“Host Responses to Helicobacter Pylori Associated Gastroduodenal Diseases”

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Abstract
Helicobacter pylori infects 50% of the world’s population and causes an acute on chronic gastritis in all infected individuals. H. pylori gastritis has been associated with peptic ulcer disease, gastric adenocarcinoma and gastric MALT lymphoma. H. pylori pathogenic factors eg cagA and vacA, as well as the host immune response to H. pylori are thought to contribute to the pathogenesis of these gastroduodenal complications. This chronic gastritis has been shown to persist for more than 10 years after H. pylori eradication. While the immune response to H. pylori has often been described as a Th1 response, we shall show that IL17 producing cells are also found in H. pylori gastritis and in gastric cancers.

Selected Publications
Hua J, Ling KL, Ng HS, Ho B. Isolation of a single strain of Helicobacter pylori from the antrum and body. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2000;12:1129-1134


Luman W, Zhao Y, Ng HS, Ling KL. Helicobacter Pylori infection is unlikely to be transmitted between partners: evidence from genotypic study in partners of infected patients. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2002 May;14(5):521-8.
