Introduction

Dyspepsia in particular remains a difficult problem in clinical practice once an organic cause is excluded, and many recent attempts to find new treatment strategies have failed. For an important step forward in the therapy of functional dyspepsia we are eagerly awaiting further developments. Tegaserod was withdrawn from the United States, Itopride which had promising results in phase 2 studies, failed in phase 3 trials. In this issue we review the current state of dyspepsia diagnosis and management. We evaluate the pathophysiology of dyspepsia, current diagnostic and treatment strategies for dyspepsia, the results of *Helicobacter pylori* eradication and proton pump inhibitor therapy and consider future possibilities for therapy of this common disorder.

Future treatments will depend to a significant extent on the careful evaluation of patients, an analysis of their symptoms and future developments in the pathophysiology of symptom generation in the upper gastrointestinal tract.

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