

Difference Between Gastric And Duodenal Ulcer

The duodenum precedes the jejunum and ileum and is the shortest part of the small intestine.

Helicobacter pylori Mutants can have a rod or curved rod shape that exhibits less virulence. While many earlier reports of an association between bacteria and gastric ulcers had existed, such as the works of John Lykoudis, it was only in 1983 when the bacterium was formally described for the first time as the causal agent of gastric ulcers by Australian physician-scientists Barry Marshall and Robin Warren. known for its role in infecting the human stomach, often causing gastric ulcers and sometimes stomach cancer. In 2005, the pair was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discovery. Its helical body (from which the genus name *Helicobacter pylori*, previously known as *Campylobacter pylori*, is a gram-negative bacterium best known for its role in infecting the human stomach, often causing gastric ulcers and sometimes stomach cancer. Its helical body (from which the genus name *Helicobacter* derives) is thought to have evolved to penetrate the mucous lining of the stomach, helped by its flagella, and thereby establish infection

== Overview == In infants, the Apt test, a test that is particularly useful in cases where a newborn has blood in stool or vomit, can be used to distinguish fetal hemoglobin from maternal blood based on the differences in composition of fetal hemoglobin as compared to the hemoglobin found in adults. A non-harmful cause of neonatal bleeding include swallowed maternal...

Adjustable gastric band gastric band surgery is an example of bariatric surgery designed for obese patients with a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or greater—or between 35 and 40 A laparoscopic adjustable gastric band, commonly called a lap-band, A band, or LAGB, is an inflatable silicone device placed around the top portion of the stomach to treat obesity, intended to decrease food consumption

Indigestion is subcategorized as either "organic" or "functional dyspepsia", but making the diagnosis can prove challenging for physicians. Organic indigestion is the result of an underlying disease, such as gastritis, peptic ulcer disease (an ulcer of the stomach or duodenum), or cancer. Functional indigestion (previously called non-ulcer dyspepsia) is indigestion without evidence of underlying disease. Functional indigestion is estimated to affect about 15% of the general population in western countries and accounts for a majority of dyspepsia cases.

Blood in stool the bowel is compromised by disease. Peptic ulcer disease—divided into either duodenal or gastric ulcers, most common causes include: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory Blood in stool looks different depending on how early it enters the digestive tract—and thus how much digestive action it has been exposed to—and how much there is. The term can refer either to melena, with a black appearance, typically originating from upper gastrointestinal bleeding; or to hematochezia, with a red color, typically originating from lower gastrointestinal bleeding. The term "blood in stool" is usually only used to describe visible blood, and not fecal occult blood, which is found only after physical examination and chemical laboratory testing. Evaluation of the blood found in stool depends on its characteristics, in terms of color, quantity and other features, which can point to its source, but more serious conditions can present with a mixed picture, or with the form of bleeding that is found in another section of the tract

The words esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD; American English) and oesophagogastroduodenoscopy (OGD; British English; see spelling differences) are pronounced . It is also called panendoscopy (PES) and upper GI endoscopy. It is also often called just upper endoscopy, upper GI, or even just endoscopy; because EGD is the most commonly performed type of endoscopy, the ambiguous term endoscopy is sometimes informally used to refer to EGD by default. The term gastroscopy literally focuses on the stomach alone, but in practice, the usage overlaps.

== Working principle ==

Functional dyspepsia is diagnosed based on clinical criteria and symptoms. Depending...

Infection of the stomach with *H. pylori* does not necessarily cause illness: over half of the global population is infected, but most individuals are asymptomatic. Persistent colonization with more virulent strains can induce a number of gastric and non-gastric disorders. Gastric disorders due to infection begin...

In patients who are 60 or older, or who have worrisome symptoms such as trouble swallowing, weight loss, or blood loss, an endoscopy (a procedure whereby a camera attached to a flexible tube...

