Special Issue

Helicobacter pylori Infection: Therapy Changes and Challenges

Message from the Guest Editor

Helicobacter pylori is a well-known pathogen associated with several upper gastrointestinal tract diseases, including peptic ulcer disease, atrophic gastritis, and gastric malignancies. The possible causes for eradication therapy failures include antibiotic resistance, smoking, high bacterial load before treatment, bacterial genotype, and polymorphisms of metabolism of PPls. The successful rate of eradication of H. pylori has recently declined, mainly due to the increasing prevalence of drug resistance. With the changing profile of H. pylori antibiotic resistance, optimizing the therapy for H. pylori infection has become challenging.

Keywords: H. pylori infection; antibiotic resistance; multi-drug resistance; precision medicine; eradication; first-line; rescue; susceptibility test

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

There are very few fields that attract as much attention as scientific endeavor related to antibiotic discovery. use and preservation. The public, patients, scientists, clinicians, policy-makers, NGOs, governments, and supra-governmental organizations are all focusing intensively on it: all are concerned that we use our existing agents more effectively, and develop and evaluate new interventions in time to face emerging challenges for the benefit of present and future generations. We need every discipline to contribute and collaborate: molecular, microbiological, clinical, epidemiological, geographic, economic, social scientific and policy disciples are all key. Antibiotics is a nimble, inclusive and rigorous indexed journal as an enabling platform for all who can contribute to solving the greatest broad concerns of the modern world.

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