

# Helicobacter suis in UK farmed pigs and retail meat products: implications for zoonotic transmission

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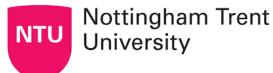


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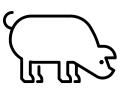






#### Helicobacter suis – A One Health concern

- Primarily colonises stomach of pigs (20-90%)
- Associated with gastritis, ulceration, hyperkeratosis
- Linked with sudden death and low daily weight gain



Compensatory farming - 448.3 kg CO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>2</sup>

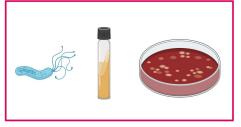


- Most common NHPH isolated from non-H. pylori gastric biopsies (29%¹)
- Increases the risk of MALT lymphoma

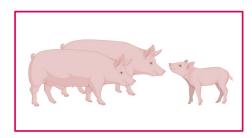




#### What we don't know



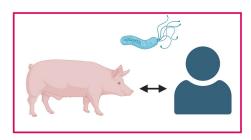
Growth requirements



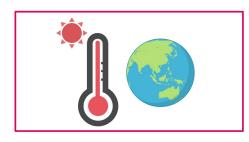
Animal welfare



Treatment



Pig - human transmission



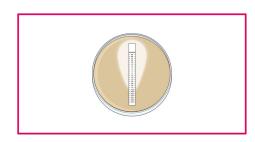
Environmental impact



Surveillance + diagnostics



Disease

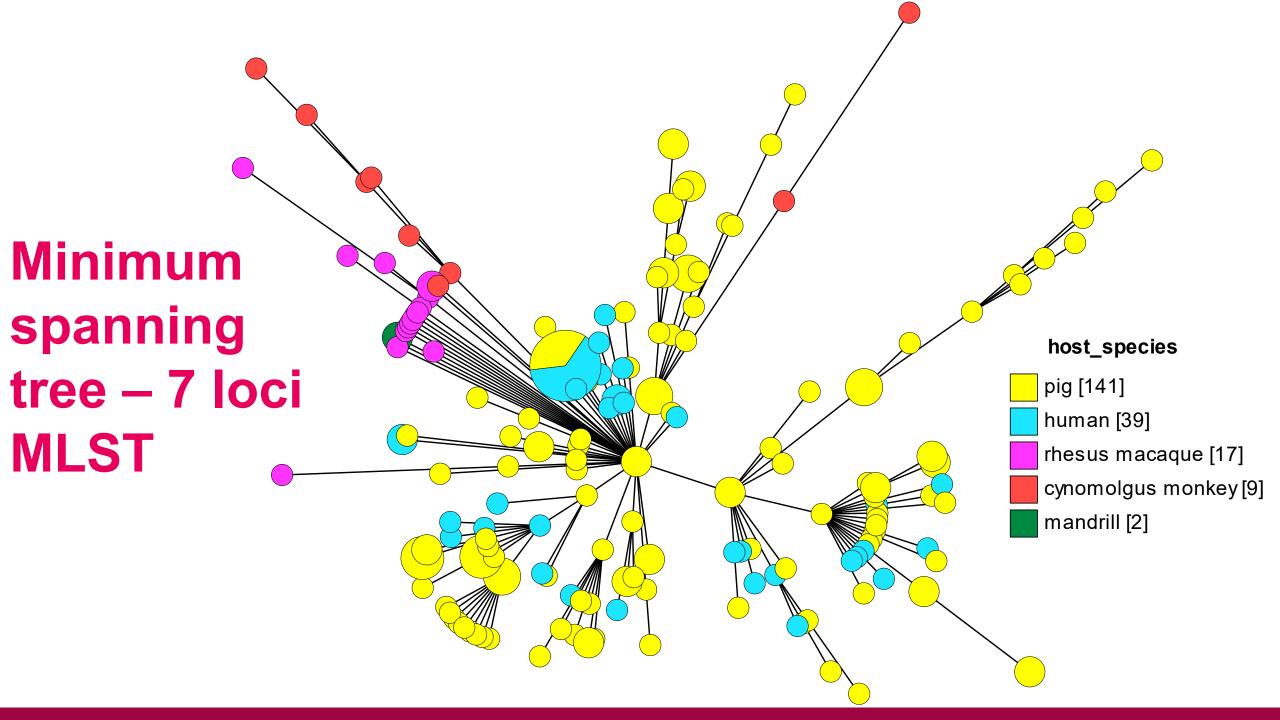


AMR



UK data





## The project

- Background
  - Viable H. suis on pig carcasses³ Belgium
  - H. suis in retail meat products<sup>4</sup> Belgium
  - Hyperkeratosis of the pars oesophagea linked to infection<sup>5</sup>





