



THE AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY

eCommons@AKU

Section of Gastroenterology

Department of Medicine

March 2014

Effect of Helicobacter pylori and its virulence factors on portal hypertensive gastropathy and interleukin (IL)-8, IL-10, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha levels

Z Abbas

Aga Khan University, zaigham.abbas@aku.edu

javed Yakoob

Aga Khan University, javed.yakoob@aku.edu

usman WM

Aga Khan University

Shakir T

Aga Khan University

Saeed Hamid

Aga Khan University, saeed.hamid@aku.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://ecommons.aku.edu/pakistan_fhs_mc_med_gastroenterol

 Part of the [Gastroenterology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Abbas, Z., Yakoob, j., WM, u., T, S., Hamid, S., Jafri, W. (2014). Effect of Helicobacter pylori and its virulence factors on portal hypertensive gastropathy and interleukin (IL)-8, IL-10, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha levels. *Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology*, 20(2), 120-127.

Available at: https://ecommons.aku.edu/pakistan_fhs_mc_med_gastroenterol/154

Authors

Z Abbas, javed Yakoob, usman WM, Shakir T, Saeed Hamid, and Wasim Jafri

Original Article

Effect of *Helicobacter pylori* and its Virulence Factors on Portal Hypertensive Gastropathy and Interleukin (IL)-8, IL-10, and Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha Levels

Zaigham Abbas, Javed Yakoob, Muhammad W.Usman, Tanzila Shakir, Saeed Hamid, Wasim Jafri

Department of Medicine,
Aga Khan University,
Karachi, Pakistan

Address for correspondence:
Dr. Zaigham Abbas,
Consultant Gastroenterologist,
Department of Medicine,
The Aga Khan University
Hospital, Karachi 74800,
Pakistan.
E-mail: zaigham.abbas@aku.edu

ABSTRACT

Background/Aim: We aimed to assess the influence of *Helicobacter pylori* and its virulent factors, cytotoxin associated gene (*cag*) A and E, on portal hypertensive gastropathy (PHG) and the levels of interleukin (IL)-8, IL-10, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α). **Patients and Methods:** The patients with cirrhosis underwent screening endoscopy and the lesions related to PHG were graded. Biopsies were obtained for histology, and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) of *H. pylori* 16S rRNA, *cagA*, *cagE*, and tissue cytokine levels was carried out. Absent or mild PHG was compared with moderate to severe PHG. **Results:** One hundred and forty patients with cirrhosis were studied; males numbered 92 and the mean age of the patients was 50.3 ± 12.0 years. *H. pylori* positivity in 87 (62.1%) patients was associated with male gender ($P = 0.032$), younger age ($P = 0.029$), hepatitis D etiology ($P = 0.005$), higher serum albumin (0.000), lower Child Pugh score ($P = 0.001$), and lower portal vein diameter ($P = 0.001$). There was no significant difference in the levels of TNF- α and IL-8. However, a decrease in the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 was noted with moderate to severe gastropathy. Four *H. pylori* strains were positive for both *cagA* and *cagE*, while four were positive for *cagA* only. All the four patients with both virulent factors had mild gastropathy only. **Conclusion:** The presence of *H. pylori* infection neither affected the severity of PHG nor augmented the IL-8 and TNF- α levels. There was a decline of virulent *H. pylori* strains and IL-10 levels in patients with advanced PHG.

Key Words: Cytokines, *Helicobacter pylori*, portal hypertension, virulence factors

Received: 16.08.2013, Accepted: 07.12.2013

How to cite this article: Abbas Z, Yakoob J, Usman MW, Shakir T, Hamid S, Jafri W. Effect of *Helicobacter pylori* and its virulence factors on portal hypertensive gastropathy and interleukin (IL)-8, IL-10, and tumor necrosis factor-alpha levels. Saudi J Gastroenterol 2014;20:120-7.

Portal hypertensive gastropathy (PHG) results from increased resistance to portal blood flow in patients with liver disease (with and without cirrhosis) and the consequent elevation in portal pressure. Elevated portal pressure induces local hemodynamic changes, thus causing congestion in the stomach and gastric tissue damage.^[1-3] However, the existence of any correlation of the severity of PHG with the degree of portal pressure, hyperkinetic state, and hepatocellular dysfunction is controversial.^[4-8] There may be other factors involved in its

physiopathology, including local factors connected with the gastric mucosa, alterations in local blood flow, nitric oxide, endothelins, or growth factors, as yet unidentified factors.^[4]

In cirrhotic patients with portal gastropathy, there is activation of cytokines and growth factors, such as interleukin (IL)-6 and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- α).^[9] TNF- α activates endothelial constitutive nitric oxide synthase and endothelin-1 in the portal hypertensive gastric mucosa.^[3] Overexpressed nitric oxide synthase produces an excess of nitric oxide, which induces hyperdynamic circulation and peroxynitrite overproduction. Overexpression of peroxynitrite together with endothelin-1 affects gastric mucosal defenses, which are impaired in portal hypertension.

