

Gastrointestinal system anatomy

Reading revision

A Listen and write the medical term for:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 mouth and gullet | 7 the muscular output of the stomach |
| 2 process of chewing and breaking down of food | 8 folds (in the stomach) |
| 3 portion of chewed food | 9 thick fluid-like substance of partly digested food |
| 4 process of changing food into substances you need | 10 liver cells |
| 5 rhythmic contractions of the muscle layers | 11 small ducts |
| 6 flowing back of the liquid contents of the stomach | 12 passing faeces |

B Highlight the key word(s) in each question and give an answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| What are the parts of the stomach? | Which enzyme is mainly present in saliva? |
| Which enzymes are mentioned? | Which part of the DS prevents reflux of the stomach contents? |
| What happens in the duodenum? | What is the function of the minor and major papillae? |
| What happens in the jejunum? | Where is the bile stored? |
| What does the bicarbonate in the pancreatic juice do? | Where do the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct join? |
| What are the main functions of the liver? | Describe the parts of the large intestine. |
| Where is the ileocecal valve? What is its function? | What are the hepatic and splenic flexures? |
| What is the main function of the large intestine? | |

Physical examination

A In pairs, think about WHY physical examination is done. WHAT does it include? HOW do you prepare for it as a patient?

B Match the verbs with the various objects or parts of the body:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1 take off | a) a deep breath |
| 2 strip to | b) your wrist |
| 3 lie on | c) your arm |
| 4 give me | d) your clothes |
| 5 straighten | e) your arms by your sides |
| 6 stick out | f) the couch/table |
| 7 hold | g) your breath |
| 8 take | h) the waist |
| 9 put | i) your tongue |

C Match the instructions in column A with the phrases which should follow them in column B.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A | B |
| 1 I'd like to examine you. | a) Stick your tongue out for me. |
| 2 Give me your wrist. | b) Look up for me, please. |
| 3 Let's take your blood pressure. | c) Would you take off your clothes. |
| 4 Let's take a look at your eyes. | d) Breathe out quietly. |
| 5 Turn your head. | e) I'm going to take your pulse. |
| 6 Open your mouth. | f) I want to check the pulse in your neck. |
| 7 I want to listen to your heart. | h) Will you straighten your arm for me, please. |

50.1 Complete the instructions using suitable verbs.

- 1 straight ahead and your nose with your right forefinger; then with your left forefinger.
- 2 on the edge of the couch and your legs hang loosely.
- 3 your eyelids tightly.
- 4 all your clothes down to your underwear.
- 5 your chest with your chin.
- 6 slowly and look over your left shoulder.
- 7 on your side.
- 8 looking at me.
- 9 your sleeve.
- 10 the pin, not the light.

50.3 Complete the instructions for a lumbar puncture with words and phrases from A and B opposite.

Morning Mr Maxwell, all right? Now, (1) ? Well, (2) put a little needle into your spine and take some fluid off your back to find out what's giving you these headaches. You might feel (3) but it won't (4) When it's (5) , we'll ask you to lie still for a few hours. Now Mr Maxwell, (6) roll onto your left side? I want you to curl up into a little ball. So could you bend your knees up and tuck your head in for me. That's fine, lovely, OK. Now (7) swab down your back with some antiseptic, all right? It'll be a bit cold. Are you (8) ? Now I'm going to give you a local anaesthetic so it won't be sore. You'll feel just a slight jab. OK, scratch coming now. There. We'll wait for a few minutes for that to take effect. Right now, lie still, that's very important. Now (9) me pressing down as I put the needle in. You're doing (10) OK. That's it. All (11)

Physical examination – abdomen

Read the text and complete the gaps.

Note ___ (1) the abdomen is distended by fluid or gas. The presence of fluid can be ___ (2) by demonstrating shifting dullness: percuss, or tap, first with the patient ___ (3) supine – flat on their back; then ask the patient to lie on one side and percuss again. ___ (4) fluid is present, the dull note heard ___ (5) percussion moves. Palpate each region, feeling for **tenderness** – pain when touched, or **masses** – palpable enlargement of tissue. Note also ___ (6) guarding or rigidity, shown ___ (7) contraction of the abdominal muscles. Guarding may be ___ (8) to tenderness or anxiety and can be reduced if the patient is persuaded to relax. Rigidity, ___ (9), is constant and is caused by peritoneal irritation. Rebound tenderness is pain when the palpating hand is suddenly removed. It is a ___ (10) of peritonitis. Listen for bowel sounds.

