

TOXICOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION ESTABLISHED IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO CONSECUTIVELY TO MASSIVE POISONING SUSPICIONS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

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Since a few decades, the population of the Democratic Republic of the Congo lives a sustainable poisoning fear all over the country. The reason is the existence through the country of an odd health phenomenon characterized by numerous extra-digestive pathologies unable to be diagnosed and looked after by the national health system. In 1990, Our Laboratory of Toxicology started a research work of the phenomenon in concern. In 2010, after 20 years of trying, we established surprisingly an unexpected link with *Helicobacter pylori* infection. Normally, *Helicobacter pylori* pathologies concern quite specifically the digestive tube. Recent literature however reports more and more extra-digestive symptoms linked to *Helicobacter pylori*, but the passage of *Helicobacter pylori* toxins to blood stream was not specified. Our research work appears as a response to the international scientific community query. Indeed, we established that *Helicobacter pylori* toxins released in stomach by the reaction urea-urease linked to *Helicobacter pylori*, are in gaseous state. After their release, they are normally excreted in stools but, in case of constipation, instead of going down, they fly up along the esophagus, get the larynx way and reach the lungs. From there, they enter then into blood circulating system. The massive passage of *Helicobacter pylori* toxins in blood signs an ammonia and carbon dioxide double intoxication. Our results have been presented in international conferences throughout the world and relevant publications have been made in international journals. Two case reports are also exposed. In conclusion, *Helicobacter pylori* involves a strong toxic-infection unknown in literature so far, instead of a simple infection, consecutively, extra-digestive pathologies reported in recent literature are easily understood and the treatment changes to take in count the toxic component.

BIOGRAPHY

P Ndelo-di-Phanzu is a Congolese Toxicologist. After his graduation as Pharmacist at the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Kinshasa in 1975, he moved to Belgium at the Faculty of Pharmacy of the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, where he performed a master's degree in Pharmaceutical Sciences followed by a doctorate degree in Pharmaceutical Sciences, Branch Toxicology in 1984. At the end of his post-graduate training, he went back to the University of Kinshasa. He became Associate Professor in 1986, Professor in 1998 and Ordinary Professor in 2005. Considering the administrative level, he was respectively Head of the Laboratory of Food and Drug Control of the University of Kinshasa, Head of the Department of Biopharmaceutical and Alimentary Sciences, Head of the Laboratory of Toxicology, Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy of the University of Kinshasa, Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Rector of the University of Kinshasa. In the field of ethics of Asian Journal of Biomedical and Pharmaceutical Sciences, he is President of the Ethics Committee of Central Africa and Vice President of National Ethics Committee of DR Congo.

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