Helicobacter pylori is a major etiological factor of peptic ulcer disease (PUD). It is supposed to be a risk factor for the more frequently encountered PUD in patients with

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code: 	Website: www.saudijgastro.com
	DOI: 10.4103/1319-3767.129477

liver cirrhosis.^[10] The prevalence of *H. pylori* in cirrhotics is similar to that in controls, and investigators have evaluated the effect of *H. pylori* on liver cirrhosis and PHG and have obtained controversial results.^[11,12] Colonization of the gastric mucosa by *H. pylori* might have an indirect role in PHG as colonization is, at least theoretically, associated with inflammation. *H. pylori* virulence factors induce proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-1, IL-8, and TNF- α , which influence mucosal inflammation and/or gastric acid secretion.^[13]

The aim of this study was to find if there is any correlation of *H. pylori* and its virulence factors, cytotoxin-associated gene (*cag*) A and E, with PHG severity as graded by Baveno classification and to assess the expression of the proinflammatory cytokines, IL-8 and TNF- α , and anti-inflammatory cytokine, IL-10, in patients with or without *H. pylori* infection.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients

Consecutive patients with cirrhosis, who referred to the endoscopy unit of the Aga Khan University Hospital, were enrolled. The study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee of the hospital. Upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy was performed as a part of the assessment of portal hypertension. Informed consent was obtained from the patients for participation in the study and for gastric biopsies from the antrum. Diagnosis of cirrhosis was based on clinical, biochemical, and radiological findings or on liver biopsy that was done previously. The severity of cirrhosis was assessed using the Child Pugh classification.^[14] The etiology of the cirrhosis was defined as viral when hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) or antibodies to hepatitis C virus (HCV) were present or alcoholic if there was a daily ethanol intake of >60 g/day for at least 5 years. Diagnosis of other less common diseases, such as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, autoimmune liver disease, and primary biliary cirrhosis, was based on the latest diagnostic criteria.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The inclusion criteria for selection of the study population included patients undergoing screening endoscopy for varices, with or without history of previous upper GI bleeding. The exclusion criteria included the following: History of previous band ligation or sclerotherapy for esophageal varices; patients on beta blockers, nitrates, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, aspirin, proton pump inhibitors, or histamine 2 receptor antagonists; pregnant and lactating females; patients with inflammatory bowel disease, celiac disease, or other systemic diseases affecting the GI tract; patients on antibiotics within last 2 weeks; patients with any ongoing infection; patients with ongoing ingestion of alcohol; patients with gastric neoplasia;

patients who had undergone surgery for the correction of portal hypertension, gastrectomies, and/or vagotomies; patients with thrombosis of the portal or suprahepatic veins or inferior vena cava; patients not willing to participate; and patients with prothrombin time greater than 20 s.

Endoscopic examination

All patients had upper GI endoscopy (GIF 180, Olympus Tokyo, Japan) performed by a single experienced endoscopist to prevent interobserver variability. Sterilized biopsy forceps were used to obtain gastric biopsy specimens from the antrum. Two biopsy specimens were removed for histology and dispatched in a formalin-containing container. Gastric biopsy specimens obtained for RNA extraction were collected in an eppendorf containing TRIzol Reagent (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, California, USA) and stored in a liquid nitrogen container for transport to the laboratory and stored at -70°C for further use. The proforma section related to the endoscopic findings was filled by the assistant during the procedure.

Grading of portal hypertensive gastropathy

Baveno classification was used to classify portal gastropathy.^[15,16] Mosaic pattern was defined as small polygonal areas demarcated by a distinct white to yellow border and with or without a slight central bulge, which had a mosaic, fish scale-like appearance upon endoscopy. The lesions were graded as mild (if the color of the mucosa was pink) and severe when diffuse erythema (redness) of the mucosa was present [Table 1]. Red markings defined as flat or slightly bulging red lesions were seen in the gastric mucosa. Such lesions included fine punctate hemorrhagic spots and discrete cherry red spots. The lesions were graded as (1) isolated discrete spots and cherry red spots and (2) when confluent areas of submucosal hemorrhage. Presence of flat or slightly raised red stripe-like lesions radiating from the pylorus to the antrum and the body of the stomach for a variable distance was described as gastric antral vascular ectasia (GAVE). Black and brown spots due to old submucosal hemorrhage were not scored. Presence of oozing of blood from gastropathy was also noted. Patients of

Table 1: Baveno scoring system for endoscopic appearance in portal hypertensive gastropathy

Mucosal mosaic pattern	
Mild	1
Severe	2
Red markings	
Isolated	1
Confluent	2
Gastric antral vascular ectasia	
Absent	0
Present	2
	6 (Maximum score)

Abbas, *et al.*

absent to mild gastropathy (score 0-2) were compared with those of moderate to severe gastropathy (score 3-6).

