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Effects of bifidobacterium infantis on helicobacter pylori infection diseases, a clinical observation

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Helicobacter pylori H. pylori , found on the luminal surface of the gastric epithelium, was first isolated in the gastric mucosa by Australian scholars in 1983. According to recent reports, at least 50% of the world's human population has H. pylori infection. Epidemiologic studies have shown strong associations between H. pylori infection and many kinds of gastrointestinal diseases, such as chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer diseases, gastric cancer, gastric mucosa associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma, functional dyspepsia (FD), gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) etc. Besides, H. pylori infection may paly a role in coronary heart disease, cerebral infarction and liver cirrhosis. Nowadays, H. pylori infection, such a kind of chronic bacterial infection diseases, affects human beings' health seriously.

We compare the H. Pylori eradiation rates and side effect incidence by using Bifidobacterium infantis with standard triple therapy and standard triple therapy. Evaluate the efficiency of Bifidobacterium infantis on H. Pylori eradication. The clinical observation was a multi-center, prospective and randomized study. 210 patients with H. pylori infection diagnosised by endoscopic biopsy, urea breath test and other methods were randomly divided into two groups, group A patients received a standard triple therapy (omeprazole 20mg bid, amoxicillin 1000mg bid, clarithromycin 500mg bid) treatment, while patients in group B received standard triple therapy combination with Bifidobacterium infantis at a dose of $3x10^9$ CFU bid. All the patients received 14 days course of treatment. After stopping treatment for 4 weeks, evaluate the H. pylori eradication rates and side effect incidence. Finally, 201patients completed follow-up. The patients in two groups are no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in gender, age, and BMI. Compared using a standard triple therapy, the Bifidobacterium infantis combination with standard triple therapy gets a higher Helicobacter Pylori in overall eradication success rate and initial treatment eradication success rate ($P < 0.05$), a lower side effect incidence ($P < 0.05$). Using Bifidobacterium infantis combination with standard triple therapy in H. pylori infection diseases could increase eradication success rate and reduce the side effect incidence caused by antibiotics and proton pump inhibitor.

Biography

Kai Tao Yuan has completed his Ph. D□MD at the age of 29 years from Sun yat-sen University. Now, he is the secretary of the Chinese Anti-Cancer Association Oncology Nutrition Support and Treatment.

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