

II. Match.

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| 1. Excrete | A. An operation to remove the appendix. |
| 2. Belching | B. An inflammation of the stomach lining. |
| 3. Calculi | C. The organ that connects the mouth to the stomach. Also called gullet. |
| 4. Allergy | D. Stones |
| 5. Colitis | E. A condition in which the body is not able to tolerate certain foods, animals, plants, or other substances |
| 6. Bowel | F. A condition in which the stool becomes hard and dry. Bowel movements may be painful. |
| 7. Diarrhea | G. Fullness or swelling in the abdomen that often occurs after meals. |
| 8. Gastroenterology | H. Another word for the small and large intestines. |
| 9. Colonoscopy | I. To get rid of waste from the body. |
| 10. Esophagus | J. Frequent, loose, and watery bowel movements. Common causes include gastrointestinal infections, irritable bowel syndrome, medicines, and malabsorption. |
| 11. Constipation | K. New and abnormal growth of tissue that may or may not cause cancer. Also called tumor. |
| 12. Appendectomy | L. A test to look into the rectum and colon. The doctor uses a long, flexible, narrow tube with a light and tiny lens on the end. |
| 13. Gastritis | M. Irritation of the liver that sometimes causes permanent damage. It may be caused by viruses or by medicines or alcohol. |
| 14. Hepatitis | N. Noisy release of gas from the stomach through the mouth. Also called burping. |
| 15. Bloating | O. The field of medicine concerned with the function and disorders of the digestive system. |
| 16. Neoplasm | P. The feeling of wanting to throw up (vomit). |
| 17. Nausea | Q. A break or tear in any organ or soft tissue. |
| 18. Rupture | R. Inflammation of the colon. |