

**THE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS HELICOBACTER PYLORI
ERADICATION
SCHEMES ON THE MICROORGANISMS OF THE COLON IN
PATIENTS
WITH GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE**

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It was found that GERD patients have qualitative and quantitative changes in the microorganisms of the colon compared to healthy. Antimicrobials used for eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) may affect the condition of the colon microorganisms and consequently lead to a risk of the onset of symptoms of GERD.

Objective: To study the effect of H.P. eradication schemes on the microorganisms of the colon in patients with GERD. The study included 30 patients with GERD who was infected with H.P.

The first group took lansoprazole 0.03 g b.i.d., clarithromycin 0.5 g b.i.d. and amoxicillin 1.0 g b.i.d. (L+R+A). The second group took lansoprazole 0.03 g b.i.d., tetracycline 0.5 g b.i.d., metronidazole 0.5 g b.i.d., 0.12 g of bismuth subcitrate

b.i.d. (L+T+ M+B). In the group L+R+A found that after eradication *E. coli* didn't differ significantly ($p > 0.05$) compared to before treatment ($8.6 \lg7 \pm 6.2 \lg7$ CFU/g vs $1.02 \lg8 \pm 6.7 \lg7$ CFU/g). It does not found significant ($p > 0.05$) differences between the amount of lacto- and bifidum bacteria before and after the treatment.

Under the influence of the scheme L+R+A observed non-significant increase ($p > 0.05$) weak-enzyme *E. coli* and hemolyzing *E.coli* compared with those before treatment microorganisms.

In analyzing the quantitative results of bacteriological examinations in the group L+T+ M+B it was found that after treatment had significant ($p < 0.05$) reduction of lacto- and bifida bacteria and significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in cocci-forming microflora of the colon compared to before treatment. Scheme eradication of H.P. L+T+M+B results in a reduction of saprophytic microflora of colon.