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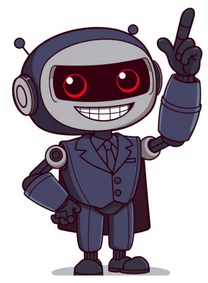

Intestinal obstructions can be caused by various factors including ileus, adhesions, intussusception, and closed-loop obstructions, according to Nelson's Textbook of Pediatrics. These conditions can lead to a range of symptoms including severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, constipation or obstipation, and abdominal tenderness. Helicobacter pylori infection is another factor that can contribute to the development of peptic ulcers, which are open sores that develop on the inside lining of the stomach and upper portion of the small intestine. The infection is caused by a type of bacteria that affects the digestive system, leading to inflammation of the gastric mucosa. According to the Mayo Clinic, NSAIDs can also cause adverse effects on the distal small bowel and colon, which may lead to intestinal obstruction or pseudo-obstruction. The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases provides information on intestinal pseudo-obstruction, a condition where there is a mechanical or functional obstruction in the intestine without any physical blockage. A study published in the World Journal of Emergency Surgery suggests that bowel obstruction can be caused by a variety of factors including adhesions, hernias, intussusception, and volvulus. The article emphasizes the importance of early diagnosis and treatment to prevent complications and improve patient outcomes. The ACG clinical guideline recommends treatment of Helicobacter pylori infection with antibiotics, which is also supported by other medical resources such as the Merck Manual Professional Version and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. The relationship between H. pylori eradication and gastric cancer is complex, according to a study published in Frontiers in Microbiology. The International Foundation for Gastrointestinal Disorders provides information on Helicobacter pylori infection, including its causes, symptoms, and treatment options. A study published in the World Journal of Clinical Cases found that polymerase chain reaction-based tests can detect Helicobacter pylori clarithromycin resistance in stool samples. Sources: * Nelson's Textbook of Pediatrics * Mayo Clinic * National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases * World Journal of Emergency Surgery * ACG clinical guideline * Merck Manual Professional Version * Frontiers in Microbiology * International Foundation for Gastrointestinal Disorders * World Journal of Clinical Cases