Documentation of varices

Esophageal varices were classified as small or large, where small esophageal varices were defined as varices that flattened with insufflations or minimally protruded into the esophageal lumen, while large esophageal varices were defined as varices that protruded into the esophageal lumen and touched each other (presence of confluence) or that filled at least 50% of the esophageal lumen. Gastric varices were documented according to the location, as described by Sarin *et al.*^[17]

Assessment of portal hypertension and liver dysfunction

Noninvasive methods like portal vein diameter, splenic size on ultrasound, platelet count, and aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index (APRI) and platelet spleen diameter ratio were used to assess portal hypertension. Severity of liver dysfunction was judged by Child Pugh score and Model for End-stage Liver Disease (MELD) score.

Diagnosis of *H. pylori* infection

Diagnosis of *H. pylori* infection was based on histopathology of gastric biopsy and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for *H. pylori* 16S rDNA.^[18]

Histology

Gastric biopsy specimens were fixed immediately in 10% formalin in sodium phosphate buffer (4 g/L monobasic and 6.5 g/L dibasic; Fisher, Morris Plains, NJ, USA) and sent to the Department of Pathology for processing. Biopsies were embedded in paraffin, and histological sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin, and Giemsa for evaluation.

Extraction of DNA from tissue

DNA extraction from gastric biopsy tissue was carried out as described before.^[15] Briefly, gastric tissue was homogenized to uniformity in 500 µl of sterile water and centrifuged at 12,000 × *g* for 3 min. Five hundred microliters of lysis buffer [100 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 25 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 0.5% sodium dodecyl sulfate] and 10 µl of proteinase K (10 mg/ml) were added. Incubation was carried out at 56°C for 20 hours; this was followed by phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation. The resulting pellet was allowed to dissolve in 40 µl of TE buffer [10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) and 0.1 mM EDTA (pH 8.0)] for 20 hours at 37°C. Samples were stored at -20°C before PCR amplification was performed. DNA content and purity was determined by measuring the absorbance at 260 nm and 280 nm, respectively, using a spectrophotometer (Beckman DU-600, Brea, California, USA).

PCR for *H. pylori* 16S rDNA, *cagA*, and *cagE*

PCR was performed using extracted DNA as the template. *Helicobacter* genus specific 16S rDNA, *cagA*, and *cagE* primers^[19] [Table 2] were used to amplify the respective gene products.^[18,19] PCR amplification was carried out in a total volume of 50 µl containing 2 µl of 2 mM deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates (dNTPs), 1 µl containing 50 pmol of primer 1, 1 µl containing 50 pmol of primer 2 (synthesized by Applied Biosystems, Inc, Foster automatic synthesizer California, USA), 1 unit of Taq DNA polymerase (Promega Corporation, Madison, Wisconsin, USA), 5 µl of 10× PCR reaction buffer, 3 mM of MgCl₂, and 2 µl of DNA template containing 0.5 ng of extracted DNA, and the total volume was rounded to 50 µl with double distilled water. The reaction was carried out in a Perkin Elmer 9700 thermal cycler. The amplification cycle consisted of an initial denaturation of target DNA at 94°C for 5 min and then denaturation at 94°C for 1 min, primer annealing at 56°C for 1 min, and extension at 72°C for 1 min. The final cycle included an extension step at 72°C for 5 min to ensure full extension of the product. Samples were amplified through 35 consecutive cycles. Negative reagent control reactions were performed with each batch of amplifications, consisting of tubes containing distilled water in place of the DNA samples. Five microliters of PCR product was electrophoresed on a 2% agarose gel to ensure homogeneity and yield. PCR amplification resulted in a homogeneous DNA fragment of the expected size of 400 bp for 16S rDNA of *H. pylori*.

Tissue cytokines using real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction with SBG

Total RNA was extracted from the endoscopic biopsy samples of gastric mucosa with TRIzol method described

Table 2: Primer sequence

Gene	Sequence	Primer design 5'→3'
<i>Helicobacter</i>		
16S rDNA ^[24]		
C97	GCT ATG ACG GGT ATC C	F
C98	GAT TTT ACC CCT ACA CCA	R
<i>cagA</i> ^[15]	GGTCAAATGCGGTCATGG	F
	TTAGAATAATCAACAAACATCACGCCAT	R
<i>cagE</i> ^[15]	5'-GCGATTGTTATTGTGCTTGAG-3'	F
	5'-GAAGTGGTAAAAAATCAATGCCCC-3'	R
<i>IL-10</i> ^[16]	5'-ACGGCGCTGTGCATCGATT-3'	F
	5'GGCATTCTTCACCTGCTCCA-3'	R
<i>IL-8</i> ^[16]	5'-ACTGCGCCAACACAGAAATT-3'	F
	5'-TTCTCCACAACCCTCTGCAC-3'	R
<i>TNF-α</i> ^[16]	5'-CCCTGGTATGAGCCCATCTATC-3'	F
	5'-AAAGTAGACCTGCCAGACTCG-3'	R
<i>GAPDH</i> ^[16]	5'-GAAGGTGAAGTCCGGAGTC-3'	F
	5'-GAAGATGGTGGATGGGATTTTC-3'	R