In morbidly obese people, bariatric surgery is the most effective treatment for weight loss and reducing complications. A 2021 meta-analysis found that bariatric surgery was associated with reduction in all-cause mortality among obese adults with or without type 2 diabetes. This meta-analysis also found that median life-expectancy was 9.3 years longer for obese adults with diabetes who received bariatric surgery as compared to routine (non-surgical) care, whereas the life expectancy gain was 5.1 years for obese adults without diabetes. The risk of death in the period...

These conditions are often related, and differentiating between the two can be difficult.

In humans, the duodenum is a hollow jointed tube about 25–38 centimetres (10–15 inches) long connecting the stomach to the jejunum, the middle part of the small intestine. It begins with the duodenal bulb, and ends at the duodenojejunal flexure marked by the suspensory muscle of duodenum. The duodenum can be divided into four parts: the first (superior), the second (descending), the third (transverse) and the fourth (ascending) parts.

== Alternative names ==

Bile reflux: bile and enzymes from the small intestine move into the stomach and esophagus.

Duodenum In mammals, it may be the principal site for iron absorption. vertebral level of L1. The duodenal bulb, about 2 cm (3/4 in) long, is the first part of the duodenum and is slightly dilated. The duodenal bulb is a remnant of The duodenum is the first section of the small intestine in most vertebrates, including mammals, reptiles, and birds 1643e4aff9

The duodenum is the first section of the small intestine in most higher vertebrates, including mammals, reptiles, and birds. In fish, the divisions of the small intestine are not as clear, and the terms anterior intestine or proximal intestine may be used instead of duodenum. In mammals the duodenum may be the principal site for iron absorption. 1643e4aff9 Adjustable gastric band surgery is an example of bariatric surgery designed for obese patients with a body mass index (BMI) of 40 or greater—or between 35 and 40 in cases of patients with certain comorbidities that are known to improve with weight loss, such as sleep apnea, diabetes, osteoarthritis, GERD, hypertension (high blood pressure), or metabolic syndrome, among others. 1643e4aff9

Bariatric surgery 1% for biliopancreatic bypass ± duodenal switch and 58. 7% for gastric bypass, 45. Standard of care procedures include Roux en-Y bypass, sleeve gastrectomy, and biliopancreatic diversion with duodenal switch, from which weight loss is largely achieved by altering gut hormone levels responsible for hunger and satiety, leading to a new hormonal weight set point. 3% for sleeve gastrectomy Bariatric surgery (also known as metabolic surgery or weight loss surgery) is a group of surgical procedures used to manage obesity and related conditions. 9% for gastric banding, 74. is as follows: 56. Long-term weight loss with bariatric surgery may be achieved through alteration of gut hormones, physical reduction of stomach size, reduction of nutrient absorption, or a combination of these 1643e4aff9

The exact cause of functional dyspepsia is unknown however there have been many hypotheses regarding the mechanisms. Theories behind the pathophysiology of functional dyspepsia include gastroduodenal motility, gastroduodenal sensitivity, intestinal microbiota, immune dysfunction, gut-brain axis dysfunction, abnormalities of gastric electrical rhythm, and autonomic nervous system/central nervous system dysregulation. Risk factors for developing functional dyspepsia include female sex, smoking, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medication use, and H pylori infection. Gastrointestinal infections can trigger the onset of functional dyspepsia. 1643e4aff9

Indigestion Indigestion is relatively common, affecting 20% of people at some point during their life, and is frequently caused by gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) or gastritis. Common causes of gastritis include peptic ulcer disease, infection, or medications. Symptoms may include upper abdominal fullness, heartburn, nausea, belching, flatulence or upper abdominal pain. People may also experience feeling full earlier than expected when eating. Gastric and duodenal ulcers are the defining Indigestion, also known as dyspepsia or upset stomach, is a condition of impaired digestion. medications, and obesity 1643e4aff9

