

Distribution Characteristics and Related Factors of Helicobacter Pylori in Patients with Peptic Ulcer

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Abstract: with the Continuous Development of the Economy and Society, People Have Made Great Breakthroughs in the Field of Medicine Research. But At This Stage, Both Peptic Ulcer and Helicobacter Pylori Face Many Practical Difficulties. Based on This, This Paper Describes the Related Data and Research Methods of Helicobacter Pylori in Patients with Peptic Ulcer, and through Experiments, the Related Factors of Helicobacter Pylori Distribution Characteristics in Patients with Peptic Ulcer Have Been Analyzed and Studied. Finally, the Research Results of This Paper Are Summarized and Combed.

1. Introduction

1.1 Literature Review

Chen Chuangjie and other scholars studied the characteristics of Helicobacter pylori and the distribution of related factors in peptic ulcer, which affected the infection rate of Hp infection. It was finally concluded that the presence of Helicobacter pylori in patients with peptic ulcer resulted in a significant increase in Hp infection rates in patients (Chen et al, 2018). Lin Hai scholars studied the clinical data of patients with positive peptic ulcer if they showed Helicobacter pylori, and analyzed the related etiology and clinical features of peptic ulcer. In the end, the proportion of patients with complex digestive and duodenal ulcers was far less than that of patients with gastric ulcer in all patients (Lin, 2018). Xue Yanping studied the related symptoms of Helicobacter pylori infection in patients with peptic ulcer and analyzed the related factors. In the end, it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring of patients with peptic ulcer Hp, and it is necessary to provide more reasonable preventive measures to further promote clinical treatment (Xue, 2015). Luo Yongjing scholars have studied the related conditions of Helicobacter pylori and related factors of infection in patients with peptic ulcer, and finally found that many factors such as family history, eating habits and age are important factors leading to the occurrence of disease in patients. This must improve the detection of the patient's condition to reduce the high infection rate of Helicobacter pylori (Luo, 2016). Xiu Fengxia analyzed the levels of different levels of serum in patients with Helicobacter pylori and gastrin in patients with peptic ulcer. It turns out that H. pylori must be eradicated during the patient's treatment so that patients can be treated efficiently in the clinical process (Xiu, 2015). Gu Wenfen and other scholars studied the causes of hemorrhage caused by Helicobacter pylori (Hp) as negative peptic ulcer and its risk factors, and finally found that Hp-negative peptic ulcer easily caused gastrointestinal bleeding, which is related to drinking history and gender. As well as age, it is necessary to treat Hp-negative peptic ulcer (Gu et al, 2014).

1.2 Research Purposes

With the continuous development of society, relevant research on medical neighborhoods has gradually brought great contributions to people, and at the same time, progress has been made in clinical treatment. Nowadays, both peptic ulcer and Helicobacter pylori are one of the common diseases, and it is necessary to improve the therapeutic effect in the clinic. Based on this, this article has made a comprehensive analysis of peptic ulcer and Helicobacter pylori by using drug therapy as an entry point, and further conducted experiments and results analysis on the related factors of peptic ulcer and Helicobacter pylori. The research and related factors of the related factors of peptic

ulcer patients and *Helicobacter pylori* provide reference and reference.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 General Information

A total of 190 patients with peptic ulcer who were admitted to a hospital in July 2013 from June 2013 were selected as subjects, including 120 males and 70 females with an average age of 70 years. All patient types were: 110 cases of gastric ulcer, 32 cases of compound ulcer and 48 cases of duodenal ulcer.

2.2 Research Methods

After all relevant patients were subjected to Hp examination, they were divided into Hp-negative and Hp-positive groups. The ulcer sites, age, somatostatin levels, and gastrin were compared between the two groups, and the relationship between Hp infection and related indicators was carefully analyzed. Finally, patients in the Hp positive group were divided into a control group and an experimental group, 95 in each group. Furazolidone tablets, esomeprazole and amoxicillin were distributed to the experimental group for the first 7 days, and then the experimental group was treated with esomeprazole for 20 days, followed by furazolidone tablets, Amo for the first 7 days. Xilin Capsule and Omeprazole were distributed to the control group, and then the control group was treated with omeprazole for 20 days. Finally, after the end of all treatments, the symptoms of ulcer healing rate and Hp rooting rate were analyzed quickly and effectively. However, the so-called clinical symptoms refer to symptoms such as acid reflux, upper abdominal pain, and heartburn.

