

Gastritis

Inflammatory process involving the wall of the stomach especially the mucosa with various etiological factors.

Types: 1) Acute Gastritis

2) Chronic Gastritis

- Chronic
- 1) Superficial
 - 2) Eosinophilic
 - 3) Granulomatous
 - 4) Eosinophilic
 - 5) Hyperplastic

Acute Gastritis:

Etiology: Acids or alkalis, Drugs, Mental and physical stress, shock, hypoxia, Renal failure.

Pathology: Breakdown of gastric mucosa barrier

H^+ ions diffuse into the mucosa.

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Superficial erosions

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Damage to vessels and extravasation of blood into lamina propria.

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Acute Haemorrhagic gastritis.

Symptoms:

Abdominal Pain, Nausea, Vomiting, Haematemesis, melaena.

Investigation: Endoscopy reveals Edema of the mucosa, hyperemia, Surface erosions and Hemorrhages.

Treatment: Removal of the cause, Blant frequent diet, Antacids, correction of electrolyte level.

Chronic Gastritis

Type A - Immune Mediated - Pernicious anemia

Type B - Helicobacter pylori related

Drugs like NSAIDs are causing chronic gastritis so proper care should be given.

1) Chronic Superficial gastritis:

- ① Gastric glands are normal
- ② Infiltration by lymphocytes and plasma cells occur in the lamina propria.
- ③ Body and fundus affected; antrum left free.

2) Chronic Atrophic gastritis

- ① Common in older people
- ② Associated with DM, Pernicious anemia, Thyroid disorder, Addison's disease, IDA.
- ③ Body and fundus are affected.
- ④ Mucosa cells become atrophic partially or fully.
- ⑤ Gastric epithelium may metaplasia into Intestinal type.
- ⑥ Usually symptomless but PA and bleeding develop.
- ⑦ Parietal cell antibodies are demonstrable in 60% cases and CA stomach is common.

③ Granulomatous gastritis:

- Associated with granulomatous disorders like TB, Crohn's disease, Syphilis, Sarcoidosis, chronic inflammation, ulceration & hypertrophy.
- Treatment of the underlying cause.

④ Eosinophilic gastritis:

- Unknown cause. Widespread infiltration of Eosinophils in GIT. Peripheral blood shows ↑ Eosinophils.
- Sometimes associated with infection of helminths.

⑤ Hypertrophic gastritis:

- Characterized by large hypertrophic folds of gastric mucosa. Two types.

1) Hyposecretion of gastric juice which is poor in acid and rich in protein leading to hypoproteinaemia and oedema → Menetrier's disease

2) Other variety, gastric juice rich in acid and low in protein → Hyperacidity.