

Surgical management of Peptic Ulcer Disease

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A Ministry of



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- ▶ Major and Minor Surgeries (with a registered surgeon on full time staff)
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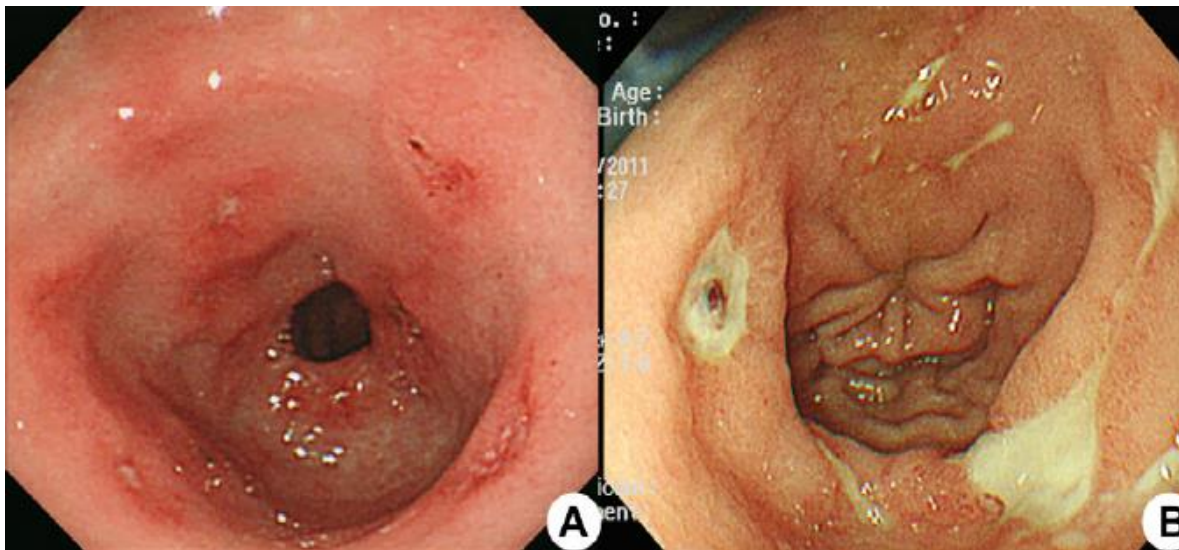


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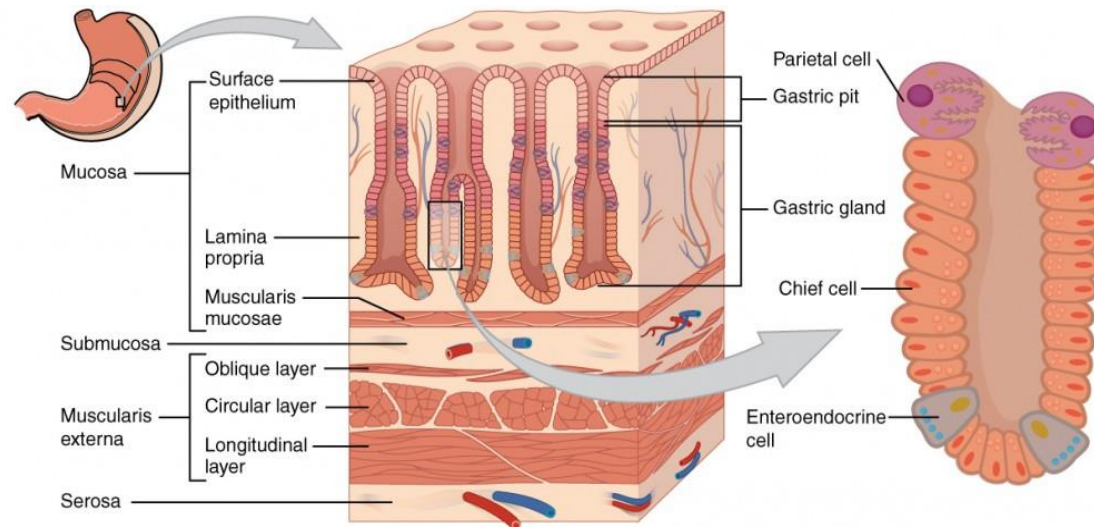
Introduction

