

## Letter to the Editor

# Comment on “Characteristics and Risk Factors of *Helicobacter pylori* Associated Gastritis: A Prospective Cross-Sectional Study in Northeast Thailand”

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Received 30 March 2016; Accepted 15 June 2016

Academic Editor: Francesco Franceschi

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We read with great interest the article by Tongtawee et al. concerning the analysis of 300 patients, who underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy to investigate dyspeptic symptoms, who participated in this study from June 2014 to June 2015 [1]. However, some considerations we found can improve further research in current field. Infection with *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) induces chronic inflammation in the human gastric mucosa; moreover, *H. pylori*-related gastritis is highly linked with the development of gastric adenocarcinoma [2].

- (1) Genetic polymorphisms of *Mdm2* SNIP309 are not valid enough to determine susceptibility of *H. pylori* infected individuals to the gastritis or even other gastroduodenal disorders. However, finding a significant association between a clinical disorder and a certain genotype requires a complex molecular investigation with considering various challenging elements.
- (2) Various types of gastritis described by Sydney standards should be mentioned; otherwise, data need to be recalculated. Thus, current question asked by authors requires more details to be answered.
- (3) The main limitation in this article is to analyze new biomarker in gastric cancer patients where this disease is not frequent. To examine and draw a better conclusion out of primary results by the authors, they

need to investigate their results in a region with higher rate of gastric cancer.

## Competing Interests

The author has declared that no competing interests exist.

## References

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- [2] L. E. Wroblewski, R. M. Peek Jr., and K. T. Wilson, “*Helicobacter pylori* and gastric cancer: factors that modulate disease risk,” *Clinical Microbiology Reviews*, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 713–739, 2010.



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