Helicobacter pylori infection in young people

Helicobacter pylori infection is well known to be related to several gastric diseases such as gastritis, gastroduodenal ulcer, gastric cancer, and gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT). On the other hand, H. pylori infection is suspected to be connected with extra-gastric diseases such as iron deficiency anemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia, chronic urticaria, and cap polypsis of the colon, etc. Gastric cancer is one of the common malignant neoplasms in the East Asia, and about 50,000 persons are died of this disease each year in Japan. Recently, it has been showed that H. pylori infection is a significant risk factor of gastric cancer epidemiologically, experimentally, and clinically. Nozaki, et al reported that early-stage eradication of H. pylori was more effective in reducing the late of occurrence of gastric cancer compared with late-stage eradication in animal experimentaion. Furthermore, H. pylori-related diseases, for example complicated gastroduodenal ulcer that would sometimes cause a death due to perforation or bleeding especially in developing countries, could be prevented by cure of H. pylori. From these reasons, eradication of H. pylori is thought to be beneficial for the prevention of H. pylori-related disease and it is more effective to perform the treatment of H. pylori infection in young people. In this workshop, we like to discuss about H. pylori-related several diseases which have been tormenting people and a measure in children.

Biography

Taiji Akamatsu was graduated from Shinshu University of Medicine in 1980 and completed Postdoctoral studies from Shinshu University Hospital. He is the Vice-Director of Nagano Prefectural Suzaka Hospital, a Councilor of Japan Gastroenterological Endoscopy Society, Japanese Society of Gastroenterology, Japanese Society of Helicobacter Research and a Member of American Gastroenterological Association.

akamatsu-taiji@pref-nagano-hosp.jp