

Table 2.17. *H. pylori* detection in biliary tract (BT) cancer patients compared with controls

Reference	H-positive/total cases	Control diagnosis	H-positive/total controls
Roe <i>et al.</i> (1999)	6/15	Benign BT diseases	3/11
Matsukura <i>et al.</i> (2002)			
Japan	13/15	Benign BT diseases	8/16 ^a
Thailand	11/14	Benign BT diseases	10/26 ^a
Bulajic <i>et al.</i> (2002) ^b	12/15	No BT diseases	3/11 ^a
		Benign BT diseases	37/63
Fukuda <i>et al.</i> (2002) ^c	10/19	Benign BT diseases	3/19 ^a
Fallone <i>et al.</i> (2003)	0/9	Benign BT diseases	0/75
Murata <i>et al.</i> (2004)	4/14	Benign BT diseases	2/16
Kobayashi <i>et al.</i> (2005)	5/6	No BT diseases	2/21 ^a
		Benign BT diseases	16/30
Bohr <i>et al.</i> (2007)	0/20	No BT diseases	0/22
		Benign BT diseases	1/57 ^d

^aFisher's exact test, $P < 0.05$. ^bBulajic *et al.* (2002) also reported age- and sex-adjusted odds ratio (9.9 ; 95% confidence interval, 1.4–70.5). ^cFive of the cases in this study were intrahepatic bile duct cancers. ^dIn the only positive control specimen, the organism was identified as *Helicobacter ganmani*.
From de Martel *et al.*, (2009)