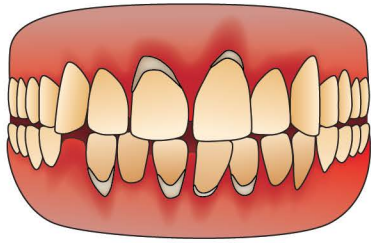


### Pathology: Gum disease



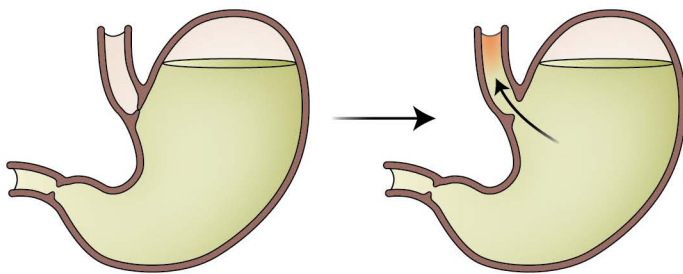
### Description:

Gum disease affects the tissues that surround the teeth. The early stage of gum disease is called gingivitis, where gums are swollen and may bleed. As it progresses, the gums can pull away from the tooth (as shown in the image). The tooth may become loose and eventually fall out.

### Causes:

Gum disease is most commonly caused by bacteria that eat food, especially sugar, left on and between the teeth. As the bacteria build up, they can infect the gums.

### Pathology: Gastroesophageal reflux



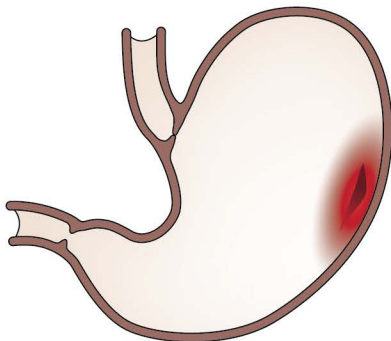
### Description:

Gastroesophageal reflux, also known as acid reflux, involves the stomach contents, including stomach acid, rising up the esophagus (as shown in the image). This acid can cause heartburn, pain, difficulty swallowing, and regurgitation. Over time, stomach acid can eat away at the lining of the esophagus.

### Causes:

There are many causes of gastroesophageal reflux, including diet, pregnancy, smoking, and certain medications.

### Pathology: Gastric ulcer



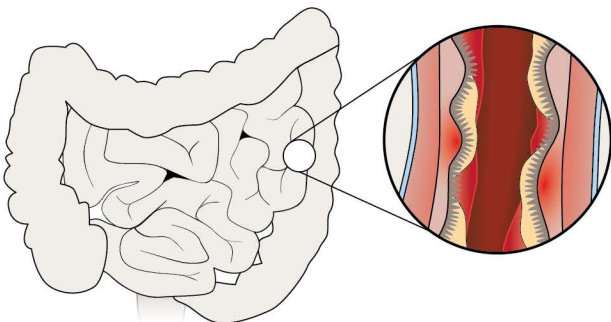
### Description:

A gastric ulcer is a break in the lining of the stomach (as shown in the image). Ulcers are painful and can cause complications that include bleeding, vomiting, and weight loss.

### Causes:

A bacterium called *Helicobacter pylori* is a common cause of gastric ulcers. Certain medications can also cause ulcers.

### Pathology: Dysentery



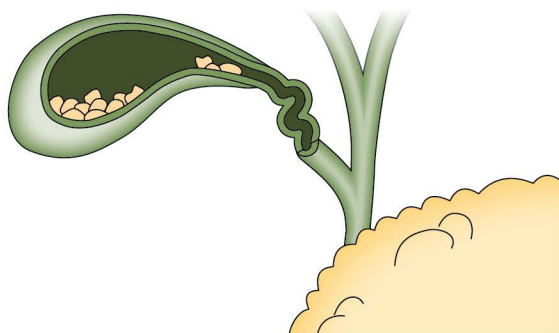
### Description:

Dysentery is an infection that results in large amounts of diarrhea containing blood and/or mucus. Other symptoms include fever and abdominal pain.

### Causes:

Dysentery is caused by a parasite or bacterial infection. As shown in the image, inflammation (redness and swelling) brings fluid to the area, causing diarrhea.

### Pathology: Gallstones



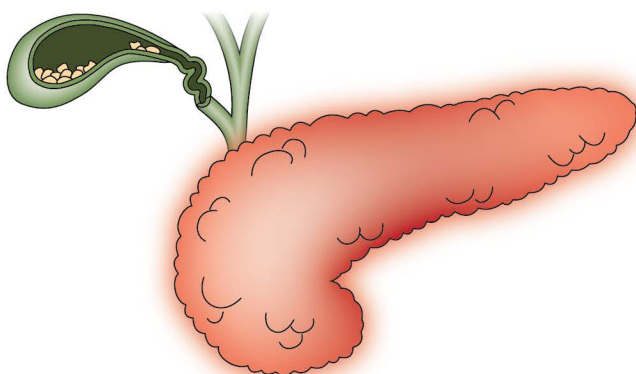
### Description:

Bile in the gallbladder can form a crystallized stone called a gallstone. Most gallstones (shown in the image) go unnoticed, but sometimes they block the bile duct (the tube that connects the liver and gallbladder to the small intestine). This blockage can cause pain and, in some cases, swelling of the pancreas, fever, vomiting, dark urine, and pale stools.

### Causes:

Certain medications increase the chance of acquiring gallstones, as well as conditions like pregnancy, liver disease, and diabetes.

### Pathology: Pancreatitis



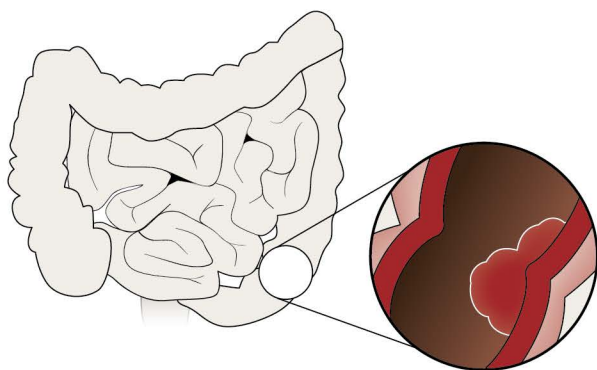
### Description:

Pancreatitis is swelling of the pancreas. Pancreatitis causes abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting.

### Causes:

Pancreatitis can be caused by gallstones, damage to the pancreas, certain viral infections, and tumors.

### Pathology: Colorectal cancer



### Description:

Colorectal cancer is when cells in certain parts of the large intestine grow uncontrollably (as shown in the image). Signs of colorectal cancer include blood in stool, changes in bowel movements, fatigue, and weight loss.

### Causes:

Like most cancers, there are genetic and environmental factors that can increase one's chances of acquiring colorectal cancer. Environmental factors include a diet high in red meat and alcohol.