F: Forward primer, R: Reverse primer

previously.^[20] Reverse transcription of the extracted RNA was performed using RNase H-deficient reverse transcriptase (Superscript II; Life Technologies New York, USA) and oligo (dT) primers (Life Technologies). Aliquots (2 µl) of reverse transcription reaction mixture (20 µl) were used for quantification of IL-8, IL-10, TNF-α, and GAPDH Glyceraldehyde-3-Phosphate Dehydrogenase (GAPDH) gene expression by real-time PCR assays [Table 2]. The SYBR Green based quantitative real time polymerase chain reaction (SABG QRT-PCR) was used to quantify IL-8, IL-10, TNF-α, and GAPDH gene expression (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). The PCR reactions were performed using the SYBR Green (SBG) PCR kit (PE Applied Biosystems). After activation for 10 min at 95°C, 40 cycles of 15 s at 95°C and 1 min at 62°C were carried out in model icycler (Biorad Hercules, CA, USA). Real-time fluorescence measurements were recorded and the threshold cycle (Ct) value for each sample was calculated by the above sequence detector. For TNF-α and GAPDH, standard curves of Ct values were obtained from real-time PCR of pMFGhTNF and PCR II GAPDH (reference plasmids). Ct values for IL-8, IL-10, TNF-α, and GAPDH transcripts from clinical specimens were plotted on the standard curves, and the amounts (in picograms) of each transcript were calculated. The amounts of IL-8, IL-10, and TNF-α transcripts (pg) were expressed relative to that of GAPDH (pg). Each biopsy sample obtained from the same patient was tested in duplicate, and the average of two Ct values was used in this study.

Statistical analysis

The sample size was calculated by A-priori sample size calculator for studies using two-tailed Student's *t* values for comparison (<http://www.danielsoper.com/statcalc>). A sample of 128 analyzable subjects provides an 80% power at the 0.05 alpha level. So, the initial plan was to include 64 *H. pylori* positive and 64 negative patients. The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS, Release 19) was used for data analysis and Prism GraphPad (version 5) for graphics. The descriptive analysis was done for demographic and clinical features. Results were presented as a mean ± standard deviation for quantitative variables and number (percentage) for qualitative variables. Independent sample Student's *t*-test was used for continuous variables. Homogeneity of variances was assessed by Levene test and the corrected *P* value was used. Chi-squared test or Fisher's exact test was used for categorical variables. Factors found to be statistically significant in univariate analysis were included in a multivariate regression analysis. All *P* values were two sided and the significance level was defined as *P* < 0.05.

RESULTS

One hundred and forty patients with cirrhosis were studied, with males numbering 92, and the mean age of the patients was 50.3 ± 12.0 years. PHG was graded as negative in

16 (11.4%), mild in 48 (34.3%), moderate in 44 (31.4%), and severe in 32 (22.9%) patients. *H. pylori* was present in 87 (62.1%) of the patients. The presence of *H. pylori* was associated with male gender (*P* = 0.032), younger age (*P* = 0.029), hepatitis D etiology (*P* = 0.005), higher serum albumin (*P* = 0.000), lower Child Pugh score (*P* = 0.001), and lower portal vein diameter

Table 3: Comparison of *Helicobacter pylori* positive and negative patients with cirrhosis of liver

	<i>H. pylori</i> present (n=87)	<i>H. pylori</i> absent (n=53)	<i>P</i> value
Gender			
Male	63	29	0.032
Female	24	24	
Age, years (mean±SD)	48.6±12.6	53.1±11.0	0.029
Etiology			
Hepatitis C	50	38	0.018
Hepatitis B	16	13	
Hepatitis B+D	18	02	
Non-B Non-C	03	00	
Child class			
A	73	31	0.002
B	14	20	
C	0	2	
Child Pugh score	5.6±1.0	6.4±1.5	0.001
MELD score	8.4±5.2	10.4±7.2	0.069
Portal vein diameter	10.2±2.2	11.6±2.4	0.001
Spleen size	14.1±3.5	13.6±2.3	0.392
APRI score	1.64±1.8	1.45±1.1	0.499
Platelet to spleen ratio	1000±512	913±441	0.216
Esophageal varices			
Absent	33	13	0.223
Small	16	14	
Large	38	26	
Esophageal varices red signs	16	20	0.011
Gastric varices	8	2	0.227
Mosaic pattern			
Present	56	38	0.371
Absent	31	15	
Red markings			
Present	30	10	0.035
Absent	57	43	
Portal gastropathy			
Absent	11	5	0.526
Mild	26	22	
Moderate	28	16	
Severe	22	10	
IL-8	1.73±2.6	2.54±3.1	0.718
IL-10	0.99±1.66	0.97±1.69	0.955
TNF-α	4.70±3.1	5.09±6.4	0.094

MELD: Model for end-stage liver disease, APRI: Aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index, TNFα: Tumor necrosis factor alpha, IL: Interleukin, SD: Standard deviation

Abbas, *et al.*

($P = 0.001$). There were no significant differences in the levels of TNF- α , IL-8, and IL-10 in biopsies with or without *H. pylori* [Table 3 and Figure 1].