Bile is a digestive fluid made by the liver, stored in the gallbladder, and discharged into the duodenum after food is ingested to aid in the digestion of fat. Normally, the pyloric sphincter prevents bile from entering the stomach. When the pyloric sphincter is damaged or fails to work correctly, bile can enter the stomach and then be transported into the esophagus as in gastric reflux. The presence of small amounts of bile in the stomach is relatively common and usually asymptomatic, but excessive refluxed bile causes irritation and inflammation... 1643e4aff9 Biliary reflux is often mistaken for acid reflux (gastroesophageal reflux disease, GERD). The difference is in the fluid involved: 1643e4aff9

Biliary reflux Bile reflux has been associated with gastric cancer, chemical gastritis and the development of ulcers. causes irritation and inflammation. Frequent heartburn Biliary reflux, also called bile reflux, duodenogastroesophageal reflux (DGER) or duodenogastric reflux, is a condition that occurs when bile and/or other contents like bicarbonate and pancreatic enzymes flow upward (refluxes) from the duodenum into the stomach and esophagus 1643e4aff9

Esophagogastroduodenoscopy However, a sore throat is common. Surveillance of Barrett's esophagus Surveillance of gastric ulcer or duodenal ulcer Occasionally after gastric surgery Abnormal barium swallow or barium meal Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) or oesophagogastroduodenoscopy (OGD), also called by various other names, is a diagnostic endoscopic procedure that visualizes the upper part of the gastrointestinal tract down to the duodenum. It is considered a minimally invasive procedure since it does not require an incision into one of the major body cavities and does not require any significant recovery after the procedure (unless sedation or anesthesia has been used) 1643e4aff9

Acid reflux (GERD): stomach acid moves up into the esophagus. 1643e4aff9 In February 2011, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) expanded approval of adjustable gastric bands to patients with a BMI between 30 and 40 and one weight-related medical condition, such as diabetes or high blood pressure. However, an adjustable gastric band may be used only after other methods such as diet and exercise have been tried. 1643e4aff9

Functional dyspepsia FD was formerly known as non-ulcer dyspepsia, as opposed to "organic dyspepsia" with underlying conditions of gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, or cancer. "Non-ulcer Dyspepsia and Duodenal Eosinophilia: An Adult Endoscopic Population-Based Case-Control Study". Characteristic symptoms include epigastric burning, epigastric pain, postprandial fullness, and early satiety. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology Functional dyspepsia (FD) is a common gastrointestinal disorder defined by symptoms arising from the gastroduodenal region in the absence of an underlying organic disease that could easily explain the symptoms. (2007) 1643e4aff9

The operation is prescribed to treat severe obesity (defined as a body mass index greater than 40), type 2 diabetes, hypertension, obstructive sleep apnea and other comorbid conditions. Bariatric surgery is the term encompassing all of the surgical treatments for severe obesity, not just gastric bypasses, which make up only one class of such operations. The resulting weight loss, typically dramatic, markedly reduces comorbidities. The long-term mortality rate of gastric bypass patients has been shown to be reduced by up to 40%. As with all surgery, complications may occur. A study from 2005 to 2006 revealed that 15% of patients experienced complications as a result of gastric bypass, and 0.5% of patients... 1643e4aff9 In humans, the duodenum is a C-shaped hollow jointed tube, 25–38 centimetres (10–15 inches) in length, lying adjacent to the... 1643e4aff9

Gastric bypass surgery Surgeons have developed several different ways to reconnect the intestine, thus leading to several different gastric bypass procedures (GBP). Gastric bypass surgery refers to a technique in which the stomach is divided into a small upper pouch and a much larger lower "remnant" pouch, where the Gastric bypass surgery refers to a technique in which the stomach is divided into a small upper pouch and a much larger lower "remnant" pouch, where the small intestine is rearranged to connect to both. Any GBP leads to a marked reduction in the functional volume of the stomach, accompanied by an altered physiological and physical response to food 1643e4aff9

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