



Helicobacter pylori populations can be managed through diet.

Dietary interventions are reasonable to consider as standalone management of mild or asymptomatic cases. Diet can also be incorporated into any *H. pylori* treatment protocol.

Generally, a diet low in micronutrients is a risk factor for *H. pylori* infection. Diets high in fruits, vegetables and fiber have shown protective effects.

Smoking, alcohol, and hyperglycemia have been found to be risk factors in *H. pylori* infection.

Proper dietary modifications for *H. pylori* can have the following actions:

- Bactericidal/Bacterostatic
- Control growth, virulence, and expression of *H. pylori*
- Immune modulation
- Anti-inflammatory
- Antioxidant
- Anti-adhesive
- Mucosal repair & protection

What to Eat Less of

| Food Categories to Avoid | |
|---|---|
| Foods categories shown to promote <i>H. pylori</i> colonization and virulence | High salt |
| | High nickel – Cocoa and chocolate, soy beans, oatmeal, nuts (especially almonds), fresh and dried legumes |
| | Smoked, pickled, salt-preserved foods |
| | Nitrites |

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What to Eat More of

| Fruits | Actions |
|--|---|
| Berries: blueberry, bilberry, elderberry, cranberry, raspberry, strawberry | Bacteriostatic in vitro, may increase susceptibility to clarithromycin and other antibiotics, anti-adhesive |
| Cranberry | Anti-adhesive |
| Grapes – Especially red | Anti-adhesive, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, immune modulating |
| Pomegranate | Anti-inflammatory |
| Apple | Anti-inflammatory |

| Vegetables | Actions |
|--|--|
| Cruciferous vegetables: broccoli, broccoli sprouts, cabbage, cabbage juice, radish | Bactericidal/static, mucosal healing, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, may increase susceptibility to antibiotics |
| Pepper: red bell & hot red | Bactericidal, antioxidant |
| Garlic | Bactericidal |
| Algae & sea vegetables | Antioxidant, mucosal repair & protection |
| Burdock | Synergistic with other <i>H. pylori</i> treatment |

| Oils – Away from Food | Actions |
|---|--|
| PUFAs, especially linolenic acid (flax oil) | Strong anti- <i>H. pylori</i> activity in vitro, reduce risk of atrophic gastritis |
| Fish oil | Anti-adhesive, anti-inflammatory |
| Garlic oil | Bactericidal |
| Black currant seed oil | Bacteriostatic in vitro |
| Carrot seed oil | Bacteriostatic in vitro |
| Grapefruit seed oil | Bacteriostatic in vitro |
| Monolaurin | Bactericidal/static |

| Dairy | Actions |
|-------------|---|
| Yogurt | Anti-inflammatory, immune modulator |
| Colostrum | Immune modulating |
| Lactoferrin | Anti-inflammatory, reduces <i>H. pylori</i> colonization & gastritis in vivo, synergistic with antibiotic protocols |

| Honey & Bee Products | Actions |
|----------------------|--|
| Propolis | Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, bacteriostatic in vitro |
| Honey | Anti-inflammatory, inversely associated with <i>H. pylori</i> infection, bacteriostatic in vitro |
| Manuka Honey | Anti-inflammatory, urease inhibition, bacteriostatic in vitro |

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What to Eat More of

| Culinary Herbs and Spices | Actions |
|---------------------------|---|
| Nutmeg | Anti-inflammatory |
| Curcumin | Mucosal repair/protection, bacteriostatic, anti-inflammatory |
| Black cumin seed | Bactericidal in vitro |
| Cumin | Bactericidal in vitro, anti-inflammatory |
| Ginger | Anti-inflammatory |
| Borage | Anti-inflammatory |
| Caraway | Anti-inflammatory |
| Oregano | Anti-adhesive, bactericidal |
| Licorice | Bactericidal, mucosal repair & protection, anti-inflammatory, anti-adhesive |
| Thyme | Bactericidal |
| Cinnamon | Bactericidal |
| Peppermint | Anti-inflammatory |
| Nutmeg | Anti-inflammatory |

| Other | Actions |
|-------------------------|--|
| Red Wine & resveratrol | Anti-H. pylori activity in vitro |
| Fermented Foods | Anti-inflammatory, immune modulator, |
| Green tea | Bactericidal, anti-adhesive, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant |
| Lactobacillus | Anti-inflammatory, immune modulator, decrease side effects of antibiotics, anti-adhesive, secrete anti-microbial products |
| Bifidobacteria | Anti-inflammatory, immune modulator, anti-adhesive, secrete anti-microbial products |
| Saccharomyces boulardii | Anti-inflammatory, immune modulator, increase eradication rate of antibiotics, decrease side effects, anti-adhesive, secrete anti-microbial products |

| Important Nutrients | Actions |
|---------------------|---|
| Vitamin C | Synergistic with other <i>H. pylori</i> treatment, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, tissue repair, immune modulating, increase efficacy of antibiotics |
| Vitamin E | Synergistic with other <i>H. pylori</i> treatment, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant |
| Vitamin D | Inverse relationship w/ H. pylori infection |
| Selenium | Antioxidant, immune modulating |
| Zinc carnosine | Mucosal protection & repair |
| Iron (if indicated) | Immune modulating |

Diet for Managing Helicobacter pylori Levels



Quick Reference Guide

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