Moderate to severe gastropathy ($n = 76$) was associated more with male gender ($P = 0.030$), hepatitis B etiology ($P = 0.020$), larger spleen diameter ($P = 0.000$), greater APRI score ($P = 0.021$), lesser platelet to spleen ratio ($P = 0.000$), and presence of varices ($P = 0.000$) and gastric varices ($P = 0.002$). No effects of age, Child Pugh score, MELD score, and presence of *H. pylori* on the severity of PHG could be found. There was no significant difference in the levels of TNF- α and IL-8. However, a decrease in the anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 was noted with moderate to severe gastropathy [Table 4 and Figure 2]. Regression analysis showed that male gender and presence of esophageal and gastric varices were independently associated with moderate to severe PHG ($P = 0.046$, 0.05 , and 0.042 respectively).

Four *H. pylori* strains were positive for both *cagA* and *cagE*, while four were positive for *cagA* only. All the four patients with both virulent factors had mild gastropathy only.

DISCUSSION

PHG can lead to chronic blood loss and transfusion-dependent anemia, as well as acute bleeding episodes. It is associated with dilation and tortuosity of the submucosal vessels,

thinning of the vascular wall, and increased area of the gastric mucosa occupied by vessels.^[21] It apparently results from elevated portal pressure which induces changes of local hemodynamics, thus causing congestion in the upper stomach and gastric tissue damage.

The relationship of the functional status of liver and the development of PHG is not straightforward and is controversial.^[4-8] Altered vascular hemodynamics occurring in PHG may not be purely a local phenomenon of the stomach and may be a part of a generalized vascular abnormality of cirrhosis and portal hypertension.^[6] The results of a study suggested that there were no statistically significant differences in the level of hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG) between patients with PHG and those without PHG and between patients with mild PHG and those with severe PHG.^[4] Moreover, Child Pugh's classification, systemic vascular resistance index, and glucagon levels were also not different among the different grades of PHG.^[4] Another study had a similar conclusion,^[8] while a study conducted by Kim *et al.* concluded that PHG was associated with portal hypertension severity and prognosis in patients with cirrhosis.^[5] In our study, the severity of PHG correlated with the variables known to reflect portal hypertension. However, we did not measure HVPG. We could not find any correlation of Child Pugh and MELD scores, which measure liver dysfunction, with the severity of PHG.

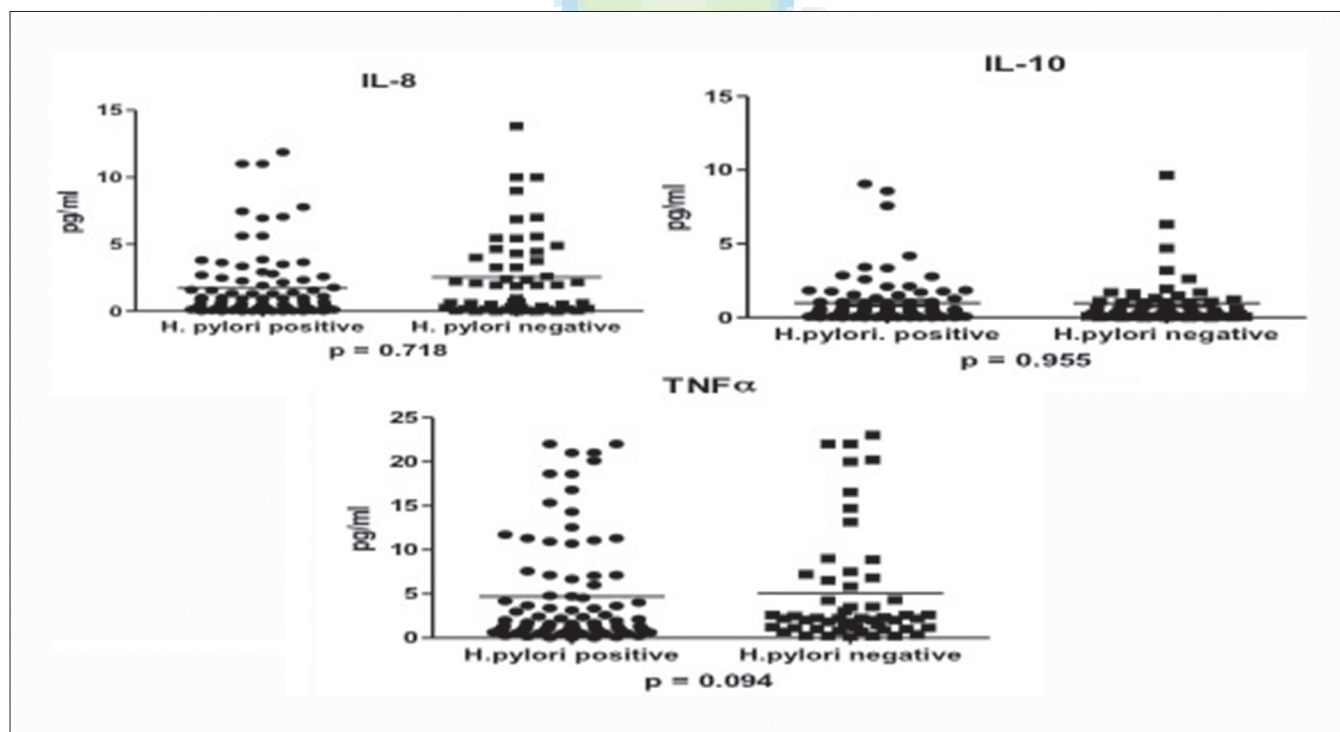


Figure 1: Interleukin 8, interleukin 10, and tumor necrosis factor alpha levels in *Helicobacter pylori* positive and negative patients

