



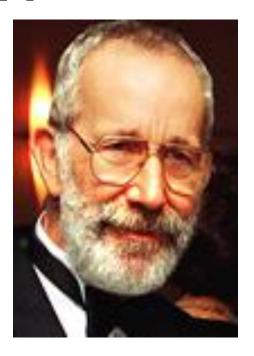
MICROBIOLOGY

DONE BY:

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Barry J Marshall & J Robin Warren The Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine 2005

"for their discovery of the bacterium *Helicobacter* pylori and its role in gastritis and peptic ulcer disease"





بداية نحكي عن العالمين الي اكتشفو البكتيريا الي محاضرتنا عنها بشكل مختصر هذول العالمين اقترحو انه سبب قرحة المعدة بكتيريا لكن لم يتم تصديقهم بحجة انه لا يوجد بكتيريا تستطيع تحمل حموضة المعدة قام احدهم بزرع لببكتيريا بداخله و تسببت بقرحة معدة و عندما اخذ العلاج المناسب اختفت ثم طرح الموضوع و كان سببا في اخذ العالمين جائزة نوبل و اكتشاف البكتيريا

Helicobacter Pylori

General Characteristics

- *H. pylori* is a newly discovered stomach infection which was first reported by Barry Marshall and Robin Warren in 1983
- *H. pylori* is major human pathogen
- The bacterium lives in the stomach of about half the people in the world. Many are apparently well, and most have an inflammation of the stomach lining (gastritis) which can leads to ulcers and possibly cancer of the stomach
- Produce urease, mucinase, and catalase
- Highly motile microorganisms
- Growth requires a microaerophilic atmosphere and is slow (3 to 5 days)

هاي البكتيريا بتحتاج نسبة قليلة من ثاني اوكسيد الكربون, مش سهل زراعتها بتوخذ على الاقل 5 ايام لزراعتها و مع كل التقدم العلمي و في احسن المختبرات يمكن زراعتها في احسن الاحوال بنسبة 60% الى 70%

Morphology and Structure

- Gram-negative, helical (spiral or curved) with blunted/rounded ends in gastric biopsy specimens
- Cells become rod-like and coccoid on prolonged culture

لما يتم زراعتها باللاب بما يكفي شكلها بصير عصوى او ممكن كروى

- Size 0.5-1.0 x 2.5-5.0 μm
- There are 2~6 flagella at one end (lophotrichous)

سبب هذا الاسم انه ال flagellaمركز في مكان واحد :Lophotrichous



• The cell wall structure is typical of gram-negative bacteria

**All gram negative bacteria have cell wall consists of lipid A (endotoxin)

Epidemiology

• Infection with *H. pylori* causes what is perhaps the most prevalent disease in the world

- The organism is found in the stomachs of 30 to 50% of adults in developed countries and it is almost universal in developing countries
- The exact mode of transmission is not known, but is presumed to be person to person by the fecal—oral route or by contact with gastric secretions in some other way
- Colonization increases progressively with age

**هاي البكتيريا ليست من ال normal flora لانه ما وجدو هاي البكتيريا عند الاطفال حديثي الولادة لكن كلما زاد العمر وجدوا انه نسب الاصابة كانت متزايدة

• Once established, the same strain persists at least for decades, probably for life

• *H. pylori* is the most common cause of gastritis, gastric ulcer, and duodenal ulcer. It is also linked to gastric adenocarcinoma, and gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma (MALToma)

**البكتيريا هاي صارت المسبب الرئيسي لل gastritis ,gastric ulcer ,duodenal ulcer و ال stress ,genetics, acidity صارت less common و وجدو انه الها علاقة بال adenocarcinoma and MALToma

Pathogenesis

نشرح ال pathogenesis بعدين نذكر النقاط

مثل ما ذكرنا سابقا انه البكتيريا بشكل عام ما بتعيش بال stomach بسبب الحموضة العالية, لكن هاي البكتيريا عندها specific pathogenesis pathway بتخليها مش بس تعيش بال stomach بل ممكن تعمل colonization

1. قاعدة عامة في ال infection لازم يصير في infection لازم يصير على surface protein لازم يصير surface protein بترتبط مع ,adherence ABO, RH blood هذا مش نفس ال LEWIS blood group في عندي حوالي blood group 34 موجودات في كل انسجة الجسم حيث انه ال LEWIS blood group احداها الي بتربط فيها بروتينات ال H.Pylori

- surface فبتروح البكتيريا highly motile فبتروح البكتيريا من ال acidity acidity مشان ال submucosa الى الى area هناك اقل
 - urea ,H+,2H2O حيث انه بقوم بتحويل ال UREASE production .3 الى bicarbonate+ammonia
 - ال bicarbonate عبارة عن الكيل (قاعدة) ف بحول الوسط الي حولين البكتيريا الى وسط اقل حموضة
 - 4. ال immune response مش كثير فعال لانه ال wBCs قدرتهم محدودة جدا في ال

- *H. pylori* employs multiple mechanisms to adhere to the gastricmucosa and survive the hostile acidic medium of the stomach:
- 1. At the mucosa, adherence is mediated by surface proteins, one of which binds to Lewis blood group antigens, often present on the surface of gastric epithelial cells
- 2. Motility provided by the flagella allows the organisms to swim to the less acid pH locale beneath the gastric mucus
- 3. Urease creates a more neutral micro- environment by ammonia production