#### Aims

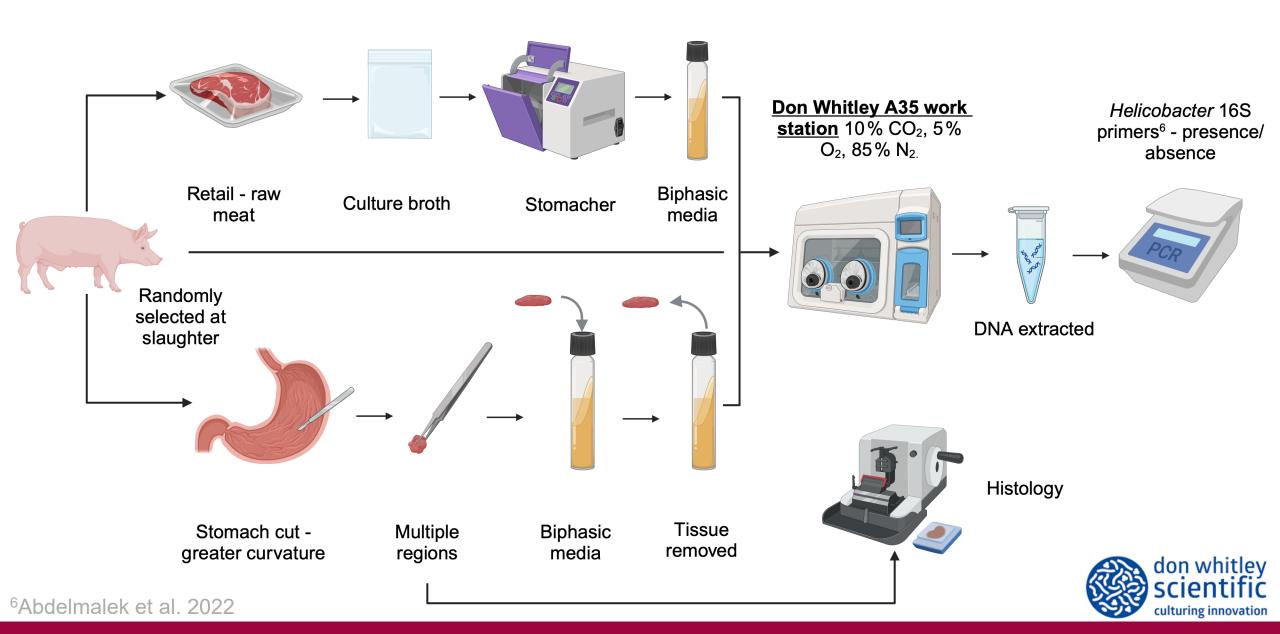
- Determine the prevalence of H. suis infection in UK farmed pigs
- Determine if H. suis is present in raw pork products for sale in the UK
- Determine if there is a link between H. suis infection and gastric disease







#### Isolation of *H. suis* and PCR confirmation

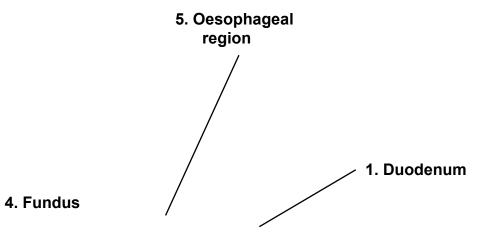


## Results – prevalence

Sample	<i>Helicobacter</i> negative	<i>Helicobacter</i> positive	Percentage positive
Raw meat	91	4	4.2%
products	0 1	·	112 / 0
Pig stomach	1	6	85.7%



