

Histomorphological parameters of the gastric mucosa in patients with gastritis and helicobacteriosis

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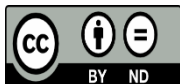


Keywords:

Gastritis; Gastric mucosa;
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ABSTRACT

Gastritis is an inflammatory condition of the gastric mucosa that has several classifications and causes. The persistence of symptoms of the acute state can lead to the atrophic development of the disease, increasing the tissue injury and consequential the development of gastric cancer. The diagnosis is made by clinical and endoscopic information as well as histopathological analysis of samples obtained from biopsy. The purpose of this review is demonstrate the morphological aspects of gastric mucosa and gastric abnormalities found in the histopathological diagnosis of gastritis.



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1. Introduction

Gastritis is considered a temporary or chronic inflammatory condition of stomach mucosa, which has several classifications, depending on its etiology and which causes high rates of morbidity in the population [1]. In the literature, the main causes described for its development are related to stress, unhealthy diet, excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages, prolonged use of medications (anti-inflammatories and antibiotics) and mainly by *Helicobacter pylori* infection [2], [3]. The determination of the acute or chronic state of the disease occurs from the evaluation of the type of inflammatory infiltrate, the acute state is related to the presence of neutrophils in the mucosa in the other hand the chronic state is related to a predominance of macrophages, lymphocytes and plasma cells [4]. Among the various forms that the disease may exhibit, the chronic atrophic gastritis consists of the phase of persistence of acute phase symptoms and which can be classified in several stages [5]. The initial stage is composed of the slight involvement of the most superficial layer of the internal part of the organ that can evolve to deep lesions of mucosa with loss of glandular structures, as well as advance to the most serious stage of the disease that include in the total destruction of these structures, ulcer formation and increase the risk of gastric cancer [5- 7]. The diagnosis can be made based on the clinical evaluation of the patient, serological tests, endoscopic examination and the histopathological evaluation of the gastric tissue, which represents a great relevance in the differentiation of the atrophic and non-atrophic forms of the disease [8]. Thus, the main of this review is to report the histological aspects found in the mucosa of the stomach, as well as the possible alterations found in patients diagnosed with gastritis, in addition to assessment some diagnostic methods for this disease.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The literature review was carried out from the analysis of scientific articles available in the SciELO,

MedLine, PubMed and Science Direct databases. The following descriptors were used for the research: gastritis, gastric mucosa, morphological alterations, histopathological evaluation and diagnosis. The articles found in the research were analyzed according to the following inclusion criteria: (1) Studies that presented relevant information on the subject; (2) Publications until november 2018 with detailed description of the histopathological evaluation of gastritis; (3) Articles indexed in Portuguese, Spanish and English. At the end, as shown in Figure 1, twenty-one articles were selected to which they were read in their entirety, and information was extracted that could fill this review.

3. CONCLUSION

Knowledge about alterations found in endoscopy and histopathological analysis of biopsy samples, such as edema, ulcer, intense inflammatory infiltration and loss of epithelial cells, can be indicated as an effective strategy in the diagnosis and prognosis of the patient, allowing the non-progression of the disease and reducing the risk of developing cancer in gastric tissue.

4. References

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