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Gastric Microbiota and Morphological Changes of the Gastroduodenal Tract Associated with Helicobacter Pylori Infection

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Abstract

© 2016, Springer Science+Business Media New York. Investigation of the microbiota at morphological changes of a gastrointestinal tract. One hundred four patients were examined by cytologic, bacteriological methods, and mass-spectrometry techniques. Studying of the microbial association of stomach has demonstrated the mixed microflora presented by Helicobacter pylori, cocci, fungi Candida, rods, and protozoa. Bacteria of the following species were found: Actinomyces, Arthrobacter, Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Lactobacillus, Neisseria, Pseudomonas, Rothia, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, and Streptomyces. The microbial flora of esophageal samples was less various (opportunistic bacteria Neisseria, Gemella, and Rothia mucilaginosa were revealed). In group of Helicobacter-positive patients, bacteria were found in fungi Candida, Colletotrichum, and bacterias Thauera and Mycoplasma, while in H.pylori-negative patients, samples have more different species. Intensity of morphological changes (the atrophy, the intestinal metaplasia, and the dysplasia) correlated with a frequency of detection of H. pylori and eukaryotic microbiota (fungi Candida and protozoa).

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Keywords

Gastroduodenal diseases, Helicobacter pylori, Microbiota