

Study Review

1. dilated portions of veins in the anal canal
 2. protrusion of intestines through opening or weakness in the abdominal wall
 3. Protrusion through the femoral ring into the femoral canal
 4. congenital or acquired
 5. develops at the site of previous surgery where the muscle wall is already weaker or was previously cut
 6. The hernia can be compressed back into the body without strain or pain
 7. hernias cannot be placed back into the abdominal cavity without strain or pain
 8. Blood supply to the herniated segment is cut off
 9. multiple diverticula, present without inflammation
 10. inflammation and infection of the diverticula
 11. resection of the colon; a temporary diverting colostomy
 12. obstructed by a physical barrier
 13. no physical obstruction; results from neuromuscular disorder
 14. obstruction with compromised blood supply
 15. few to no bowel sounds; bowels inactive
 16. inflammation of the colon and rectum
 17. one drug used to treat ulcerative colitis
 18. surgical opening to remove waste from digestive or urinary tract
 19. end of the ureter or bowel protruding through abdominal wall
- A. reducible hernia
 - B. paralytic ileus
 - C. Diverticulitis
 - D. hernia
 - E. femoral hernia
 - F. Hartmann procedure
 - G. ostomy
 - H. diverticulosis
 - I. functional obstruction
 - J. hemorrhoids
 - K. strangulated hernia
 - L. stoma
 - M. irreducible hernia
 - N. mechanical obstruction
 - O. closed-loop obstruction
 - P. ventral hernia
 - Q. umbilical hernia
 - R. amino salicylates
 - S. ulcerative colitis