



I'm not robot



Continue

## Coliform bacteria infection treatment

What is a bolognese infection H. h. pylori is a common type of bacteria that grows in the digestive tract and has a tendency to attack the lining of the stomach. The bellies affect nearly 60 percent of the world's adult population. Pylorian anidomy is usually harmless, but it is responsible for the majority of ulcers in the stomach and small intestine. H in name is short for helicobacter. Helico means a vortex, suggesting that bacteria are spiral shape. H. pylori often infect your stomach during childhood. While infection with this strain of bacteria usually does not cause symptoms, it can lead to diseases in some people, including peptic ulcer, and an inflammatory condition within the stomach known as gastritis. H. Pylori is adapted to live in the harsh acidic environment of the stomach. These bacteria can change the environment around them and reduce acidity so they can survive. H. pylori's spiral form allows them to penetrate the lining of the stomach, as they are protected by mucus and immune cells in the body are unable to reach them. Bacteria can interfere with your immune response and make sure they are not destroyed. This can lead to stomach problems. It is still not known exactly how h. pylori infection spreads. Bacteria have coexisted with humans for thousands of years. The infection is believed to spread from one person's mouth to another. They can also be transported from the stool to the mouth. This can happen when a person does not wash his hands well after using the bathroom. H. It can also spread through contact with contaminated water or food. Bacteria are believed to cause stomach problems when they penetrate the mucous stomach lining and generate substances that neutralize stomach acids. This makes stomach cells more susceptible to harsh acids. Stomach acid and H. Pelori together irritates the lining of the stomach and can cause ulcers in the stomach or duodenum, which is the first part of the small intestine. Most people with H. pylori have no symptoms. When infection leads to an ulcer, symptoms may include abdominal pain, especially when your stomach is empty at night or a few hours after meals. Pain is usually described as necrosis pain, and may come and go. Taking or taking anesthetics may relieve this pain. If you have this type of pain or strong pain that does not seem to go away, you should visit a doctor. A number of other symptoms may be associated with H. crystalline infection, including: see your doctor immediately if you experience a problem with pharyngeal in prasuen, these are common symptoms that can be caused by other conditions. Some symptoms of H. pylori infection are also healthy. If any of these symptoms persist or you are worried about them, it is always best to see your doctor. If you notice blood or black in the stool or vomit, you should consult your doctor. The children are. H. Pylori infection is likely to develop. The risk of these risks is often higher due to lack of proper hygiene. The risk of infection depends in part on the environment and living conditions. Your risk is higher if you are living in a developing country sharing housing with others who are infected with H. pylorivive in overcrowded housing has no access to hot water, which can help to keep clean and bacteria-free areas of non-Spanish black or Mexican-American decentit now understand that sore p. bandageised is caused by this type of bacteria, rather than stress or eating foods high in acid. About 10 percent of people with H. Pylori develops an infected ulcer, according to The Mayo Clinic. Long-term use of NSAIDs also increases the risk of developing anaphylaxis. Your doctor will ask you about your medical history and family history of the disease. Be sure to tell your doctor about any medications you take, including any vitamins or supplements. If you have symptoms of an adheusis, your doctor is likely to ask you about your use of NSAIDs, such as ibuprofen. Your doctor may also perform several other tests and procedures to help confirm his diagnosis: physical examination during physical examination, your doctor will check your stomach for signs of bloating, tenderness or pain. They will also listen to any sounds inside the abdomen. A blood test may need to be given blood samples, which will be used to look for antibodies against H. pylori. For a blood test, your healthcare provider will draw a small amount of blood from your arm or hand. The blood is then sent to a laboratory for analysis. This is only useful if you have been treated by H. Pylori. A testA stool sample may be needed to check for signs of H. pylori in your stool. Your doctor will give you a container to take home with you to pick up and store a sample of feces. Once the container is returned to your health care provider, they will send the sample to a laboratory for analysis. This and breath tests usually require you to stop medications such as antibiotics and proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) before testing. A breath test if you have a breath test, you'll swallow a preparation that contains urea. If H. Pylori bacteria are present, they will release an enzyme that breaks down this mixture and will release carbon dioxide, which is then detected by a special device. If you have an endoscopy, your doctor will insert a long, thin device called an endoscope into the mouth and go down to the stomach and duodenal. The attached camera will send pictures on a screen for your doctor to show. Any abnormal areas will be inspected. If necessary, special tools used with an endoscope will allow the doctor to sample these areas. H. Pylori infection can lead to peptic ulcers, but the infection or ulcer itself can lead to more serious complications. These include: internal bleeding, which can occur when The ulcer breaks through your blood vessels and is linked to bouts of iron deficiency anemia, which can occur when something like a food tumor prevents it from leaving a gastric hole, which can occur when an ulcer breaks through gastric peritonitis, a peritoneal infection, or the lining of the abdominal cavity shows that infected people also have an increased risk of stomach cancer. While infection is a major cause of stomach cancer, most people with H. Pelori never develops stomach cancer. If you have an anaphylaxis infection of pylori that does not cause you any problems and is not more likely to develop stomach cancer, the treatment may not offer any benefits. Stomach cancer, along with duodenal and stomach ulcers, is associated with H. pylori infection. If you have close relatives with stomach cancer or a problem such as stomach ulcer or duodenal ulcer, your doctor may want treatment. Treatment can treat ulcers and may reduce the risk of stomach cancer. Medication should usually need to take a combination of two different antibiotics, along with another drug that reduces stomach acid. Reducing stomach acid helps antibiotics work more effectively. This treatment is sometimes referred to as triple therapy. Some medications used in triple therapy include: clarithromyproton pump inhibitors (PPI), such as lansoprazole (previad), esomeprazole (Nexium), pantoprazool (Protonix), or rap the word amoxicillin (for 7 to 14 days) treatment may vary depending on your previous medical history, and if you are allergic to any of these medications. After treatment, you will have a follow-up test for H. Pylori. In most cases, only one round of antibiotics is needed to clear the infection, but you may need to take more, using different medications. Lifestyle and diet there is no evidence that food and nutrition play a role in preventing or causing peptic ulcer disease in people with H. pylori. However, spicy foods, alcohol and smoking may aggravate the anaesthetist and prevent it from healing properly. Read about natural remedies for H. Pylori infection. For many people with H. pylori, their infections do not cause any difficulties. If you have symptoms and are receiving treatment, your long-term expectations are generally positive. At least four weeks after the end of treatment, your doctor will check to make sure it works. Your doctor may use a urea or stool test to check if the treatment has worked, depending on your age and other medical issues. If you have diseases associated with H. Pylori infection, your expectations will depend on the disease, how it is diagnosed soon, and how it is treated. You may need to take more than one round of treatment to kill h. pylori bacteria. If the infection is still present after one round of treatment, an ulcer can return to the inocaron, or more rarely, stomach cancer Development. Very few people infected with H. Pylori will develop stomach cancer. However, if you have a family history of stomach cancer, you should get tested and treated for H. pylori infection. Infection.