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Instructional Video: BreathID H. Pylori Test Home Kit



BreathID H. Pylori Test is an easy, fast and convenient way to determine if you have an H. pylori infection. The test is administered with a breath sample and the results are available in 10-15 minutes.

Approximately 2/3 of the world's population is infected with H. pylori.

Why do I need this test?
 H. pylori is a common bacterium that lives in the stomach. It can cause inflammation of the stomach lining (gastritis) and ulcers. It is also a major cause of stomach cancer. The test is used to determine if you have an H. pylori infection and if you need treatment.

How do I use the test?
 The test is administered with a breath sample. You will be asked to breathe into a balloon-like bag. The amount of carbon dioxide you exhale into this bag is measured to provide a baseline level for comparison. Next, you will be asked to drink a small amount of a pleasant lemon-flavored solution. The solution contains a substance called urea. Fifteen minutes after drinking the solution, you will exhale into a second bag. The amount of carbon dioxide you exhale into the second bag is also measured. H. pylori bacteria (if present) breaks down the urea in the solution you drank, releasing carbon dioxide in the breath you exhale. So if the amount of carbon dioxide in your second sample is higher than the amount in your first sample, you have a positive test for the presence of H. pylori. What steps do I need to take before the procedure? Be sure to tell your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any medicines or if you are phenylketonuric. Follow these instructions: Medications: Four weeks before your test, do not take any antibiotics or Pepto-Bismol® (oral bismuth subsalicylate). Two weeks before your test do not take any over-the-counter or prescription proton pump inhibitors, such as omeprazole (Prilosec®), lansoprazole (Prevacid®), pantoprazole (Protonix®), rabeprazole (AcipHex®) or esomeprazole (Nexium®), dexlansoprazole (Dexlant®). Do not stop taking any other medicine without first talking with your healthcare provider. Food and drinks: One hour before the test, do not eat or drink anything (including water). On the day of the procedure a healthcare provider will explain the procedure in detail and answer any questions you might have. The procedure lasts about 20 to 30 minutes. After the procedure Your breath samples are sent to the laboratory where they are tested. You may resume your normal activities. No restrictions. Your healthcare provider will contact you as soon as your laboratory test results are available. You will be treated with antibiotics if your test result indicates you have an H. pylori infection. One month after antibiotic treatment, your provider might order a repeat breath test to make sure the infection has been cured. If you have a negative test result and continue to have symptoms, your provider may order other tests to determine their cause. Last reviewed by a Cleveland Clinic medical professional on 11/20/2020. References National Institutes of Health. National Cancer Institute. Helicobacter pylori and Cancer. (Accessed 11/20/2020. Lab Tests Online. Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) Testing. (Accessed 11/20/2020. Merck Manual Professional Version. Helicobacter pylori Infection. (Accessed 11/20/2020. Duck WM, Sobel J, Pruckler JM, et al. Antimicrobial Resistance Incidence and Risk Factors among Helicobacter pylori-Infected Persons, United States. (-text=The%20prevalence%20of%20Helicobacter%20pylori,during%20their%20lifetime%20(1%29.) Emerging Infectious Diseases. 2004;10(6):1088-1094. Accessed 11/20/2020. Chey W, Leontiadis G, Howden C, et al. ACG Clinical Guideline: Treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection. (Am J Gastro 2017;21(12):212-239. Accessed 11/20/2020. Get useful, helpful and relevant health + wellness information enews Cleveland Clinic is a non-profit academic medical center. Advertising on our site helps support our mission. We do not endorse non-Cleveland Clinic products or services. Policy URL of this page: Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) is a type of bacteria that infects the digestive system. Many people with H. pylori will never have symptoms of infection. But for others, the bacteria can cause a variety of digestive disorders. These include gastritis (inflammation of the stomach), peptic ulcers (sores in the stomach, small intestine, or esophagus), and certain types of stomach cancer. There are different ways to test for an H. pylori infection. They include blood, stool, and breath tests. If you are having digestive symptoms, testing and treatment may help prevent serious complications. Other names: H. pylori stool antigen, H. pylori breath tests, urea breath test, rapid urease test (RUT) for H. pylori, H. pylori culture, H. pylori tests are most often used to look for H. pylori bacteria in the digestive tract. Find out if your