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Worst off or worse off

If your symptoms get worse, call your doctor or another member of your treatment team right away. Be prepared to discuss your symptoms, how they have worsened, and what, if anything, you have changed about your daily routine. If your symptoms seem to be staying the same and not getting better, you need to stop and ask yourself a few questions. Do you do everything you can to follow your treatment plan? Are you taking your medicine when you're supposed to? Do you do the exercises your physiotherapist told you to do? If you do these things and still don't get better, tell your doctor or other members of your treatment team. If you don't do them, ask your doctor for help. Doctors can work with you to adjust your treatment. Your doctor may change the dosage of the medicine you are taking. Or your doctor may give you another medicine to try. It is also a good idea to tell your doctor about what other medicines you are taking. Sometimes a medication may not work well because of its interaction with another drug. You don't just have to endure pain. It can be treated effectively, but you need to do your part.
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We all know the feeling—a burning sensation in the chest and throat and a slight bitter taste in the mouth. Yep, it's heartburn, and almost everyone will experience it at some point in their lives, according to the National Institutes of Health. If heartburn is something that everyone is facing, but shouldn't we know more about it? Sure, you probably know that spicy foods trigger the burning sensation, and maybe you even know that fatty foods can be the culprit. But other than that most people are completely clueless about heartburn, according to Juan Carlos Bucobo, M.D., director of endoscopy at Stony Brook University Hospital. Maybe it's because heartburn isn't actually a health condition, he says. It's a symptom. So when you say you have heartburn, what you really have is acid reflux. Heartburn is just one-if-the-most common-symptom. Other symptoms include: sore throat, a dry cough, difficulty swallowing, and regurgitating food or an acidic liquid. When you have acid reflux all the time, doctors call it GERD, and that's when it becomes a real disease that needs treatment. If you have heartburn several times a week, or if your heartburn is so bad that it messes with your quality of life, Bucobo says to see a doctor. For those of us who only experience temporary heartburn, it's still important to know what triggers it—other than that five-alarm chili. Here, 5 things you had no idea were triggering or exacerbating your heartburn. (Looking to take back control of your health? Prevention has smart answers—get 2 FREE gifts when you subscribe today.) Ad – Continue reading below your morning cup 'o Joe
There are two main causes of acid reflux, says Bucobo: an underlying medical like a hiatal hernia, which happens when the upper abdomen shoots up in the thoracic cavity, or a trigger that relaxes the sphincter muscle in the esophagus that normally blocks stomach acid from rising back up the throat. Some foods and behaviors can relax the muscle. Although Bucobo says food triggers are different for each patient, some show up over and over again. Caffeinated foods and beverages—like coffee, tea, and even chocolate—are biggies. I've had patients think they're doing everything right, but then I have them record a food diary, Bucobo says. I'm watching and they've been drinking three bottles of caffeinated iced tea a day! MORE: 16 Highly Effective Migraine Solutions Your Night on the Town Drink A Little Too Much Last Night? It can cause more than one hangover. While some experts believe that both alcohol and tobacco affect the pressure on your lower esophagus sphincter, their effect on your saliva can also flare up heartburn. Both alcohol and tobacco are drying, reducing the amount of saliva in the mouth. If you have less saliva, you won't be able to clear as much acid in your stomach, Bucobo says. And some of the acid can get up your throat. (Here are 9 weird things dehydration is doing to your body.) Your gum habit
If you are one of peppermint gum, you may want to stop chewing (or switch to a different flavor). Like caffeine, peppermint also relaxes the sphincter that keeps stomach acid at bay, according to Bucobo. So anything you eat or drink that contains peppermint teas, sauces and desserts-may be the culprit. Keeping a food diary is a great way to identify triggers. MORE: Why is everyone suddenly drinking Aloe Juice? Your late night munchies
Sometimes it's perfectly fine to eat at night (and the right snacks can even help you lose weight). But it may be best to avoid if you are prone to heartburn. Bucobo tells his patients with acid reflux to avoid eating at least two hours before bed. As soon as you go to bed, gravity makes things worse, he says. When you are flat on your back, (or side, or stomach) it makes it much easier for acid to wash back up your esophagus. And if you eat before bed, and kick-start digestion, you have even more acidity in your stomach. MORE: 25 Delectable Detox Smoothies Your binge-fest
You know that moment about 20 minutes after you scarf down Thanksgiving dinner when your chest starts to burn? Yep, it's an aftereffect of eating your weight in turkey, mashed potatoes and candied yams. As soon as you start eating, your body is torn up digestion and starts producing stomach acid. The more food you put in, the longer it takes to move that food, and the acid, to your intestines. So your body produces all this acid and it's not emptying out into your small intestine, Bucobo says. This means that more of a chance that part of that acid will emerge from the stomach and into the esophagus. This content is created and maintained by a third party, and imported into this page to help users enter their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content on piano.io Advertisement – Continue reading below shutterstock
Whether you have the runny nose and itchy eyes to prove it or if you just know someone who does, there is an overarching theme among sufferers that allergy season just seems to keep getting worse. The good news: You're not imagining it. The bad news: You're not imagining it. Allergies really can get worse over time, and there are some big picture reasons why. No matter what is aggravating your symptoms, you can put these useful solutions to good use. And in the meantime, here are some reasons why you may be facing even more sneezing than usual. (Heal your entire body with Rodale's 12-day liver detox for total body health.) Advertisement – Continue reading during climate change
