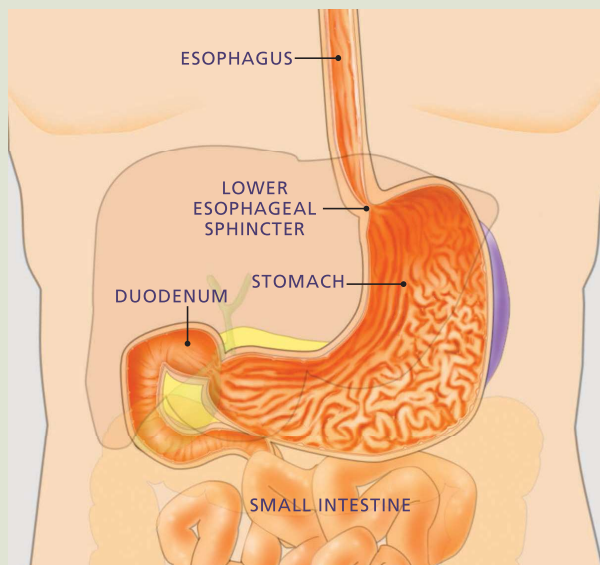


Diet and Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)



What is GERD?

Gastroesophageal reflux is a chronic disease that occurs when stomach contents flow back (reflux) into the food pipe (esophagus). It is usually caused by failure of the muscle valve (called the lower esophageal sphincter) between the stomach and the esophagus to close properly. The backwash of stomach acid irritates the lining of the lower esophagus and causes the symptom of heartburn.



Heartburn, which is the most common symptom of GERD, usually feels like a burning sensation behind the breastbone, moving up to the neck and throat.

TRIGGER FOODS

Some foods are known to trigger symptoms of GERD. By keeping a food diary, you can identify your trigger foods and change your diet to reduce discomfort. Below is a list of some foods recognized to trigger symptoms of GERD and how they affect the digestive tract:

- **Coffee** (with or without caffeine) and caffeinated beverages relax the lower esophageal sphincter.
- **Citrus fruits and juices** such as orange, grapefruit and pineapple have high acid content.
- **Tomatoes** and processed tomato-based products such as tomato juice, and pasta and pizza sauces are highly acidic.
- **Carbonated beverages** (fizzy drinks) cause gaseous distension of the stomach (bloating) which increases pressure on the lower esophageal sphincter causing acid reflux.
- **Chocolate** contains a chemical called methylxanthine from the cocoa tree, which is similar to caffeine. It relaxes the lower esophageal sphincter, which causes acid reflux.
- **Peppermint, garlic and onions** relax the lower esophageal sphincter causing acid reflux.
- **Fatty, spicy or fried foods** relax the lower esophageal sphincter as well as delay stomach emptying and therefore cause acid reflux.

Contact your health care provider if symptoms do not improve with diet and lifestyle changes. Initial treatment may start with over-the-counter (OTC) medications that control stomach acid.

For more information, visit www.asge.org.

Copyright © 2014 American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy

