

# Digestive System Terms | Terminos Del Sistema Digestivo

English Term	Spanish Translation	Definition
Abdomen	Abdomen	The area of the body between the chest and the hips.
Absorption	Absorción	The process by which nutrients from foods are taken into the body's cells after the food has been digested.
Acid Reflux	Reflujo ácido	A condition in which stomach acid flows back into the esophagus, causing heartburn.
Anus	Ano	The opening at the end of the digestive tract through which stool leaves the body.
Appendix	Apéndice	A small tube attached to the large intestine, which has no known digestive function but can become inflamed.
Bile	Bilis	A digestive fluid produced by the liver and stored in the gallbladder, helping in digesting fats.
Bowel	Intestino	Another term for the intestine.
Cecum	Ciego	The first part of the large intestine into which the ileum opens.
Colon	Colon	The largest part of the large intestine, responsible for absorbing water and salts from food residues.

Colitis	Colitis	Inflammation of the colon.
Constipation	Estreñimiento	Difficulty in passing stools or infrequent stools.
Diaphragm	Diafragma	The muscle that separates the chest from the abdomen and aids in breathing.
Digestion	Digestión	The process by which food is broken down into smaller parts so the body can use them to build and nourish cells.
Duodenum	Duodeno	The first part of the small intestine immediately beyond the stomach.
Dyspepsia	Dispepsia	Indigestion or an upset stomach.
Endoscope	Endoscopio	A flexible tube with a light and camera attached to it used to view the interior of the digestive tract.
Esophagus	Esófago	The tube that carries food, liquids, and saliva from the mouth to the stomach.
Fecal Incontinence	Incontinencia fecal	The inability to control bowel movements, causing stool to leak unexpectedly from the rectum.
Fiber	Fibra	A type of carbohydrate that the body can't digest, helps regulate the body's use of sugars, helping to keep hunger and blood sugar in check.
Gallbladder	Vesícula biliar	A small organ that stores bile produced by the liver.

Gastritis	Gastritis	Inflammation of the stomach lining.
Gastroenterologist	Gastroenterólogo	A doctor who specializes in managing diseases of the gastrointestinal tract and liver.
Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)	Enfermedad por reflujo gastroesofágico (ERGE)	A chronic condition where stomach contents come back up into the esophagus.
Gastroscopy	Gastroscofía	An examination of the upper digestive tract (the stomach) using an endoscope.
Hepatitis	Hepatitis	Inflammation of the liver.
Ileum	Íleon	The third portion of the small intestine, between the jejunum and the cecum.
Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)	Síndrome del intestino irritable (SII)	An intestinal disorder causing pain in the belly, gas, diarrhea, and constipation.
Jejunum	Yeyuno	The part of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum.
Lactose Intolerance	Intolerancia a la lactosa	The inability to fully digest sugar (lactose) in dairy products.
Liver	Hígado	A large organ that processes substances in the blood and produces bile.
Pancreas	Páncreas	An organ that produces insulin and enzymes for digestion.
Peptic Ulcer	Úlcera péptica	A sore on the lining of the stomach or duodenum.

Peristalsis	Peristalsis	The process of wave-like muscle contractions of the alimentary tract that moves food along.
Polyp	Pólipo	A small growth, typically benign and with a stalk, protruding from a mucous membrane.
Rectum	Recto	The final section of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
Sigmoid Colon	Colon sigmoide	The part of the large intestine that is closest to the rectum and anus.
Stomach	Estómago	The organ where the major part of digestion occurs.
Ulcerative Colitis	Colitis ulcerosa	A chronic condition where the colon and rectum become inflamed.
Villi	Vellosidades	Small, finger-like structures that line the intestine and absorb nutrients.
Adhesion	Adhesión	Bands of fibrous tissue that can form between abdominal tissues and organs, often as a result of surgery.
Anastomosis	Anastomosis	A surgical connection between two structures, usually segments of the intestine.
Aphagia	Afagia	The inability to swallow.
Appendectomy	Apendicectomía	Surgical removal of the appendix.
Appendicitis	Apendicitis	Inflammation of the appendix, often leading to an appendectomy.

Ascites	Ascitis	The accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity, causing abdominal swelling.
Barium Enema	Enema de bario	A diagnostic test that involves filling the colon with a barium solution to enhance X-ray imaging.
Bilirubin	Bilirrubina	A substance produced by the breakdown of red blood cells, processed by the liver, and important in diagnosing liver and gallbladder diseases.
Cholecystectomy	Colecistectomía	Surgical removal of the gallbladder.
Cholelithiasis	Colelithiasis	The presence of gallstones in the gallbladder.
Cirrhosis	Cirrosis	Chronic liver damage from a variety of causes leading to scarring and liver failure.
Colonoscopy	Colonoscopia	An exam used to detect changes or abnormalities in the large intestine (colon) and rectum.
Crohn's Disease	Enfermedad de Crohn	A type of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that may affect any part of the gastrointestinal tract from mouth to anus.
Diverticulosis	Diverticulosis	The presence of small bulges or pockets (diverticula) in the lining of the digestive tract.
Diverticulum	Divertículo	A singular form of diverticula; refers to one bulge or pocket.
Dysphagia	Disfagia	Difficulty or discomfort in swallowing.
Emesis	Emesis	The act of vomiting.

Endoscopy	Endoscopia	A procedure using a flexible tube with a light and camera to examine the digestive tract.
Excise	Extirpar	To cut out surgically.
Gallstones	Cálculos biliares	Small, hard crystalline mass formed abnormally in the gallbladder or bile ducts from bile pigments, cholesterol, and calcium salts.
Gingivitis	Gingivitis	Inflammation of the gums.
Heartburn	Acidez	A burning pain in the chest that occurs when stomach acid makes its way into the esophagus.
Hemorrhoid	Hemorroide	Swollen and inflamed veins in the rectum and anus that cause discomfort and bleeding.
Laparoscopy	Laparoscopia	A surgical diagnostic procedure used to examine the organs inside the abdomen.
Melena	Melena	Black, tarry stools indicating bleeding in the gastrointestinal tract.
Paracentesis	Paracentesis	A procedure to remove fluid from the abdomen.
Peritoneal	Peritoneal	Relating to the peritoneum, the lining of the abdominal cavity.
Proctology	Proctología	The branch of medicine dealing with the rectum and anus.
Reflux	Reflujo	The backward flow of stomach acid into the esophagus, known as gastroesophageal reflux.

Sigmoidoscopy	Sigmoidoscopía	A diagnostic exam of the sigmoid colon, the lower part of the colon just above the rectum.
Soft Palate	Paladar blando	The fleshy, flexible part toward the back of the roof of the mouth.
Sphincter	Esfínter	A ring of muscle that contracts to close an opening.
Steatosis	Esteatosis	Fatty infiltration of the liver; commonly known as fatty liver.
Strictures	Estenosis	Abnormal narrowing of a body passage, especially a tube or a canal.
Upper GI Series	Serie gastrointestinal superior	A series of X-rays taken of the stomach and duodenum after the patient drinks a barium solution.