

# Influencing Factors to Results of the Urease Test: Age, Sampling Site, Histopathologic Findings, and Density of *Helicobacter pylori*

Ji-Hyun Seo, Hee-Shang Youn, Jung-Je Park\*, Jung Sook Yeom, Ji Sook Park, Jin-Su Jun, Jae-Young Lim, Chan-Hoo Park, Hyang-Ok Woo, Gyung-Hyuck Ko†, Seung-Chul Baik‡, Woo-Kon Lee‡, Myung-Je Cho‡ and Kwang-Ho Rhee‡

Departments of Pediatrics, \*Otolaryngology, †Pathology and ‡Microbiology, Institute of Health Sciences, School of Medicine, Gyeongsang National University, Jinju, Korea

**Purpose:** We investigated the positivity rate and the time period to the positive color change of the urease test in children and adults and assessed the correlation of the urease test to histopathologic findings.

**Methods:** From 1995 to 2000, endoscopic biopsies of the antrum and body were collected from 811 children and 224 adults and subjected to urease tests and histopathology.

**Results:** The positivity rate of the urease test was 49.4% for 0-4 years, 48.4% for 5-9 years, 47.3% for 10-15 years, and 62.5% for 20-29 years in the antrum. The positivity rate was 85.1% in 0-4 years, 82.3% in 5-9 years, 74.7% in 10-15 years, and 74.1% in 20-29 years for the body. In the antrum, the highest positivity rate was < 1 hour for the group aged 10-29 years and 6-24 hours in the group < 10 years old ( $p < 0.0001$ ). In the body, the highest positivity rate was < 1 hour in adults and 6-24 hours in children ( $p < 0.0001$ ). The proportions of the positive reactions within 1 hour were similar for the antrum and the body. In the cases of more severe chronic gastritis, active gastritis, and *Helicobacter pylori* infiltration, a positive urease test reaction occurred more quickly ( $p < 0.0001$ ).

**Conclusion:** There were significant differences in urease tests according to age and sampling site. The discrepancy between the antrum and the body was greater in younger children. These results might be related to the low density and patchy distribution of bacteria in children and in the body. (**Pediatr Gastroenterol Hepatol Nutr** 2013; 16: 34 ~ 40)

**Key Words:** Urease test, *Helicobacter pylori* infection, Age, Pathology

## INTRODUCTION

In most cases, *Helicobacter pylori* infection occurs pri-

marily in childhood [1]. In Korea, *H. pylori* infiltration, chronic gastritis of more than a moderate degree, and active gastritis have been detected even in children,

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**Corresponding author:** Hee-Shang Youn, Department of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Gyeongsang National University, 15, Jinju-daero, 816beon-gil, Jinju 660-751, Korea. Tel: +82-55-750-8158, Fax: +82-55-752-9339, E-mail: hsyoun@gnu.ac.kr

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and an increase in age is gradually accompanied by a greater degree of infection [2].

The diagnostic approaches for *H. pylori* infection in children do not differ from those used in adults. In general, a culture of the bacteria has been considered to be the gold standard for the diagnosis of *H. pylori* infection, but the yield of a culture study varies because *H. pylori* are fastidious bacteria [2]. Other widely used biopsy-based tests include the histologic determination of *H. pylori* and the urease test. Histopathologic findings for the diagnosis of *H. pylori* infection are assessed by a specific staining and a specialized pathologist [3]. The urease test is a simple and inexpensive method that requires no special technique to perform and to read the result. Buffered urease tests require at least 1,000 organisms to generate a positive reaction. Therefore, when the histology reveals only 1 or 2 organisms in the entire section, the urease test may be negative [4]. In adults, the rapid urease test is widely used, with a high sensitivity (70-90%) [5]. Data concerning the sensitivity of the urease test in children are controversial [6-8].

In this study, we investigated the positivity rate and the positive timing of the urease test in children and adults using three biopsy specimens from the gastric antrum and body and assessed the correlation of the urease test to histopathologic findings.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study population

After the Institutional Review Board reviewed the research protocols of the present study (GNUHIRB-2012-07-003), 811 children and 224 young adults who underwent endoscopy of the upper digestive tract from 1995 to 2000 were enrolled. In children, the most common indication for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy was upper abdominal pain (75.1%) followed by Henoch- Schonlein purpura (H-S purpura) with abdominal pain (8.1%), frequent vomiting (5.3%), heartburn (2.6%) and suspected gastrointestinal bleeding (2.6%). Only 8 patients were diagnosed with hemorrhagic gastritis, gastric ulcers or duodenal ulcers without active bleeding (1

