Abolishment of Alkaline Tide by a Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI) - An Indication for Successful Therapy in Barrett's Esophagus Patients – A Prospective Study

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Abstract

Introduction: Gastro-esophageal-reflux disease (GERD) and its complication, Barrett's esophagus, are highly prevalent and request medical attention all over the world. Proton pump inhibitors (PPI) are the treatment of choice, acting as gastric acid secretion inhibitors. The transient increase in blood pH following gastric secretion has been termed alkaline tide (AT) phenomenon, and its measurement provides a non-invasive and inexpensive test for evaluation of hypo- and hyper secretory states. Till today itM



Data analysis

Results

Blood samples

Aim

Patients and Methods

Design

Patient	Sex	Age (Y)	Weight (Kg)	Background diseases	PPI therapy	Biopsy results	Prague classification
SM	М	63	85	Obesity	Omeprasole 20 mg x 2	IM	C8M10
				Diabetes Mellitus		LGD	
				Dyslipidemia			
PR	М	75	83.5	Asthma	Omeprasole 20 mg x 2	IM	C2M2
				Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy		LGD	
GM	F	67	55	Arterial Hypertension	Omeprasole 20 mg x 1	IM	C0M1
				Dyslipidemia			
				Diverticulosis Coli			
DD	М	45	80	None	Omeprasole 40 mg x 2	IM	C5M5
BL	F	55	67.2	Asthma	Omeprasole 20 mg x 2	IM	C5M5
				Dyslipidemia		LGD	
AS	М	32	92	None	Omeprasole 20 mg x 2	IM	C1M2
						LGD	
BD	M	65	790				



References

Discussion