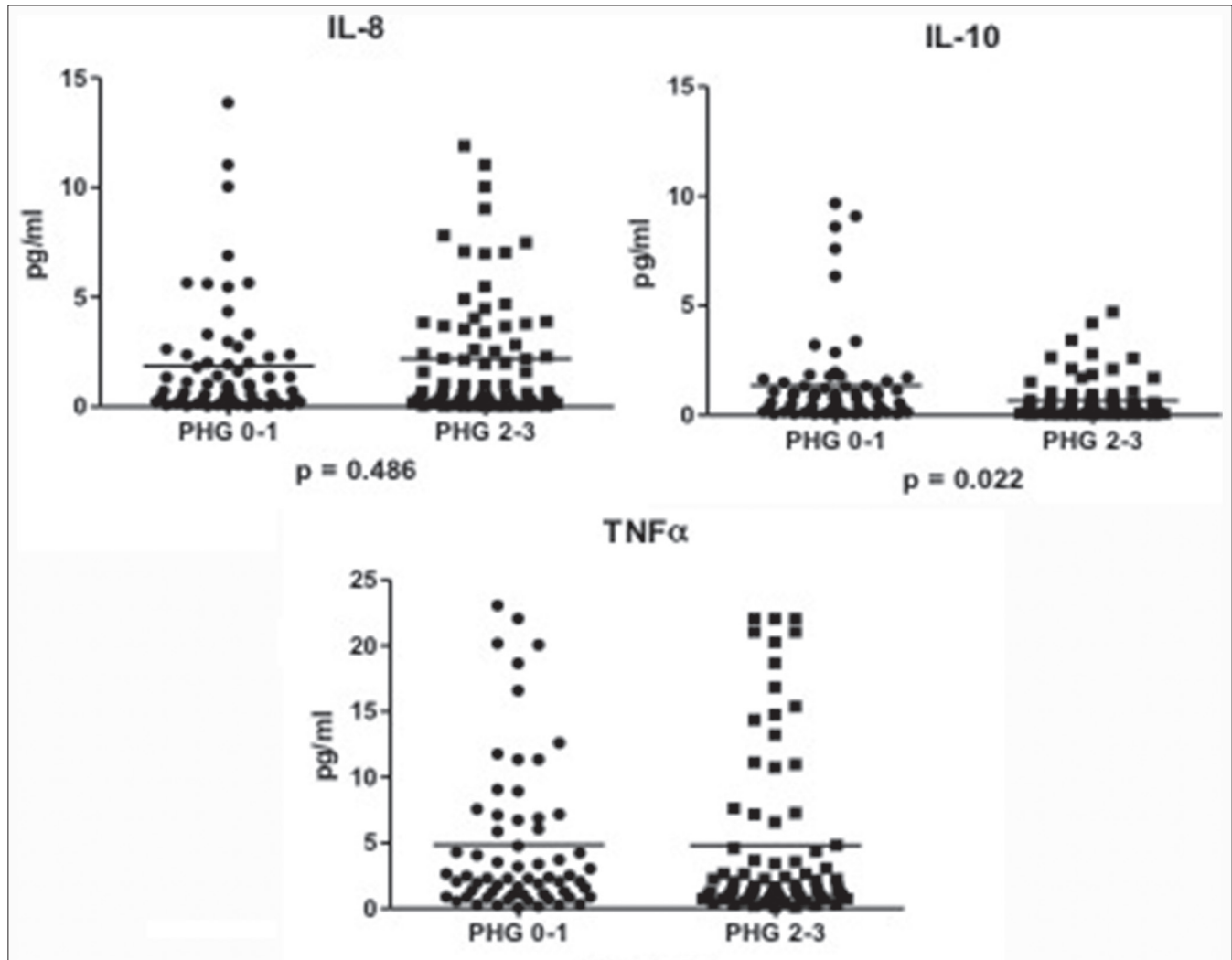


Figure 2: Interleukin 8, interleukin 10, and tumor necrosis factor alpha levels in absent to mild versus moderate to severe gastropathy

H. pylori is considered a risk factor for PUD in cirrhotic patients.^[22] There is a significant increase in the inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) production in patients with PHG. *H. pylori* also increases iNOS expression. However, there is no evidence of synergistic action between *H. pylori* and PHG on iNOS expression.^[23] Patients with chronic liver disease showed higher risk of developing gastroduodenal lesions regardless of the presence of the *H. pylori* infection. Many studies failed to find a correlation between the severity of PHG and *H. pylori* infection.^[24-26] During advanced gastropathy, the environment for the colonization of *H. pylori* becomes unfavorable, resulting in a decrease in the number of patients harboring this organism. In our study, the patients harboring *H. pylori* were of younger age, had higher serum albumin, lower Child Pugh score, and lower portal vein diameter. So, *H. pylori* associated changes in the mucosa are unlikely to contribute to the severity of PHG.

