

Heartburn

Statistics: Heartburn by the Numbers

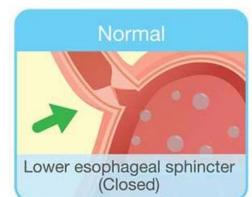
- Almost everyone (100%) will experience heartburn at some point in their lives.
- More than 40% of Americans suffer from heartburn pain at least one time each month.
- Almost 95% of people with heartburn link their symptoms to a particular food.
- Only 20% of heartburn happens during the day—the vast majority of people report feeling symptoms at night.
- More than 50% of pregnant women report heartburn most in the third trimester.

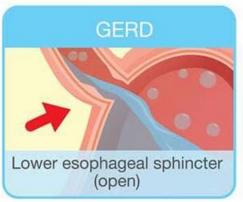
What is it ?

- A form of indigestion felt as a burning sensation in the chest, caused by acid regurgitation into the esophagus.
- A symptom of GERD (Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease), and is caused by acid refluxing back into the esophagus.
- The other causes includes:
- **1.Peptic Ulcer.**
- 2.NSAIDs Induced Ulcer.

Backflow of acid and stomach contents into the esophagus

GERD







- Heartburn
- Nausea & Vomiting
- Belching
- Irritating Cough
- Dyspepsia

PEPTIC ULCER



NSAIDs Induced Ulcer

✓ Hampers gastric mucus & mucin production.

- ✓ Causes GI perforation.
- ✓ Bleeding & Ulcer.

Symptoms of Heartburn

✓ Burning sensation behind the sternum or breastbone.

✓ Water brash/ Sour taste in the back of the throat.

✓ Coughing episodes or hoarseness.

✓ Tooth Decay.

✓ Sleep Disturbance.

Heartburn Triggers: What's burning you ?

 A number of foods, drinks, and medicines can cause the LES to relax.



Heartburn Triggers: What's burning you ?

- Top three Triggers:
- 1.Fatty foods.
- 2.Large portions.
- 3.Late-night meals.



Juices from your last meal may come back to haunt you!

Heartburn Triggers: What's burning you ?

- • Foods are not the only triggers.
- • Other Triggers:



Smoking

Pregnancy

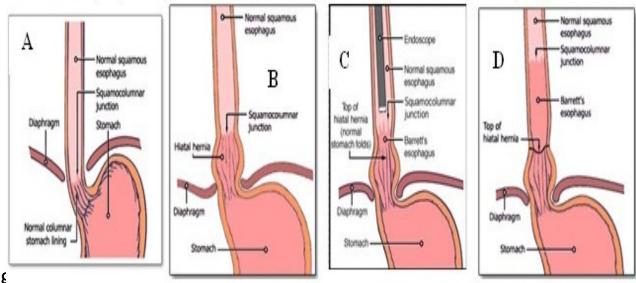
Obesity

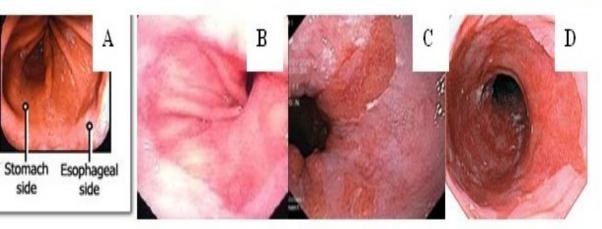
Complications of Heartburn

- If ignored, recurrent irritation and inflammation of the esophagus can lead to ulcers.
- As well, scarring and stricture are other significant complications of GERD.
- It Changes in the type of cells lining the esophagus may result from acid reflux, causing a condition known as Barrett's Esophagus.

Barrett's Esophagus

- A condition in which tissue that is similar to the lining of your intestine replaces the tissue lining your esophagus.
- Associated with an increased risk of esophageal cancer.
- GERD increases your chances of developing the condition.





TREATMENT

Available treatment options :-

- 1. Acid Neutralizers :
- o Antacid.
- Magaldrate/Simethicone.
- Sodium Alginate/Potassium Bicarbonate.
- 2. Proton Pump Inhibitors :
- \circ Rabeprazole.
- \circ Omeprazole.
- \circ Esomeprazole.
- \circ Pantoprazole.
- 3. H2 receptor blocker :
- \circ Ranitidine.
- Famotidine.

LIMITATIONS OF AVAILABLE TREATMENTS

CATEGORY

Acid Neutralizers

H2 receptor blocker

Short acting

Short acting

Only neutralizes the produced acid

Slow onset of action

Unable to inhibit Proton Pump

Inconvenient for long-term use

Only block Histamine receptor but not Acetylcholine & Gastrin.

long-term use may causes gynecomastia

Advantage of Rabeprazole & limitations of other PPIs

| PPI | Rabeprazole | Omeprazole | Esomeprazole | Pantoprazole |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Activating time | Within 5 minutes only | Within 90 minutes | Within 90 minutes | Within 300 minutes |
| Gastric mucus & mucin production | Can increase production | No role | No role | No role |
| With Clopidegrol, Aspirin and Diazepam | Can be taken | Contraindicated | Contraindicated | Contraindicated |
| Pregnancy category | B1 | B3 | B3 | B3 |

THANK YOU

Capaid Phaima



Shalima