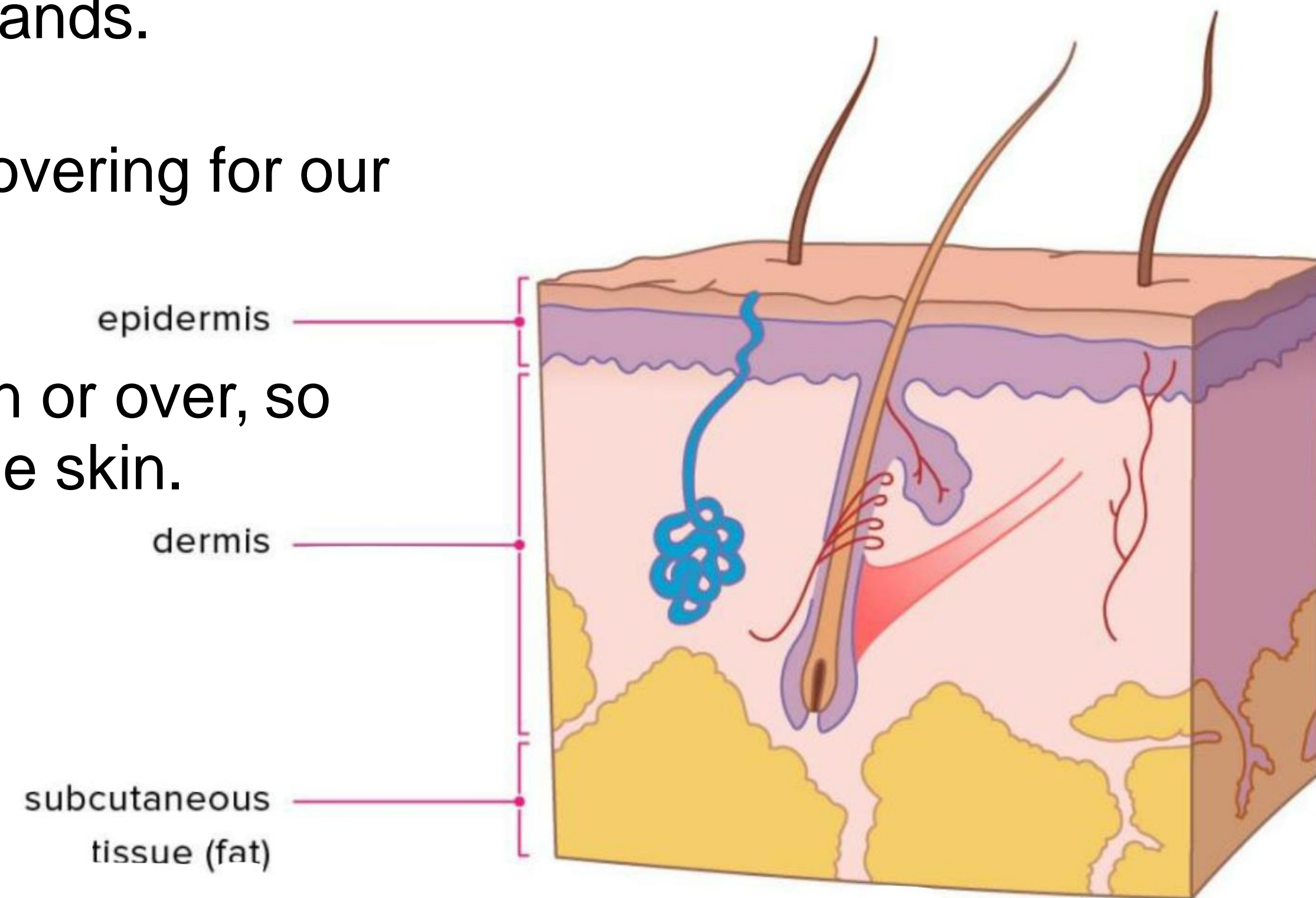
epidermis is the outer layer of skin. (**epi-** means on, upon or over, so epidermis would mean the outer or surrounding layer of the skin.

The **dermis** is the inner layer of skin.

The **keratin** is referred to as the horny layer of the skin. It is composed of protein.

The **melanin** is the color or pigmentation of the skin.

Sudoriferous glands are also known as the sweat glands. These glands are tiny, coiled, structures that emerge through pores on the skin's surface.



Gastrointestinal tract

Gastroenterologist: **Gastro** means stomach, **Entero** means intestine, **-logist** means one who studies.

A physician specializing in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

Gastroenterology: **-logy** means the study of.

The study of the diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

Abdomen: Area between the chest and the hips that contains the stomach, small intestine, large intestine, liver, gall bladder, pancreas, and spleen.

Gastrointestinal disorders is the term used to refer to any condition or disease that occurs within the gastrointestinal tract

Gastrointestinal tract

The gastrointestinal tract (also called the GI tract) is a series of hollow organs that form a long continuous passage from our mouth to our anus.

