

Diseases affecting the gastrointestinal tract

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DESCRIPTION

Diseases affecting the gastrointestinal tract, including organs along the digestive tract from the mouth to the anus, are the focus of this major. Doctors who practice in this field are called gastroenterologists. Usually, they have completed about eight years of medical and pre-medical education, one year of internship (if this is not part of the residency), three years of internal medicine residency, and three years of gastroenterology scholarships. Gastroenterologists perform many diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, including colonoscopy, Esophagogastroduodenoscopy, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS), and liver biopsy. Some gastroenterology students will complete the "fourth year" of transplant hepatology, advanced interventional endoscopy, inflammatory bowel disease, motility, or other topics (although this is usually the seventh year of their graduate medical education). Advanced endoscopy, sometimes called interventional or surgical endoscopy, is a subspecialty of gastroenterology that focuses on advanced endoscopy techniques for the treatment of pancreatic, hepatobiliary, and gastrointestinal diseases. Interventional gastroenterologists usually receive an additional year of rigorous endoscopy technical training, including endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, endoscopic ultrasound-guided diagnosis and interventional surgery, as well as advanced resection techniques, including endoscopic mucosa Resection and endoscopic dissection. In addition, some advanced endoscopists also perform endoscopic bariatric surgery. Hepatology, or hepatobiliary medicine, including the study of the liver, pancreas, and bile ducts, is traditionally considered a subspecialty of gastroenterology, while proctology includes diseases of the anus, rectum, and colon, and is considered surgery A sub-

specialty. Esophageal diseases include a series of diseases that affect the esophagus. The most common esophageal disease in western countries is gastroesophageal reflux disease. Its chronic form is believed to cause changes in the esophageal epithelium, called Barrett's esophagus.

Acute illnesses may include infections, trauma from ingestion of corrosive substances, or ruptured veins (such as esophageal varices, Boerhaave syndrome, or Mallory Weiss tears). Chronic diseases can include congenital diseases such as Zenker's diverticulum and esophageal membranes, as well as esophageal motility disorders, including nutcracker esophagus, achalasia, diffuse esophageal spasm, and esophageal stricture. Diseases of the esophagus can cause a sore throat, vomiting blood, difficulty swallowing, or vomiting. Chronic or congenital diseases can be controlled by barium food examination, endoscopy, and biopsy, while acute diseases can be controlled and diagnosed based solely on symptoms and medical history. Stomach diseases refer to diseases that affect the stomach. Inflammation of the stomach caused by an infection caused by any cause is called gastritis, and if it includes other parts of the gastrointestinal tract, it is called gastroenteritis. When gastritis persists in a chronic state, it is associated with a variety of diseases, including atrophic gastritis, pyloric stenosis, and gastric cancer. Another common disease is gastric ulcer and peptic ulcer. Ulcers erode the gastric mucosa and protect gastric tissues from gastric acid. Peptic ulcers are most often caused by bacterial *Helicobacter pylori* infection. Epstein-Barr virus infection is another factor that induces gastric cancer. Like peptic ulcers, bloody vomiting can be due to abnormal arterial or venous rupture, including Dieulafoy's lesions and gastric antral vasodilation. Chronic diseases, digestive problems causing malnutrition in addition to routine examinations, an endoscopy or stomach biopsy may also be used.

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