

An East-Asian-type cagA Helicobacter pylori Infected Patient with Clinical Manifestation of Gastric Ulcer /  
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Abstrak

Kami melaporkan sebuah kasus seorang laki-laki, 72 tahun, etnis Tionghoa dengan keluhan utama buang air besar berwarna hitam lembek. Pemeriksaan fisik menunjukkan warna pucat pada konjungtiva palpebra yang dikonfirmasi dengan hasil hitung darah lengkap. Pemeriksaan gastroduodenoskopi menemukan adanya ulkus berukuran 3 mm di antrum (Forrest stage III). Infeksi H. pylori dinyatakan positif berdasarkan lima metode berbeda (urinary antibody tests, rapid urease test, kultur, histologi dan imunohistokimia). Analisis dengan sequencing berbasis polymerase chain reaction didapatkan bahwa pasien terinfeksi oleh strain berjenis East-Asian-type cagA dan vacA s1m1. Analisis lanjutan dengan menggunakan tujuh housekeeping gen mengkonfirmasi bahwa strain tersebut tergolong dalam kelompok hspEAsia. Pasien diberikan infus intravena kontinyu pompa proton inhibitor dan standar triple therapy regimens untuk terapi eradikasi H. pylori.

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We reported a male, 72 yo, Chinese ethnic with chief complaint black mushy defecation. Physical examination revealed pale on conjunctival palpebra which confirmed as anemia on complete blood count. Gastroduodenoscopy revealed a 3 mm ulcer at the antrum (Forrest stage III). H. pylori infection was positive based on five different test methods (urinary antibody tests, rapid urease test, culture, histology and immunohistochemistry). Used polymerase chain reaction-based sequencing, we found the patient infected by CagA producing, East-Asian-type cagA and vacA s1m1-strain. Further analysis using 7 housekeeping genes confirmed that the strain categorized in to hspEAsia group. The patient was given continuous intravenous infusions of proton pump inhibitor and standard triple therapy regimens eradication of H. pylori.