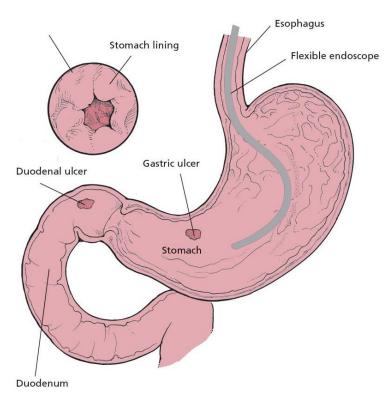
Peptic Ulcer & Its Complications

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Introduction

 Common sites are 1st part of duodenum& lesser curvature of stomach

 But also on stoma, esophagus, Meckel's diverticulum

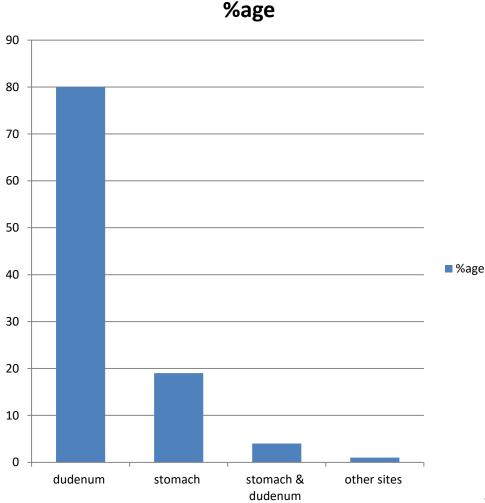


Peptic ulcer viewed through an endoscope

Introduction

- Chronic
- usually solitary lesions
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- 80% duodenum
- 19% stomach
- 4% stomach & duodenum
- 1% other sites oesophagus, gastroenterostomy,

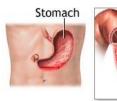
jejunum, Meckel's diverticulum



Predisposing factors

- H. pylori
- Drugs (NSAIDS)
- Smoking &alcohol
- Stress
- Diseases like cirrhosis, CRF, COPD, Hyperparathyroidism
- Familial
- Gastrinoma

- Incidence decreasing
- Male : female = 4:1
- Mortality higher in poor



Peptic ulcers may lead to bleeding, perforation, or other emergencies



*ADAM

PATHOGENESIS

- An imbalance between mucosal protective mechanisms against acid, and aggressive forces that damage the gastric mucosa
- Aggressive forces: gastric activity and pepsin activity

• Protective mechanisms

 H. pylori causes a local inflammatory reaction and secretes enzymes that break down the gastric mucosal barrier, and also enhances gastric acid secretion and decreases bicarbonate production

Pathology

- 80% solitary
- 80% in duodenum out of these
 90% in 1st part
- In stomach at lesser curve
- 50% < 2 cm
- 10% > 4cm



Clinical Features of Peptic Ulcer

- Epigastric pain
- Dyspepsia
- vomiting
- Alteration in weight
- Bleeding

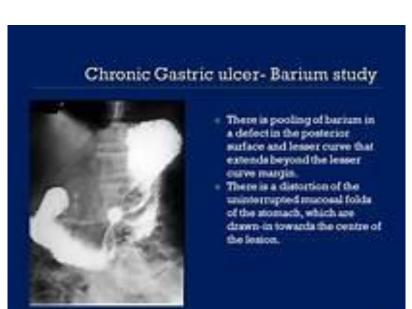
- Epigastric Tenderness may present
- Presentation as perforation

Investigations

• OGD + biopsy+ CLO test

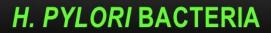
 For CLO test-- Bismith containing medicine, PPI & Antimicrobial medicines stop for 4/52

- Urea Breath test
- Ba meal ?



Medical Management

- Acid suppression
- Eradication of H. pylori
- Stoppage of NSAIDS & aspirin
- H. pylori infection diagnosed by serology, antral biopsy, Urea breath test



- Gram negative
- Spiral rod
- Unipolar flagella
- Microaerophilic
- Urease positive*
- *Most important character



