

## TERMS:

### GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Absorption:** Process by which nutrients are absorbed by the lower small intestine taking them through the blood flow.

**Adipose:** Fat, related to fatty tissues

**Anastomosis:** Surgical union of two structures

**Gastrointestinal anastomosis:** Upper union of a gastric surgery

**Bariatric:** Pertaining to weight or weight reduction

**Cardiovascular:** Pertinent to heart and blood vessels

**Colon:** Large intestine that begins at the extreme end of the small intestine and ends at the rectum.

**Comorbid:** Related illnesses (i.e. arthritis or hypertension) in debilitating conditions related to clinical morbid obesity, or health conditions related to obesity.

**Contraindications:** Any symptom or circumstance that is opposed to any other treatment that would otherwise be viable (i.e. alcoholism; drug addiction, severe depression, psychopathic disorders related to personality).

**Criteria:** Defines potential candidates for surgical procedures.

**Gastric Derivation:** Operation designed to transform into non-functional a part of the stomach.

**Segmented Gastric Derivation:** Surgery as a tool to manage clinically morbid obesity.

**Gastric Derivation or Gastric Bypass with Y de Roux:** Surgical procedure that ties the new stomach with the upper small intestines in a Y manner.

**Type 2 Diabetes:** Metabolic disease of insulin and glucose

**Digestion:** Process by which the stomach and the upper small intestine decompose food.

**Dilation:** Enlargement process in one step or of the anastomosis.

**Duodenum:** The first 12-inch extension of the small intestine, immediately under the stomach. Biliary and pancreatic liquids flow towards the duodenum through ducts from the liver and the pancreas.

**Illness:** A lesion process to health and to longevity or both.

**Stricture:** Reduction of anastomosis or sections of the intestine; often related to ulcers or wounds.

**Gastric:** Related to the stomach.

**Gastrointestinal:** Related to the intestine or to the stomach.

**Gastroplasty:** Operation related to morbid obesity, by which the stomach receives a new form.

**Genetic:** Pertinent to characteristics related to heredity.

**Staples:** Sterile surgical implements used to join tissue; generally they are permanent and made from stainless steel or titanium.

**GVB:** Vertical Gastroplasty with gastric ring or band: a type of surgical procedure for the clinical treatment of obesity. Through this procedure, the stomach acquires a new form and size.

**Hernia:** Weakness of the abdominal wall, which produces a detectable protuberance

**Herniation:** Process by which a hernia is formed.

**Hyperosmolarity:** Presence of high concentration substances that might produce an empty syndrome

**Hypertension:** Increase in blood pressure

**Ileum:** Portion of the small intestine, it is 10 feet long and it is in charge of absorption.

**IMC:** Corporal Mass Index, a method to calculate the degree of over weight, based on weight and the body surface.

**Consensus Report of NIH:** Summary of meetings related to clinically morbid obesity and the evaluation and treatment of obesity. Published by NIH

**Kilogram:** Weight measurement equivalent to 2, 2 pounds.

**Laparoscopy:** Method of visualizing and treatment of intra-abdominal problems in a minimum invasive manner.

**Morbid:** Pertaining to illnesses that increase death risk.

**Multidisciplinary:** Equipment utilized for the evaluation and treatment of clinically morbid obesity, it includes evaluation and physiological treatment by surgical means, internal medicine, nutritional, psychiatric and exercise.

**NIH:** Abbreviation (in English) that corresponds to the National Institute for Health.

**Obesity:** Pertaining to over weight o fatty tissue

**Clinically morbid obesity:** Body Mass Index of 40 or more, equivalent approximately to 100 pounds of over weight; a level of weight that represents a risk for patients. Also known as Morbid Obesity

**Morbid Obesity:** Body mass index of 40 or more, equivalent to approximately 100 or more pounds of over weight, a level of weight that puts patient's life in risk.

**Obstructions:** Thinning of an anastomosis or a segment of the gastrointestinal track, which slows down the normal massage of nutrients o waste materials.

**Pulmonary:** Pertaining to lungs.

**Psychotherapy:** Evaluation and treatment of mental disorders.

**Syndrome to drain:** Distress which is manifested by nausea, dizziness, stomach ache or diarrhea, related to the ingestion of sweets, liquids with a high content of calories or dairy products.

**Therapy:** Treatment

**Yeyuno:** Portion of the small intestine, it is 10 feet long and in charge of digestion.