Worsening allergies is one of the many dangers of our planet's temp steadily increasing. Pollen seasons are becoming longer and more potent, says Allergy & Asthma Network allergologen Purvi Parikh, MD. Plants use the higher levels of carbon dioxide in the air to create almost superpollinators, she says. This means that allergy seasons begin earlier and end later. Crazy temperature fluctuations can make allergies worse too. Usually, if plants are covered in frost in November, there wouldn't be pollen in the air until the following March or so, Parikh explains. But with 60-degree days in January more common than ever before, plants can start producing pollen when it's not technically springtime yet, triggering allergies in the process. Although no pollen is in the air during winter, a drastic change in the weather can result in allergy-like symptoms anyway, Parikh adds. If it's 65 degrees Thursday and drops to the 30s over the weekend, it can cause vasotoric rhinitis, which almost mimics allergic rhinitis with congestion and sinus pressure, she says. Extremes in temperature can result in inflammation inside the nose in the same way as with an allergen. MORE: Is climate change making you sick? Air pollution
Maybe you moved to a smoggy city recently or your area's air quality has grown particularly poor. Ironically, allergies are worse in cities than in the suburbs due to air pollution and higher levels of ozone, Parikh says, although people in the suburbs may be exposed to more plant alleraller. Even within the same city, your allergies can get worse just because you moved to a neighborhood closer to the busiest roads. (Allergies make you feel tired? Here are 7 other reasons why you're tired all the time.) Stress
Add chronic stress to the mix and allergies can feel like End. Stress
Stress inflammation and can make the body hypersensitive to allergens says Parikh. Stress can also produce some of the very same symptoms self-insurance central banks worked to limit the flight of residents away from the domestic currency. Evidence suggesting a difference in the behaviour of the inhabitants between this crisis and the previous crises has to do with the political reactions. In this crisis, many central banks were willing and able to instill large amounts of liquidity and cut interest rates during the crisis without obvious concern about the effects on the currency. In the emerging market crises of the 1990s, however, the difficult political question was whether and how much to raise interest rates, as they struggled to maintain confidence in the currency by raising interest rates despite the consequences for the banking system and economic activity. Somehow, in this crisis, that trade-off doesn't seem to be the way to press a problem, probably to maintain confidence in the currency seemed less of an issue. Now turn to the possible explanations. Some countries such as India maintain controls on residents, but in emerging markets as a whole, such controls have been significantly liberalised since the Asian financial crisis, making capital controls a less likely explanation of residents' behaviour. In India, too, the argument is made that capital controls have become less binding due to the rapid increase in trade. Probably trading is available as a channel to withdraw capital as it is to bring it in. The most likely explanations for differential behaviour appear to be a combination of different assessments combined with the impact on residents of large central bank holdings of reserves. Unlike in the previously emerging market crises, this time residents may have believed, perhaps with good reason, that the causes of falling currency values and asset prices had little to do with the domestic economy and almost entirely to do with foreign investors imperatives. In other words, the reason for the sudden stop was an external, not internal, reason (of course, the combination of external pull and internal push factors varied between different countries in this crisis as well, but as a whole it seems to have been different from the previous crisis in emerging markets). This differentiated assessment of underlying factors may have been sufficient to convince residents that their holdings of domestic currency would remain attractive. But equally it may not. The risk of significant currency downturn may remain. Holding reserves, which central banks such as India deployed to defend the currency, would then have helped reassure residents and discourage them from rushing to exit. In the event, the strategy seemed to have worked and relative calm has returned to the currency markets, including India's. A recent paper by Obstfeld, Shambaugh and Taylor presented at American Economic Association meetings earlier this month provides evidence that in this latest crisis countries like higher levels of reserves that have on average had less currency depreciation. A simple reading of this document is that self-insurance in the form of reserve acquisitions seems to work in accordance with the argument made in the past. But more research is needed to highlight the different reactions of residents and foreigners in this crisis. If this analysis is broadly correct, three possible conclusions emerge. Firstly, residents and foreign nationals may behave differently during a financial/currency crisis. Secondly, this differential behaviour stems from the source of shock, namely whether it is external to a country or internal to it. Thirdly, foreign reserves can play a role in influencing perceptions and thus limiting the extent to which a currency is affected during a crisis. Perhaps the most important lesson may be the following. Being financially integrated into the world economy entails costs; in this case, emerging markets could reasonably claim to have suffered serious deficiencies elsewhere. But bad as this crisis is, and will be, the greater threat to stability comes when the problems, and the causes of financial crises, are homegrown. Having the internal house in order is still the best insurance against financial crises. Crises.

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