Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease

"Acid Reflux" or "Heartburn"

Teach&Learn
Family Medicine

What is it? Why treat it?

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), also known as "acid reflux" or "heartburn", occurs when stomach contents escape from the stomach and move into the esophagus (the tube that connects your mouth to your stomach).

Normally, there are a group of muscles called a "sphincter" that keep the opening between the esophagus and stomach closed, which prevents the reflux. However, various situations can cause the sphincter to relax when it should not, which can allow the stomach contents to flow back up into the esophagus.

The contents of the stomach are very acidic. The stomach can withstand the acidity due to numerous modifications, including a layer of mucous that protects the stomach from acid. The esophagus, however, does not have this protective mucous layer. Therefore, when stomach contents enter the esophagus, it is painful and damages the esophagus. Left untreated for many years, GERD can damage the esophagus repeatedly, increasing the chance of developing esophageal cancer.

What will it do to me?

With GERD, you may experience:

- burning sensation after big meals
- difficulty swallowing
- sour taste at the back of the mouth
- foul breath
- sensation of a lump in your throat
- new or worsening asthma
- new or worsening cough
- disrupted sleep

Mints

How Can I Help?

Many foods can make GERD worse, but there are also many changes you can make to improve your symptoms (see image below).

If you are worried about symptoms of reflux, see your family physician. They may prescribe medications to reduce the acidity of your stomach contents, such as proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs such as pantoprazole and rabeprazole) or H_2 blockers (such as ranitidine).

Makes Reflux Worse:

Spicy food
Tomatoes
Chocolate
Fatty meals
Garlic and onions
Carbonated beverages
Citrus fruits/juices
Caffeine
Alcohol

Makes Reflux Better:

Avoid clothes tight around abdomen Antacids and/or prescription medications

Maintain a healthy weight
Avoid smoking
Avoid dietary triggers
Eat smaller, more frequent meals
Raise the head of the bed slightly
Avoid eating right before bedtime
Reduce total amount of fat in meals
Sit upright for 45-60 min after meals

Still have questions? Ask us @ teachandlearnfm.com

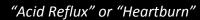
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