

· 论著 ·

幽门螺杆菌感染相关性胃炎临床及胃镜特点200例分析

张 威*

平顶山市第一人民医院 特检科内镜室 (河南 平顶山 467000)

【摘要】目的 讨论幽门螺杆菌(Hp)感染相关性胃炎临床及胃镜特点。方法 抽取2019年1月至12月我院收治的200例60岁以下胃炎患者的临床资料、Hp检测结果及胃镜检查时所取得的胃粘膜组织病理资料进行回顾性分析。结果 Hp感染相关性胃炎71例,检出率为35.50%, Hp感染率男女性别无差异($P>0.05$),但患者各组年龄之间差异较为显著($P<0.05$)。Hp感染相关性胃炎患者与非Hp感染相关性胃炎患者有腹痛例、恶心呕吐例、消化道出血例、食欲不振症状者占比比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。与非Hp感染相关性胃炎患者相比, Hp感染相关性胃炎患者胃镜下胃粘膜有红白相间白相为主粗糙不平颗粒样变、红白相间白相为主隆起糜烂及红白相间白相为主扁平隆起表现者占比显著高($P<0.05$),二者膜变薄血管透见表现比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。结论 Hp感染相关性胃炎与性别无关,年龄越高风险越大,但其临床表现缺乏特异性,胃镜下胃粘膜病理改变有一定特征,可为临床诊治提供依据。

【关键词】幽门螺杆菌;胃炎;临床特点;胃镜特点

【中图分类号】R573.3

【文献标识码】A

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1009-3257.2023.03.026

Clinical and Gastroscopic Characteristics of Helicobacter Pylori infection Associated Gastritis: Analysis of 200 Cases

ZHANG Wei*

The First People's Hospital of Pingdingshan City, Pingdingshan 467000, Henan Province, China

Abstract: Objective To discuss the clinical and gastroscopic characteristics of Helicobacter pylori (Hp) infection associated gastritis. **Methods** The clinical data, Hp test results and gastric mucosa pathological data collected during gastroscopy of 200 gastritis patients under 60 years old who were admitted and treated in the hospital during the period from January to December 2019 were collected for retrospective analysis. **Results** There were 71 cases of Hp infection associated gastritis, with a detection rate of 35.50%. There was no difference in the Hp infection rate between males and females ($P>0.05$), but there were significant differences between different age groups ($P<0.05$). There were no statistically significant differences in the proportions of patients with abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, gastrointestinal bleeding and loss of appetite symptoms between patients with Hp infection associated gastritis and those with non-Hp infection associated gastritis ($P>0.05$). Patients with white-dominated red-and-white rough granular changes, protuberant erosion and flat bulge were significantly more in the Hp infection associated gastritis group than in the non-Hp infection associated gastritis group ($P<0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference between the two groups in thin film and vascular permeability performance ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** There is no correlation between Hp infection associated gastritis and gender. The higher the age, the higher the risk. Though clinical manifestations are not specific, pathological changes of gastric mucosa under gastroscopy have certain characteristics, which can provide a basis for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: Helicobacter Pylori; Gastritis; Clinical Characteristics; Gastroscopic Characteristics

引起胃炎的病因有很多种,幽门螺旋杆菌(Hp)感染是重要致病原因之一, Hp是人体胃黏膜内的一种螺旋状革兰阴性细菌,生存与胃部及十二指肠的各区域,会引起胃粘膜慢性发炎^[1-2]。Hp感染相关性胃炎病程较为缓慢,但易反复发作,甚至导致胃及十二指肠溃疡与胃癌,且近年来综合研究^[3-4]证实, Hp的感染率与胃炎及十二指肠溃疡密切相关,胃镜为常用检查手段,因此进一步明确Hp感染相关性胃炎患者的临床及胃镜特征对此类患者的临床诊治有重要指导作用^[5]。现选取我院2019年1月至12月所收治的200例Hp感染相关性胃炎患者,分析其临床及胃镜特点。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 200例胃炎患者均于2019年1月至12月在我院特检科就诊,纳入患者均 ≤ 60 岁,且自愿签署知情同意书。男102例,女98例;年龄18岁以下46例,19~40岁72例,41~60岁82例;病程 <1 个月59例, ≥ 1 个月141例。

1.2 方法 收集所有患者的临床基本资料,如年龄、性别等,并统计临床症状。Hp检测:在胃镜下用活检钳取一块胃黏膜组织染色做病理检查、尿激酶检测,判断是否有Hp感染。Hp阳性的慢性胃炎患者为Hp感染相关性胃炎,统计Hp感染相关性胃炎检出率。胃镜检查:按照胃镜常规操作依次检查食管、胃、十二指肠,并参照消化性疾病胃镜诊断标准进行诊断^[6]。

1.3 统计学方法 研究数据选用统计学软件SPSS 19.0分析和处

理,计数资料用率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以($P<0.05$)为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 Hp感染相关性胃炎检出情况及性别、年龄分布 200例患者中检出Hp感染相关性胃炎71例,检出率为35.50%。Hp感染相关性胃炎患者中男37例,女34例, Hp感染率男女性别无差异($\chi^2=0.055$, $P>0.05$); Hp感染相关性胃炎患者数量随患者年龄增大而增加($\chi^2=8.176$, $P<0.05$),见表1~表2。

表1 Hp感染相关性胃炎性别分布(例, %)

性别	n	阳性例数	阳性率
男	102	37	36.27
女	98	34	34.69
合计	200	71	35.50

表2 Hp感染相关性胃炎年龄分布(例, %)

年龄	n	阳性例数	阳性率
≤ 18 岁	46	5	10.87
19~40岁	72	23	31.94
41~60岁	82	30	36.56

【第一作者】张 威,男,主治医师,主要研究方向:消化内镜。E-mail: 411403701@qq.com

【通讯作者】张 威