Urea + H_+ +2H2O \rightarrow bicarbonate + ammonia

In the presence of UREASE

4. Immune response directed against infection including WBC can not get through stomach lining effectively (mucosa also protects *Helicobacter* from immune response)

Virulence Factors

- 1.A **prolonged and aggressive** inflammatory response could lead to epithelial cell death and ulcers
- 2.H. pylori secrets Vaculating cytotoxin (VacA) generating multiple large cytoplasmic vacuoles that mediates epithelial cell erosion seen in human infection

من اسمها (vacule) بتعمل مثل الحفريات: Vaculating cytotoxin

- 3.H. pylori also secrets cytotoxin associated proteins (Cag) that contribute to the inflammatory process
- 4.Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) play a role in mediating the toxic effect of *H. Pylori*
- 5. Catalse and superoxide dismutase inhibit phagocytosis
- 6. Mucinase and phospholipase disrupt gastric mucosa

**ال mucosa بشيل ال mucosa الي بتحمي ال stomach الي بتحمي ال mucosa

جميع هاي الاشياء مع بعضها بتساعد في نجاة البكتيريا و بتعمل ال ulcers

H. pylori Associated Diseases

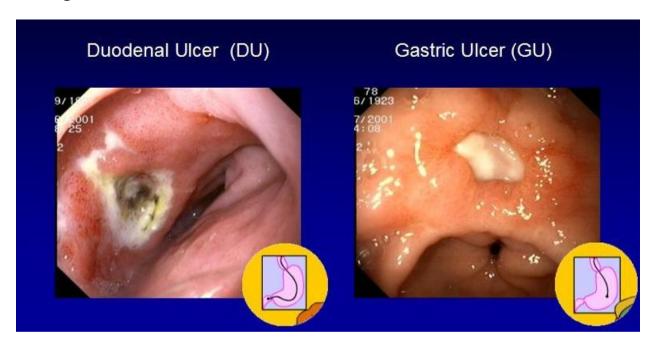
- 80% asymptomatic
- 5-15% peptic ulcer disease
- 10% non-ulcer dyspepsia عسر هضم
- 1-3% gastric adenocarcinoma
- 0.5% gastric MALToma

Clinical Presentation

- Primary infection with *H. pylori* is either silent or causes an illness with **nausea** and **upper abdominal pain** lasting up to 2 weeks
- Years later:
- 1. Many patients may remain asymptomatic for decades
- 2. Acute complication like perforation that can lead to extensive bleeding and peritonitis

**هاي الحالة سببها انه البكتيريا ممكن من تحفر كثير للداخل ب التالي بتوصل لل peritoneum ف بتسببلي bleeding و هاي حالة خطيرة ممكن تؤدي للوفاة

- 3. Chronic complication including gastritis and peptic ulcer disease presented with nausea, anorexia, vomiting, epigastric pain, and less specific symptoms such as indigestion
- 4. Might end with stomach cancer



Laboratory Diagnosis

- The most sensitive means of diagnosis is endoscopic examination and biopsy:
- 1. Direct examination: gram-negative spiral bacteria
- 2. Histological examination: inflammatory cells and mucosal cell damage
- 3. Culture of the gastric mucosa (1 week in humidified, microphile, 35-37 °C on selective or non-selective agar)
- 4. Biochemical test:

Urease detection by pH change in coloured media

Oxidase positive

Catalase positive

Rapid non-invasive test:

1. Urea breath test: the patient ingests 13C- or 14C-labeled urea, from which the urease in the stomach produces products that appear as labeled CO2 in the breath

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** المریض بعطیه محلول فیه urea و هاض رح یکون labeled with او 14C او 14C, ال urease رح یکسر ال urea و جزء منها رح یتحول الی co2 و لانه labeled بحطه علی جهاز و هو بمیزه
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- 2. Stereological test: a number of methods for detection of antibody directed against *H. pylori* are now available (IgG or IgA)
- 3. H. pylori stool antigen test

Treatment and Prevention

• *H. pylori* is susceptible to a wide variety of antimicrobial agents. Triple chemotherapy for 2 weeks (synergism):

- 1. Proton pump inhibitor (e.g., omeprazole)
- 2. One or more antibiotics (e.g., clarithromycin; amoxicillin; metronidazole)
- 3. Bismuth compound

**Bismuth compound: هذا الدوا مفيد لانه بساعد بال rebuilding للانسجة الي تكسرت و فيه antimicrobial effect

- Cure rates approaching 95% have been achieved
- Prevention of *H. pylori* disease awaits further understanding of transmission and immune mechanisms
- Prophylactic treatment of asymptomatic persons colonized with *H. pylori* is not yet recommended بحكم انه نسبة الاصابة بهاي بهاي 90% لكن العلماء ما بنصحو الناس الي ما عندهم اعراض يوخذو البكتيريا عالية جدا قد تصل الى 90% لكن العلماء ما بنصحو الناس الي ما عندهم اعراض يوخذو كورس الادوية الى فوق