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Helicobacter Pylori

H. pylori infection occurs when a type of bacteria called Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infects your stomach. This usually happens during childhood. The protective coating of the stomach and the first part of the small intestine is weakened by the bacteria, allowing digestive juices to irritate its sensitive lining.

Some carriers of H. pylori may have no symptoms. However, if a patient has an ulcer or gastritis, they may experience abdominal pain, indigestion, bloating, mild nausea, belching and regurgitation or feel very hungry one to three hours after eating.

Helicobacter Pylori (H. pylori) causes inflammation of the stomach, chronic gastritis, and ulcers in the stomach or small intestine. People with H. pylori infections may be more likely to develop cancer in the stomach, including mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma.

Helicobacter pylori infection is treatable with antibiotics, proton pump inhibitors and histamine H2 blockers. The bacteria should not return once it is eliminated from the body with the proper treatment.