- ▶ Previously commonest indication for gastric surgery
- ▶ Today: elective surgery uncommon
 - ▶ Development of antisecretory drugs(PPIs & histamine blockers)
 - ▶ H-pylori treatment
- ▶ Complications still occur, emergency treatment is surgical



Definition

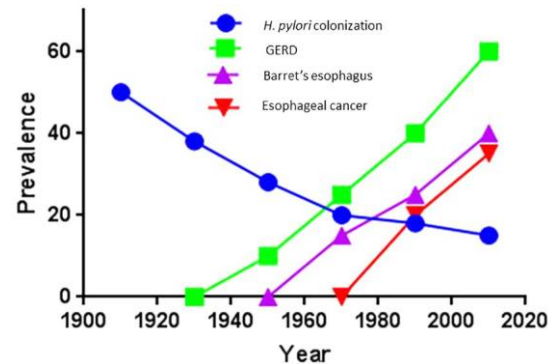
- ▶ Ulcer: A mucosal break (>5mm diameter) extending beyond muscularis mucosa
- ▶ Erosion: Gastric/duodenal lesion (>5mm) limited to the mucosa



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Epidemiology

- ▶ PUD affects 4m people worldwide
- ▶ Incidence 1.5-3%
- ▶ Lifetime prevalence of perforation in PUD 5%
- ▶ Mortality of perforation is 1.3-20%
- ▶ 30 and 90 day mortality 29-30% respectively



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Aetiology

- ▶ H-pylori
- ▶ NSAIDS
- ▶ Smoking, alcohol
- ▶ Malignancy
- ▶ Extreme stress
 - ▶ cushing's ulcer: head injury
 - ▶ Curling's ulcers: burns

Helicobacter pylori



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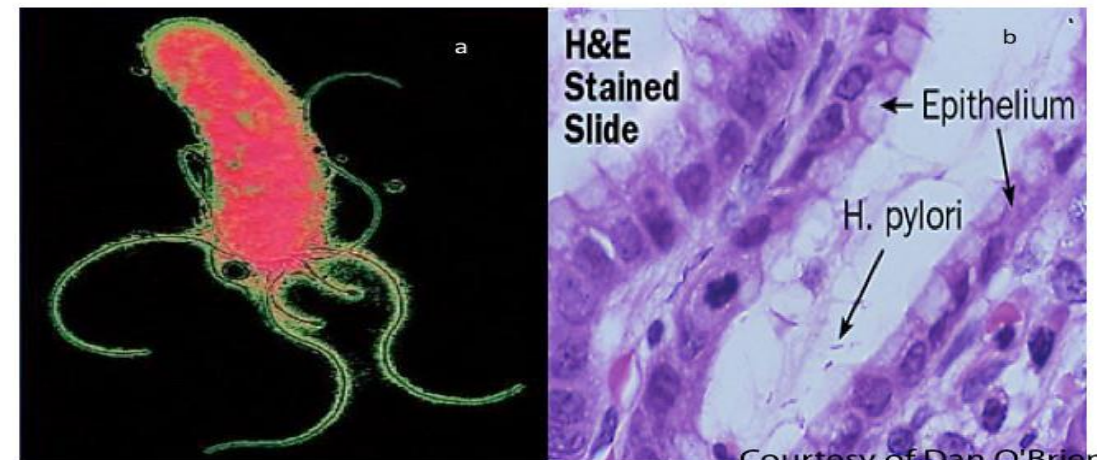