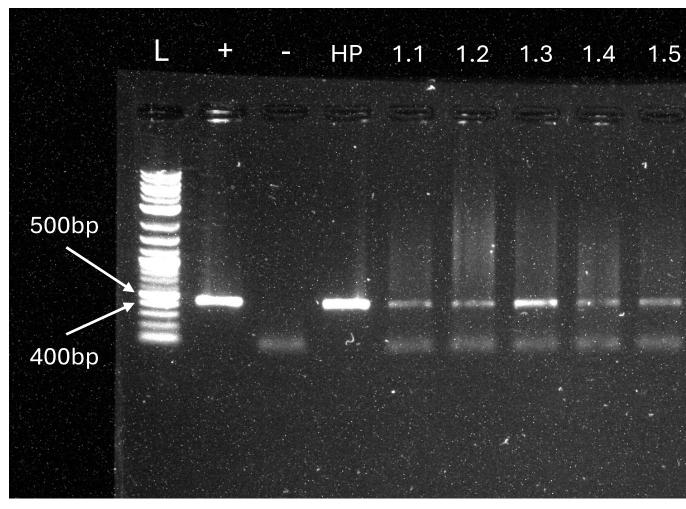
#### H. suis was found across the stomach



2. Antrum

3. Corpus





# **Graphic warning** – pig stomach



#### Hyperkeratosis, ulceration and inflammation

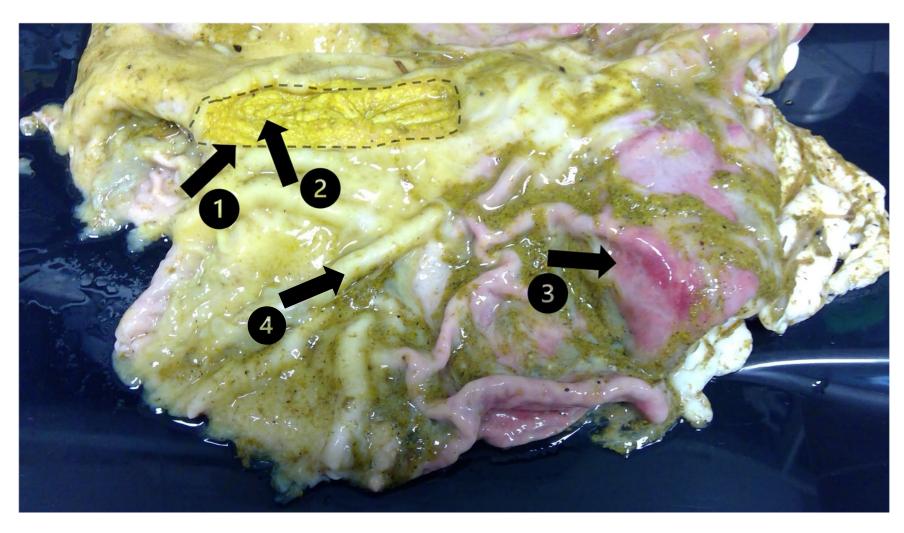
1 – Hyperkeratosis of the *pars oesophagea* 

2 – Erosion/ ulceration

3 – Inflammation

4 – Healthy tissue

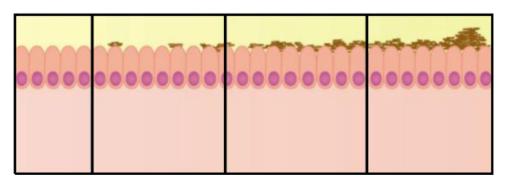




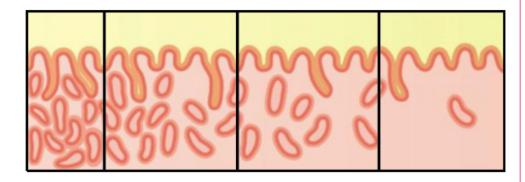
# Histology<sup>7</sup>

Normal Mild(1) Moderate(2) Severe(3)

