

INCIDENCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI AND PRECANCEROUS LESIONS IN A TERTIARY CENTRE IN TRANSYLVANIA REGION

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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A single-center Romanian study comparing two time periods (2014-2018 versus 2020-2024) in patients with dyspeptic syndrome found a substantial decline in Helicobacter pylori prevalence from 59.3% to 17.26%, alongside reductions in atrophic gastritis and intestinal metaplasia.

KEY POINTS

- In 2,131 patients from 2014-2018, active gastritis or pangastritis with H. pylori was identified in 59.3%, with 32.7% showing atrophic gastritis, 43.1% intestinal metaplasia, and 0.7% dysplasia.
- In 2,560 patients from 2020-2024, H. pylori prevalence dropped to 17.26%, with 14.50% atrophic gastritis, 23.8% intestinal metaplasia, and 2.58% dysplasia.
- The authors conclude that H. pylori incidence is decreasing due to treatment by gastroenterologists and general practitioners, and correlate this decline with reductions in precancerous lesions and gastric cancer.
- All patients underwent upper endoscopy with biopsy and histopathological examination using OLGA classification; patients with hemorrhage were excluded.
- This material is most relevant to gastroenterologists and general practitioners interested in regional H. pylori epidemiology and gastric cancer prevention strategies.

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