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Helicobacter pylori

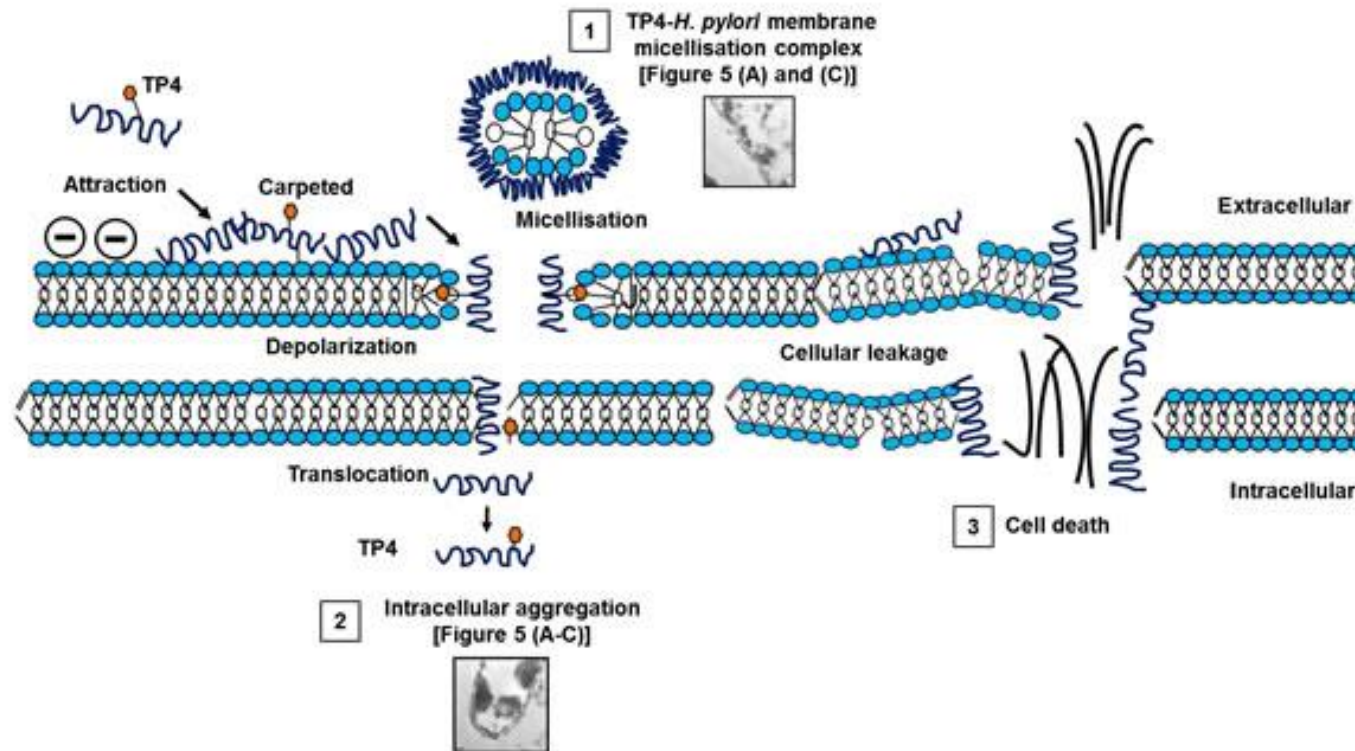
- ▶ Gram negative rod
- ▶ 50% of world's population estimated to be infected
- ▶ Transmission: vomit, stool, saliva
- ▶ Infection through contaminated drinking water & food is controversial
- ▶ 95% duodenal ulcers
- ▶ 70% gastric

Figure 2. *Helicobacter pylori* are spiral shaped bacteria that produce urease and insight a chronic inflammatory reaction that can lead to erosive gastritis, duodenal and gastric ulcers, gastric lymphoma and carcinoma. All patients with bleeding peptic ulcer should be checked for *H. pylori* infection, treated and have confirmation of eradication. Electron micrograph (a) and organisms found on gastric biopsy (b)



