• Chapter 33

• Drugs Used to Treat Gastroesophageal Reflux and Peptic Ulcer Diseases

• Learning Objectives

• Cite common stomach disorders that require drug therapy

• Identify factors that prevent breakdown of the body’s normal defense barriers, resulting in ulcer formation

• Develop health teaching for an individual with stomach disorders that incorporates pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic treatment

• Physiology of the Stomach

• Functions of the stomach
  • Storing food
  • Mixing food
  • Emptying the stomach at rate for digestion and absorption

• Physiology of the Stomach (cont’d)

• Types of secretory cells
  • Chief
    • Secrete pepsinogen
  • Parietal
    • Secrete hydrochloric acid
  • Mucus
    • Secrete mucus

• Common Stomach Disorders

• Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
Known as heartburn

Symptoms include burning, bloating, belching, regurgitation

- Symptoms may resemble conditions such as ischemic heart disease, scleroderma, and gastric cancer
- Reflux of gastric secretions such as pepsin and hydrochloric acid

Common Stomach Disorders (cont’d)

Causes of GERD

- Weakened lower esophageal sphincter
- Delayed gastric emptying
- Hiatal hernia
- Obesity
- Overeating
- Increased acid secretion

Learning Objectives

- State the drug classifications and actions used to treat stomach disorders

Drug Therapy for Gastroesophageal Reflux and Peptic Ulcer Disease

Drug classes

- Antacids
- Histamine (H₂) receptor antagonist
- Gastrointestinal prostaglandins
- Proton pump inhibitors
- Coating agents
- Prokinetic agents
- Antispasmodic agents
- Antacids
- Histamine (H$_2$) receptor antagonist
- GI Prostaglandins
- Proton Pump Inhibitors
- Coating Agents
- Prokinetic Agents
- Metoclopramide-Reglan
- Gastric stimulant
- Watch for extrapyramidal symptoms
- Do not use in seizure pts
- Causes fatigue, sedation
- Antispasmodic Agents
- Are anticholenergics
- Irritable bowel syndrome, ulcerative colitis, diverticulitis
- Exs. Bentyl, Belladonna, Scopalamine