Previous studies have not addressed the issue of virulence factors and the role of cytokines in the presence or absence of *H. pylori* in the endoscopic severity of gastropathy. We found lower levels of IL-10 in the mucosa of patients with advanced PHG. IL-10 is an anti-inflammatory cytokine. We propose that IL-10 might have some protective role against the development of severe gastropathy, and as the levels decrease, gastropathy becomes severe. As discussed earlier, TNF-α may have a role in the pathogenesis of portal gastropathy. We did not compare its levels with those of non-cirrhotic controls. So, it is not possible to exactly find how much TNF-α level is higher in patients with PHG compared to non-cirrhotic controls. However, we could not find any significant difference in the levels of TNF-α and IL-8 in patients with none to mild versus moderate to severe gastropathy. Moreover, the *H. pylori* status did not influence the level of these cytokines. Another interesting finding was a decline in the *H. pylori* harboring virulent factors *cagA* and

Table 4: Comparison of patients with absent to mild portal gastropathy and patients with moderate to severe gastropathy

	Absent-mild PHG (n=64)	Moderate-severe PHG (n=76)	P value
Gender			
Male	36	56	0.030
Female	28	20	
Age, years (mean±SD)	51.3±12.8	49.4±11.3	0.370
Etiology			
Hepatitis C	44	44	0.02
Hepatitis B	07	22	
Hepatitis B+D	10	10	
Non-B Non-C	03	00	
Child class			
A	50	54	0.340
B and C	14	22	
Child Pugh score	6.0±1.4	5.9±1.1	0.735
MELD score	9.23±6.5	9.13±5.8	0.921
Portal vein diameter	10.3±2.4	11.0±2.3	0.091
Spleen size	12.5±2.5	15.1±3.1	0.000
APRI score	1.25±1.1	1.84±1.89	0.021
Platelets	143±47	111±50	0.000
Platelets to spleen ratio	1207±493	787±393	0.000
Esophageal varices			
Absent	32	14	0.000
Small	12	18	
Large	20	44	
Esophageal varices red signs	14	22	0.340
Gastric varices	0	10	0.002
<i>H. pylori</i>	37	50	0.332
<i>cagA</i>	6	2	0.087
<i>cagE</i>	4	0	0.041
IL-8	1.85±2.7	2.19±2.9	0.486
IL-10	1.35±2.2	0.67±1.0	0.022
TNF-α	4.87±5.9	4.83±6.5	0.968

MELD: Model for End-stage Liver Disease, APRI: Aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index, TNFα: Tumor necrosis factor alpha, IL: Interleukin

cagE in patients with moderate to severe gastropathy, which reflects a hostile microenvironment for *H. pylori* in patients with advanced PHG and no role of these virulence factors.

In summary, in our study, the severity of PHG did not correlate with the severity of liver disease as judged by Child Pugh and MELD scoring. The patients with moderate to severe PHG had larger spleen, larger esophageal varices, and gastric varices. The level of anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 was lower in advanced PHG, but the levels of proinflammatory cytokines TNF-α and IL-8 were not higher. The presence of *H. pylori* infection did not affect the severity of PHG and the levels of IL-8, IL-10, and TNF-α. *H. pylori* with virulent factors (e.g., *cagA*) was not associated with advanced PHG.

