

Gastrointestinal Major Nutrient Classification and Diagnostic Procedures

Name: _____ Date: _____

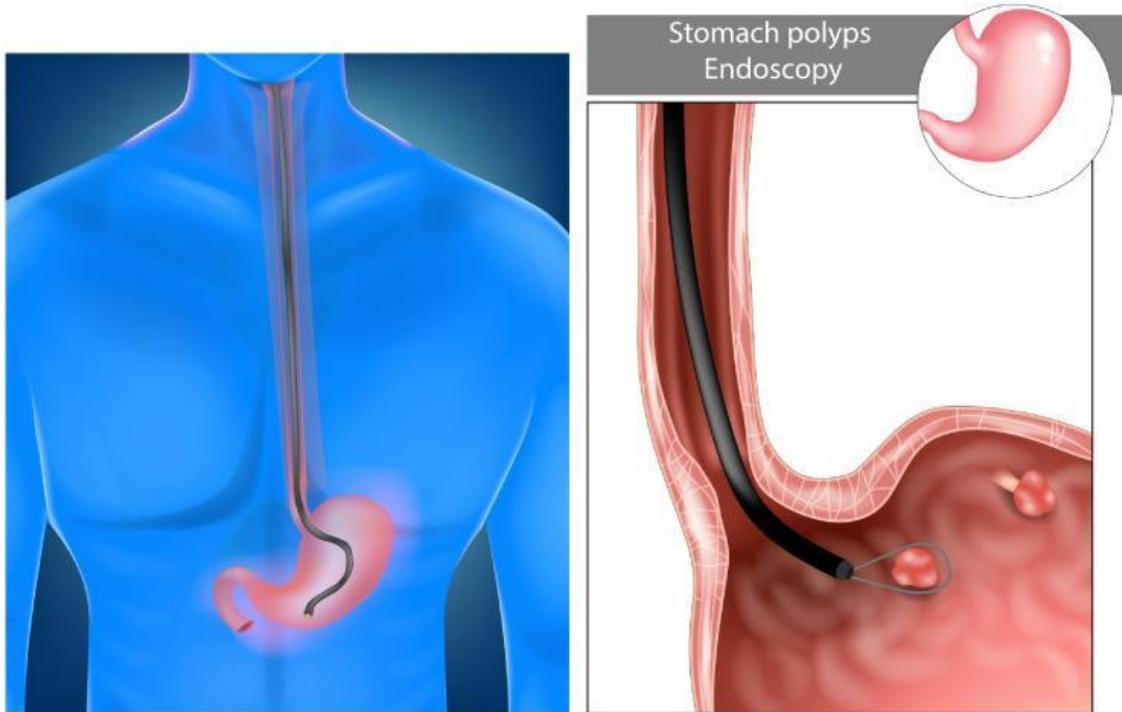
Column A (Nutrient Class)	Column B (GI Function/Characteristic)
1. Carbohydrates	A. Necessary for growth, repair, and enzyme production in the GI tract.
2. Fiber	B. Essential for the absorption of fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, E, K).
3. Proteins	C. Broken down into glucose, the body's primary energy source.
4. Lipids	D. Non-digestible component that adds bulk to stool and promotes peristalsis.
5. Vitamins	E. Inorganic elements critical for nerve and muscle function (e.g., sodium, calcium).
6. Minerals	F. Organic compounds, some are synthesized by gut bacteria (e.g., Vitamin K).

Section B: Diagnostic Procedures (Fill-in-the-Blank/Short Answer)

Fill in the blank or answer the following questions regarding GI diagnostic procedures.

7. **Upper Endoscopy** is also known by the acronym **EGD**, which stands for:

_____.



8. Which endoscopic procedure involves the patient swallowing a small camera that travels through the entire GI tract, transmitting images wirelessly?

_____.

9. The procedure where **barium** is swallowed to coat the esophagus, stomach, and small intestine for an X-ray visualization is called a **Barium Swallow** or

_____.

10. The main purpose of a **Barium Enema (Lower GI Series)** is to visualize the

_____.

11. What is the key advantage of a **CT Scan (Computed Tomography)** or **MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)** over standard X-rays in GI diagnostics?

_____.

12. A **Breath Test** (e.g., Hydrogen Breath Test) is typically used to diagnose:

_____.

13. **Esophageal Manometry** is a type of **Motility Study** that measures the pressure and coordinated contractions (peristalsis) of the _____.

14. A **Stool Test** often includes a **Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)**, which looks for: _____.

15. A **Colonoscopy** allows for direct visualization of the entire _____ and is a key screening tool for _____.