CASE REPORT

Abstract: A 67-year-old man, in whom a linear ulcer running from the duodenal bulb to the descending part had been noted 3 years previously, was admitted to our hospital because of abdominal pain and melena. Duodenoscopy revealed a bleeding giant longitudinal ulcer, which was more extensive than before. Tests for Helicobacter pylori (Hp) were negative. The ulcer was cured by endoscopic hemostasis and repeated blood transfusions. Attention must be paid to Hp-negative post-bulbar duodenal ulcers because of the frequent complications including hemorrhage. J. Med. Invest. 48: 210-215, 2001

Keywords: duodenal ulcer, massive hemorrhage, Helicobacter pylori
In the present study, we investigated the effect of a novel antihypertensive drug on the renal function in hypertensive patients. The drug was administered for 8 weeks to 50 patients with hypertension, and the changes in renal function were assessed using a variety of laboratory tests. The results showed a significant improvement in renal function, as evidenced by a decrease in urine albumin levels and an increase in glomerular filtration rate. These findings suggest that the novel antihypertensive drug may have potential benefits for patients with hypertension and renal dysfunction.
M. Fujimoto et al. Hemorrhagic duodenal ulcer in a Hp-negative patient

The patient was a 75-year-old woman who had been asymptomatic for several years. She presented with epigastric pain and melena. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy revealed a 2-cm deep ulcer on the posterior wall of the distal duodenum. Histological examination showed chronic active gastritis with Helicobacter pylori (Hp) infection. The patient was treated with lansoprazole and omeprazole, and her symptoms improved. However, her Hp-serology remained positive. The patient was referred for further evaluation.

H. pylori infection is the primary cause of peptic ulcer disease. However, in some patients, Hp infection is associated with peptic ulcer disease despite the absence of typical symptoms. This patient's Hp-serology remained positive despite the resolution of her symptoms, suggesting the presence of Hp infection. The significance of Hp infection in the absence of typical symptoms requires further investigation.

Further studies are needed to understand the pathogenesis of Hp-negative peptic ulcer disease and to develop effective treatment strategies.