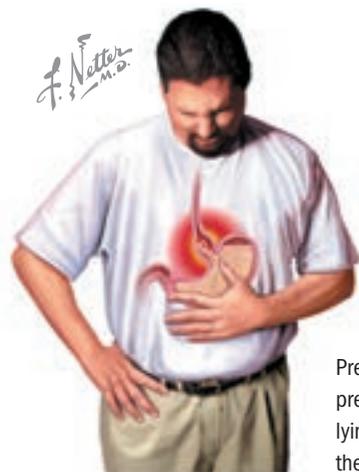


MANAGING YOUR GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE (GERD)



Symptoms of GERD include:

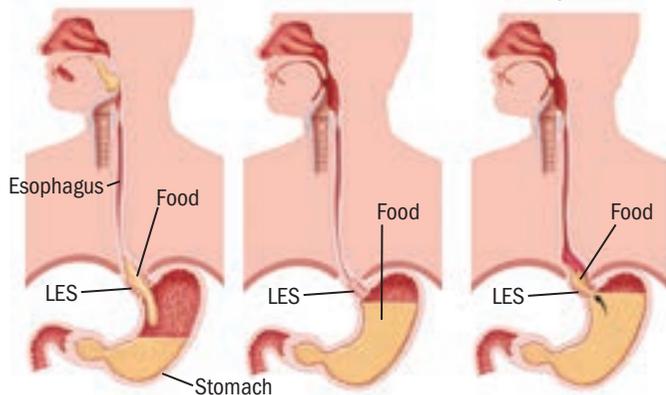
- Acid, sour taste in mouth
- Bloating stomach and belching
- Pain in throat and chest
- Hoarseness, coughing

Pressure from being overweight, pregnant, having a hiatal hernia, or lying down after a meal can cause the LES muscle to open.

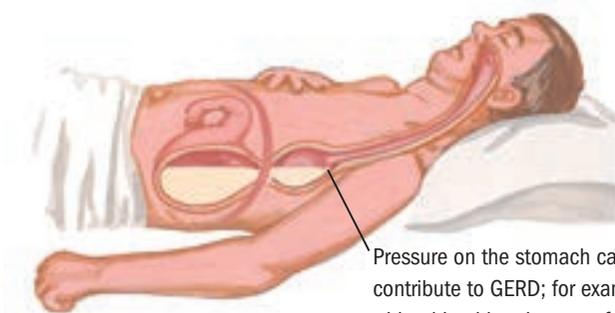
Food passing normally from esophagus to stomach

LES muscles functioning properly; food and stomach acid remain in stomach

LES muscles not working properly; food and stomach acid reflux into esophagus



If the LES does not function properly, the contents of the stomach may return upward into the esophagus. The stomach contents contain acid, and they irritate the sensitive lining of the esophagus.



Pressure on the stomach can contribute to GERD; for example, with a hiatal hernia, part of the stomach protrudes into chest, increasing acid reflux.

What Is Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)?

GERD (acid reflux disease) occurs when stomach acid flows up into the esophagus (the tube connecting the mouth with the stomach). The stomach can handle stomach acid, but the throat and esophagus can't. As a result, stomach acid in these areas may cause damage. To some extent, everyone has acid reflux. Normal reflux usually happens after meals, is brief and without symptoms, and rarely happens during sleep. Normal reflux becomes GERD when symptoms occur frequently (generally at least two or three times a week) or the esophagus becomes damaged.

What Are the Causes of GERD?

Abnormalities of the lower esophageal sphincter (LES), a muscle at the bottom of the esophagus, cause GERD. Other causes include hiatal hernias and other pressures on the stomach, such as pregnancy and being overweight. A hiatal hernia is the bulging of the upper part of the stomach into the chest through an enlarged opening in the diaphragm (the sheet of muscle separating the bottom of the ribcage from the abdomen).

What Are the Symptoms of GERD?