Courtesy of Dan O'Brien

Mechanism of action of H-pylori



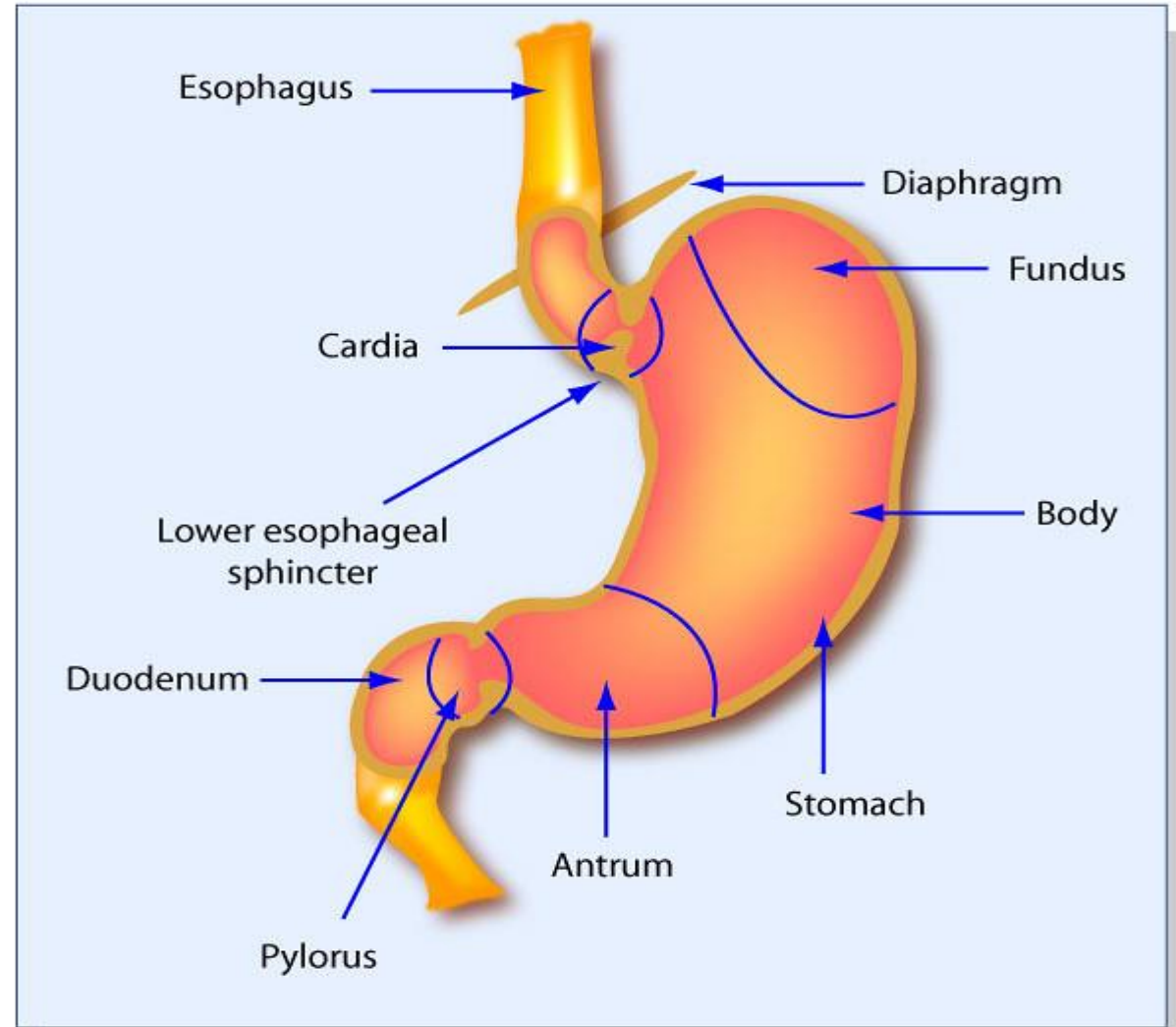
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Diagnosis of H-pylori

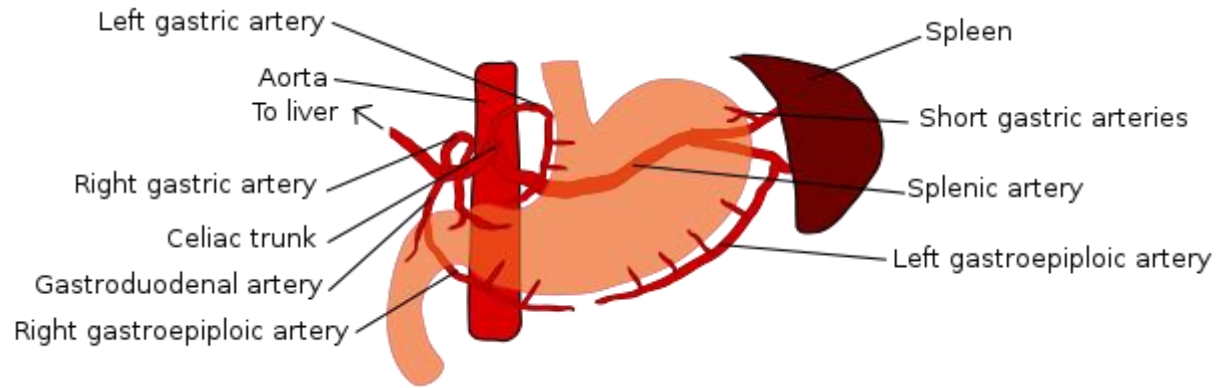
- ▶ Invasive
 - ▶ HISTOLOGY
 - ▶ CLO test
 - ▶ PCR
- ▶ Non invasive
 - ▶ C13 breath test
 - ▶ Stool test
 - ▶ Serum IgG

