

• ٦٧٨ • تعريفه به يأخذ NSAID لأي سبب (سواء هو الحسي) الذي يبدأ ألمه عليه حسب الـ balance بين الـ GI والـ CV

لأنه يؤثر على معوية الأمعاء ويؤذي عن NSAID مع PPI أو الـ danging على الـ G، بهما تكونه selective

TABLE 50-11

Prevention of Peptic Ulcer Disease
In Patients Receiving Chronic NSAID
Therapy

risk ↑
Factor

conservation
GI

حسب المحصول الذي
أخذنا قبل الـ risk factor

Low Gastrointestinal
Risk^a

High Gastrointestinal
Risk^a

Low Cardiovascular
Risk

Nonselective NSAIDs
Ibuprofen
Naproxen; add PPI if
patient is taking
aspirin
safest NSAID on
heart

Nonselective NSAIDs
plus PPI; celecoxib
plus PPI^d

No NSAIDs; naproxen
plus PPI; low-dose
celecoxib plus aspirin
plus PPI may be an
alternative option^e

a No risk factor low GI risk

b Presence of risk factors (patients 60 years or older, history of peptic ulcers, receiving concomitant antiplatelet agents, anticoagulants, corticosteroids, or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors).

c In patients with prior history of ulcers, adopt test-and-treat strategy to exclude H. pylori infection.

d Consider when patients have complicated ulcer history or presence of multiple risk factors.

e Use risk calculator (eg, Framingham or ASCVD risk calculators) to estimate cardiovascular risk on the basis of several variables. Patients with a history of cardiovascular events or diabetes are considered high cardiovascular risk.

f NSAIDs with increasing selectivity for COX-2 (ie, celecoxib) have been associated with increased cardiovascular risk, and this risk appears to be increased in patients with established cardiovascular disease. Patients with cardiovascular disease or risk factors, recommendations for pain management (in the order listed) include: acetaminophen, aspirin, tramadol, opioids (short-term), nonacetylated salicylates (eg, diflunisal), NSAIDs with low COX-2 selectivity (eg, naproxen), NSAIDs with some COX-2 selectivity (eg, nabumetone), and COX-2 selective agents (ie, celecoxib).

e ⇒ (diabetes / smoking / BP / age / lipid profile / race / gender / hypertension / on treatment) ⇒

life style / weight / history من مأخوذ /

intermedit, modet 5-20% / high risk > 20% / low CV risk < 5%

لو لم يكن الـ NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه
 معناه ان الـ NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه
 NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه
 NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه

يعني هو نه الـ NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه
 او ما الـ NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه

لو كانه الـ NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه
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 NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه

multiple risk factor on GI
 يعني هو نه في خيارا
 NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه

NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه
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 NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه

risk equivalent

بما انه كانه الـ NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه

احنا نياخذ الـ NSAID معناه اي Risk Factor انه الـ NSAID تقل عنه

إذا كانت المريضة عندنا $\uparrow$ risk $\uparrow$ مع $\uparrow$ CV risk بدنا كأول دواء نعطيه NSAID
مثلا لو كانت Acetaminophen يفيد دوائي (بماه tramadol , opioid
ممكن نعطيه (PPS + naproxen) / (PPS + ibuprofen celecoxib)

طافي عنا أي perfect احنا بنجرب مع المريض

الدكتور قرأت الفقرة $\Rightarrow$

تشرح فيهم حسب ال selectivity

شخص جربت معاه الادوية وتجنب الاشياء التي تزيد ال CV , GI
في بنجكم في نال endoscopy

✓ Surgical Management non pharmacological treatment

- Surgery is still occasionally required for intractable symptoms, GI bleeding, Zollinger–Ellison syndrome, and complicated PUD. (bleeding, obstruction, perforation, penetration)
(صغار في ثقتنا) وليس الاشياء التي بالمعدة نطاع لبرا وليس عننا Penetration ويوصل الي الكرياس ويرفع ال amylase (emergency)
- Surgical options vary depending on the location of the ulcer and the presence of complications.

Complications

- ✓ GI bleeding
- ✓ Gastric outlet obstruction can occur with ulcers close to the pyloric channel and can manifest as nausea and vomiting, sometimes several hours after meals.
- ✓ Perforation occurs infrequently and usually necessitates emergent surgery.
- ✓ Pancreatitis can result from penetration into the pancreas from ulcers in the posterior wall of the stomach or duodenal bulb.

تؤخر النظر عن سبب ulcer ← الامم خلال الاسبوع الاول بلاش بنحست (بهر عنه pain released)

Monitoring/ Follow-Up

✓ Ulcer pain typically resolves in a few days when NSAIDs are discontinued and within 7 days upon initiation of antiulcer therapy.

✓ Patients with uncomplicated PUD are usually symptom free after treatment with any of the recommended antiulcer regimens. Persistent or recurrent symptoms within 14 days following treatment completion suggests failure of ulcer healing or H. pylori eradication or presence of an alternate diagnosis such as GERD. وماي الحلة مرة علينا لما حكي انه انا اعطيت ال PPI و حلة و بعد ال 14 يوم خلال ال 14 يوم اتايش صار عندي symptoms هيك صار سائفا وهو ممكن خلال

✓ Eradication should be confirmed after treatment in all patients. Repeat EGD should be performed 8-12 weeks after initial diagnosis of all gastric ulcers to document healing. عندي ulcer بيبي اتايش انه قد عينا healing وعندي بكتريا بيبي اتاكر من ال eradication عشانه ممكن تحول (cancer)

✓ Repeat endoscopic biopsy should be considered for nonhealing ulcers to exclude the possibility of a malignant ulcer. اذا healing لا مش ضروري اتاكر انما صار healing لانه نادر ما تتحول او تتحول لـ Cancer

✓ Duodenal ulcers are almost never malignant; therefore, documentation of healing is unnecessary in the absence of symptoms.

← ال 14 يوم ممكن نستخدم NSAID او من قبل وما حكي او في ال 14 يوم او ما في التزام (إمساك) ال 14 يوم حكي بين نقل ال eradication اذا في GERD نزيد ال eradication

← من ناحية الامراض بيبي نسوي كيف بتتكم مع العلاج هل لا او ↑ او بتقل مثل ما بيبي اتاكر قد قبل ال 14 يوم ال urea breath test / antigen test (يسينوا) اذا صار في eradication

④ اذا عانت endoscopy بيسوا اخذ ال biopsy اذا بيت بال endoscopy انه ما صار healing يا حد الحرة

✓ The UBT and fecal antigen are the preferred methods to confirm H. pylori eradication when endoscopy is not indicated. Medication adherence should be assessed for patients who fail therapy.

يبي التأكد من الـ eradication / التأكد المبرهن بياخذ دواء
ما عنده امراض حالية وصحة حسنة

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