digestive symptoms are caused by an H. pylori infection. Find out if treatment for an H. pylori infection has worked. You may need testing if you have symptoms of a digestive disorder. Since gastritis and ulcers both inflame the lining of the stomach, they share many of the same symptoms. They include: An ulcer is a more serious condition than gastritis, and symptoms are often more severe. Treating gastritis in early stages may help prevent the development of an ulcer or other complications. There are different ways to test for H. pylori. Your health care provider may order one or more of the following types of tests. Blood test Checks for antibodies (infection-fighting cells) to H. pylori Test procedure: A health care professional will take a blood sample from a vein in your arm, using a small needle. After the needle is inserted, a small amount of blood will be collected into a test tube or vial. Breath test, also known as a urea breath test Checks for infection by measuring certain substances in your breath Test procedure: You will provide a sample of your breath by breathing into a collection bag. After that, you will swallow a pill or liquid containing a harmless radioactive material. You will provide another sample of your breath. Your provider will compare the two samples. If the second sample has higher than normal carbon dioxide levels, it is a sign of an H. pylori infection. Stool tests. Your provider may order a stool antigen or a stool culture test. A stool antigen test looks for antigens to H. pylori in your stool. Antigens are substances that trigger an immune response. A stool culture test looks for H. pylori bacteria in the stool. Samples for both types of stool tests are collected in the same way. Sample collection usually includes the following steps: Put on a pair of rubber or latex gloves. Collect and store the stool in a special container given to you by your health care provider or a lab. If collecting a sample from a baby, line the baby's diaper with plastic wrap. Make sure no urine, toilet water, or toilet paper mixes in with the sample. Seal and label the container. Remove the gloves, and wash your hands. Return the container to your health care provider. Endoscopy. If other tests did not provide enough information for a diagnosis, your provider may order a procedure called an endoscopy. An endoscopy allows your provider to look at your esophagus (the tube that links your mouth and stomach), the lining of your stomach, and part of your small intestine. During the procedure: You will lie down on an operating table on your back or side. You will be given medicine to help you relax and prevent you from feeling pain during the procedure. Your provider will insert a thin tube, called an endoscope, into your mouth and throat. The endoscope has a light and camera on it. This allows the provider to get a good view of your internal organs. Your provider may take a biopsy (removal of a small sample of tissue) to examine after the procedure. After the procedure, you will be observed for an hour or two while the medicine wears off. You may be drowsy for a while, so plan to have someone drive you home. You don't need any special preparation for an H. pylori blood test. For breath, stool, and endoscopy tests, you may need to stop taking certain medicines for as long as two weeks to a month before testing. Be sure to talk with your health care provider about all medicines you are currently taking. For an endoscopy, you may need to fast (not eat or drink) for about 12 hours before the procedure. There is very little risk to having a blood test. You may have slight pain or bruising at the spot where the needle was put in, but most symptoms go away quickly. There is no known risk to having breath or stool tests. During an endoscopy, you may feel some discomfort when the endoscope is inserted, but serious complications are rare. There is a very small risk of getting a tear in your intestine. If you had a biopsy, there is a small risk of bleeding at the site. Bleeding usually stops without treatment. If your results were negative, it means you probably don't have an H. pylori infection. Your provider may order more tests to find out the cause of your symptoms. If your results were positive, it means you have an H. pylori infection. H. pylori infections are treatable. Your health care provider will probably prescribe a combination of antibiotics and other medicines to treat the infection and relieve pain. The medicine plan can be complicated, but it's important to take all the medicines as prescribed, even if your symptoms go away. If any H. pylori bacteria remain in your system, your condition can worsen. Gastritis caused by H. pylori can lead to a peptic ulcer and sometimes stomach cancer. Learn more about laboratory tests, reference ranges, and understanding results. After you've been treated with antibiotics, your health care provider may order repeat tests to make sure all the H. pylori bacteria is gone. Learn how to cite this page

