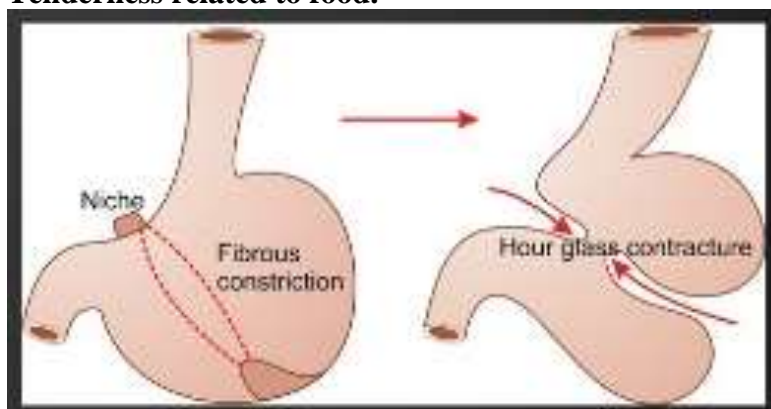


XVII. Diseases of the Digestive System

**N.B.:**

- A definite fact is that chronic peptic ulcer results from the continual action of excessive acidic gastric secretion (with pepsin) on a necrosed or devitalized area of the mucous membrane.
- Chronic peptic ulcer in stomach is as common in males as females; and, is more in persons of blood-group 0.
- **Complaint:**
 - **Chronicity;**
 - **Periodicity;**
 - **Epigastric pain &**
 - **Tenderness related to food.**



PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE (PUD)



Theories (to explain the hyperacidity or/and the devitalization):

1. Infective theory (**Rosenow**).
2. Chemical (**Dragstedt**); acid peptic digestion.
3. Neurogenic (**Rokitansky, Cushing**).
4. Psychosomatic (**Dunbar**); stress of civilized life.
5. Vascular (**Virchow**); area of vascular insufficiency.
6. Traumatic; irritation at the magenstrasse...
7. Constitutional (**Hurst**).
8. Anatomic, secretory, functional, allergic, endocrinal and other unknown factors.
9. **Zollinger-Ellison syndrome** (in recurrent duodenal peptic ulcer).
10. Excessive burns (in duodenal peptic ulcer).
11. The mucus-factor theory; deficient mechanism of protection.

Chronic Peptic Ulcer (healed; hour-glass stomach)		III-3.811
Stomach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows an area of cicatrice fibrosis A healed chronic peptic ulcer 	
Pylorus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External surface: Puckered Is somewhat narrowed Encircled by a ring of pale white fibrous tissue 	
<p>N.B.: <u>Complications (of chronic peptic gastric ulcer):</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Haemorrhage → hematemesis and melena. Penetration to neighbouring organs. Perforation → septic peritonitis. Pyloric stenosis. Hour-glass deformity of the stomach (healed saddle-shaped ulcer). Malignant change → ulcer-cancer in 2% of cases (doubtful)." 		
Acute Gastritis		
Stomach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thick-walled Edematous Congested With few erosions at tips of rugae 	
<p>N.B.: <u>Acute: gastritis may be:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Catarrhal due to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Errors in diet; alcohol-intake. Drugs: Aspirin; arsenic. Poisons (acids; mercury). Bacteria. Surface-irritants. Pseudo-membranous due to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fevers: Diphtheria. Chemical irritants; alkalies. Phlegmonous due to: Virulent micro-organisms such as strepto coccus haemolyticus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are other types of gastritis (haemorrhagic, erosive, uremic etc.). 		

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1. Family History
2. Helicobacter Pylori Bacterial Infection
3. Causes Of Peptic Ulcer - Alcoholic Beverages
4. Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs

5. Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome
6. Causes Of Peptic Ulcer - Excess Stress
7. High Salt Intake
8. Causes Of Peptic Ulcer - Hypercalcemia


Causes Of Peptic Ulcer




Gastritis


Healthy



Gastritis



FOOD THAT CAUSE GASTRITIS



Alcohol and spicy food
Alcohol
Spicy food
Acid reflux
Stomach only food

Right	Left	Left
Know Your Abdominal Pain		
Gallstones Stomach Ulcer Pancreatitis	Stomach Ulcer Heartburn/ Indigestion Pancreatitis, Gallstones Epigastric hernia	Stomach Ulcer Duodenal Ulcer Biliary Colic Pancreatitis
Kidney stones Urine Infection Constipation Lumbar hernia	Pancreatitis Early Appendicitis Stomach Ulcer Inflammatory Bowel Small bowel Umbilical hernia	Kidney Stones Diverticular Disease Constipation Inflammatory bowel disease
Appendicitis Constipation Pelvic Pain (Gynae) Groin Pain (Inguinal Hernia)	Urine infection Appendicitis Diverticular disease Inflammatory bowel Pelvic pain (Gynae)	Diverticular Disease Pelvic pain (Gynae) Groin Pain (Inguinal Hernia)