

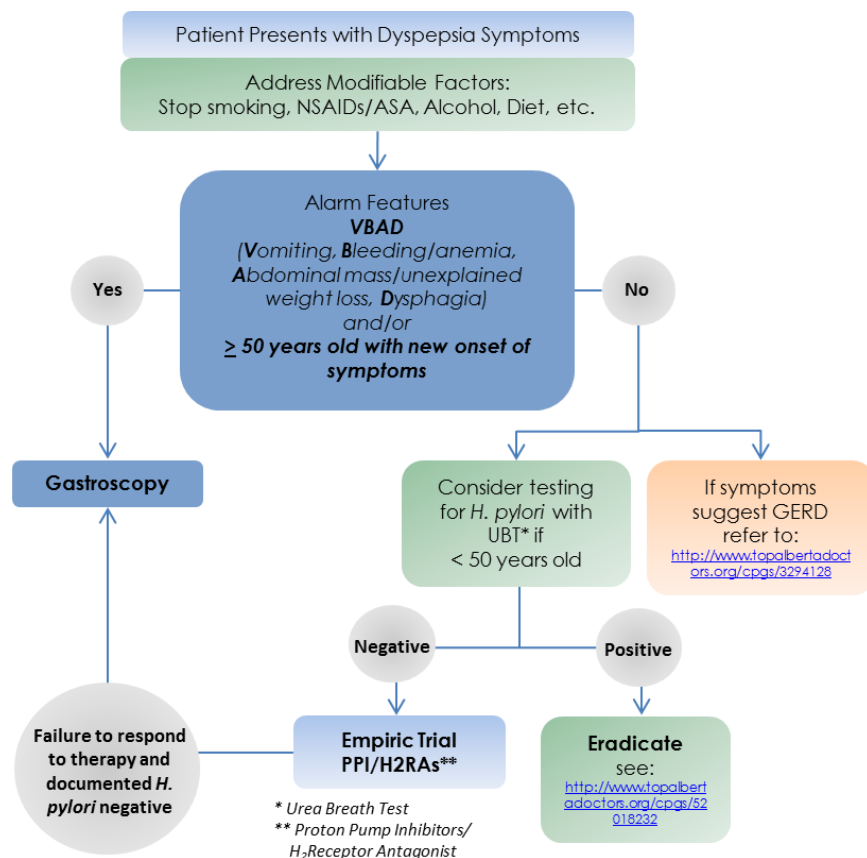
OBJECTIVE

For Alberta clinicians to understand the approach to patients with dyspepsia, non-invasive and invasive testing, alarm features suggesting significant pathology, and the role of *Helicobacter pylori* in dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is a symptom complex often associated with diseases of the upper gastrointestinal tract. Dyspepsia symptoms include but are not limited to upper abdominal (epigastric) pain or discomfort, nausea, bloating, fullness, excessive burping or belching and early satiety.

Heartburn and regurgitation are symptoms most commonly associated with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) but these symptoms can occur in dyspepsia together with the other listed upper GI symptoms.

ALGORITHM FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC UNDIAGNOSED DYSPEPSIA IN ADULTS[†]



[†]Excluding pregnant or breastfeeding women and children under 18 years

PRACTICE POINT

Always consider pathologies other than upper gastrointestinal (UGI) tract (i.e., cardiac, hepatobiliary, colonic, musculoskeletal) in the differential diagnosis and investigate, and treat accordingly.