

Dispepsia

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Definizione

- Sensazione di dolore o fastidio persistente o ricorrente, localizzato ai quadranti superiori dell'addome
- Prevalenza: 25% (8-41%); se si esclude pirosi retrosternale o rigurgito: 3-15%

Quadri Clinici

- **Dispepsia simil-ulcerosa**
Dolore epigastrico alleviato da cibo o anti-acidi, prevalentemente ad insorgenza notturna o a distanza dai pasti
- **Simil-motoria (dismotility-like)**
Fastidio, sensazione di "gonfiore" ai quadranti superiori dell'addome
Sazietà precoce
Peso epigastrico post-prandiale
Nausea e/o vomito
- **Indeterminata**
Sintomi non inquadrabili nei criteri di definizione delle forme precedenti

Classificazione

- **Organica (40%)**
Ulcera peptica
Neoplasia
Patologia bilio-pancreatica
- **Funzionale (60%)**
Associata o meno ad alterazione fisiopatologica o microbiologica ben documentata (es turbe motorie – infezione da *H. pylori*)

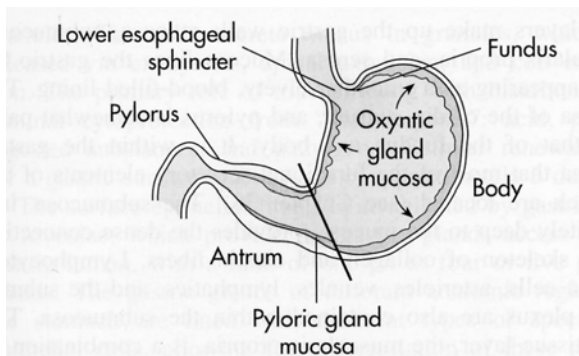
Dispepsia Organica: Fattori di Rischio

- Et  > 55 anni
- Evidenza clinica di malattia (emorragia digestiva, anemia, calo ponderale, vomito ricorrente, disfagia, masse addominali)
- Fumo, alcol, NSAIDs
- Storia familiare positiva per malattia ulcerosa o cancro gastrico
- Infezione da *H. pylori*
- Storia personale di ulcera peptica
- Mancata risposta sintomatologica a ciclo di terapia di 15 gg o rapida recidiva alla sospensione della terapia

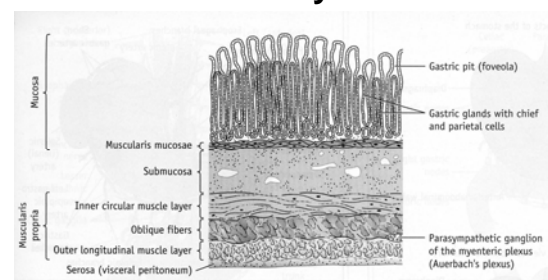
Dispepsia Funzionale: Fisiopatologia

- Secrezione acida
- Motilit  gastrointestinale – Reflusso duodeno-gastrico
- Sensibilit  viscerale
- Infezione da *H. pylori*
- Fattori neuroormonali e/o psicologici

Stomach: Anatomic Regions



Microscopic Anatomy of the Body



Gastric Cells: Localization and Secretory Products

GLAND AREA (% OF TOTAL)	ANATOMIC COUNTERPART	EXOCRINE CELLS WITHIN GLANDS	SECRETORY PRODUCTS
Cardiac (<5%)	Proximal stomach just below esophago-gastric junction	Mucus neck	Mucin, PGI ₂
Oxyntic (75%)	Fundus and body	Mucus neck	Mucin, PGI and PGI ₂ †
		Chief	PGI and PGI ₂ †, leptin
		Parietal	HCl, intrinsic factors
Pyloric (~25%)	Antrum and pylorus	Mucus neck	Mucin, PGI ₂

Gastric Secretory Products and Their Functions

PRODUCT	FUNCTION
Hydrochloric acid	Provides optimal pH for pepsin and gastric lipase (see below) Facilitates duodenal inorganic iron absorption Negative feedback of gastrin release Stimulation of pancreatic HCO ₃ ⁻ secretion Suppression of ingested microorganisms
Pepsins	Early hydrolysis of dietary proteins Liberation of vitamin B ₁₂ from dietary protein
Gastric lipase	Early hydrolysis of dietary triglyceride
Intrinsic factor	Binding of vitamin B ₁₂ for subsequent ileal absorption
Mucin/HCO ₃ ⁻	Protection against noxious agents

Gastric Secretion: Regulatory Mechanisms

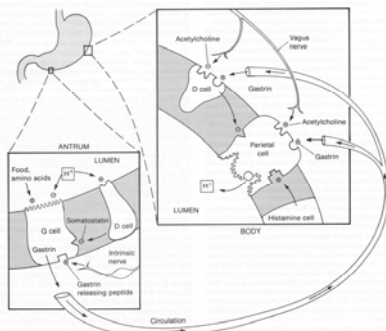
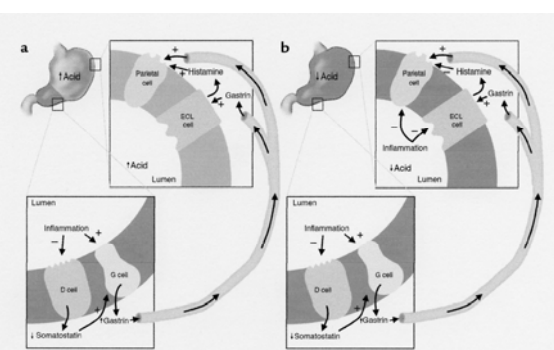
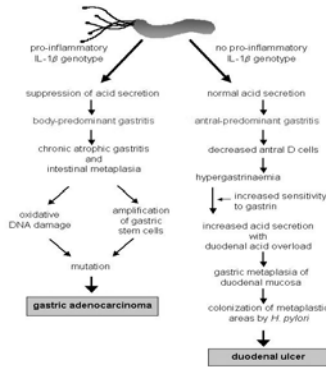


