Peptic Ulcer Disease

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Definition

- is a break in the lining of the stomach, first part of the small intestinal, or occasionally the lower esophagus. An ulcer in the stomach is known as a gastric ulcer while that in the first part of the intestines is known as a duodenal ulcer.
Types of Peptic Ulcers:
Gastric & Dudodenal
Causes of peptic ulcer

- **H. pylori**
  A major causative factor is chronic inflammation due to *Helicobacter pylori*.

- **NSAIDs** (non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) NSAIDs, such as ibuprofen and aspirin.

- **Stress**

- **Diet** factors such as spice consumption, increases risk when associated with *H. pylori* infection.

- **Smoking and alcohol consumption**
Comparing Duodenal and Gastric Ulcers
Clinical manifestation of peptic ulcer

- **Abdominal Pain**
- **Bloating and abdominal fullness**
- **Waterbrash** (rush of saliva after an episode of regurgitation to dilute the acid in esophagus)
- **Nausea, and copious vomiting**
- **Loss of Appetite and weight loss**
- **Hematemesis** (vomiting of blood)
- **Melena** (tarry, foul-smelling feces)
- **Peritonitis**
Differences of gastric and duodenal ulcer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>Gastric Ulcer</th>
<th>Duodenal Ulcer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>generally middle two-third of lesser cure</td>
<td>Generally duodenal bulb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>15-30 minutes after meals, relieved by vomiting</td>
<td>Relieved by meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastric Acid</td>
<td>Normal or low</td>
<td>Raised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>loss</td>
<td>Gain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complication</td>
<td>Malignant tumor</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagnosis test for peptic ulcer

- Medical history
- Physical examination
- Clinical manifestation
- Endoscopy such as:
  - Laboratory tests for H. pylori
  - Endoscopy
- Upper gastrointestinal series.
Treatment of peptic ulcer disease

- **medical treatment**

  **Acid reducing medication**

- **H. pylori**
  (e.g. clarithromycin, amoxicillin, tetracycline, metronidazole) and a proton-pump inhibitor (PPI), In complicated, treatment-resistant cases, 3 antibiotics (e.g. amoxicillin + clarithromycin + metronidazole)

- **2- Surgery**

  Perforated peptic ulcer is a surgical emergency and requires surgical repair of the perforation. Most bleeding ulcers require endoscopy urgently to stop bleeding with cautery,
Complications of peptic ulcer

- Change of body weight
- Bleeding
- Anemia
- Perforation
- Penetration
- Gastric obstruction
Jaundice

- a medical condition with yellowing of the skin or whites of the eyes, arising from excess of the pigment bilirubin and typically caused by obstruction of the bile duct, by liver disease, or by excessive breakdown of red blood cells.
Causes of jaundice

- Acute inflammation of the liver
- Inflammation of the bile duct
- Hemolytic anemia
- Gilbert's syndrome
- Cholestasis
Symptoms of jaundice

- Yellow tinge to the skin and the whites of the eyes,
- Pruritis (itchiness)
- Fatigue
- Abdominal pain
- Weight loss
- Vomiting
- Fever
- Paler than usual stools
- Dark urine
Types of jaundice

- Hepatocellular jaundice
- Hemolytic jaundice
- Obstructive jaundice
Diagnosis test for jaundice

Bilirubin tests -
- Full blood count (FBC), or complete blood count (CBC) -
- Hepatitis A, B, and C tests
- MRI scan .
- Abdominal ultrasonography (ultrasound) -
- CT or CAT scan
- Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)
Complication of jaundice

- Loss of consciousness
- Uncontrolled bleeding
- Deafness
- Bilirubin encephalopathy
- Cerebral palsy