

**Subject:** Thank you

**Date:** Thu, 05 Sep 1996 07:53:42 +0800

**From:** Barry Marshall <bmarshall@trimmed.com>

**Organization:** Tri-Med Specialties Inc.

**To:** Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it

Alberto,  
Its very helpful to have someone answering a few of the discussion questions for me. I hope you can keep it up.  
Barry Marshall.

| [Next-in-Thread](#) | [Next Thread](#) | [Next Response](#) | [Previous Response](#) |

## ? Other diseases linked to H. Pylori?

*Base:* [H. Pylori Diagnosis](#)

*Re:* [💡 You've got QUESTIONS, we've got ANSWERS! \(Barry Marshall\)](#)

*Keywords:* H. Pylori, immune responses, glomerulonephritis

*Date:* Sun, 14 Apr 1996 09:17:24 GMT

*From:* [ebtqfan@gnn.com](mailto:ebtqfan@gnn.com)

I know that it has been mentioned that H. Pylori may induce certain auto-immune states. My question is: has there been any reported cases where a H. Pylori infection was (or may have been) responsible for a case of acute post-infectious glomerulonephritis? is it even plausible?

S. Adams

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1. [💡 There is always a first time.. \(Alberto Torelli\)](#) NEW

| [Next-in-Thread](#) | [Next Thread](#) | [Next Response](#) | [Previous Response](#) |

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| [Next-in-Thread](#) | [Next Thread](#) | [Next Response](#) | [Previous Response](#) |

## 🔗 There is always a first time..

*Base:* [H. Pylori Diagnosis](#)

*Re:* [🔗 Other diseases linked to H. Pylori?](#)

*Keywords:* H. Pylori, immune responses, glomerulonephritis

*Date:* Fri, 20 Sep 1996 21:31:03 GMT

*From:* Alberto Torelli ([Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it](mailto:Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it))

I have no documentation about HP and glomerulonephritis, but is well known that a chronical stimulation to our immunitary system can lead to autoimmunity complications. Well, one of the factors that can produce glomerulonephritis is the deposit of auto-antibodies on the surface of some target-cells in the kidney. HP can force the never-ending production of specific antibodies, and the seropositivity of most infected people demonstrates that these antibodies can travel all over the body (and the kidney has a very high vascularization). The problem is: can these antibodies attach themselves on the renal cells? In other words: are these antibodies auto-antibodies? For me your ipohesis is (no dubt) plausible, but I need some time for zen meditation, in order to discover a possible, rational mechanism for this. So, let me think.. Your idea is very attractive, and I certainly will write more to you in the next future. Sorry for my english, but I'm italian!

Regards

Alberto Torelli (biology doctor and scientific consultant in hospitals)

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| [Next-in-Thread](#) | [Next Thread](#) | [Next Response](#) | [Previous Response](#) |

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**Subject: Re: Idea: There is always a first time..**

**Date: Mon, 23 Sep 1996 05:05:08 -0400**

**From: Barry Marshall <bmarshall@trimed.com>**

**To: Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it (Alberto Torelli)**

Alberto, I always thought iga nephropathy would be a good one to be caused by HP. What do you think (Im away untill 2nd oct so dont reply).

At 02:31 PM 9/20/96 -0700, you wrote:

> \*\*\*[HyperNews notification. Email replies are not archived.]\*\*\*

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>I have no documentation about HP and glomerulonephritis, but is well  
>known that a chronical stimulation to our immunitary system can lead to  
>autoimmunity complications. Well, one of the factors that can produce  
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>the next future. Sorry for my english, but I'm italian!

>  
>Regards

>  
>Alberto Torelli (biology doctor and scientific consultant in hospitals)

>  
>---

>Respond via URL: <http://www.helico.com/hypernews/get/diagnosis/6/13/1.html>

>  
Barry J. Marshall MD.  
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Tel.804-977-8711, Fax.804-977-8760

[| Next-in-Thread](#) | [| Next Thread](#) | [| Next Response](#) | [| Previous Response](#) |

## Transmission from cats?

*Base:* [H. Pylori Diagnosis](#)

*Re:* [🔔 You've got QUESTIONS, we've got ANSWERS! \(Barry Marshall\)](#)

*Keywords:* [Transmission from cats ?](#)

*Date:* Tue, 09 Apr 1996 14:21:32 GMT

*From:* [FL Jayes \(fj7q@virginia.edu\)](#)

I have a friend whose cat had to be put to sleep. The diagnosis was helicobacter. Symptoms included tumors. Now my friend is concerned: 1) is her house contaminated? 2) can her dog catch it? 3) can humans get it (from the cat)?

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**Responses** [[Embed Depth: 1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [9](#) [All](#)] [[Outline Depth: 1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [9](#) [All](#)]

1. [🚩perhaps little danger, but anyway danger! \(Alberto Torelli\)](#) NEW

[| Next-in-Thread](#) | [| Next Thread](#) | [| Next Response](#) | [| Previous Response](#) |

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[| Membership](#) | [| Help for HyperNews 1.9B4.2](#) |

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[| Next-in-Thread](#) | [| Next Thread](#) | [| Next Response](#) | [| Previous Response](#) |

## **⚠ perhaps little danger, but anyway danger!**

*Base:* [H. Pylori Diagnosis](#)

*Re:* [Transmission from cats? \(FL Jayes\)](#)

*Keywords:* [Transmission from cats ?](#)

*Date:* [Thu, 12 Sep 1996 21:08:43 GMT](#)

*From:* [Alberto Torelli \(Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it\)](#)

- 1) Helicobacters CAN live as resistance form (a sort of spore) in the environment; this form can survive for days, for example, in the water (distillated, physiological, or sea-water or sewer); the H. pylori's DNA was found in peruvian spring waters. So, the home of your friend can be contaminated, but the risk of infection can still be very low or inexistent at all.
- 2) but living with animals is another story: if you permit your cat or your dog to lick you, (especially on your face) you are in danger. The cat-to-dog transmission must be justified by some contact inherent the oro-faecal route of transmission, so you should evaluate this type of situations; clearly, dogs live with their muzzle on the ground, so they can contract the infection if the floor is contaminated..
- 3) cat-to-humans? yes, it's possible, but not so easily; a lot depends on your behaviour.. don't live too close with your cat; hygiene is your best shield, and humans should prefer human company.

