Learning on the Go!

The goal of this newsletter is to provide you with enough information to be useful, but not more than can be learned within the busy schedule of a health care worker. You’ll find anatomy charts, additional vocabulary, occasional feedback from subscribers, and more! Feel free to read them now and save them for later use such as with a patient or as a study guide for coursework.

Help Others by Providing Feedback

Part of Health Care Spanish’s mission is to create a useful resource for health care workers. However, there is only so much that can be done without feedback from you. Email questions or suggestions to healthcarespanish@yahoo.com

Spread the Word

Do you know other health care workers or students who need to pick up a little Español? If you find our endeavor useful, we would be grateful if you share it with others.
Liver
Common hepatic duct
Cystic duct
Common bile duct
Gallbladder
Pancreas
Pancreatic duct
Sphincter of Oddi
Major duodenal papilla, ampulla of Vater
Duodenum portion of the small intestine
Gallstones
Cholelithiasis: Lithiasis (stone formation) in the biliary ducts, especially the gallbladder
Biliary colic: the pain caused by the distension of the gallbladder that occurs when usually a gallstone obstructs the cystic duct
Choledocholithiasis: the presence of gallstones in the common bile duct
Cholecystitis: an inflammation or infection of the gallbladder.

Ascending cholangitis or acute cholangitis: an inflammation and/or infection of the bile duct usually linked to the obstruction of the common bile duct.
Mientras que la **coelititas** y **coledocolitiasis** es la simple presencia de cálculos biliares en las vías biliares, el **cólico biliar** es el dolor normalmente causado por la presencia de estos **cálculos biliares**. Específicamente cuando se contrae la vesicular biliar al estar el conducto cístico obstruido. El dolor suele ser punzante, intermitente, localizado en el **hipocondrio derecho** y asociado a nauseas o síntomas de indigestión.

Debido a esta obstrucción y la presencia de bacterias en la bilis, las paredes de la vesicular biliar se irritan, inflaman y se suele desarrollar una infección llamada **colecistitis**. La colecistitis es identificada por el clásico **signo de Murphy**, el cual es dolor de aparición abrupta al presionar en el **punto cístico**, punto localizado en el reborde costal y que pasa por la línea hemiclavicular derecha.
While **cholelithiasis** and **choledocholithiasis** is the mere presence of gallstones in the bile ducts, **biliary colic** is the pain usually caused by the presence of these **gallstones**. Specifically when the gallbladder contracts while the cystic duct is obstructed. The pain is often sharp, intermittent, located in the **right upper quadrant** and associated with nausea or indigestion symptoms.

Because of this obstruction and the presence of bacteria in the bile, the walls of the gallbladder become irritated, inflamed and often develop an infection called **cholecystitis**. Cholecystitis is identified by the classic **Murphy’s sign**, which is pain of abrupt onset when in the cystic point is pressed, a point located in the costal margin and passing through the right hemiclavicular line.