2.3 Drug Source

Furazolidone tablets: 100mg/tablet, manufactured by Hunan Jiudian Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Esomemetazole capsule: 20mg/granule, manufactured by Chongqing Laimei Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Omeprazole capsule: 10mg / Granules, produced by Shanghai Meiyou Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., amoxicillin capsules: 0.25g / granules, produced by Xi'an Kangbaier Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

2.4 Medication Method

First, take 1 tablet of furazolidone tablets once a day, twice a day, 4 times of amoxicillin capsules, 2 times a day, 2 doses of omeprazole capsules, 2 times a day for the control group. The medication of the day, then use Omeprazole capsules once for 2 times, once a day for a 20-day phase application, while the experimental group should take 1 tablet with furazolidone tablets, 2 tablets a day, Esso 1 dose of latazole, 2 times a day, 4 times of amoxicillin, 2 times a day, then 1 dose of esomeprazole, 1 time a day for 20 days of phase application .

3. Experiment Procedure

3.1 Hp Eradication Success Rate

Of the 190 patients with peptic ulcer in all patients, 137 patients achieved the effect of eradication success, achieving a success rate of 72%.

3.2 Relationship between Other Indicators and Hp Infection Rate

According to the final results, there was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of gastrin levels and composite gastric ulcer rates, and other conditions were significantly different.

3.3 Single Factor Study

According to the single factor study, the two groups of patients in this study had statistically significant differences from amoxicillin capsules, smoking habits, and age, but the successful eradication effect of patients with peptic ulcer. There are relatively independent risk factors (see Table 1 for details).

Table 1 Univariate Analysis Results

Serial number	Project		Experimental group (n=132)	Control group (n=58)
1	Gender	Male	59(44.7)	23(39.7)
2		Female	73(55.3)	35(60.3)
3	Amoxicillin resistance	Yes	10(7.6)	12(20.7)
		No	122(92.4)	46(79.3)
4	Treatment adherence	It is good	98(74.3)	31(53.6)
5		Difference	34(25.7)	27(46.4)

3.4 Compare the Two Treatment Effects

In the control group, 75 cases were cured, 6 cases were ineffective, 4 cases were markedly effective, and 5 cases were effective, reaching 95%. However, the experimental group recovered to 76 cases, the effect was 5, the effective rate was 6 cases, and the effective rate reached 5 cases. A total of 97%, the final comparison of the two groups did not have a significant difference.

4. Analysis and Discussion of Results

Under normal circumstances, people's duodenum and stomach have bicarbonate barrier, prostaglandins, mucosal barrier cell renewal and other related systems, so that duodenal mucosa and stomach can effectively high concentrations of microorganisms, stomach acid, Invasion of related hazardous substances such as ethanol. Therefore, the invasive factors of the duodenal mucosa and the stomach have been in a stable state between the two. However, in some circumstances, the invasive factors of the duodenal mucosa and the stomach are strengthened, and the equilibrium state of the two existing will be broken, and peptic ulcer will occur.

The study found that Hp infection is one of the important factors leading to peptic ulcer. Many related reports indicate that Hp with gastric ulcer has an infection rate of 75%-85%, and duodenal ulcer Hp has an infection rate of 85%-100%, and about 20%-25% of patients will appear. Peptic ulcer. The current study found that the peptic ulcer is caused by two aspects. The first aspect is that Hp will colonize the gastric mucosa according to its own virulence factors, so that some inflammatory reactions and immune reactions occur. Destroy mucosal defenses in some areas. On the other hand, Hp will strengthen the stomach acid, which will lead to a significant increase in invasive factors. Therefore, it can be seen from these two aspects that the treatment of Hp is very important for patients with peptic ulcer, which not only can effectively cure the ulcer, but also can significantly reduce the probability of recurrence of the ulcer.

The current peptic ulcer has many manifestations in the patient, and it also causes the patient to have difficulty in treatment and pain in the onset of the disease, and thus requires targeted treatment in clinical treatment. Related studies have found that the clinical symptoms associated with peptic ulcers reflect different symptoms such as nausea, nausea, vomiting, and symptoms such as upper abdominal pain. At the same time, the appetite of the patient generally does not show discomfort, but sometimes it shows pain after eating, which leads to a fear of eating, which ultimately leads to weight loss and insomnia and other related neurosis. Sometimes it also shows symptoms such as sweating and slow pulse, which are imbalanced in the autonomic nervous system. With the continuous development of the economy and society, many scholars in recent years have studied the cure of Hp, and have a good effect on the treatment of peptic ulcer related to Helicobacter pylori.

Current clinical studies have confirmed that the use of antibiotics and proton pump inhibitors for patient treatment can be very effective. However, proton pump inhibitors that people often use include omeprazole capsules and esomeprazole capsules for various drugs in the coming year, among which esomeprazole, which is a levorotatory isomer of omeprazole, has Bimeimei. Lazole has a faster therapeutic effect.

In this paper, we found that in the case of peptic ulcer-related patients, esomeprazole has a significant effect on the treatment of peptic ulcer during the treatment of peptic ulcer, and it needs to actively promote its use as a clinical drug.

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