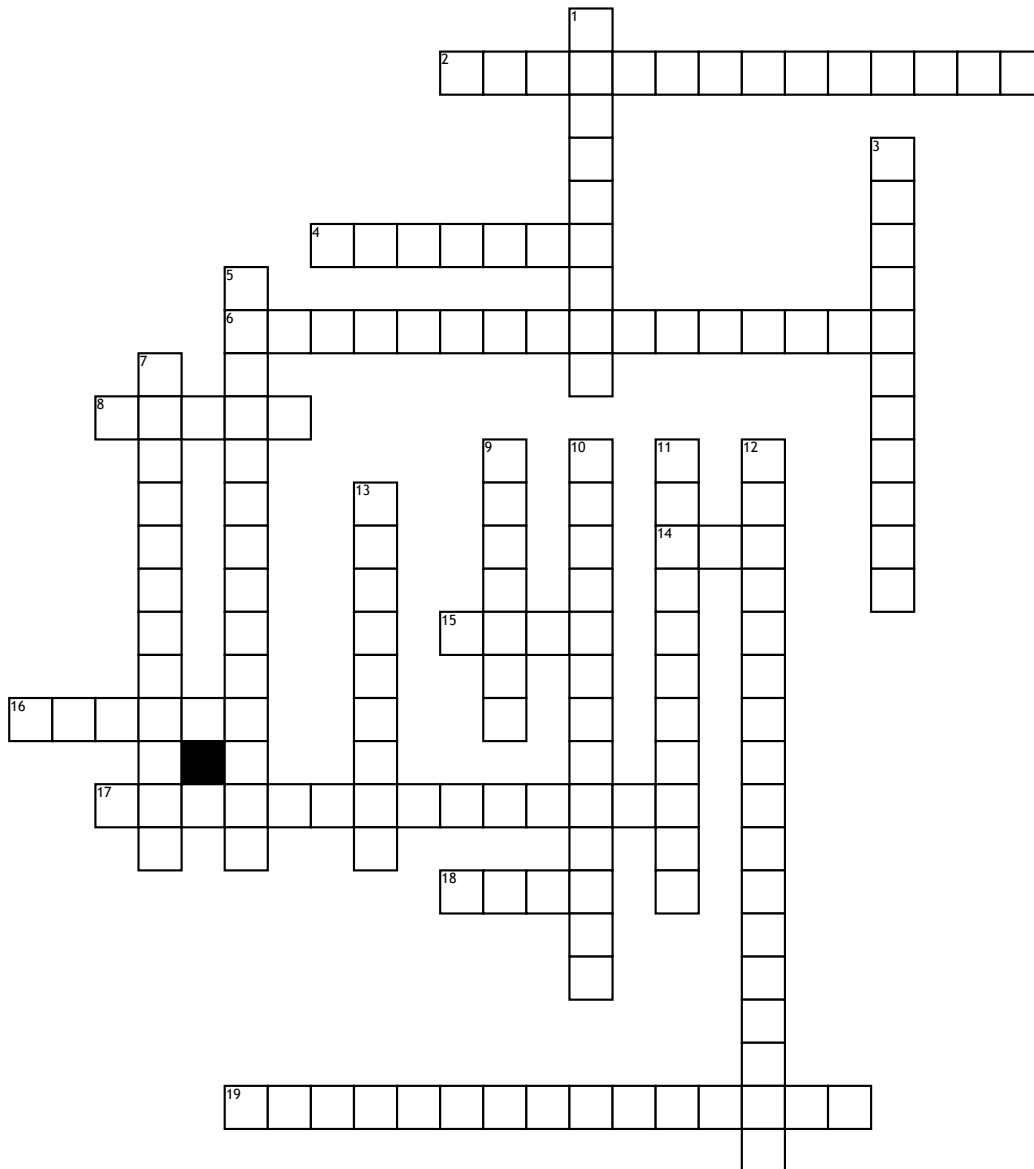


# GI Lab Orientation



## Across

2. A surgical procedure to cut or stretch a sphincter to loosen the sphincter
4. A bacterium that is a major cause of peptic ulcers
6. A tear in the mucosa where the esophagus meets the stomach and is usually caused by forceful or long-term vomiting or coughing
8. The blind pouch at the beginning of the large intestine
14. A vascular anomaly consisting of an abnormal connection between arteries and veins. Are often asymptomatic, but sometimes may cause bleeding.

15. A rare soft tissue sarcoma in the GI tract. Most commonly found in the stomach.

16. Dark, tarry, and sticky stools
17. Outpouchings or small sacs of the inner lining of the intestine that protrude through the intestinal wall
18. Sphincter muscle located at the bottom of the biliary tree/duct system
19. a large tortuous arteriole most commonly in the stomach wall that erodes and bleeds

## Down

1. Diet recommendation for diverticular disease

3. A continuous x-ray technique used during ERCP procedures

5. The hepatopancreatic ampulla
7. The passage of bright red blood from the rectum
9. Interventional treatment for esophageal varices
10. a narrowing of the lower part of the esophagus caused by changes in the esophageal mucosa
11. The surgical site of the joining of two ducts or bowel segments to allow flow from one to the other
12. A rare genetic condition in which the colon is covered with multiple polyps
13. A swallowing disorder