

عنوان مقاله:

Investigating Helicobacter Pylori Disease And Its Drug Resistance

محل انتشار:

دومین کنگره جهانی یافته های نوین در سلامت علوم بهداشتی و علوم تربیتی (سال: 1403)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 6

نویسندگان:

Mahsa Boogari - Master's degree in human genetics, Tarbiat Modares University, Faculty of Medical Sciences

Maryam Bakhshiani - Department of Experimental Sciences

Mounes Hanaforoush - Master's of organic chemistry, Islamic Azad University Khoy branch

خلاصه مقاله:

Helicobacter pylori is a type of bacteria that infects your stomach. This bacteria can damage the tissue of the stomach and the first part of the small intestine (duodenum). Helicobacter pylori, also known as H. pylori, can also cause redness and pain (inflammation). In some cases, it can cause painful ulcers called peptic ulcers in the upper digestive tract. Helicobacter pylori is very common among people and many people are involved in it. Most people who have it will not develop ulcers or show any symptoms, but you should know that this disease is the main cause of stomach ulcers. This bacteria can change its environment and reduce acidity to survive more easily. The helical shape of H. pylori allows it to penetrate the stomach wall, where it is protected by mucus. This can lead to stomach problems. In fact, Helicobacter pylori attacks the lining that protects your stomach and destroys it by secreting an enzyme called urease. This enzyme neutralizes the acids in your stomach to some extent and by doing this weakens the lining of your stomach. Helicobacter pylori often infects a person's stomach in childhood. While infections caused by this bacteria usually cause no symptoms, they can lead to conditions in some people, including stomach ulcers and an inflammatory stomach disease called gastritis. Drug resistance in the case of Helicobacter pylori is a public health challenge that has been investigated in this article.

کلمات کلیدی:

Antibiotics, bacteria, Helicobacter, drug resistance

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/2006495>

