A Study of Helicobacter pylori Infection and Gastric Mucosal Damages in the Year 2013

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Abstract: Introduction and aim: Helicobacter pylori is a gram negative microaerophilic bacteria, spiral shaped, with dimensions 2.5-4μm. This bacteria has the ability to survive, by reducing the acidity and changing the gastric environment through some mechanisms. Helicobacter pylori based on the ability to produce urease enzyme, increases the pH value more than 3, causing hypochlorhydria of gastric fluid. More than 85% of individuals infected by Helicobacter pylori do not have symptoms of this infection. Chronic gastritis is the most common manifestation of Helicobacter pylori infection. The changes in the gastric mucosa have tendency to progress to mucosal atrophy. By this work we want to prove the relation between Helicobacter pylori infection and inflammatory changes of gastric mucosa on the year 2013.

Keywords: Helicobacter pylori, gastritis, infection

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