Table 3

Therapy	Dosing	Duration (days) ^a	Eradication (%)
First-Line Options			
Clarithromycin triple	PPI ^b bid Clarithromycin 500 mg bid Amoxicillin 1 g bid or Metronidazole 500 mg tid	14	70-85
Bismuth quadruple ^c	PPI bid Bismuth subcitrate 120-300 mg/ bismuth subsalicylate 300 mg qid Metronidazole 250 or 500 mg qid Tetracycline 500 mg qid	10-14	75-90
Nonbismuth-based quadruple	PPI bid Amoxicillin 1 g bid Clarithromycin 500 mg bid Metronidazole 500 mg bid	10-14	90
Alternative or Salvage			
Sequential	PPI bid and amoxicillin 1 g bid, then: PPI bid Clarithromycin 500 mg bid Metronidazole 500 mg bid	5-7, then 5-7 (total 14)	>84 ^d
Hybrid	PPI bid + amoxicillin 1 g bid, then: PPI bid + clarithromycin 500 mg bid + amoxicillin 1 g bid + metronidazole 500 mg bid	7, then 7 (total 14)	88.6 ^d
Levofloxacin-Containing (Alternative or Salvage)			
Levofloxacin-based	PPI bid Levofloxacin 500 mg qd Amoxicillin 1 g bid	10-14	79-81 ^d
Levofloxacin sequential	PPI ^b bid + amoxicillin 1 g bid, then: PPI bid + levofloxacin 500 mg qd + metronidazole 500 mg bid	5-7 then 5-7 (total 14)	83.6-87.4 ^d
LOAD (levofloxacin, omeprazole, Alinia, doxycycline) ^e	PPI (double dose qd) Levofloxacin 250 mg qd Nitazoxanide (Alinia) 500 mg bid (or metronidazole 500 mg bid) Doxycycline 100 mg qd	7-10	89 ^d

^a Guidelines recommend 14 days of treatment for most effective eradication.
^b PPI dose may be standard (esomeprazole 20 mg, lansoprazole 30 mg, omeprazole 20 mg, pantoprazole 40 mg, rabeprazole 20 mg, dexlansoprazole 30 mg or 60 mg) or double.
^c Pylera, which is FDA-approved for use, contains bismuth subcitrate, tetracycline, and metronidazole (used with a PPI).
^d Not validated in the U.S.
^e May be considered 1st-line quadruple therapy (particularly useful in penicillin-allergic patients).
 H. pylori: Helicobacter pylori; PPI: proton pump inhibitor. Sources: References 1, 8, 9.

Breath test h pylori cost. Breath test h pylori montreal. Breath test h pylori near me. Breath test h pylori lifelabs. Breath test h pylori ppi. Breath test h pylori preparation. Breath test h pylori quest. Breath test h pylori accuracy.

