Suggested Lifestyle Modifications



1) Lose weight if you are overweight



2) Avoid foods like coffee, chocolate, alcohol, peppermint, and fatty foods as they may worsen your symptoms



3) Stop smoking



4) Avoid late meals. Lying down with a full stomach can make reflux worse. Have your meals at least two to three hours before bedtime



Clinics 2A, 2B and 4A
TTSH Medical Centre, Level 2 & 4
Contact:
6357 7000 (Central Hotline),



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Department of GASTROENTEROLOGY & HEPATOLOGY

Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)



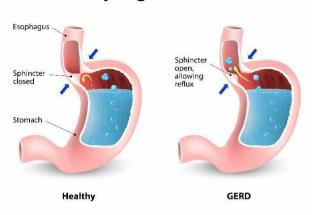
What Is GERD?

Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a condition where stomach acid or contents flow upwards back to your oesophagus (also known as food pipe).

GERD occurs when the muscles around the lower part of your oesophagus loosen occasionally, allowing stomach contents and acid to flow upwards. The acid reflux may irritate the lining of your oesophagus, causing it to become inflamed.

Most people can manage the discomfort of GERD with lifestyle modifications and antacids.

Gastroesophageal reflux disease



Signs & Symptoms

Common Occurring

- Heartburn
- Sour taste in mouth
- · Regurgitation of food

Less Common

- Chest pain
- Difficulty in swallowing
- Sore throat.
- Raspy (hoarse) voice
- Cough

LESS FATTY FOOD WHOLE GRAINS

Risk Factors

- Obesity
- Pregnancy
- Smoking
- Eating large meals or eating late at night
- · Eating fatty or fried food
- Drinking beverages such as alcohol, coffee

Diagnosis

- Short course of acid suppression treatment
 using proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) to reduce
 stomach acid production. PPI is a strong
 medication that blocks acid production
- 24-hour pH monitoring of the oesophagus to confirm the occurrence of acid reflux
- Gastroscopy (Upper Endoscopy) to examine the inside of your oesophagus and stomach