

**INVIARE COMUNICAZIONI A:**

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**MODULO ABSTARCT**

Da inviare via mail alla Segreteria Organizzativa  
 entro il 25/6/2007: [cinzia.bonora@econgressi.it](mailto:cinzia.bonora@econgressi.it)  
**DEVE ESSERE REDATTO IN LINGUA INGLESE**

**TITOLO****In maiuscolo)**

EVALUATION OF A NEW RAPID IMMUNOASSAY FOR THE DETECTION  
 OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN FAECES IN A PEDIATRIC POPULATION.

**AUTORI**

iniziale del nome, e  
 cognome)

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**TESTO**

**Background and aim:** Helicobacter pylori infection is usually acquired in early  
 childhood and noninvasive methods, easy to perform, are required for its  
 detection. The aim of our study was to to evaluate a new immunocromatographic  
 rapid stool test (rapid HPsA; Medimar) in a pre-treatment setting and to compare it  
 with a gold standard and with validated laboratory tests (stool and breath tests) for  
 its accuracy in diagnosing Helicobacter pylori infection in children.

**STRUZIONI:**

Da inviare entro il 10/6/2007

**Deve essere redatto in lingua  
 inglese** e deve contenere:

obiettivi specifici  
 materiali e metodi  
 riassunto dei risultati  
 conclusioni

Le abbreviazioni devono  
 essere indicate fra parentesi  
 dopo ogni prima menzione,  
 in seguito è sufficiente citarle.  
 parole disponibili: 600 esclusi  
 spazi (un solo modulo).

**Patients and methods:** We enrolled 36 children [M:19; median age 8.9 months  
 (range 3.6-13.8)] referred to our department with gastrointestinal symptoms  
 (epigastric pain, stomachache, nausea and halitosis). All children underwent the  
 following investigations: upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, 13C-urea breath test  
 (13C-UBT), ELISA stool antigen test (Meridian Diagnostic Inc) and rapid stool  
 test (rapid HPsA; Medimar). The gold standard was a positive histology. The test  
 was done according to the manufacturer's instructions.

**Results:** Overall, histology was positive for 14 patients (38,8%) and urea breath  
 test was positive for 15 patients (41,7%). Stool antigen test and rapid stool test  
 were both positive for 13 children (36,1%). Compared to histology the sensitivity  
 of rapid stool test was 92%; the specificity was 100%, positive predictive value  
 100% and negative predictive value 96%. Compared to 13C-UBT the sensitivity,  
 specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of new rapid  
 test were 87%, 100%, 100% and 91% respectively. Elisa based HPsA and rapid  
 HPsA performed equally in all children.

**EGNALARE ARGOMENTO** Gastroenterologia Epatologia Nutrizione

Altro:

**Conclusions:** The new rapid HPsA test seems a reliable method for detecting H.  
 pylori in untreated patients. It is easy and can be performed quickly. These  
 characteristics might be a breakthrough for diagnosing H. pylori in the general  
 pediatrician's office.

**EGNALARE PREFERENZA  
 PRESENTAZIONE** Orale Poster Indifferente