

Name: _____

1. Figure 14-1 is a frontal view of the digestive system. First, correctly identify all structures provided with leader lines. Then select different colors for the following organs and color the coding circles and the corresponding structures of the figure.

- Esophagus
- Liver
- Large intestine
- Pancreas
- Salivary glands
- Small intestine
- Tongue
- Gallbladder

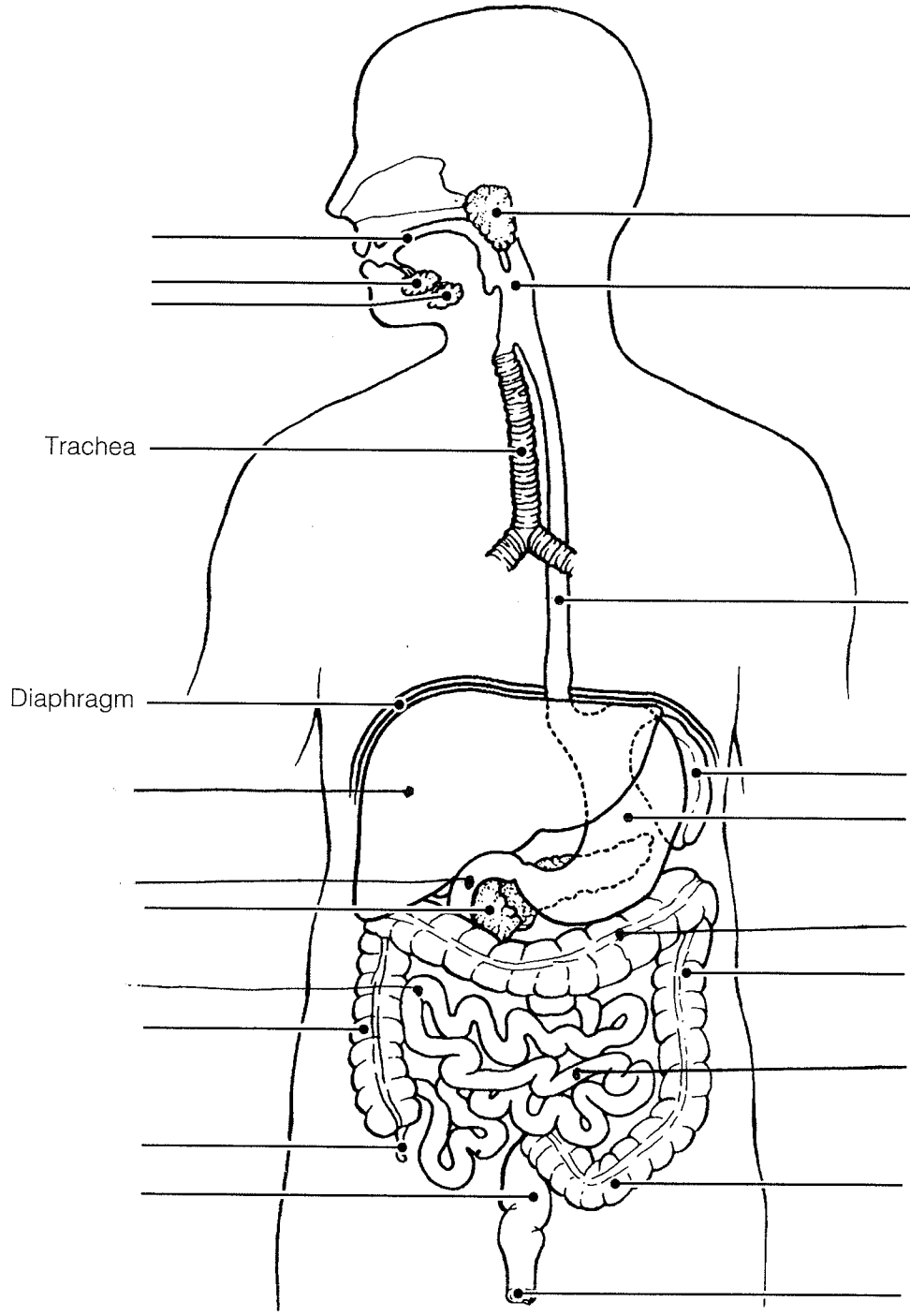


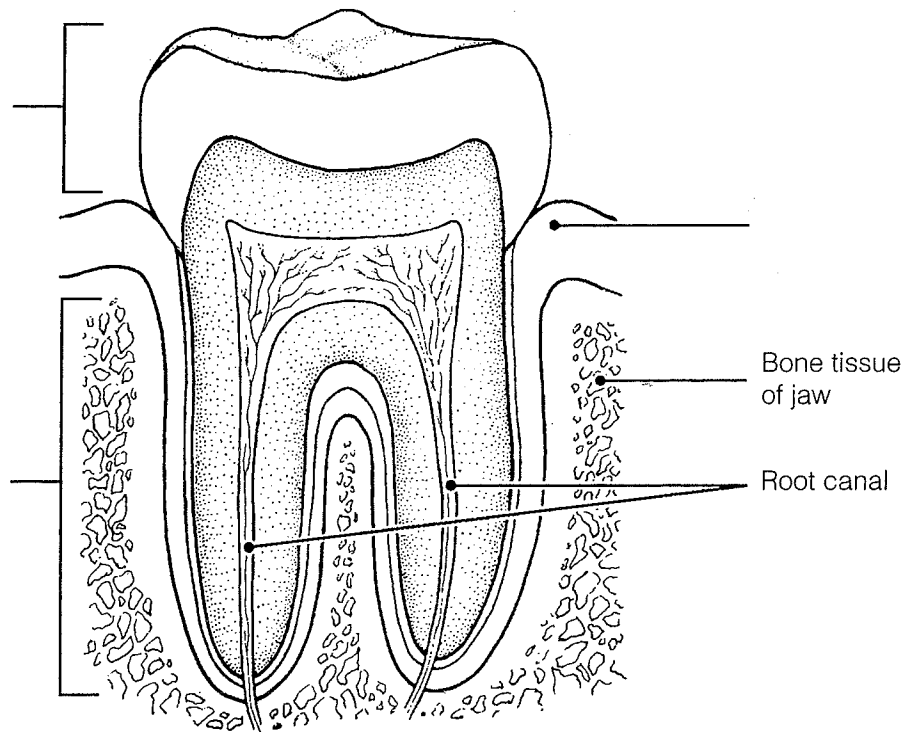
 Figure 14-1