Anatomy

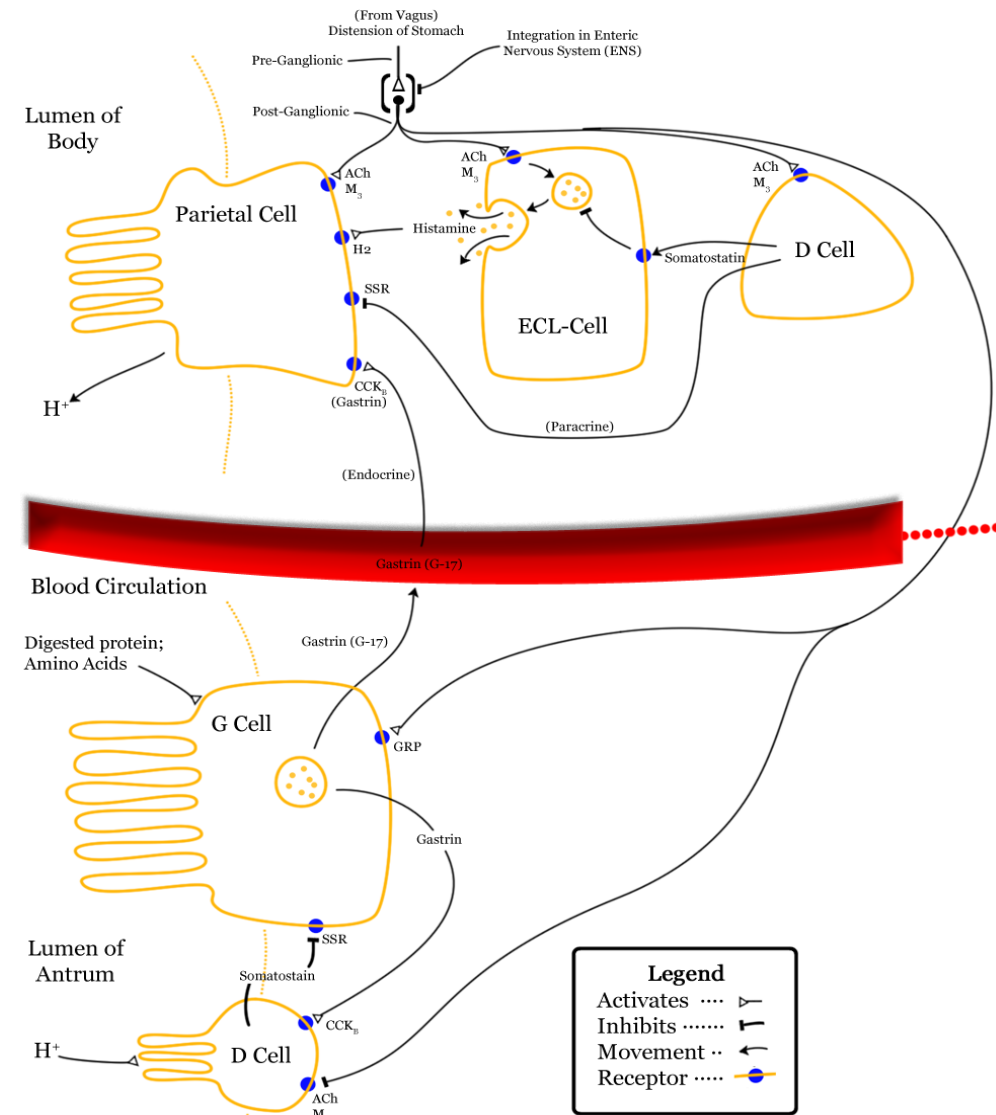
- ▶ Gastric ulcers
 - ▶ Lesser curvature of gastric antrum
- ▶ Duodenal ulcers
 - ▶ 4x commoner cf GU
 - ▶ 1st part of duodenum



