The gastric bacterium Helicobacter pylori shares a coevolutionary path with the human host, leading to various outcomes. From bench to bedside, evaluating the reliability of H. pylori testing methods is crucial. Several tests are available, including culture, rapid urease test, urea breath test, and stool antigen test (1). Pylori can be diagnosed with a combination of these methods, ensuring accurate results.

Helicobacter pylori causes a wide range of human diseases, including gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. Screening for H. pylori infection is recommended for anyone with a peptic ulcer or a history of gastric cancer. Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent complications and reduce the risk of cancer.

Screening for H. pylori infection often involves an endoscopic procedure, breath test, or stool antigen test. These tests are available and can be performed in a basic microbiology laboratory. Biosafety Level 2 (BSL2) practices are recommended to ensure safety and containment.