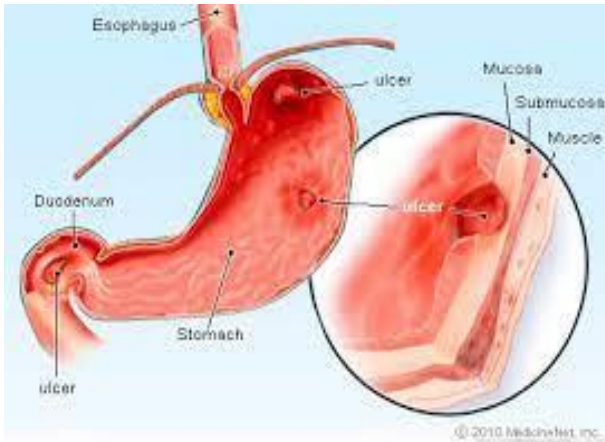


Asst. lecturer sajad A algazali

M.Sc. Pathology

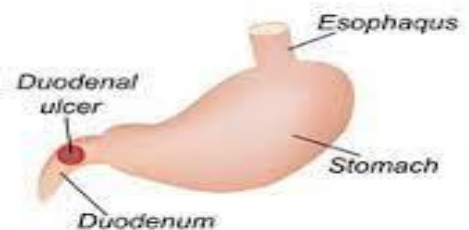
Ulcers: are open sores that can occur in different parts of the body, but most commonly in the stomach or the duodenum (the first part of the small intestine)



Types of ulcers: here are two main types of ulcers: gastric ulcers and duodenal ulcers. Gastric ulcers occur in the stomach, while duodenal ulcers occur in the duodenum.



Duodenal ulcer



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Causes of ulcers

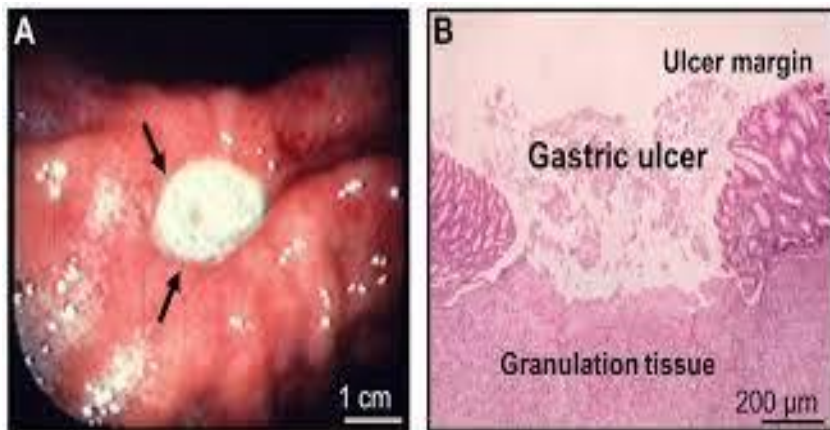
Helicobacter pylori infection

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

Stress

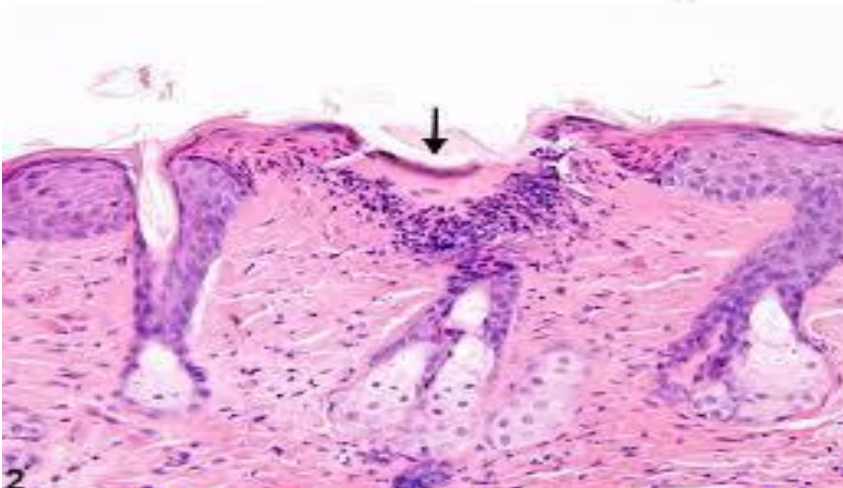
Smoking

Alcohol consumption

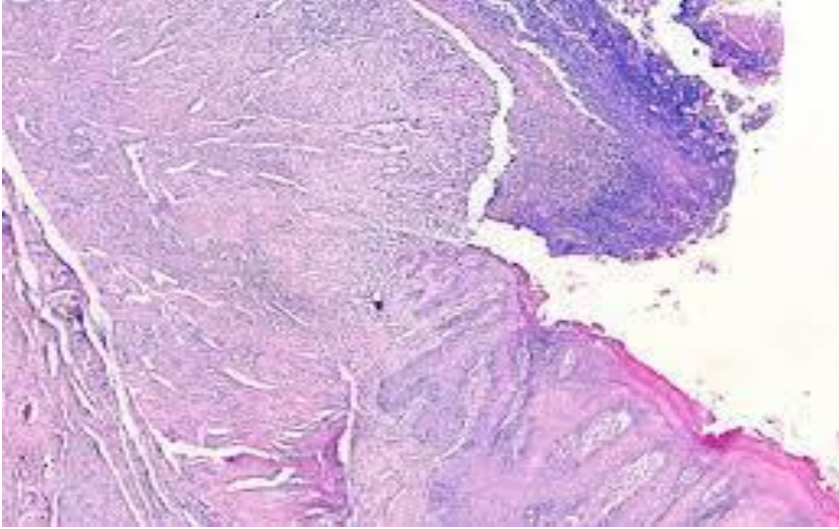


Endoscopic view

Histology



Ulcer –loss of epidermis



Chronic gastric ulcer

Symptoms of ulcers

Burning or gnawing pain in the stomach

Indigestion

Heartburn

Nausea

Vomiting

Loss of appetite

Weight loss

Diagnosis of ulcers

Upper endoscopy: An upper endoscopy is a procedure that allows a doctor to examine the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum with a small camera attached to a thin, flexible tube.

Barium swallow test: A barium swallow test is a type of X-ray that uses a contrast material (barium) to make the upper digestive tract visible.

Blood, stool, or breath tests for H. pylori

Treatment of ulcers

Antibiotics to eradicate H. pylori

Proton pump inhibitors to reduce acid production: Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) are medications that reduce the amount of acid produced by the stomach, which can help ulcers to heal.

H2 blockers to reduce acid production

Antacids to neutralize stomach acid

Prevention of ulcers

Avoiding NSAIDs, alcohol, and smoking

Reducing stress

Eating a healthy diet

Maintaining a healthy weigh