2. First, use the key choices to identify each tooth area described below and to label the tooth diagrammed in Figure 14-7. Second, select different colors to represent the key choices and use them to color in the coding circles and corresponding structures in the figure. Third, add labels to the figure to identify the crown, gingiva, and root of the tooth.

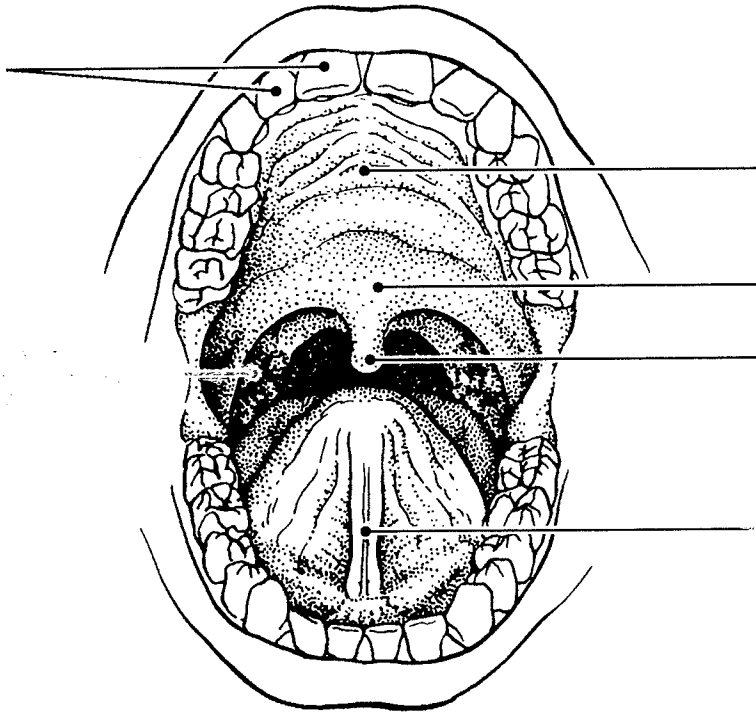
KEY CHOICES:

- A. Cementum
- B. Dentin
- C. Enamel
- D. Periodontal membrane (ligament)
- E. Pulp

