



Anti-Ulcer Genic Medications and Its Function in the Treatment of Peptic Ulcers

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Abstract: Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) is a common gastrointestinal condition characterized by the presence of ulcers on the lining of the stomach or the first part of the small intestine. The pathogenesis of PUD is multifactorial, involving both genetic and environmental factors. The most common cause of PUD is Helicobacter pylori infection, which is associated with a 10-fold increase in the risk of developing ulcers. Other factors include the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and smoking. The treatment of PUD typically involves the use of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) and H2-receptor antagonists to reduce gastric acid production, and antibiotics to eradicate H. pylori infection. The goal of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of anti-ulcerogenic medications in the treatment of PUD.

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Methods: A retrospective analysis of 100 patients with PUD who were treated with anti-ulcerogenic medications was conducted. The patients were divided into two groups: those who received PPIs and those who received H2-receptor antagonists. The primary outcome was the rate of ulcer healing, and the secondary outcome was the rate of relapse. The data were analyzed using statistical methods.

Results: The study found that the rate of ulcer healing was significantly higher in the PPI group compared to the H2-receptor antagonist group. Additionally, the rate of relapse was significantly lower in the PPI group. These findings suggest that PPIs are more effective than H2-receptor antagonists in the treatment of PUD.

Conclusion: The study demonstrates that anti-ulcerogenic medications, specifically PPIs, are highly effective in the treatment of PUD. The use of PPIs is associated with a higher rate of ulcer healing and a lower rate of relapse compared to H2-receptor antagonists. Therefore, PPIs should be considered the first-line treatment for PUD.

Keywords: Peptic ulcer disease, Helicobacter pylori, proton pump inhibitors, H2-receptor antagonists, anti-ulcerogenic medications.

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