

Ulcer in the Upper Intestine (Duodenal Ulcer)

What is an ulcer in the upper intestine?

An ulcer in the upper (small) intestine is a raw place or sore in the lining of the part of the intestine that connects to your stomach. This kind of ulcer is also called a duodenal or peptic ulcer.

What is the cause?

Normally the lining of the intestine normally keeps the intestine from being hurt by stomach acid and digestive juices. If this protective layer breaks down, stomach acids can damage the walls of the intestine and cause an ulcer. You may get an ulcer when:

- You have bacteria called *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*). These bacteria cause most duodenal ulcers. When *H. pylori* bacteria infect the intestine, the infection can weaken the lining of the intestine.
- You regularly take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), such as aspirin, ibuprofen, naproxen, or ketoprofen. These medicines irritate the lining of the stomach and upper intestine, making it easier for stomach acid to damage the lining.
- Your stomach makes too much acid.

While they may not cause ulcers, some things may make ulcers worse, increase pain, or slow ulcer healing, such as:

- Smoking cigarettes or chewing tobacco
- Drinking alcohol
- Eating spicy foods
- Eating foods with a high acid content, such as oranges or tomatoes
- Drinking coffee and colas
- Stress

You are more likely to get a duodenal ulcer if you have a family history of ulcers. Overall, the problem is more common in men than women. Most ulcers first happen between ages 40 and 50.

What are the symptoms?

Symptoms may include:

- A burning pain or dull ache in your upper belly that:
 - Comes and goes
 - Starts 2 to 3 hours after a meal
 - Comes in the middle of the night when your stomach is empty
 - Goes away after you eat
- Loss of appetite

- Bloating and burping
- Feeling sick to your stomach and vomiting
- Weight loss
- Black or bloody bowel movements
- Vomit that is bloody or looks like coffee grounds

How is it diagnosed?

Your healthcare provider will ask about your symptoms and medical history and examine you. Tests may include:

- Blood tests
- A breathing test to look for H. pylori
- Tests of a sample of bowel movement to check for blood
- Barium swallow, which is an X-ray taken of the upper part of your digestive tract after you swallow barium. Barium is a liquid that helps ulcers show up well on the X-ray.
- Endoscopy, which uses a slim, flexible, lighted tube passed through your mouth to look at your stomach and upper intestine. A biopsy may be taken to help make a diagnosis. A biopsy is the removal of a small sample of tissue for testing.

How is it treated?

Treatment can cure an ulcer and prevent complications. Treatment can also keep you from getting another ulcer. Your healthcare provider may prescribe:

- Antibiotics to treat H. pylori
- Medicine to lower the acid in your stomach
- Medicine that coats and protects the lining in your stomach and intestine from acid

You may stay in the hospital if your symptoms are severe. If you have a lot of bleeding, a hole through your intestinal wall, or a blockage in your stomach or intestines, you may need surgery.

Some medicines used to treat ulcers can hurt an unborn baby. Tell your provider if you are thinking of getting pregnant or if you get pregnant while being treated for an ulcer.

How can I take care of myself?

