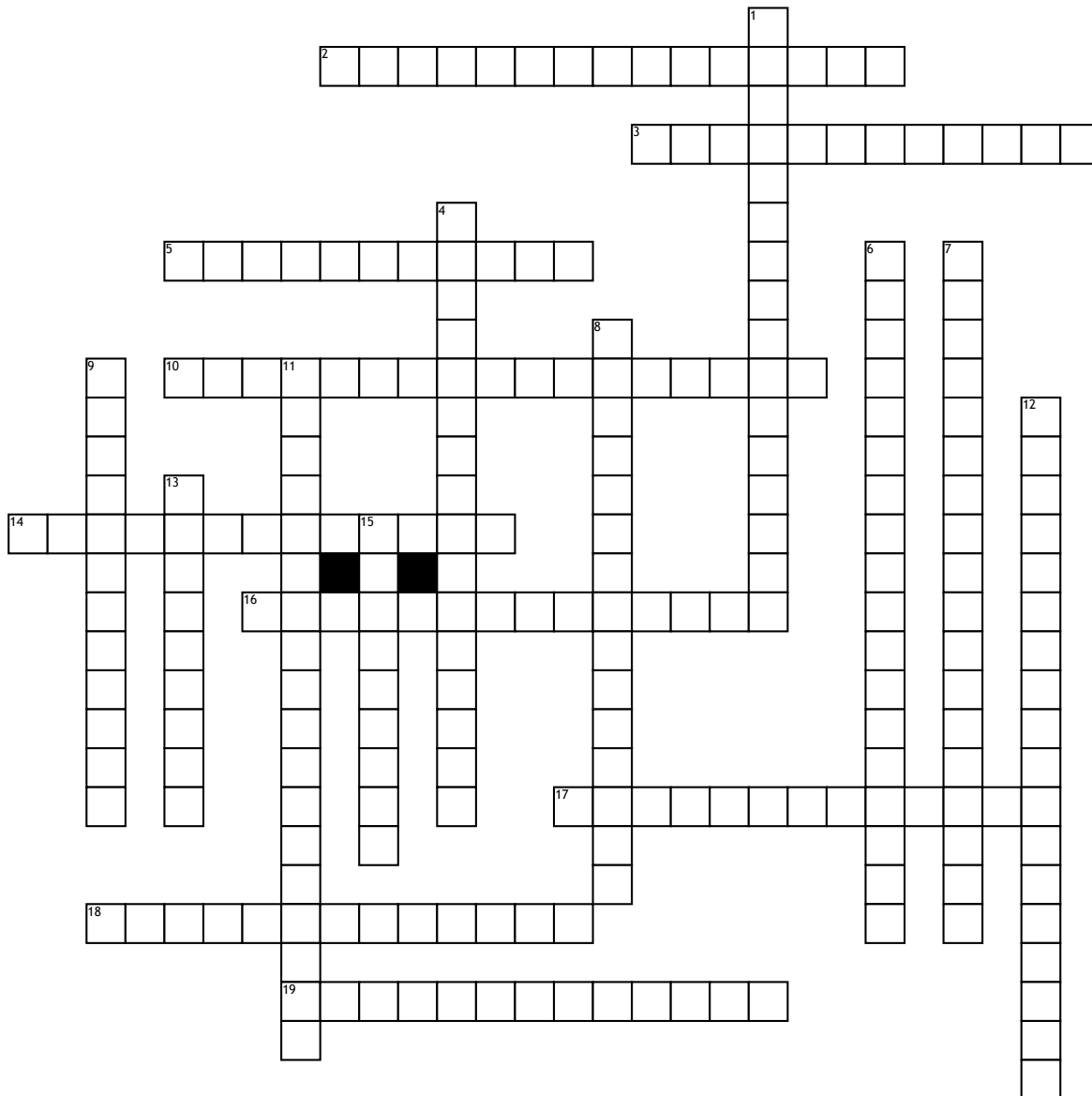


# Esophageal and Gastric Disorders



## Across

2. Condition in newborns which can lead to forceful vomiting, dehydration and weight loss
3. Syndrome of mucosal laceration of gastroesophageal junction presenting with hematemesis
5. Sharp substernal pain on swallowing that may limit oral intake
10. Dilated submucosal veins that develop in patients with underlying portal hypertension and may result in serious upper GI bleeding
14. Idiopathic achalasia which should be considered in patients from endemic regions of Central and South America
16. Surgical treatment for peptic stricture
17. Type of obstruction due to edema or cicatricial narrowing of the pylorus or duodenal bulb

18. Classic appearance of emesis resulting from an upper GI bleed

19. Smooth, circumferential, thin mucosal structures located in the distal esophagus at the squamocolumnar junction.

## Down

1. Syndrome caused by gastrin-secreting gut neuroendocrine tumors which result in hypergastrinemia and acid hypersecretion
4. Disorder where squamous epithelium of esophagus is replaced by metaplastic columnar epithelium containing goblet and columnar cells
6. Protrusion of pharyngeal mucosa causing loss of elasticity of the upper esophageal sphincter
7. Spiral gram-negative rod that resides beneath the gastric mucous layer adjacent to gastric epithelial cells

8. Common pathogen which causes infectious esophagitis accompanied by oral thrush

9. Disorder caused by movement of the LES above the diaphragm resulting in dysfunction of the gastroesophageal junction reflux barrier

11. Break in the gastric or duodenal mucosa that arises when the normal mucosal defensive factors are impaired or are overwhelm

12. Area bounded by porta hepatis, neck of pancreas and the third portion of the duodenum

13. Most common causes of this condition are NSAIDs, alcohol, stress, portal hypertension

15. Study of choice for evaluating persistent heartburn, dysphagia, odynophagia and structural abnormalities