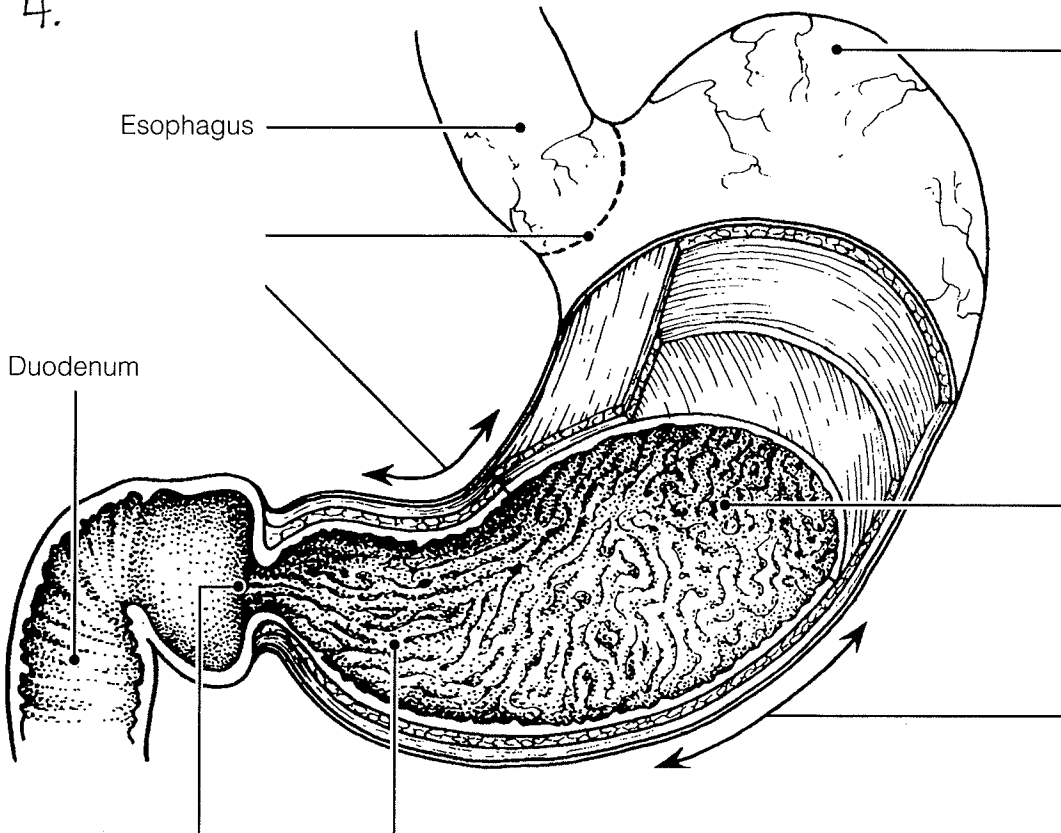
- _____ 1. Material covering the tooth root
- _____ 2. Hardest substance in the body; covers tooth crown
- _____ 3. Attaches the tooth to bone and surrounding alveolar structures
- _____ 4. Forms the bulk of tooth structure; similar to bone
- _____ 5. A collection of blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics



3.



4.



Digestive System Disorders – pgs. 857, 860, 862, 864-6, 873-4, 877, 880, 893, 895, 899-901

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. Peritonitis | a. enlarged glands and extreme throat pain |
| _____ 2. Mumps | b. usually caused by alcohol or gallstones |
| _____ 3. Root canal therapy | c. burping |
| _____ 4. Hiatal hernia | d. inflamed pouches on the colon wall |
| _____ 5. Gastroesophageal reflux disease | e. a meal may become lodged in the esophagus |
| _____ 6. Pylorospasm | f. bleeding of the gums |
| _____ 7. Emesis | g. ulcer on the mouth |
| _____ 8. Pancreatitis | h. the stomach protrudes through the diaphragm |
| _____ 9. Jaundice | i. alcohol, high fat & low fiber contribute |
| _____ 10. Gallstones | j. obstruction of the lumen in the appendix |
| _____ 11. Appendicitis | k. inflamed blood vessels in the rectum |
| _____ 12. Occult blood | l. stomach becomes overly full |
| _____ 13. Dental caries | m. rumbling noise from gas in the intestines |
| _____ 14. Pyorrhea | n. removing pulp to combat bacteria |
| _____ 15. Peptic ulcer | o. tooth decay |
| _____ 16. Diverticulosis | p. difficulty swallowing |
| _____ 17. Colorectal cancer | q. yellow coloring due to excess bilirubin |
| _____ 18. Hepatitis | r. hidden blood in the urine or feces |
| _____ 19. Achalasia | s. a backup of stomach acid into the esophagus |
| _____ 20. Borborygmus | t. ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease |
| _____ 21. Canker sore | u. infection following abdominal surgery |
| _____ 22. Cirrhosis | v. acid burns part of the GI tract |
| _____ 23. Dysphagia | w. forceful expulsion of stomach contents |
| _____ 24. Eructation | x. masses of crystallized cholesterol |
| _____ 25. Hemorrhoids | y. scarring of the liver |
| _____ 26. Inflammatory bowel disease | z. inflammation of the liver |