# Heartburn

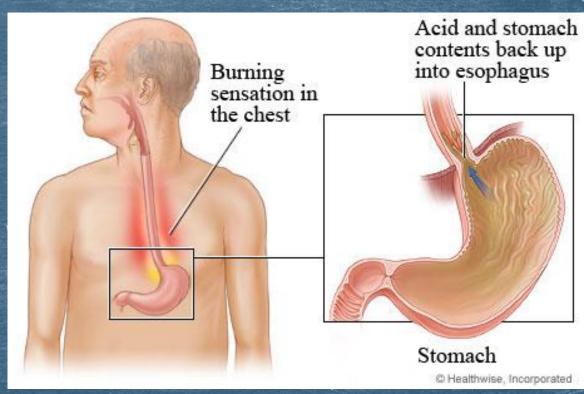
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#### What is Heartburn?

- ▶ Origins
  - Greek
  - Used to be spelled "herte-brine", meaning lust
  - Associated with indigestion since 15th century
- A condition in which a person has a burning feeling in their stomach, which can rise up into their esophagus, and can be accompanied by burping up stomach acid
- Means stomach acid is entering bottom of the esophagus

#### When Heartburn Becomes a Problem

- Occasional heartburn is normal
- "GERD" (Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease)
  - > Frequent Heartburn
  - Could lead to chronic cough or ulcers in esophagus



https://www.webmd.com/heartburn-gerd/what-is-heartburn

## Hierarchy of Organization

Molecules	Cells	Tissues	Organs
Hydrochloric Acid	Epithelial Cells	Lower Esophageal Sphincter (muscle tissue)	Esophagus
Proton Pump (a protein)	Mucous Cells	Epithelial Tissue that lines the esophagus	Stomach

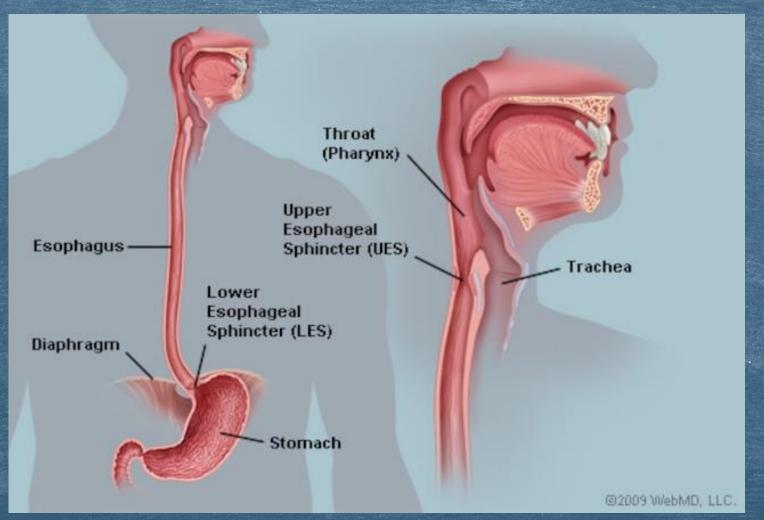
- Hydrochloric acid- stomach acid, gets into esophagus and burns it (located in stomach)
- "Proton pump"- important protein that starts stomach acid production (located in stomach)
- Epithelial cells- damaged when stomach acid comes into esophagus (located in esophagus)
- Mucous cells- secrete alkaline mucus that hydrochloric acid can't penetrate, keeps epithelial layer of stomach safe from burning (located in stomach)

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- Epithelial tissue- lines esophagus, could get ulcers due to chronic heartburn (located in esophagus)
- Lower esophageal sphincter- tissue blocking stomach opening. Does not function properly during heartburn: either does not shut all the way, or muscles produce weak contractions
- Stomach- houses and produces stomach acid
- Esophagus- when stomach acid enters it hurt by high acidity of stomach acid when it enters it, and if the acid travels up it

## Diagram



https://www.webmd.com/digestive-disorders/picture-of-the-esophagus#1

## Heartburn Experiment

#### ► Summary:

- Clinical trial- patients with NERD (a form of GERD) took new medication designed to reduce heartburn (dexlansoprazole MR)
- > 3 groups: placebo, 30 mg dose, or 60 mg dose.
- Evaluated patients based on daytime heartburn (24 hour heartburnfree days) and nighttime heartburn

#### ▶ Mhàs

NERD patients (in comparison to other types of chronic heartburn) are less responsive to another therapy for heartburn- proton pump inhibitor, want to test new medication

## Heartburn Experiment (cont.)

#### ► Hypothesis:

▶ If patients with NERD take 30 mg or 60 mg dose of new medication, then will experience more 24 hour heartburn-free days and nights without heartburn

#### ► Controls:

- Randomized, double-blind clinical trial
- Placebo given to one patient group

## Heartburn Experiment (cont.)

- ➤ Variable Being Tested:
  - Patients' response to 30 mg or 60 mg daily dose of dexlansoprazole MR
- Results: Two groups taking daily dose of new medication had
  - Greater percentage of 24 hour heartburn free days than placebo group
  - Greater percentage of heartburn-free nights than placebo group
  - Results did support hypothesis

## Figure 2 from Heartburn Experiment

- Shows median percentage of 24-hour heartburn free days reported by each of the 3 study groups
- Percentages for doses of new medication are much higher than placebo percentage
  - Patients taking the medication had many more 24 hour heartburn-free days
- Statistically significant

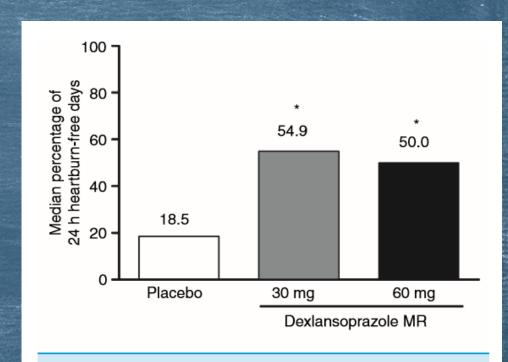


Figure 2. Median percentage of 24-h heartburn-free days. \*P < 0.00001.

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