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Document Title	:	*Isolation of helicobacter strains from gastric biosies their survivalian fluids* *عزل سلالات الهيكلوبكتر بايلوري من خزعات معدية ودراسة حيويتها في السوائل*
Document Language	:	Arabic
Abstract	:	The incidence of H. pylori infection was determined among 289 patients living in Makkah and complaining of different gastric abnormalities. The incidence was assessed by culturing the gastric biopsy, serologically, by rapid urease test and histopathologically. Among the study group 102 gastric biopsies revealed positive cultures (35.29%), 241 blood samples revealed positive serology (83.39%), 169 biopsies revealed positive urease (58.48%) and167 biopsies revealed positive histopathology (57.79%). Significant differences were noted among the different methods used, the highest incidence was noted serologically. On the other hand the incidence of H. pylori was always higher in chronic superficial gastritis. In addition, there was significant difference between males and females. Differences were also recorded among different age groups, in which the highest incidence was found among age group 2 (25-45 years). The suNival ability of seven of the isolated H. pylori strains were studied in three different fluids: Makkah tap water, Jeddah tap water and apple juice. This experiment was carried out " aerobically at room temperature and at 4 C. Non of the seven strains were able to suNive in Makkah tap water and in apple juice at both temperatures. However, H. pylori strain 103 in Jeddah tap water maintained a population level similar to that of the initial inoculum for two days at room temperature but declined to undetectable level within 72 hours; and the same population level was attained at 4 °c for two days after which it declined to undetectable level within the sixth day. A similar result was obseNed when strain 250 suNived in Jeddah tap water for 24 hours at room temperature and for eight days at 4°C after which viable counts completely dropped. These findings emphasize that water could be a source of infection since H. pylori are able to remain viable for a considerable time in water.
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