The gram-negative bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* persistently colonizes the human stomach. *H. pylori* colonization of the stomach elicits humoral and cellular immune responses, which in most cases do not result in bacterial clearance. In the absence of antibiotic therapy, *H. pylori* can persist in the human stomach for decades or for an entire lifetime. *H. pylori* is widespread throughout the world and is present in about 50% of the global human population.

*H. pylori-*induced gastric inflammation does not cause symptoms in most infected persons but is associated with an increased risk for development of duodenal ulcer disease, gastric ulcer disease, gastric adenocarcinoma, and gastric lymphoma.

# Causes of bacterial infection

The infection bacterium, or Helicobacter pylori, is still unknown, but it may lead to infection and a person can become infected with it through the following:

1. Water, or drinks.
2. Contaminated food or contaminated eating utensils.

# Is stomach bacteria contagious?

Yes, one of the causes of stomach bacteria is its transmission from one person to another. Stomach bacteria or Helicobacter pylori bacteria can be transmitted and spread from one person to another through the following methods:

Saliva.

Stool or fecal contamination in food or water. This may occur with poor hygiene practices and not washing hands well after using the bathroom.

Stomach bacteria are more common in crowded communities, such as large families, especially in developing countries that lack clean water or good sanitation networks.

# Symptoms of stomach bacteria

Although some people infected with this bacteria do not show any symptoms, there are other people who develop symptoms of stomach bacteria, which may vary depending on the severity of the infection. Here are the symptoms of stomach bacteria:

## Burping., Abdominal bloating., Nausea and vomiting., Abdominal discomfort.

It should be noted that the symptoms of Helicobacter pylori often increase when the stomach is empty, such as between meals or in the middle of the night. Symptoms of stomach bacteria can last for a few minutes or hours, and the patient may feel better after eating, drinking milk, or taking antacids.

In cases of chronic and severe infection with Helicobacter pylori, the symptoms may be more severe. Those infected may suffer from signs and symptoms of stomach ulcers, duodenal ulcers, or severe gastritis. These symptoms include:

## Abdominal pain., Nausea., Vomiting, which may include blood., Darkening of the color of stool., Fatigue and tiredness Fatigue. Anemia and a decrease in the number of red blood cells, due to bleeding stomach ulcers. Anorexia.,

**diarrhea. Ulcers., Heartburn., Bad breath., Weight loss for no apparent reason.**

Severe stomach bacteria infection can cause intestinal bleeding due to the severity of the ulcer in the stomach or intestine, which is considered dangerous. It is recommended to seek medical help immediately if you notice the following symptoms:

## The color of the stool changes to dark or black, or the presence of blood is noted in the stool., Feeling difficult to breathe., Feeling dizzy., Extreme fatigue for no reason., Pale skin color., Vomiting accompanied by blood., Severe and severe stomach pain.

It is also worth noting that Helicobacter pylori infection can cause stomach cancer, but this is not common. Symptoms that may initially indicate this disease include acidity in the stomach, nausea, not feeling hungry or feeling full after eating a small amount of food, vomiting, and unintentional weight loss.