We need more knowledge on Helicobacters before we can state, exclude, or be sure.. But one thing is clear: no risky contacts or situations means no infection.

Regards

Alberto Torelli

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[| Next-in-Thread](#) | [| Next Thread](#) | [| Next Response](#) | [| Previous Response](#) |  
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[| Membership](#) | [| Help for HyperNews 1.9B4.2](#) |

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| [Next-in-Thread](#) | [Next Thread](#) | [Next Response](#) | [Previous Response](#) |

## ? any link with celiac condition

*Base:* [H. Pylori Diagnosis](#)

*Keywords:* celiac coeliac

*Date:* Sun, 25 Aug 1996 08:55:21 GMT

*From:* peter Thomson (peter@kendal.demon.co.uk)

Has there been any examination of a link between H. pylori and the development of the celiac condition?

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**Responses** [[Embed Depth: 1 2 3 9 All](#)] [[Outline Depth: 1 2 3 9 All](#)]

1.  [Coeliac disease is another story \(I think\) \(dr Alberto Torelli\)](#)

| [Next-in-Thread](#) | [Next Thread](#) | [Next Response](#) | [Previous Response](#) |

| [Respond](#) | [Notification](#) | [Delete](#) | [Move](#) |

| [Membership](#) | [Help for HyperNews 1.9B4.2](#) |

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[| Next-in-Thread](#) | [| Next Thread](#) | [| Next Response](#) | [| Previous Response](#) |

## 🗨️ Coeliac disease is another story (I think)

*Base:* [H. Pylori Diagnosis](#)

*Re:* [any link with coeliac condition \(peter Thomson\)](#)

*Keywords:* Coeliac patients: for me another story

*Date:* Tue, 03 Sep 1996 23:02:11 GMT

*From:* dr Alberto Torelli ([Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it](mailto:Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it))

Gliadin, the alcohol-soluble protein fraction of wheat, contains the factor toxic for coeliac patients; it is a sequence of few aminoacids that sticks in the special cellular receptors of coeliac patients as the key in the lock; these receptors are genetically coded, so this is a predisposing factor for the pathology; but this is not sufficient: other factors are the dose of gluten, the immunological status of the intestinal mucosa, and so on. I think the two diseases are not correlated at all.

"I think!", and this is not the same as "This is so"

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[| Next-in-Thread](#) | [| Next Thread](#) | [| Next Response](#) | [| Previous Response](#) |

[| Respond](#) | [| Notification](#) | [| Delete](#) | [| Move](#) |

[| Membership](#) | [| Help for HyperNews 1.9B4.2](#) |

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[| Next-in-Thread](#) | [| Next Thread](#) | [| Next Response](#) | [| Previous Response](#) |

## ? Glucose requirement for H.pylori

*Base:* [H. Pylori Diagnosis](#)

*Keywords:* Glucose metabolism.

*Date:* Fri, 30 Aug 1996 13:25:19 GMT

*From:* Cameron Marshall ([cam@carpmaels.com](mailto:cam@carpmaels.com))

I have a paper which states that H.pylori "does not metabolize glucose" [Int J Syst Bacteriol 41:148-153 (1991)]. I have not seen this statement anywhere else, Is this correct?

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**Responses** [[Embed Depth: 1 2 3 9 All](#)] [[Outline Depth: 1 2 3 9 All](#)]

1.  [HP don't ferment glucose](#) (dr Alberto Torelli)

[| Next-in-Thread](#) | [| Next Thread](#) | [| Next Response](#) | [| Previous Response](#) |

[| Respond](#) | [| Notification](#) | [| Delete](#) | [| Move](#) |

[| Membership](#) | [| Help for HyperNews 1.9B4.2](#) |

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| [Next-in-Thread](#) | [Next Thread](#) | [Next Response](#) | [Previous Response](#) |

## HP don't ferment glucose

*Base:* [H. Pylori Diagnosis](#)

*Re:*  [Glucose requirement for H.pylori \(Cameron Marshall\)](#)

*Keywords:* **Glucose metabolism.**

*Date:* Tue, 03 Sep 1996 22:40:36 GMT

*From:* dr Alberto Torelli ([Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it](mailto:Alberto.Torelli@pn.itnet.it))

Like Campylobacters (before 1989 the name of Helicobacter pylori was Campylobacter pyloridis and then Campylobacter pylori) also Helicobacter pylori don't ferment or oxidize the usual carbohydrate substrates available in the lab. This is one of the confusing factors about the correct taxonomic placement of these bacteria.

The sources of glucose are the intermediates of the Krebs' cycle and the glucogenetic aminoacids.

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| [Next-in-Thread](#) | [Next Thread](#) | [Next Response](#) | [Previous Response](#) |

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