



A REVIEW ON ESOPHAGITIS INDUCED MODEL

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ABSTRACT

The term esophagitis is any inflammation of the squamous esophageal epithelium, irritation, or swelling in the lining of the esophagus also known food pipe and body canal tube (the tube that carries food from the throat to the stomach). Esophagitis is the most common caused by the Gastrooesophageal reflux disease (GERD) is also known gastric reflux or acid reflux disease. GERD is delineated as a condition that spring up due to reflux of gastric contents into the esophagus leading to mucosal damage and oxidative stress; the condition may be asymptomatic or result in symptoms. The commonness of GERD is estimated to be 10-20% in western countries, making it one of the most predominant gastrointestinal disorders. It may be acute or chronic. The GERD has three unique phenotypic presentations:

- Non erosive reflux disease (NERD) 50-70% - Presence of troublesome symptoms in absence of mucosal breaks at endoscopy.
- Erosive esophagitis 15% - endoscopically visible breaks of distal esophageal mucosa.
- Barrett's esophagus 20-40% - replacement of squamous epithelium by columnar epithelium in distal esophagus.

Researchers used various model randomly for new antiulcer drug screening. Corrosive esophagitis was formed without general anesthesia & laparotomy.

Keywords: Esophagitis, Gastroo Esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD), Non Erosive Reflux Disease (NERD), Erosive Esophagitis, Barrett's Esophagus