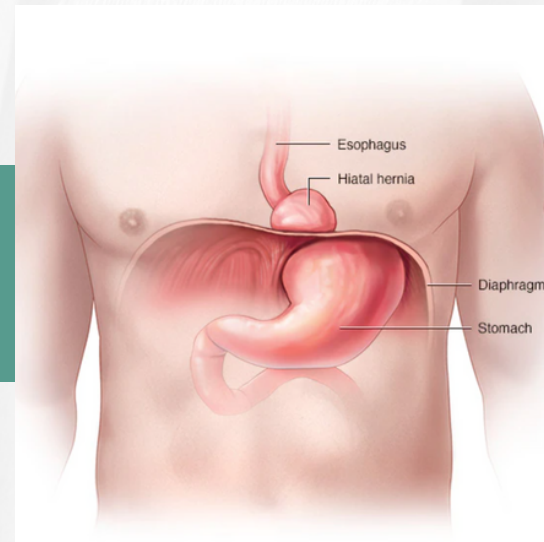




HELICOBACTER PYLORI



WHAT IS A H. PYLORI?

- H. pylori Infection occurs when H. pylori bacteria infects your stomach.
- A common cause of stomach ulcers (peptic ulcer)
 - A peptic ulcer is a sore on the lining of the stomach (gastric ulcer) or the first part of the small intestine (duodenal ulcer)
- Most people never get sick from H. Pylori
- If you do develop signs and symptoms
- Typically treated with antibiotics

SYMPTOMS

- Nausea
- Loss of appetite
- Frequent burping
- Bloating
- Ache or burning in stomach]
- Stomach pain that may be worse when stomach is empty
- Unintentional weight loss

CAUSES

- Bacteria infects your stomach
- H. Pylori bacteria is usually passed from person to person through direct contact with saliva, vomit, or stool
- H. Pylori bacteria can also be spread through contaminated food or water

RISK FACTORS

- Living in crowded conditions
- Living without a reliable supply of clean water
- Living with someone who has an H. pylori infection

DIAGNOSE

- Stool antigen test
- Stool PCR test
- Breath test
- Endoscopy exam

Medications such as PPIs and H-2 Blockers may need to be stopped for up to two weeks

TREATMENTS

- Proton pump Inhibitors (PPIs)
 - Stop acid from being produced in the stomach.
 - Example: omeprazole
- Bismuth subsalicylate
 - coats the ulcer and protects it from stomach acid
 - Example: pepto bismol
- Histamine (H-2) Blocker
 - Blocks histamine, which typically triggers acid production
 - Example: Cimetidine

COMPLICATIONS

- Ulcers
- Inflammation of stomach lining
- Stomach cancer