*Scanning microscopic view of H. pylori

Medical Management

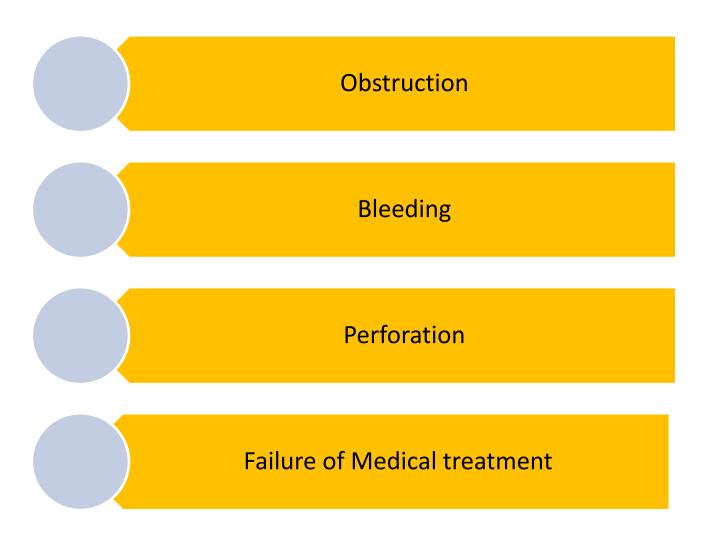
Regimen I

- PPI
- Clarithromycin 500 mg BD 1/52
- Amoxicillin 1gm BD or Metronidazole 400mg BD 1/52

Regimen II

- PPI
- Bismuth subsalicylate 2 tablets OD 14/7
- Metronidazole 200mg QDS 14/7
- Tetracycline 500mg QDS 14/7

Indications for Surgery Duodenal Ulcer



Surgery

• Over sewing the bleeding vessel

- Vagotomy with gastric drainage procedures
- Antrectomy with truncal vagotomy
- Gastrectomy

• Omental patch repair is sufficient for small perforated ulcer

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GASTRIC ULCER Indications for surgery

 Failure to heal after 3 months of conservative therapy
 Recurrence

• Dysplasia or carcinoma

• Perforation, persistent bleeding

Surgery Gastric Ulcer

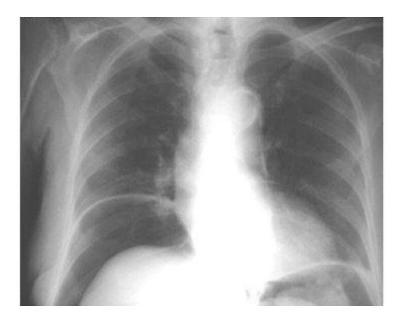
• Over sewing the bleeding vessel

• Gastrectomy

• If prepyloric ulcer, can treat similar to duodenal ulcer

Perforated Peptic Ulcer

- Little change in Incidence
- Epidemiology of perforated ulcer changed in West
- Previously most Pts middle aged male : female 2:1
- Now more elderly females



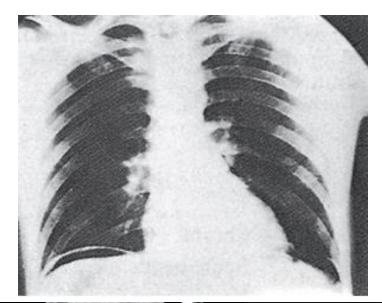
Clinical Features Perforated Peptic Ulcer

- H/O Peptic ulcer
- Sudden onset of severe of generalized abdominal pain
- Later on bacterial peritonitis
- Deterioration of Pt

- Board like rigidity
- Pain in epigastrium & RIF
- So diagnosis difficult
- If posterior or incisural gastric ulcer perforate in lesser sac– more difficult diagnosis

Investigations

- CRX
- CT Scan





Perforated Duodenal Ulcer

- Mortality is higher than bleeding ulcer (10.6%: 2.5%)
- Acute abdomen , peritonitis/ Pneumoperitoneum

- Surgery open or laparoscopic repair
- Peritoneal wash out

Resuscitation

I/v antibiotics

- Occasionally stable sealed
 perforation by conservative way

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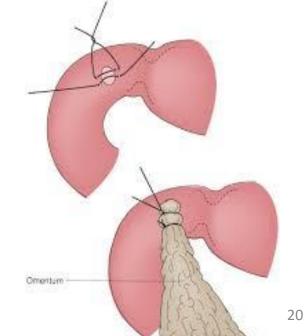
Surgical Options

- Simple closure & over sewing
- HSV
- Vagotomy & Drainage
- Vagotomy & Antrectomy

Perforated Duodenal Ulcer

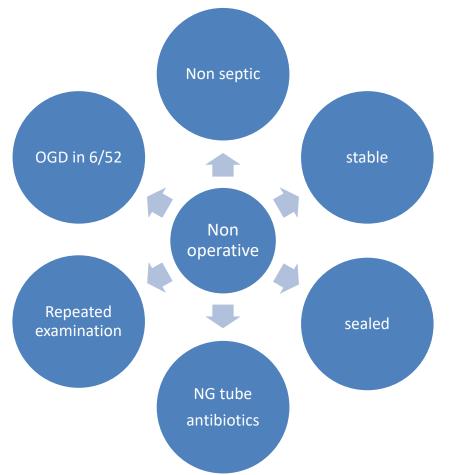
- Anterior surface post pyloric region
- < 5 mm
- simple omental patch
- Vigorous peritoneal lavage
- Sump Suction tube
- •
- Liquid diet on 2nd or 3rd day
- Triple therapy







