Title page

Synchronous reflection

1. Gastritis, differentiate between acute and chronic gastritis?

Acute gastritis is a condition in which the lining of the stomach gets swelled or inflated. The common causes include non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. corticosteroid is also a prominent cause of acute gastritis. The pain felt by the patient is temporary and lasts for few bursts. The patient who has experienced kidney failure is more likely to develop acute gastritis. Chronic gastritis is more severe condition and the pain is sharp. It is difficult to bear the pain for the patients and lasts for longer (Healthline, 2019). The common causes of chronic gastritis include long-term use of medications, excessive consumption of alcohol, existence of pylori bacteria, certain illness such as kidney failure and a weak immune system. The common symptoms of chronic gastritis are nausea, vomiting, bloating, indigestion and loss of appetite.

1. Peptic Ulcer. Who is at risk? What is associated? What is H. pylori?

Peptic ulcer is a condition of duodenal ulcers. It is sore on the lining of the stomach and the patient undergo severe pain. Long-term use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and ibuprofen is the dominant cause of peptic ulcer (Prabhu & Shivani, 2014). It is more common among people who are having ages of 70 years or above. The common causes include unclean food, water and unhygienic conditions. Contact with infected person also increases the risks of peptic ulcer. H. Pylori is a type of bacteria that enters the body and targets the digestive track. It is common and experienced by one-third of the world population. Peptic ulcer is linked to H. Pylori bacteria because it affects the digestive track. The presence of H. Pylori increases the risks of chronic gastritis if it remains untreated. Long-term use of certain medicines causes development of H. Pylori bacteria that also results in gastritis.

References

Healthline. (2019). *What is acute gastritis?* . Retrieved 07 28, 2019, from https://www.healthline.com/health/gastritis-acute#risk-factors

Prabhu, V., & Shivani, A. (2014). An Overview of History, Pathogenesis and Treatment of Perforated Peptic Ulcer Disease with Evaluation of Prognostic Scoring in Adults. *Ann Med Health Sci Res* *, 4* (1), 22–29.