REFERENCES

- Ferraz JG, Wallace JL. Underlying mechanisms of portal hypertensive gastropathy. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 1997;25:S73-8.
- Ohta M, Hashizume M, Higashi H, Ueno K, Tomikawa M, Kishihara F, *et al.* Portal and gastric mucosal hemodynamics in cirrhotic patients with portal hypertensive gastropathy. *Hepatology* 1994;20:1432-6.
- Ohta M, Yamaguchi S, Gotoh N, Tomikawa M. Pathogenesis of portal hypertensive gastropathy: A clinical and experimental review. *Surgery* 2002;131:S165-70.
- Curvêlo LA, Brabosa W, Rhor R, Lanzoni V, Parise ER, Ferrari AP, *et al.* Underlying mechanism of portal hypertensive gastropathy in cirrhosis: A hemodynamic and morphological approach. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2009;24:1541-6.
- Kim MY, Choi H, Baik SK, Yea CJ, Won CS, Byun JW, *et al.* Portal hypertensive gastropathy: Correlation with portal hypertension and prognosis in cirrhosis. *Dig Dis Sci* 2010;55:3561-7.
- Kumar A, Mishra SR, Sharma P, Sharma BC, Sarin SK. Clinical, laboratory, and hemodynamic parameters in portal hypertensive gastropathy: A study of 254 cirrhotics. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 2010;44:294-300.
- Merkel C, Schipilliti M, Bighin R, Bellini B, Angeli P, Bolognesi M, *et al.* Portal hypertension and portal hypertensive gastropathy in patients with liver cirrhosis: A haemodynamic study. *Dig Liver Dis* 2003;35:269-74.
- Bellis L, Nicodemo S, Galossi A, Guarisco R, Spilabotti L, Durola L, *et al.* Hepatic venous pressure gradient does not correlate with the presence and the severity of portal hypertensive gastropathy in patients with liver cirrhosis. *J Gastrointest Liver Dis* 2007;16:273-7.
- Byl B, Roucloux I, Crusiaux A, Dupont E, Deviere J. Tumor necrosis factor alpha and interleukin 6 plasma levels in infected cirrhotic patients. *Gastroenterology* 1993;104:1492-7.
- Dore MP, Mura D, Deledda S, Maragkoudakis E, Pironti A, Realdi G. Active peptic ulcer disease in patients with hepatitis C virus-related cirrhosis: The role of *Helicobacter pylori* infection and portal hypertensive gastropathy. *Can J Gastroenterol* 2004;18:521-4.
- Al Mofleh IA. Does *Helicobacter pylori* affect portal hypertensive gastropathy? *Saudi J Gastroenterol* 2007;13:95-7.
- Urso G, Interlandi D, Puglisi M, Abate G, Bertino G, Raciti C, *et al.* Role of *Helicobacter pylori* in patients with portal hypertensive gastropathy by liver cirrhosis hepatitis C virus-related. *Minerva Gastroenterol Dietol* 2006;52:303-8.
- Patel MK, Trombly MI, Kurt-Jones EA. Innate immune responses to *Helicobacter pylori* infection: An overview. *Methods Mol Biol* 2012;921:205-7.
- Child CG, Turcotte JG. Surgery and portal hypertension. In: *The liver and portal hypertension*. Edited by CG Child. Philadelphia: Saunders; 1964. p. 50-64.
- De Franchis R. Evolving Consensus in Portal Hypertension Report of the Baveno IV Consensus Workshop on methodology of diagnosis and therapy in portal hypertension. *J Hepatol* 2005;43:67-176.
- Stewart CA, Sanyal AJ. Grading portal gastropathy: Validation of a gastropathy scoring system. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2003;98:1758-65.
- Sarin SK. Diagnostic issues: Portal hypertensive gastropathy and gastric varices. In: DeFranchis R, editor. *Portal hypertension II. Proceedings of the second Baveno international consensus workshop on definitions, methodology and therapeutic strategies*. Oxford: Blackwell Science; 1996. p. 30-55.
- Yakoob J, Abid S, Jafri W, Abbas Z, Islam M, Ahmad Z. Comparison of biopsy-based methods for the detection of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *Br J Biomed Sci* 2006;63:159-62.
- Yakoob J, Jafri W, Abbas Z, Abid S, Khan R, Jafri N, *et al.* Low prevalence of the intact *cag* pathogenicity island in clinical isolates of *Helicobacter*

- pylori* in Karachi, Pakistan. Br J Biomed Sci 2009;66:137-42.
20. Tsukada Y, Nakamura T, Iimura M, Iizuka BE, Hayashi N. Cytokine profile in colonic mucosa of ulcerative colitis correlates with disease activity and response to granulocytapheresis. Am J Gastroenterol 2002;97:2820-8.
 21. McCormack TT, Sims J, Eyre-Brook I, Kennedy H, Goepel J, Johnson AG, et al. Gastric lesions in portal hypertension: Inflammatory gastritis or congestive gastropathy? Gut 1985;26:1226-32.
 22. Vergara M, Calvet X, Roque M. *Helicobacter pylori* is a risk factor for peptic ulcer disease in cirrhotic patients. A meta-analysis. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2002;14:717-22.
 23. Arafa UA, Fujiwara Y, Higuchi K, Shiba M, Uchida T, Watanabe T, et al. No additive effect between *Helicobacter pylori* infection and portal hypertensive gastropathy on inducible nitric oxide synthase expression in gastric mucosa of cirrhotic patients. Dig Dis Sci 2003;48:162-8.
 24. Pan WD, Xun RY, Chen YN. Correlation of portal hypertensive gastropathy of hepatitis B cirrhosis with other factors. Hepatobiliary Pancreat Dis Int 2002;1:527-31.
 25. Parikh SS, Desai SB, Prabhu SR, Trivedi MH, Shankaran K, Bhukhanwala FA, et al. Congestive gastropathy: Factors influencing development, endoscopic features, *Helicobacter pylori* infection and microvessel changes. Am J Gastroenterol 1994;89:1036-42.
 26. Bahnacy A, Kupcsulik P, Elés ZS, Járay B, Flautner L. *Helicobacter pylori* and congestive gastropathy. Z Gastroenterol 1997;35:109-12.
- Source of Support:** Nil, **Conflict of Interest:** None declared.