Management of Gastric Ulcer Perforation



- Only in very selective cases non operative management
 - BUT
- If peritonitis progresses

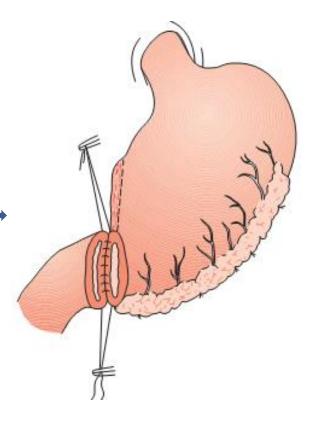
• No improvement in 12/24

Surgery needs to be done

Surgical Treatment of Perforated Gastric Ulcer

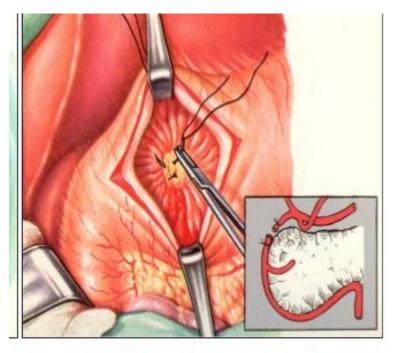
• Simple patching of hole and biopsy

 Distal gastrectomy Billroth I = anastomosis



Bleeding Duodenal Ulcer

- No significant change in incidence
- Continuous infusion of PPI
- Hypotensive Pts. Transfusion needed & posterior ulcer need Surgical Team R/V



Suture of bleeding duodenal ulcer

Endoscopic Treatment

• Diathermy

• Epinephrine injection

Endoscopic control of bleeding: Epinephrine injection



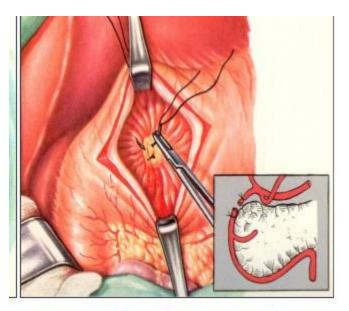
Patient with LGB. Visible vessel' in diverticulum, onling with Epilinjection but ultimately, cestation of bleeding. Courtery of F Ramirez MD

• Clipping

Indications for Surgery

- Haemodynamic instability
- •
- Failed endoscopic treatment

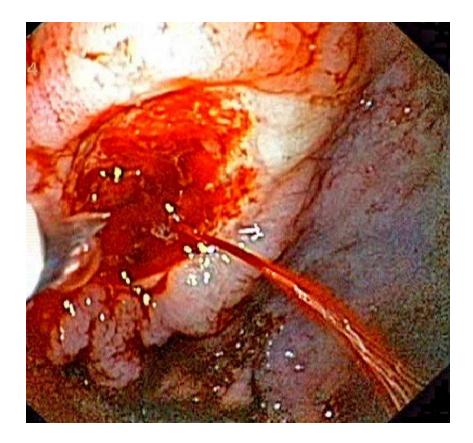
• Visible vessel



Suture of bleeding duodenal ulcer

Management of Bleeding Gastric Ulcer

- Appreciable mortality
- 80% stop itself
- Resuscitate & achieve stability
- Endoscopic treatment like heat probe, injection or both
- Surgery may needed as well



Gastric Ulcer Obstruction

- Usually complication of scarred duodenal ulcer
- But recurrent gastric ulcerstricture
- PPI

• Balloon dilatation

• Stenting

• Surgery

- Correction of electrolytes
- OGD

Obstructing Duodenal Ulcer

• Functional gastric outlet obstruction

- Improve by NG suction
- PPI
- Pain, nausea & vomiting of short duration (days)
- Do not need surgery
- OGD- oedema & active ulceration

Obstructing Duodenal Ulcer

- Symptoms for months
- Pts with weight loss, nausea & vomiting
- Distended epigastrium
- Succession splash
- Needs surgery

- OGD- distended stomach with narrow gastric outlet
- Balloon dilatation
- HSV/ GJ
- Vagotomy & antrectomy

Summary

- Peptic ulcer disease serious and common
- H. pylori
- OGD
- Medical treatment very effective

• Complications like bleeding, perforation& Obstruction

• All dealt on its own merits

Thonk

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