Bacterial load



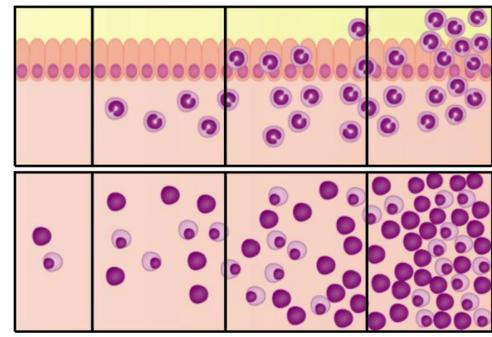
Atrophy



Activity

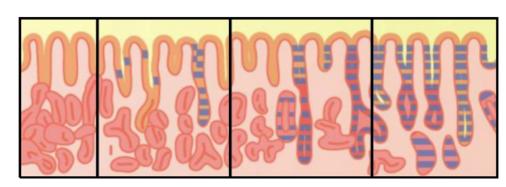
Chronic inflammation

Intestinal metaplasia



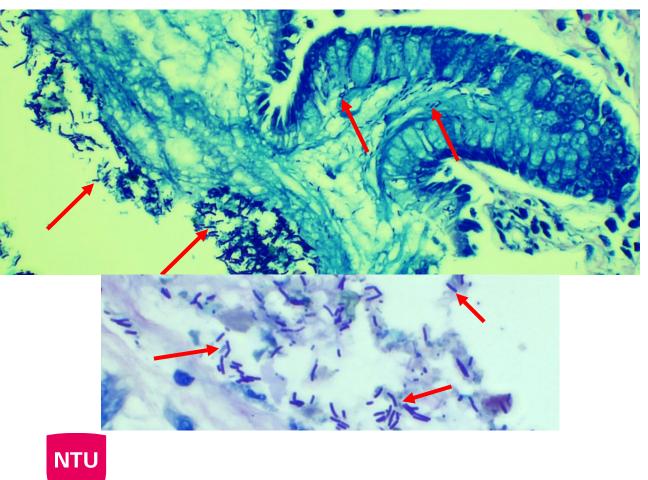
Mild(1)

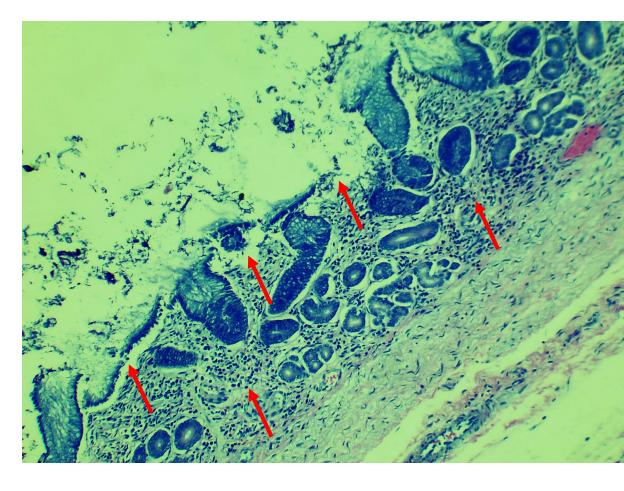
**Normal** 



Moderate(2) Severe(3)

