The cagA and vacA genes of Helicobacter pylori antibiotics resistance isolated from gastritis and peptic ulcer pediatric patients in Vietnam

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Statement of the Problem: Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) antibiotics resistance is the major cause of failure in eradicating H. pylori. Recent studies have showed that the virulence genes associated with H. pylori antibiotics resistance have been isolated from ad peptic ulcer patients. To date, however, there is still lack of evidene about this in Vietnamese pediatric children. e objective of this study is to evaluate the association between H. pylori antibiotics resistance and the presence of vacA and cagA genes in pediatric patients.

Methodology & eoretical Orientation: 150 samples of H. pylori isolated from 150 infected pediatric patients whose antimicrobial susceptibility showed a resistance to at least 1 of 3 antibiotics: amoxicillin, clarithromycin and metronidazole. and cagA vacA genes were detected by using multiplex PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction), between January, 2012 through September, 2013 National Hospital of Pediatrics, Hanoi, Vietnam.

Findings: e result showed that the cagA gene was detected in 34% H. pylori strains. e rate of vacAs1, vacAs2, vacAm1, vacAm2, vacAs1/m1, vacAs1/m2 and vacAs2/m2 were 39.3%, 14.7%, 37.3%, 23.3%, 16.7%, 11.3% and 6.6% respectiverly. 8% strains harbo three virulence genes cagA, vacAm1 and vacAs1.

Conclusion & Signi cance: 34%

Notes: