



Objectives: Dyspepsia

1. In a patient presenting with dyspepsia, include cardiovascular disease in differential diagnosis.
2. Attempt to differentiate, by history and physical examination, between conditions presenting with dyspepsia (e.g. gastroesophageal reflux disease, gastritis, ulcer, cancer), as plans for investigation and management may be very different.
3. In a patient presenting with dyspepsia, ask about and examine the patient for worrisome signs/symptoms (e.g. gastrointestinal bleeding, weight loss, dysphagia) and refer to endoscopy if clinically indicated.
4. In patients with presenting with dyspepsia, consider various testing modalities, if available, for H. pylori, if indicated.

** Mapped to the CFPC's 105 priority topics: #32-Dyspepsia