# Histology

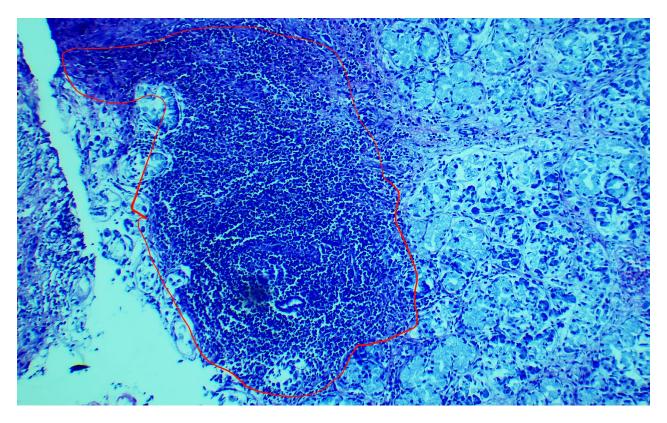


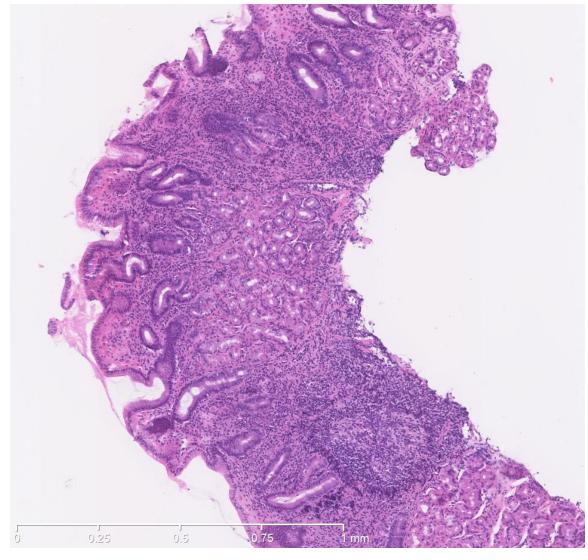


Pig – Bacterial load 3

Pig – atrophy 2

# Histology





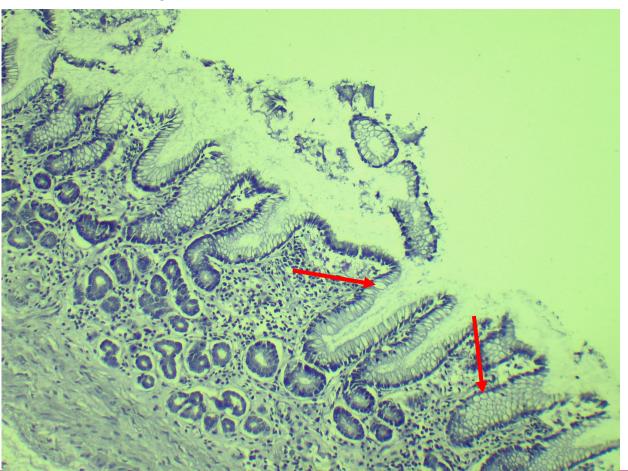


Pig – inflammation 3 with very large follicles

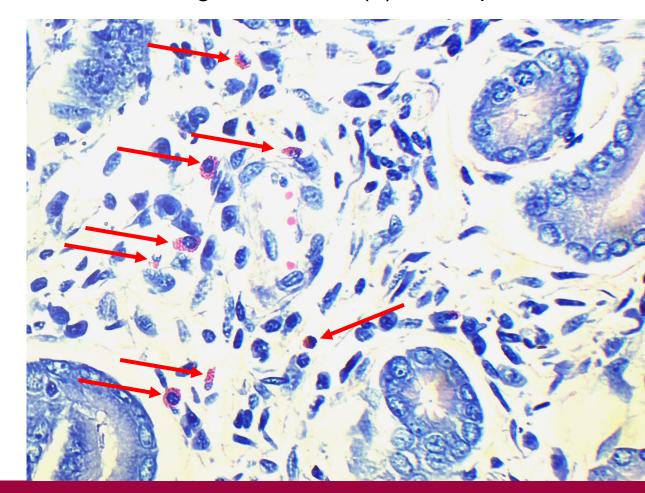
Human – inflammation 3 with large follicles

# Histology

Pig – intestinal metaplasia 3

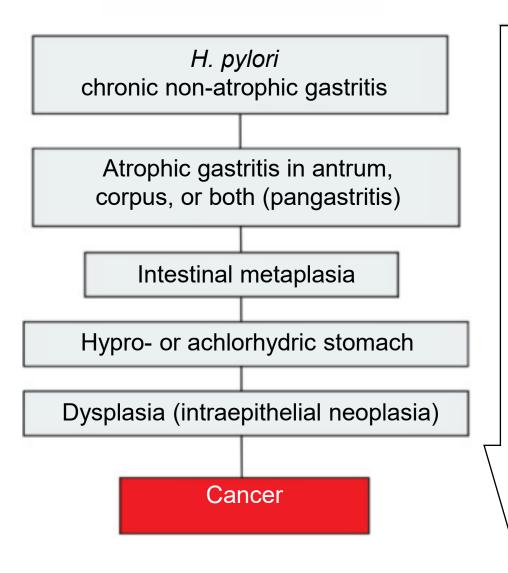


Pig – moderate (2) eosinophils



# Why is this important?

#### **Stomach mucosa**



### Potential factors triggered on

- cagA positive
  - vacA s1/i1
- H. pylori overgrowth
  - Oxidative stress
  - N=O mutagens
  - Acetaldehyde
  - Low vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
- High homocysteine
- Impaired methylation cycle
  - Smoking, diet; etc.