in 0-4 years, 4 in 5-9 years, and 3 in 10-14 years). A total of 80 patients were taking an H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist at the time of endoscopy (36 in 0-4 years, 34 in 5-9 years and 10 in 10-14 years), and 2 were on steroids due to nephrotic syndrome and adrenogenital syndrome. Most patients were relatively healthy without any underlying disease. A total of 85 patients (10.5%) had underlying diseases such as H-S purpura (n=66), IgA nephropathy (n=10), iron-deficiency anemia (n=4), etc. Many young adults volunteered to undergo endoscopy. About a half of them (n=111, 49.6%) had no gastrointestinal symptoms and the other half had symptoms such as epigastric pain (n=79, 35.3%), dyspepsia (n=26, 11.6%), vomiting (n=3, 1.4%), abdominal distension (n=3, 1.4%), etc. To ensure that the present study only included healthy, young adults, subjects over the age of 30 years were excluded. In this study, the patients with active bleeding were excluded due to the fact that these patients did not undergo biopsy for urease test. All results of the urease tests and the histopathological slides were reviewed. The study populations were stratified into 4 age groups: 0-4 years (n=168), 5-9 years (n=351), 10-14 years (n=292) and 20-29 years (n=224).

### Urease test

Urease tests were performed in the endoscopy room. Briefly, each of the three biopsy specimens from the antrum and the body were incubated in a 2% urea broth (urea 20 g/L, phenol red 0.04 g/L, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 0.2 g/L, NaCl 0.5 g/L; pH 6.8), and if a change in color was noted in the following 48 hours, the biopsy was deemed to be urease test positive. The time points at which the positivity occurred were divided into 0-1 hour, 1-6 hours, 6-24 hours, and 24-48 hours. A clinical diagnosis of *H. pylori* infection was obtained by subjecting the gastric antral and body biopsies to urease tests and histopathology.

### Histopathologic findings

Histopathology was performed after the biopsy specimens were fixed in 10% buffered formalin overnight, processed for paraffin embedding, cut into 4-5

μm thick sections, and stained with hematoxylin-eosin (H-E). The histological results were interpreted using the Updated Sydney System. For this, the degrees of lymphocyte (chronicity), neutrophil (activity), and *H. pylori* infiltration were classified as normal, mild, moderate, or marked.

**Statistical analysis**

The data were analyzed using SPSS ver. 12.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). How the degrees of the urease test and histopathologic findings in the population varied depending on age was evaluated. Statistically significant differences in the positive timing of the urease tests between age groups were determined by using the  $\chi^2$  test. The relationship in the positive timing of the urease test between the antrum and the body was determined by McNemar’s test. *p*-values of < 0.05 were considered to be statistically significant. The inflammatory changes in the gastric antrum and body regions were correlated with the Spearman rank correlation coefficient.

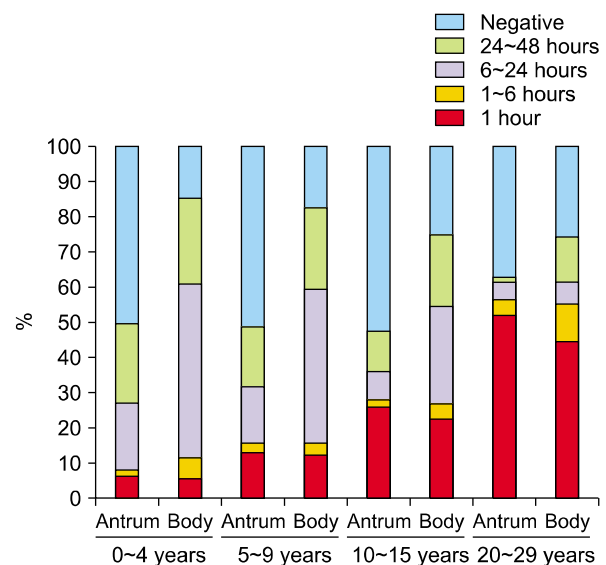
**RESULTS**

**Time to the change to positive in the urease test according to age**

The cases demonstrating a positive color change within 48 hours were 49.4% for 0-4 years, 48.4% for 5-9 years, 47.3% for 10-15 years, and 62.5% for 20-29 years in the antrum. In the body, cases demonstrating a positive color change within 48 hours were 85.1% in 0-4 years, 82.3% in 5-9 years, 74.7% in 10-15 years, and 74.1% in 20-29 years (Table 1). The results

of the urease tests in the antrum were significantly different compared with the results of the urease tests in the body, regardless of age (*p* < 0.0001). The positivity rates of the urease test according to age were different for the antrum and the body (*p* < 0.0001).

Cases showing a positive color change within 1 hour and within 6-24 hours in the antrum were 6.0% and 19.0% in 0-4 years, 12.5% and 16.0% in 5-9 years,



**Fig. 1.** The positivity rate and positive timing of the urease test both in the antrum and body according to age. The positivity rate of the urease test in the antrum was higher in 20-29 years group comparing with that in other three age groups, and the positivity rate of the urease test in the body decreased with increasing age (*p* < 0.0001). The highest positivity timing was within 1 hour in the 20-29 years group, and within 6-24 hours in children (*p* < 0.0001). The proportions of positive reactions within 1 hour were similar for the antrum and body in all groups.

