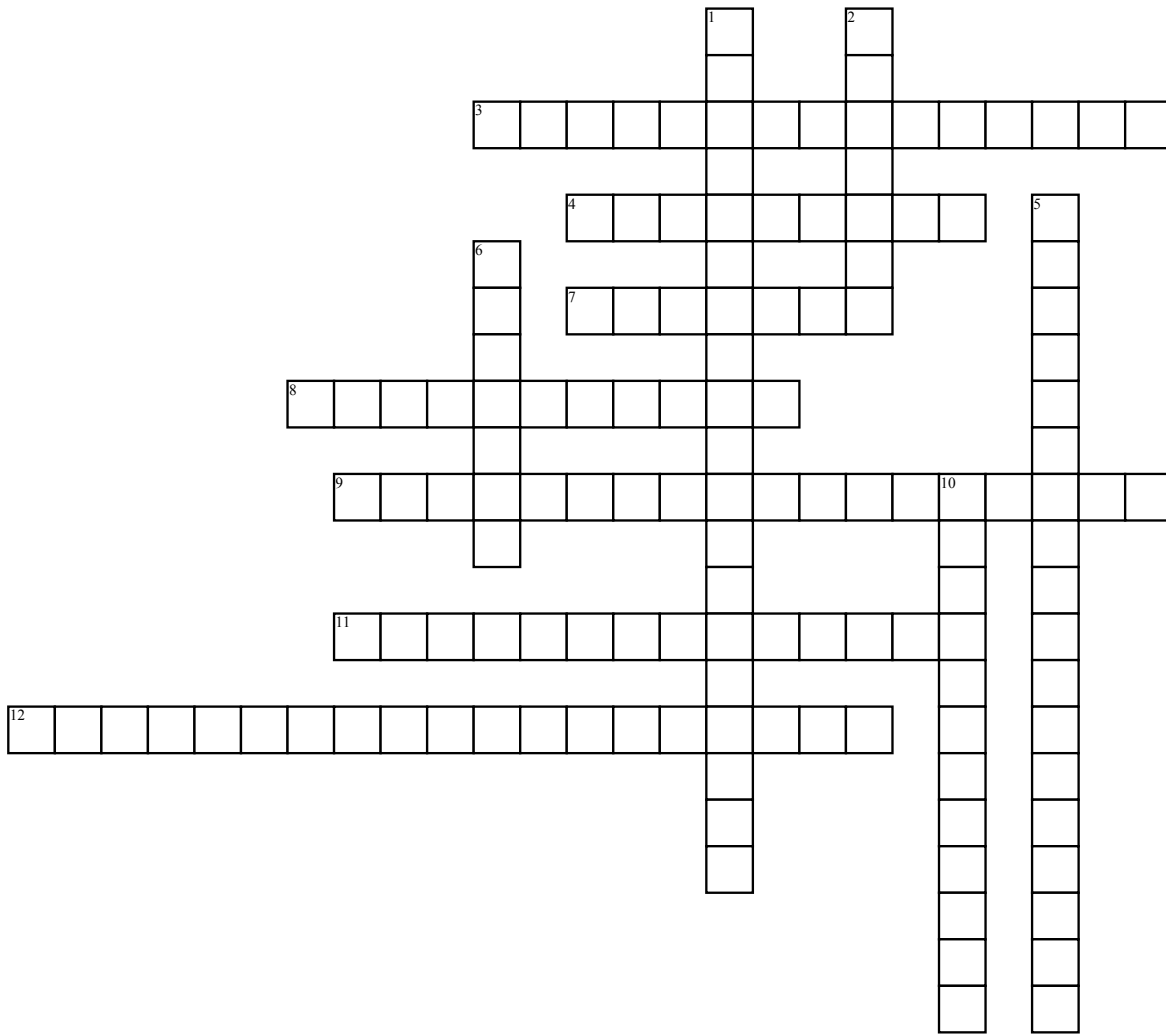


SGNA Glossary of Terms



Across

- 3.** Arrangement of smooth muscles surrounding common bile duct pancreatic duct and Ampulla of Vater.
- 4.** occurs when the nerves in the esophagus that affect muscle contractility and relaxation fail. It is caused by a defect of peristalsis in the esophageal body and elevated lower esophageal sphincter (LES) pressure. It causes food to remain in the esophagus for long periods of time increasing the diameter of the esophagus to appear colon-like with a narrow distal end resembling a "bird beak."
- 7.** the small pouches caused by sacculations (sac formation), which give the colon its segmented appearance. The teniae coli run the length of the large intestine.

8. pain on swallowing that can occur from multiple conditions that result in inflammation, erosion or irritation in the tissues of the mouth, throat or esophagus.

9. Spontaneous perforation of the esophagus most commonly resulting from a full-thickness tear in the esophageal wall.

11. a rare autosomal-recessive disorder, characterized by defective excretion of copper into bile, causing tissue necrosis, hepatic disease and potentially failure.

12. a hypopharyngeal diverticulum. It is an acquired sac-like outpouching of the mucosa and submucosa layers originating from the pharyngoesophageal junction pouch that can form at the junction of the hypopharynx (lower part of the throat) and the esophagus. Formed as a result of a dysfunctioning upper esophageal sphincter.

Down

1. A congenital anomaly of GI tract causing an out pouching of the ileum.

2. an incomplete embryonic separation of the trachea and esophagus. Remaining portions of the upper and lower esophagus result in a blind sac (atresia). May also occur in the biliary system and rectum.

5. Tubular glands that lie between the finger-like projections of the inner surface of the small intestine. The Small Bowel mucosa and submucosa are arranged in circular folds.

6. a solid mass of indigestible material that accumulates in your digestive tract, sometimes causing a blockage. Bezoars usually form in the stomach, sometimes in the small intestine or, rarely, the large intestine.

10. A herniation of the colonic mucosa through the muscular layer of the colon