

PATHOGENESIS RISK FACTORS AND DIAGNOSIS OF *Helicobacter Pylori* INFECTION

¹MURTAZA MUSTAFA, ²IMOHAMMAD YUSUF, ¹M.KAMARUDIN, ¹M.AWANG SETIA

¹School of Medicine, University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

²Ministry of Health Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The spiral gastric bacteria colonizing acid secreting stomach are known to scientists for over 100 years. More recently, the discovery of *Helicobacter Pylori* and its association with peptic ulcer disease is confirmed. The mechanisms by which *H. pylori* cause mucosal inflammation and damage are not well defined but probably involve both bacterial and host factors. The persons with serological evidence of carrying cag-positive strains are at increased risk of developing both peptic ulcer disease and gastric carcinoma. Urease enzyme likely plays a significant role in the survival and growth of *H. pylori* in the stomach by creating an alkaline microenvironment. Poor hygiene, deficient sanitation and crowded conditions have been reported as risk factors. The diagnosis of *H.pylori* infection can be made either by invasively the endoscopy and biopsy or noninvasively serological analysis, urea breath test, urease detection or stool antigen tests. This paper reviews the pathogenesis, risk factors, and diagnosis of *H.pylori* infection.

KEYWORDS: *Helicobacter Pylori*, Pathogenesis, Risk Factors, Diagnosis