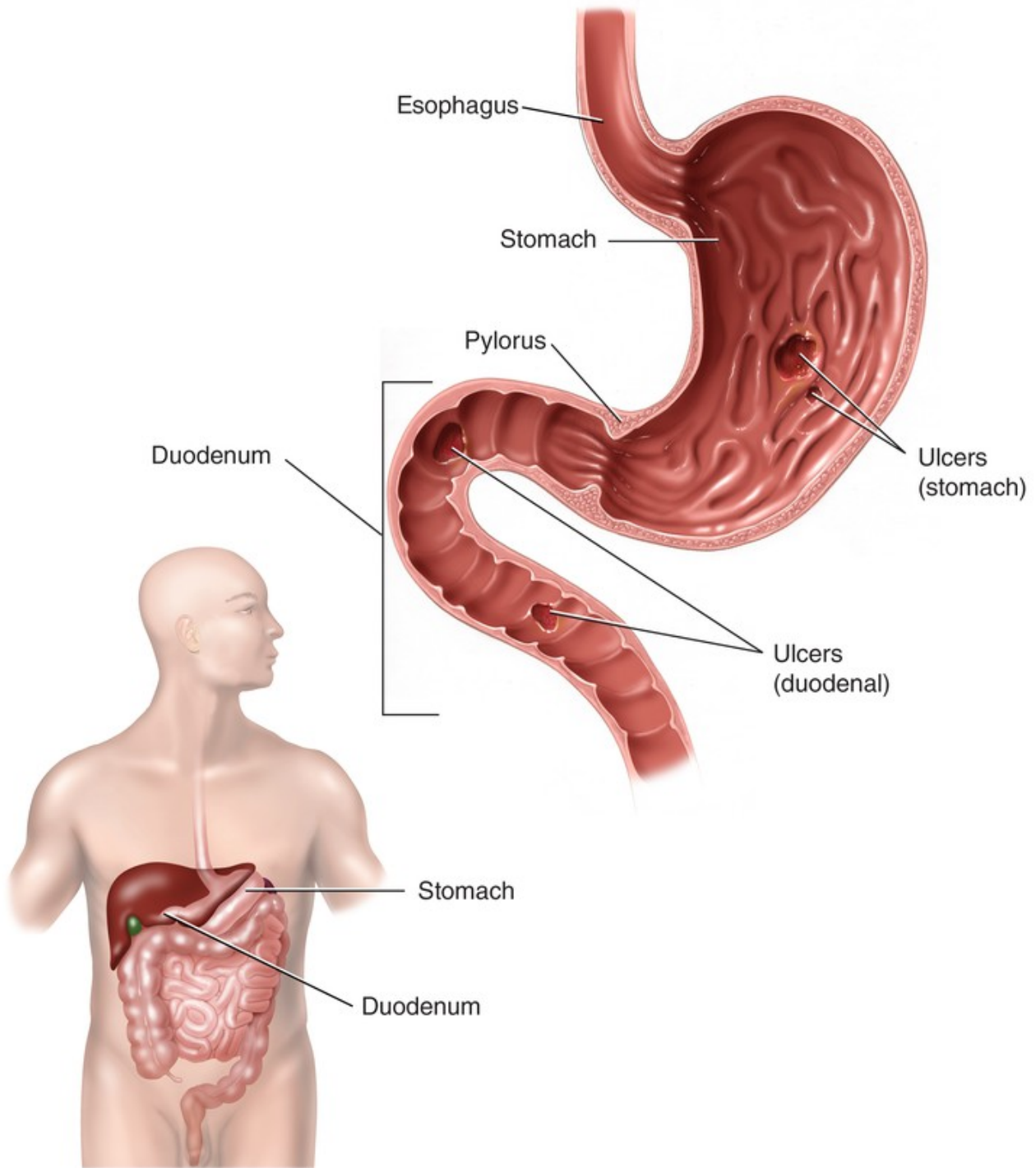
- Take your medicines exactly as prescribed.
- Follow the diet prescribed by your healthcare provider. Avoid any food or drink that seems to bother your stomach, such as spicy foods; acidic foods like oranges or tomatoes; and tea, coffee, and cola.
- Avoid alcohol, cigarettes, and chewing tobacco because they slow the healing of ulcers. If you smoke, try to quit. Talk to your healthcare provider about ways to quit smoking.

- Ask your provider if you should avoid NSAIDs and use acetaminophen for pain relief instead. If your provider says it's OK to take these drugs, try taking them with food to help avoid irritating your stomach.
- A healthy lifestyle may also help:
 - Try to get at least 7 to 9 hours of sleep each night.
 - Stay fit with the right kind of exercise for you.
 - Try to keep a healthy weight. If you are overweight, lose weight.
 - Learn to manage stress. Ask for help at home and work when the load is too great to handle. Find ways to relax, for example take up a hobby, listen to music, watch movies, or take walks. Try deep breathing exercises when you feel stressed.
- Ask your healthcare provider:
 - How and when you will hear your test results
 - How long it will take to recover from this illness
 - What activities you should avoid and when you can return to your normal activities
 - How to take care of yourself at home and what symptoms or problems you should watch for and what to do if you have them
- Make sure you know when you should come back for a checkup.

Developed by RelayHealth.

This content is reviewed periodically and is subject to change as new health information becomes available. The information is intended to inform and educate and is not a replacement for medical evaluation, advice, diagnosis or treatment by a healthcare professional.

Stomach and Duodenal Ulcer



Copyright ©2014 McKesson Corporation and/or one of its subsidiaries. All rights reserved.