BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MUCOSAL BIOPSY SPECIMENS BY CULTIVATION FROM DUODENUM AND ANTRUM OF STOMACH AT ROUTINE ENDOSCOPY IN DIFFERENT STAGES

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Retrospective cultivation of duodenal and gastric antral mucosal biopsies from endoscopy patients identified bacterial overgrowth in 64% of duodenal and 49% of antral specimens, with high ampicillin resistance rates.

KEY POINTS

- Bacterial overgrowth was detected in 64% of duodenal biopsy specimens and 49% of gastric antral specimens from 81 endoscopy patients, with E. coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Enterobacter cloacae being the most common organisms in the duodenum.
- Only 9 patients (25%) showed the same bacterial genera in both duodenum and antrum, suggesting contamination was not the primary source of positive cultures.
- Antibiotic resistance testing revealed ampicillin resistance in 88.4% of all cultivated pathogens, with Klebsiella and Proteus mirabilis showing 100% resistance.
- Among 22 patients who underwent lactulose-hydrogen breath testing, 60% tested positive for SIBO, though 18.1% had positive breath tests despite negative mucosal cultures.
- The authors suggest that mucosal biopsy cultivation may be useful for identifying upper gastrointestinal bacterial overgrowth, though the clinical significance and disease associations require further investigation.

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