**Table 1.** The Positivity Rate of the Urease Test in the Antrum and Body according to Age

Age (yr)	Number	Positive urease test (%)		<i>p</i> -value
		Antrum	Body	
0-4	168	83 (49.4)	143 (85.1)	<0.0001
5-9	351	170 (48.4)	289 (82.3)	<0.0001
10-15	292	138 (47.3)	218 (74.7)	<0.0001
20-29	224	140 (62.5)	166 (74.1)	<0.0001
Total	1,035	531 (51.3)	816 (78.8)	<0.0001

25.7% and 7.9% in 10-15 years, and 51.8% and 4.9% in 20-29 years, respectively (Fig. 1). For the body, cases showing a positive color change within 1 hour and within 6-24 hours were 5.4% and 49.4% in 0-4 years, 12.0% and 43.9% in 5-9 years, 22.3% and 27.7% in 10-15 years, and 44.2% and 6.2% in 20-29 years, respectively (Fig. 1). The speed of the positive reaction of the urease test in both the antrum and body was significantly different according to age ( $p < 0.0001$ ). The positivity rate of the urease test in adults primarily occurred within 1 hour in both the antrum and in the body. The proportions of a positive reaction within 1 hour of the urease test were similar between the antrum and the body regardless of age. The positivity rate of the urease test in children primarily occurred within 6-24 hours in the body. The discrepancy in the positivity rates between the antrum and the body in children was composed from the proportion of positive reactions during 6-24 hours in the urease test.

**The relation between histopathologic grades and the speed of a positive reaction to the urease test**

Histopathologic evaluations were performed on 811 children and 224 adults. The proportion of moderate and severe degrees of chronic gastritis in the antrum increased with age, from 10.6% to 53.6%. The proportion of moderate and severe degrees of chronic gastritis in the body also increased with age, from 11.3% to 35.2%. The proportions of active gastritis and *H. pylori* infiltration in the antrum and body increased with age (Table 2). The degrees of the histopathologic findings in the antrum and body were positively correlated with age (Spearman's  $R=0.14-0.27, p < 0.0001$ ).

When severe chronic gastritis, active gastritis or *H. pylori* infiltration were found in histopathologic evaluations, the urease tests showed more rapid positive color changes in both the antrum and the body regardless of age compared with those of milder histopathologic grades ( $p < 0.0001$ ). Although bacteria

**Table 2.** The Distribution of Four Degrees of Infiltration of *Helicobacter pylori* and the Result of Urease Test according to the Degree of *H. pylori* Infiltration in the Gastric Antrum and Body in Four Age Groups

Age (yr)	Urease test (hr)	Antrum				Body			
		Normal	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Normal	Mild	Moderate	Severe
0-4	Negative	83	2	0	0	25	0	0	0
	24-48	32	6	0	0	38	2	1	0
	6-24	30	2	0	0	77	6	0	0
	1-6	2	1	0	0	10	0	1	0
	<1	2	5	2	1	1	6	2	0
5-9	Negative	163	17	0	1	62	0	0	0
	24-48	57	3	0	0	76	5	0	0
	6-24	50	6	0	0	145	7	1	1
	1-6	5	4	1	0	9	3	0	0
	<1	12	27	5	0	11	26	5	0
10-15	Negative	145	9	0	0	72	1	1	0
	24-48	29	5	0	0	57	2	0	0
	6-24	19	3	1	0	74	7	0	0
	1-6	3	2	1	0	5	8	0	0
	<1	13	43	16	3	14	37	11	3
20-29	Negative	72	10	1	1	48	8	2	0
	24-48	3	0	0	0	27	2	0	0
	6-24	9	2	0	0	11	3	0	0
	1-6	5	3	2	0	20	4	0	0
	<1	40	50	17	9	45	42	11	1

were observed in the histopathologic evaluations, a negative urease test (considered to be a false negative) were observed in 2 (1.2%) in the 0-4 years group, 18 (5.1%) in the 5-9 years group, 11 (3.8%) in the 10-15 years group, and 22 (9.8%) in the 20-29 years group.

## DISCUSSION

In the present study, the positivity rate and the positive timing of the urease test differed according to age. The positivity rate of the urease test using antral biopsy specimens increased with increasing age, and the positivity rate of the urease test using body biopsy specimens decreased with increasing age. The positive urease test had a high concordance with both the density of bacteria and the severity of gastritis [8]. The accuracy of the urease test depends primarily on the *H. pylori* density in the gastric sample, which is generally lower in children than in adolescents and adults [9]. In this study, the severity of active gastritis and the density of *H. pylori* in the antrum and body increased with age, and this outcome suggested that the histopathologic findings influence the positivity rate and the positive time in the gastric antrum but not in the gastric body.

