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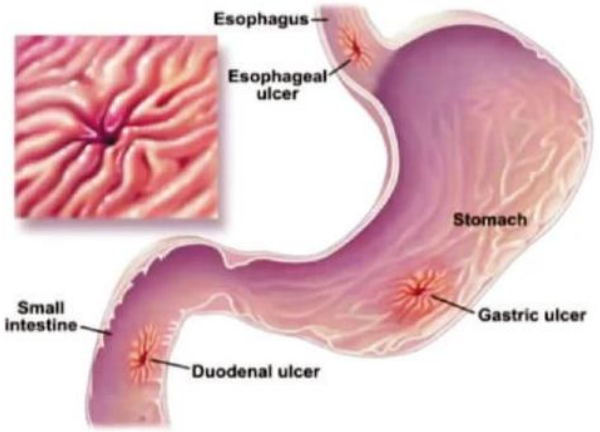
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Ulcers

Too much stress, too much spicy food and you may be headed for on ulcer or so the thinking used to go.

Not long ago, the common belief was that peptic ulcers were o result of lifestyle. A great deal has changed. Doctors now know that a bacterial infection or medications, not stress or diet, cause most ulcers of the stomach and upper part of the small intestine. Most ulcers of the esophagus are associated with the reflux of stomach acid.

Peptic ulcers are open sores that develop on the inside lining of your stomach, upper small intestine or esophagus. The most prominent symptom of a peptic ulcer is pain.



A peptic ulcer is a sore on the lining of your stomach or small intestine. A peptic ulcer in the stomach is called a gastric ulcer. A duodenal ulcer the most common form of peptic ulcer in the small intestine. An esophageal ulcer occurs in the lower part of your esophagus.

Depending on their location, ulcers have different names

- Gastric ulcer. A peptic Jeer that occurs in your stomach is called a gastric ulcer.
- Duodenal ulcer. An ulcer that develops in your small intestine is named for the section of the intestine where it develops. The most common is a duodenal (doo-O-DEE-nul) ulcer, which develops in the duodenum the first part of the small intestine.
- Esophageal ulcer. An esophageal ulcer is usually located in the lower section of you esophagus. It's often associated with chronic gastroesophogeal reflux disease (GERD).

Signs and Symptoms

Gnawing pain is the most common symptom of a peptic ulcer. The pain is caused both by the ulcer and by stomach acid coming in contact with the ulcerated area. The pain typically may:

- Be felt anywhere from you novel to you breastbone
- Last from a few minutes to many hours
- Be worse when your stomach is empty
- Flare at night
- Often be temporarily relieved by eating certain foods that butter stomach acid Or by taking an acid-reducing medication

Less often, ulcers may cause severe sign or symptoms such as:

- The vomiting of blood which may appear red or black
- Dark blood in stools or stools that are black or tarry

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- Nausea Or vomiting
- unexplained weight loss
- Pain in your upper back

Causes:

Although stress and spicy foods were once taught to be the main causes of peptic ulcers, doctors now know that many ulcers are caused by the corkscrew- shaped bacterium Helicobacter pylon (H Pylori). This bacterium was discovered in the early 1980s in biopsy specimens of people who had ulcers and persistent stomach inflammation (gastritis)

H pylori lives and multiplies within the mucous layer that covers and protects tissues that line the stomach and small intestine. Often, H pylori cause no problems. But sometimes it can disrupt the mucous layer and inflame and erode digestive tissues producing an ulcer. Approximately one in six people infected with H pylori get an ulcer, one reason may be that these people already hove damage to the lining of the stomach or small intestine making it easier for bacteria to invade and inflame tissues

H pylori is the most common, but not the only, cause of peptic ulcers. H pylori accounts for about half of all peptic ulcers in the United States. Besides H pylori, other causes of peptic ulcers or factors that may aggravate them include: regular use of pain relievers, smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, stress, etc.

Benefit of SGS Therapy:

- Provides effective nourishment in the process of recovery in ulcers
- Remove issues like Acidity, Gas & Constipation
- Generates qualitative mucus membranes to protect from gastrointestinal tract
- Helps to improve digestion process & the function of small intestine
- Effectively Controls & also removes H pylori bacterium from gastrointestinal tract.

Suggested Products:

Minerjal : Take 10 drops 3 times in 100 ml of Drinking water
OmegaSat : 1 Softgel 2 times after meal
Alproxy : 1 Tablets 3 times after meal
SatvAmrut : 1 Capsule 2 times after meal
Satvika : 1 Tablets 2 times after meal
Comraid : 2 Capsules 3 times after meal



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