The most common symptom is heartburn, a burning feeling in the middle of the chest. It sometimes spreads to the throat. An acid taste may occur. Heartburn affects about 10 million adults in the United States daily. Other symptoms include chronic cough, hoarseness, upset stomach, stomach bloating, and wheezing. More serious symptoms are bleeding, weight loss, and difficulty swallowing.

How Is GERD Diagnosed?

The health care provider relies on symptoms and the response to treatment for diagnosis. Life-threatening diseases, such as heart disease, that can cause symptoms similar to those of GERD must be ruled out. Specific tests are needed for an unclear diagnosis or more serious symptoms. These tests may include upper GI (gastrointestinal) x-ray series, endoscopy (using a scope to look at your esophagus and stomach directly), 24-hour esophageal pH study (measurement of acidity), and esophageal manometry (measures esophageal muscle pressure).

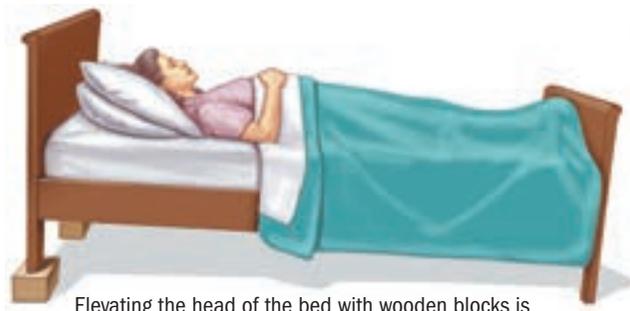
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Avoid coffee, soda, alcohol, spicy food, citrus fruits/juices, tomatoes, fatty foods, peppermint, and chocolate.



Eating smaller portions, avoiding late meals, and maintaining a healthy weight can help in GERD management.



Elevating the head of the bed with wooden blocks is especially effective for those with nighttime symptoms of GERD.



Take medication if recommended by your health care provider.

How Is GERD Treated?

First options for mild reflux include eating smaller portions and changing the diet. Certain foods, such as tomatoes and fatty foods, and medicines, such as aspirin, can make symptoms worse. Over-the-counter drugs, including antacids and acid-blocking medicines called H₂-blockers, may help. Antacids neutralize stomach acid. H₂-blockers (e.g., ranitidine or famotidine) prevent or block production of stomach acid. These drugs can be taken before eating to prevent heartburn. Omeprazole is another over-the-counter drug now available, which blocks the action of stomach cells responsible for making acid. It is generally more effective than antacids and H₂-blockers.

People with severe or frequent symptoms may need prescription drugs. In resistant cases, your health care provider may refer you to a surgeon to perform an operation called fundoplication to strengthen the LES.

DOs and DON'Ts in Managing GERD:

- ✓ **DO** eat a healthy diet, rich in fruits, vegetables, and low-fat dairy products. Lower your intake of saturated and total fats.
- ✓ **DO** raise the head of your bed 6 to 8 inches with wooden blocks.
- ✓ **DO** maintain a healthy body weight.
- ✓ **DO** take medicines recommended by your health care provider.
- ✓ **DO** remember that left untreated, GERD can cause ulcers in the esophagus, problems with swallowing, and abnormal cells in the esophagus (Barrett's esophagus) and increase the risk of esophageal cancer.
- ⊗ **DON'T** eat reflux-inducing foods, such as citrus fruits and juices, coffee, peppermint, chocolate, and spicy foods.
- ⊗ **DON'T** eat large meals.
- ⊗ **DON'T** eat meals late in the day.
- ⊗ **DON'T** lie down just after eating.
- ⊗ **DON'T** wear tight-fitting clothing.
- ⊗ **DON'T** smoke or use tobacco products.

FROM THE DESK OF

NOTES

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact the following sources:

- American Gastroenterological Association
Tel: (301) 654-2055
Website: <http://www.gastro.org>
- American College of Gastroenterology
Tel: (703) 820-7400
Website: <http://www.acg.gi.org>