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# A Study on Gastric Ulcer, its Causes, Risks Factors and Prevention

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## DESCRIPTION

A stomach ulcer, also known as a gastric ulcer, is an open sore that develops in the lining of the stomach. You can also get one in your duodenum, which is the first part of your small digestive system that your stomach deals with. Peptic ulcers are divided into two types: duodenal ulcers and stomach ulcers. They're named after pepsin, a stomach-related liquid that can occasionally leak into the duodenum. These juices play a role in the development of peptic ulcer disease. When the protective mucous coating of your stomach and duodenum is destroyed, gastric acids and stomach-related substances can harm your stomach and duodenal partitions, causing peptic ulcers. As a result, open wounds develop, which are constantly worsened by the acidic. They can start to create major problems, such as internal death, if left untreated. They may eventually wear an aperture all the way through after some time. This is a medical emergency.

Stomach ulcers (also known as gastric ulcers) are painful bruises in the stomach lining. Peptic ulcer disease manifests itself in the form of stomach ulcers. When the thick layer of body fluid that protects your stomach from stomach-related secretions is reduced, stomach ulcers develop. This allows stomach acids to kill the tissues lining the stomach, resulting in an ulcer. Stomach ulcers can be efficiently relieved, but if they are not treated properly, they can become dangerous. Stomach ulcers have a variety of negative effects. The severity of the adverse effects is determined by the severity of the ulcer. A devouring sensation or torment in your abdomen between your chest and tummy button is the most well-known adverse effect. When your stomach is empty, the discomfort is usually more intense, and it can last anywhere from a few minutes to many hours.

The type of treatment you receive depends depend on the cause of your ulcer. Although most ulcers may be treated with medication prescribed by your primary care physician, in rare circumstances, a medical treatment may be required. It is critical to treat an ulcer as soon as possible. Consult your primary care physician about a treatment strategy. If your ulcer is effectively draining, you'll almost certainly be admitted to the hospital for more aggressive treatment, including endoscopy and IV ulcer medications. A blood bonding may also be required. With therapy, the ulcer's side symptoms may fade quickly. Regardless of whether your side effects go away, you should continue to take any medication recommended by your primary care physician.

Clean up with cleanser and water on a regular basis to prevent the spread of bacteria that might develop a stomach ulcer. Similarly, make sure to thoroughly clean all of your food and cook it to perfection on a case-by-case basis. To avoid ulcers caused by NSAIDs, stop taking them (if possible) or reduce how much you take them. If you really want to take NSAIDs, make sure to stick to the recommended dosages and avoid drinking alcohol while taking them. Also, take these medications with food and plenty of fluids on a regular basis.

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## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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