In children, a low degree of *H. pylori* colonization has been noted [9], and the degree of colonization was significantly lower in the body and cardia than in the antrum [10]. These discrepancies could be attributed to sampling errors because of the presence of very low numbers of *H. pylori* in the tissue samples or because of a patchy distribution of the organism in the stomach's mucosa [11]. In this study, the proportions of the positive color change within 1 hour in the antrum and body were similar in all age groups, and no differences in the speed of the positive reaction in the antrum and the body were observed in the adults. The discrepancy of the urease test between the antrum and the body in children was greater than that in adults, and this outcome resulted from the differences in the proportions of the positive color changes during 6-24 hours. These results suggested that the *H. pylori* infection persisted

from early childhood and that the density of the bacteria increased with age.

In most studies, biopsy specimens were taken from the antrum because this area of the heaviest colonization for *H. pylori* may be at the lesser curve at the angulus in the prepyloric region [12]. The pooled sensitivity of the urease test increased when samples were obtained from both the antrum and the body [13,14]. In this study, the positivity rate of the urease test in both the antrum and the body was higher comparing with only the antrum. Increasing the number of gastric antral biopsies significantly improves the sensitivity of the rapid urease test and hastens the time required for the test to become positive for the diagnosis [11]. In children aged 1-5 years, the positivity rate of urease test using three biopsy specimens from antrum and body with 48 hour-observation time (86.3%) was higher than using one biopsy specimen from antrum and body with 24 hour-observation period (9.8%) [15]. Comparing the inflammatory changes of the antrum and the body in *H. pylori* infected children showed a poor correlation with the antrum and the body's density [10]. The degree of the colonization of *H. pylori* according to the anatomy of stomach (antrum, body, and cardia) differed in several reports [12-14], and the degree of colonization may be related to the differences in either the migration pattern from the antrum to the cardia or to the focal bacteria distribution [10]. In the present study, the histology of the antrum and the body showed a similar severity of gastritis and bacterial density. However, the result of urease test in the antrum was different in the body. According to the biopsy site in children, the different positive timings of the urease test might be explained by the differences in the density and in the degree of the patchy distribution of bacteria. Debate continues regarding the optimum site and the number of gastric biopsies for the diagnosis of *H. pylori*.

A false-negative urease test was observed in 3.0% (31/1,037) for the antrum and 1.9% (20/1,037) for the body, and the false-negative urease test results increased with age. These findings are different from other reports that false negatives were higher below

the age of 5 years compared with 6 years old and older [16]. False-negative urease tests were associated with the use of acid suppression medication such as proton pump inhibitor (PPI), bleeding, and a very low density of *H. pylori* [14,15]. The hypochlorhydric subjects had less dense *H. pylori* colonization, body-predominant colonization and gastritis [17]. The use of acid suppression medication, in particular PPIs, has been shown to reduce *H. pylori* density and colonization and to suppress the urease activity of the bacterium, thus reducing the accuracy of the test [18]. Another factor related to false-negative urease test was to sampling errors because of a patchy distribution of the organism in the stomach's mucosa [19]. However, the exact reason of false-negative urease tests in this study could not be proved because this study retrospectively reviewed the results of the urease tests and histology only, and no clinical history of volunteers was evaluated.

There are some limitations to the present study. First, we observed the timing of the positive urease test for 48 hours. The buffered urease test received regulatory approval to be read at 24 hours. Although the approved time for reading is different according to the type of urease test, the sensitivity increased over time [20]. A 90% positivity of the CLO-test after 24 hours was reported in 42 infected children, as demonstrated by the Giemsa staining of antral specimens [18]. Second, another limitation of this study was that the histologic diagnosis of *H. pylori* was based on the H-E stain alone. However, the sensitivity of H-E stains for detecting *H. pylori* were similar to that of the Giemsa stains [21]. Another limitation is that we were unaware of the volunteers' clinical information, such as medications and underlying diseases. Although they were volunteers, the proportion of moderate and severe degrees of chronic gastritis in the antrum was highest in young adults.

In conclusion, there were significant differences in the positivity rate and the positive timing of urease tests according to age. The discrepancy between the antrum and the body was greater in younger children despite the similarity in all age groups of the proportion of the positive color change within 1 hour

in the antrum and body. These results might be related to the low density and patchy distribution of bacteria in children and in the body. In children, the urease test may be more accurate when three or more specimens of both the antrum and body biopsies are used. Further studies concerning the precise time to observe the color change and the exact number of gastric biopsy specimens are needed for urease tests to accurately diagnose *H. pylori* infection in children.

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