The organs that make up our GI tract are our **mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus.**

Our GI tract, together with our **liver, pancreas, and gallbladder**, make up our digestive system. An extensive network of blood vessels supply blood to these organs and also transport nutrients away to other organs in the body.

Chronic

Symptoms occurring over a long period of time.

Acute

Sudden onset of symptoms.

Gastrointestinal tract

Esophagus

The hollow tube that extends from the pharynx to the stomach.

Liver

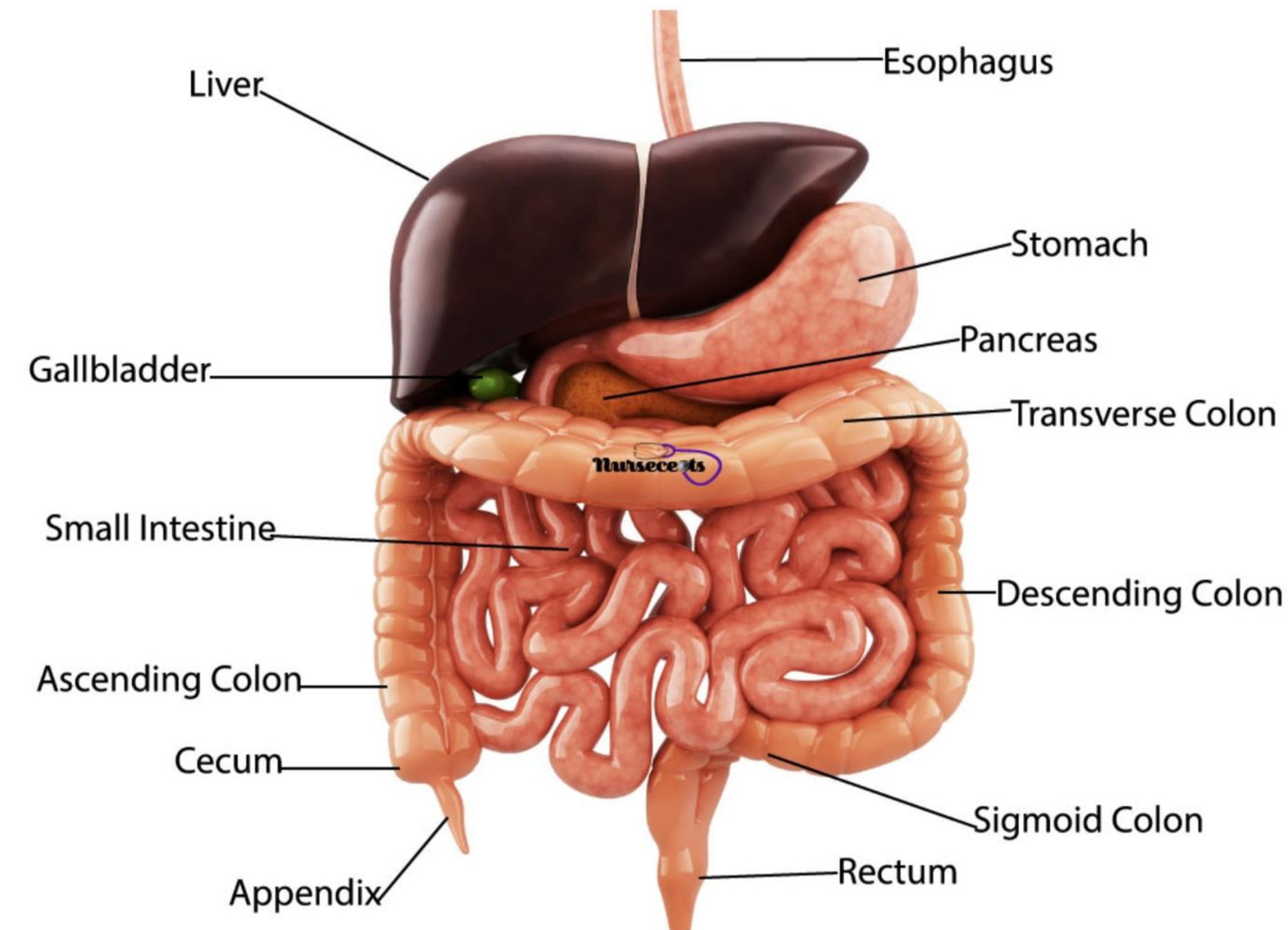
One of the largest organs in the abdominal cavity located below the diaphragm in the upper right quadrant of the abdomen.

Stomach

A muscular bag lined with mucus membranes that expand and is a reservoir for food.

Pancreas

An organ located posterior (behind) the stomach that secretes the hormones insulin and glucagon.



Gastrointestinal tract

Gallbladder

Gall pertains to bile.

Bladder is a membrane sac acting as a receptacle for secretions.

A sac-shaped organ located under the right lobe of the liver.

Colon

A part of the large intestine located between the cecum and the rectum.

Rectum

A portion of the large intestine between the colon and anus.

Anus

The terminal end of the anal canal.