Stomach pain - evidence-based methods in the diagnosis and treatment of dyspepsia


Record Status
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Citation

Authors' objectives
This report critically reviews the scientific evidence of treatment for dyspepsia, and the relationship between bacterial infection involving Helicobacter pylori and dyspeptic disease as well as stomach cancer. Alternative strategies for management of patients with dyspeptic symptoms are assessed in a decision analysis. Estimates of the cost to society for dyspepsia are made.

Authors' conclusions
Stomach cancer prevention: General or targeted screening of H. pylori-infection is not motivated as an approach towards stomach cancer prevention.

Diagnostics of dyspepsia: Endoscopy gives the best information of investigation. There was an increase of almost 50 percent of endoscopy frequency in the 1990s and corresponds now to about 1,750 endocopies per 100,000 inhabitants.

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