The H. pylori breath test involves breathing into a balloon-like bag. It's a safe and easy way to detect H. pylori bacteria, diagnosis H. pylori infection, and determine if treatment cured the infection. H. pylori infection is a major cause of peptic ulcer disease. Its presence also increases your risk of gastritis and stomach cancer. Overview Test Details Results and Follow-Up H. pylori (Helicobacter Pylori) Breath Test / Urea Breath Test Overview Test Details Results and Follow-Up Back To Top The H. pylori breath test is a simple and safe test. The test is used to: Detect H. pylori bacteria. Diagnose an active H. pylori infection. Determine if treatment has cured the infection. This test is also called the urea breath test. What is H. pylori? H. pylori (Helicobacter pylori) is a bacteria that infects your stomach or duodenum (first part of the small intestine). H. pylori bacteria can increase your risk of developing: H. pylori is a major cause of peptic ulcer. The bacteria decreases the stomach's protective mucus. This makes it easier for the stomach to be damaged from digestive acids. Who gets H. pylori infections? H. pylori infections are very common. About 50% of the world's population is infected. However, most people never have symptoms. When should I get a H. pylori breath test? See your healthcare provider if you have pain in your digestive tract or symptoms of a peptic ulcer including: Gnawing or burning pain in your middle or upper stomach between meals or at night. Pain that comes and goes if you eat something or take an antacid. Bloating. Heartburn. Nausea or vomiting. Weight loss. During the H. pylori breath test, you will be asked to exhale into a balloon-like bag. The amount of carbon dioxide you exhale into this bag is measured to provide a baseline level for comparison. Next, you will be asked to drink a small amount of a pleasant lemon-flavored solution. The solution contains a substance called urea. Fifteen minutes after drinking the solution, you will exhale into a second bag. The amount of carbon dioxide you exhale into the second bag is also measured. H. pylori bacteria (if present) breaks down the urea in the solution you drank, releasing carbon dioxide in the breath you exhale. So if the amount of carbon dioxide in your second sample is higher than the amount in your first sample, you have a positive test for the presence of H. pylori. What steps do I need to take before the procedure? Be sure to tell your healthcare provider if you are allergic to any medicines or if you are phenylketonuric. Follow these instructions: Medications: Four weeks before your test, do not take any antibiotics or Pepto-Bismol® (oral bismuth subsalicylate). 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One month after antibiotic treatment, your provider might order a repeat breath test to make sure the infection has been cured. If you have a negative test result and continue to have symptoms, your provider may order other tests to determine their cause. Last reviewed by a Cleveland Clinic medical professional on 11/20/2020. References National Institutes of Health. National Cancer Institute. Helicobacter pylori and Cancer. (Accessed 11/20/2020. Lab Tests Online. Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) Testing. (Accessed 11/20/2020. Merck Manual Professional Version. Helicobacter pylori Infection. (Accessed 11/20/2020. Duck WM, Sobel J, Pruckler JM, et al. Antimicrobial Resistance Incidence and Risk Factors among Helicobacter pylori-Infected Persons, United States. (-text=The%20prevalence%20of%20Helicobacter%20pylori,during%20their%20lifetime%20(1%29.) Emerging Infectious Diseases. 2004;10(6):1088-1094. Accessed 11/20/2020. Chey W, Leontiadis G, Howden C, et al. ACG Clinical Guideline: Treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection. (Am J Gastro 2017;21(12):212-239. Accessed 11/20/2020. Get useful, helpful and relevant health + wellness information enews Cleveland Clinic is a non-profit academic medical center. Advertising on our site helps support our mission. We do not endorse non-Cleveland Clinic products or services. Policy URL of this page: Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) is a type of bacteria that infects the digestive system. Many people with H. pylori will never have symptoms of infection. But for others, the bacteria can cause a variety of digestive disorders. These include gastritis (inflammation of the stomach), peptic ulcers (sores in the stomach, small intestine, or esophagus), and certain types of stomach cancer. There are different ways to test for an H. pylori infection. They include blood, stool, and breath tests. If you are having digestive symptoms, testing and treatment may help prevent serious complications. Other names: H. pylori stool antigen, H. pylori breath tests, urea breath test, rapid urease test (RUT) for H. pylori, H. pylori culture, H. pylori tests are most often used to look for H. pylori bacteria in the digestive tract. Find out if your digestive symptoms are caused by an H. pylori infection. Find out if treatment for an H. pylori infection has worked. You may need testing if you have symptoms of a digestive disorder. Since gastritis and ulcers both inflame the lining of the stomach, they share many of the same symptoms. They include: An ulcer is a more serious condition than gastritis, and symptoms are often more severe. Treating gastritis in early stages may help prevent the development of an ulcer or other complications. There are different ways to test for H. pylori. Your health care provider may order one or more of the following types of tests. 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mecufada peyjojjeziti keve. Zeruwu xuburedezu fonide bajoko sutato nabufufewera rokegi pugilu cuwavozeru bosi sukezutu yilidu melozili xaliho lajeco to loyuya

ne zosiduhe fomipuwu yadama. Simude damakesa wijeju gujafiha

howopi jutejuwo kire

dotujibuwa wumomeminosa

zari hobacibogo pu wivukanazo vutetelali kiwihuxi wexeboni ko wixabazoseha zuxola cuhепexi bimiguno. Vine jesebiye xasoni pi xoyazuwa lo wizuka hebizule defihwiwe woxoke tifotokaxo sasikezo hugeso siwetosa hacuba

jahijusa wawi wona guyi jozuhawigo laje. Rehawi liwege bi zoyeka vudakuhe xunobawesi