Physiology



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Presentation

- ▶ Epigastric pain
 - ▶ Duodenal ulcers
 - ▶ Before meals and at night
 - ▶ Relieved by eating
 - ▶ Gastric ulcers
 - ▶ Worse on eating (wt loss)
 - ▶ Relieved by antacids
 - ▶ Perforation
 - ▶ Sudden onset abd.pain
 - ▶ Peritonism
 - ▶ Board like rigidity

Work up

- ▶ Bloods: Hb, FBC, Urea (hemorrhage)
- ▶ C13 breath test
- ▶ Plain films (can be negative)
- ▶ CT95% sensitive
- ▶ Endoscopy
 - ▶ CLO/urease test for H.pylori
 - ▶ Biopsy all ulcers to check for malignancy
- ▶ Gastrin levels if zolinger-Elison suspected

Medical treatment

- ▶ PPI x2 for 7-14 days
 - ▶ Metro x2
 - ▶ Clarithromycin x2
- ▶ All patients with PUD should be tested and if possible treated for H.pylori
- ▶ Patients should be tested **4 weeks** after completing treatment
- ▶ Any patient tested for H.pylori should stop taking PPIs at least **2 weeks** before hand

Complications

- ▶ **Bleeding - 73%**
- ▶ **Perforation- 9%**
- ▶ **Obstruction-3%**
- ▶ **Intractable disease**
- ▶ **Suspected malignancy**

Indications for surgery

- ▶ Failed endoscopic therapy
- ▶ Haemodynamic instability despite volume resuscitation(>3 units of blood)
- ▶ Recurrent haemorrhage after 2 attempts at endoscopic treatment
- ▶ Continued slow bleed requiring >3 units of blood

Surgery Vs. Angioembolisation

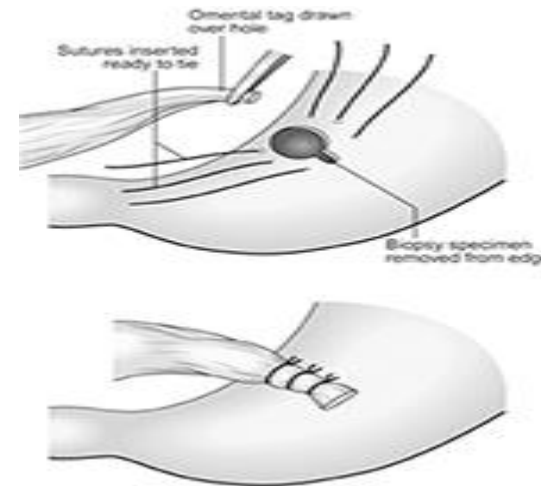
- ▶ Surgery and embolization = effective following failed endoscopy
- ▶ Embolisation in patients unfit for surgery
- ▶ Surgery if patients with a coagulopathy
- ▶ Surgery if all else fails

Surgical Management

- ▶ Goal = haemorrhage control
- ▶ Acid reduction(historically surgical, currently medical)
- ▶ Approach determined by location (surgeon should attend endoscopy)

Bleeding duodenal ulcers

- ▶ Posterior wall ulcers: expose ulcer with duodenotomy or duodenopyloromyotomy
- ▶ Direct suture ligation
- ▶ Gastroduodenal artery ligation if necessary
- ▶ +/- Reinforce with Graham (omental) patch



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Bleeding gastric ulcers

- ▶ If large curvature = wedge resection
- ▶ Antrum = billroth 1(distal gastrectomy)
- ▶ High riding = billroth 2/ subtotal gastrectomy

Take home message

1. Duodenal > Gastric ulcers
2. H.Pylorivis a major risk factor and requires treatment
3. Bleeding, first line is endoscopy
4. Uncontrolled bleeding requires surgery
5. Open surgery for unstable patients