Gene errors accumulate



# Why is this important?

#### **Stomach mucosa**

# H. suis chronic non-atrophic gastritis Atrophic gastritis in antrum, corpus, or both (pangastritis) Intestinal metaplasia Hypro- or achlorhydric stomach Dysplasia (intraepithelial neoplasia) Cancer

### Potential factors triggered on





#### Conclusions

■ ~85% of UK farmed pigs are infected with *H. suis* 



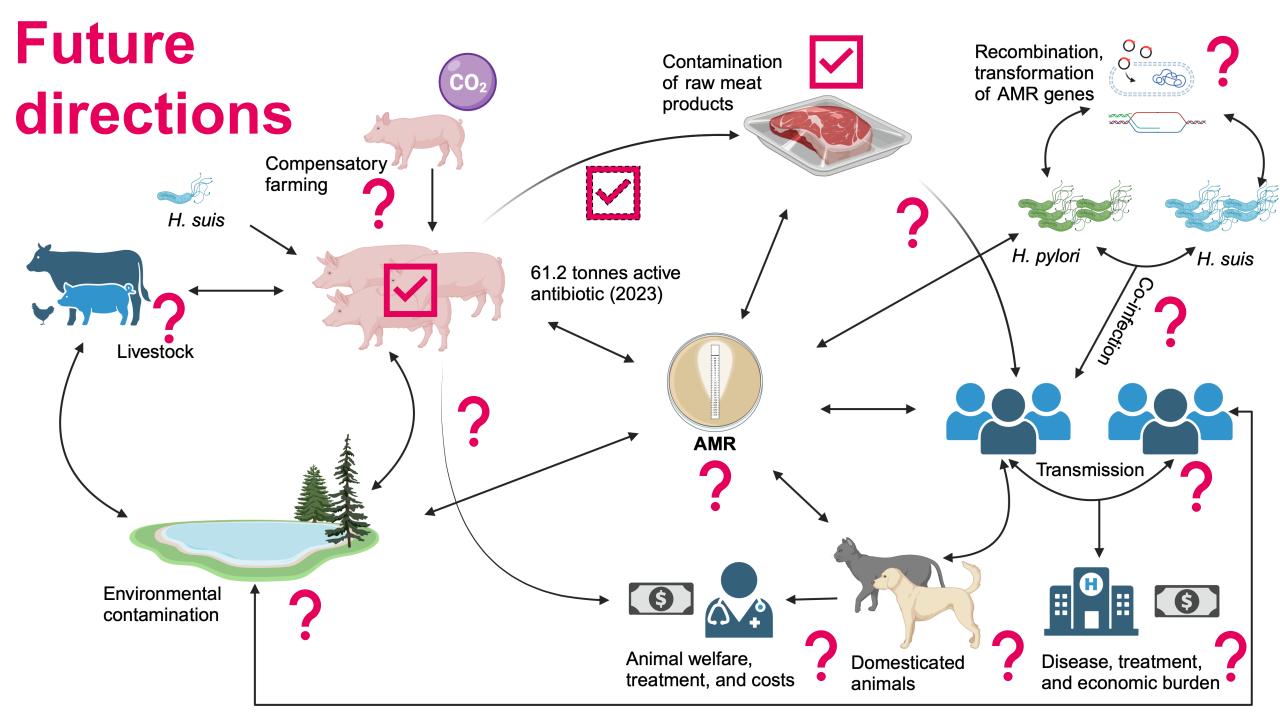
~4% of raw pork products were contaminated with H. suis – highlighting a potential transmission link between pigs and humans

- Infected pigs show pan-gastritis
- Our study raises significant animal welfare concerns that are not presently recognised











# Thank you



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