Terms

A **nasogastric tube** (**NG tube**) is a special **tube** that carries food and medicine to the stomach through the nose. It can be used for all **feedings** or for giving a person extra calories. You'll learn to take good care of the tubing and the skin around the nostrils so that the skin doesn't get irritated

A **PICC line** (peripherally inserted central catheter **line**) is used to give someone chemotherapy treatment or other medicines. A **PICC line** is a long, thin, hollow, flexible tube called a catheter. It is put into one of the large veins of the arm, above the bend of the elbow.

**Total parenteral nutrition** (TPN) is a method of feeding that bypasses the gastrointestinal tract. Fluids are given into a vein to provide most of the nutrients the body needs. The method is used when a person cannot or should not receive feedings or fluids by mouth.

**An ileostomy is where the small bowel (small intestine) is diverted through an opening in the tummy (abdomen).**

The opening is known as a **stoma**. A special bag is placed over the stoma to collect waste products that usually pass through the colon (large intestine) and out of the body through the rectum and back passage (anus).

A **colostomy** is a surgical procedure that brings one end of the large intestine out through the abdominal wall. During this procedure, one end of the colon is diverted through an incision in the abdominal wall to create a stoma. A stoma is the opening in the skin where a pouch for collecting feces is attached.

**Ileoanal** anastomosis (il-e-o-A-nul uh-nas-tuh-MOE-sis) surgery (commonly called **J**-**pouch** surgery) allows you to eliminate waste normally after removal of your entire large intestine (colon and rectum). **J**-**pouch** surgery is also known as ileal **pouch**-anal anastomosis (IPAA) surgery.

**Crohn's** disease is an inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). It causes inflammation of your digestive tract, which can lead to abdominal pain, severe diarrhea, fatigue, weight loss and malnutrition. Inflammation caused by **Crohn's** disease can involve different areas of the digestive tract in different people.

1a : able to walk about and not bedridden **ambulatory patients**. b : performed on or involving an **ambulatory patient** or an outpatient **ambulatory** medical care an **ambulatory** electrocardiogram. 2 : of, relating to, or adapted to walking **ambulatory** exercise also : occurring during a walk an **ambulatory** conversation.

**Ambulatory care** sites allow providers like hospitals, health systems and physicians to more proactively manage chronic conditions, prevent serious illness and improve overall population health.

**(Victoria’s list of fun!)**

**Gastroparesis** is a disease in which the stomach cannot empty itself of food in a normal fashion. Symptoms include heartburn, nausea, vomiting, and feeling full quickly when eating. Treatments include medications and possibly surgery

**Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a common condition** that affects the digestive system.

**Raynaud's** (ray-NOHZ) disease causes some areas of your body — such as your fingers and toes — to feel numb and cold in response to cold temperatures or stress. In **Raynaud's** disease, smaller arteries that supply blood to your skin narrow, limiting blood circulation to affected areas (vasospasm)

**Diverticular disease** is the general name for a common condition that causes small bulges (**diverticula**) or sacs to form in the wall of the large intestine (colon). Although these sacs can form anywhere in the colon, they are most common in the sigmoid colon (part of the large intestine closest to the rectum).

**Pelvic congestion syndrome** is a condition that causes chronic pelvic pain. It is thought to be caused by problems with the veins in the pelvic area. This is the lower part of your belly (abdomen).

**Tietze syndrome** (also called **costochondral junction syndrome**) is a benign [inflammation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflammation) of one or more of the [costal cartilages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Costal_cartilage)

**Trochanteric bursitis** is inflammation of the **bursa** (fluid-filled sac near a joint) at the part of the hip called the greater **trochanter**. When this **bursa** becomes irritated or inflamed, it causes pain in the hip.

**Neuropathic pain** is **pain** caused by damage or disease affecting the somatosensory nervous system. **Neuropathic pain** may be associated with abnormal sensations called dysesthesia or **pain** from normally non-**painful** stimuli (allodynia). It may have continuous and/or episodic (paroxysmal) components.

Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (**SIBO**) is a serious condition affecting the small intestine. It occurs when bacteria that normally grow in other parts of the gut start growing in the small intestine.

A **migraine** is usually a moderate or severe headache felt as a throbbing pain on 1 side of the head. Many people also have symptoms such as feeling sick, being sick and increased sensitivity to light or sound. **Migraine** is a common health condition, affecting around 1 in every 5 women and around 1 in every 15 men