FIGURE 13-6. Regulation of gastric acid secretion. Major gastric mucosal ligand-receptor interactions regulating parietal cell HCl secretion are shown. D cell, somatostatin cell; G cell, gastrin cell. (Adapted from Feldman M. Acid and gastric secretion in duodenal ulcer disease. The Regulatory Peptide Letter 1989;1:1.)

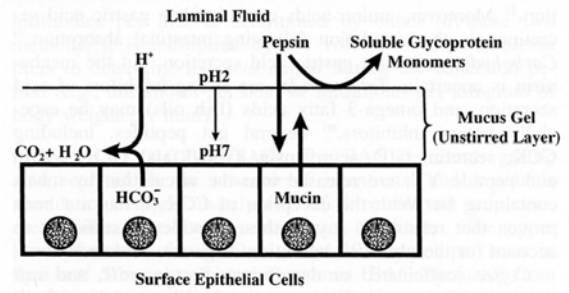
H. pylori and Gastric Secretion



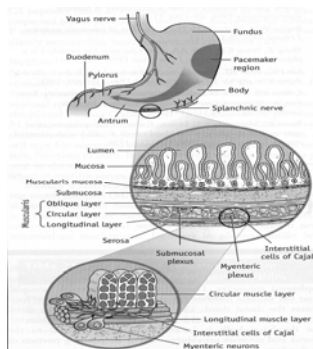
Host and Clinical Outcome of *H. pylori* infection



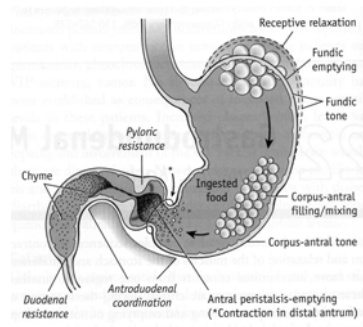
Mucus and Bicarbonate Secretion

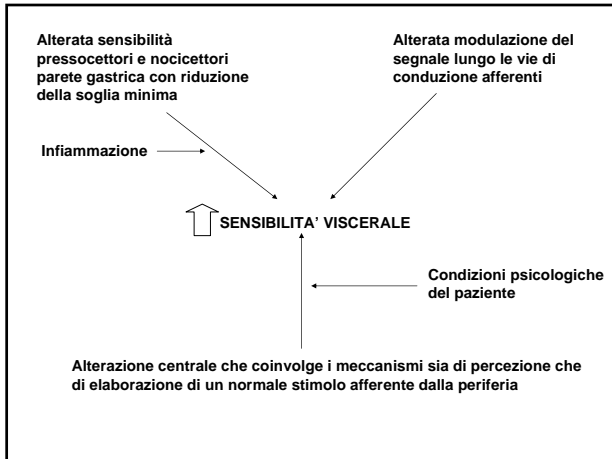


Major Regions of Gastroduodenum



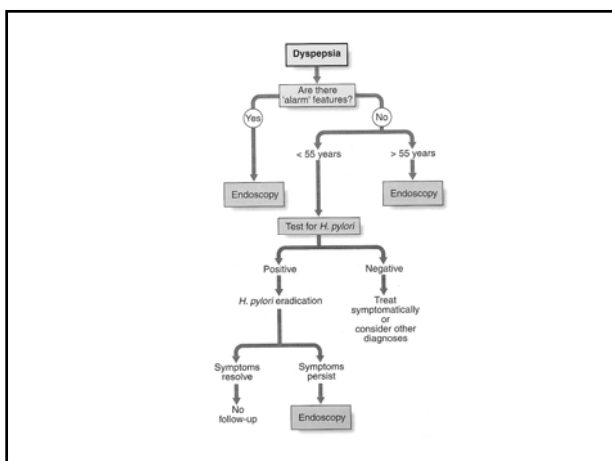
Gastric Neuromuscular Events





Dispepsia: Sintomi/Segni di Allarme

- Perdita di peso non spiegabile
- Anemia
- Emorragia gastrointestinale ovvia od occulta
- Ittero
- Linfadenopatia
- Disfagia progressiva
- Vomito protratto
- Masse addominali



Farmaci

- **Anti-Acidi**
- **Protettori di mucosa**
sucralfato
magaldrato
- **Inibitori della secrezione gastrica**
anti-H2 recettori
inibitori pompa protonica (PPI)
- **Procinetici**
metoclopramide
domperidone
levosulpiride
- **Antidepressivi**
triciclici
selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)
- **Medicina alternativa**
prodotti naturali
- **Terapie psicologiche**