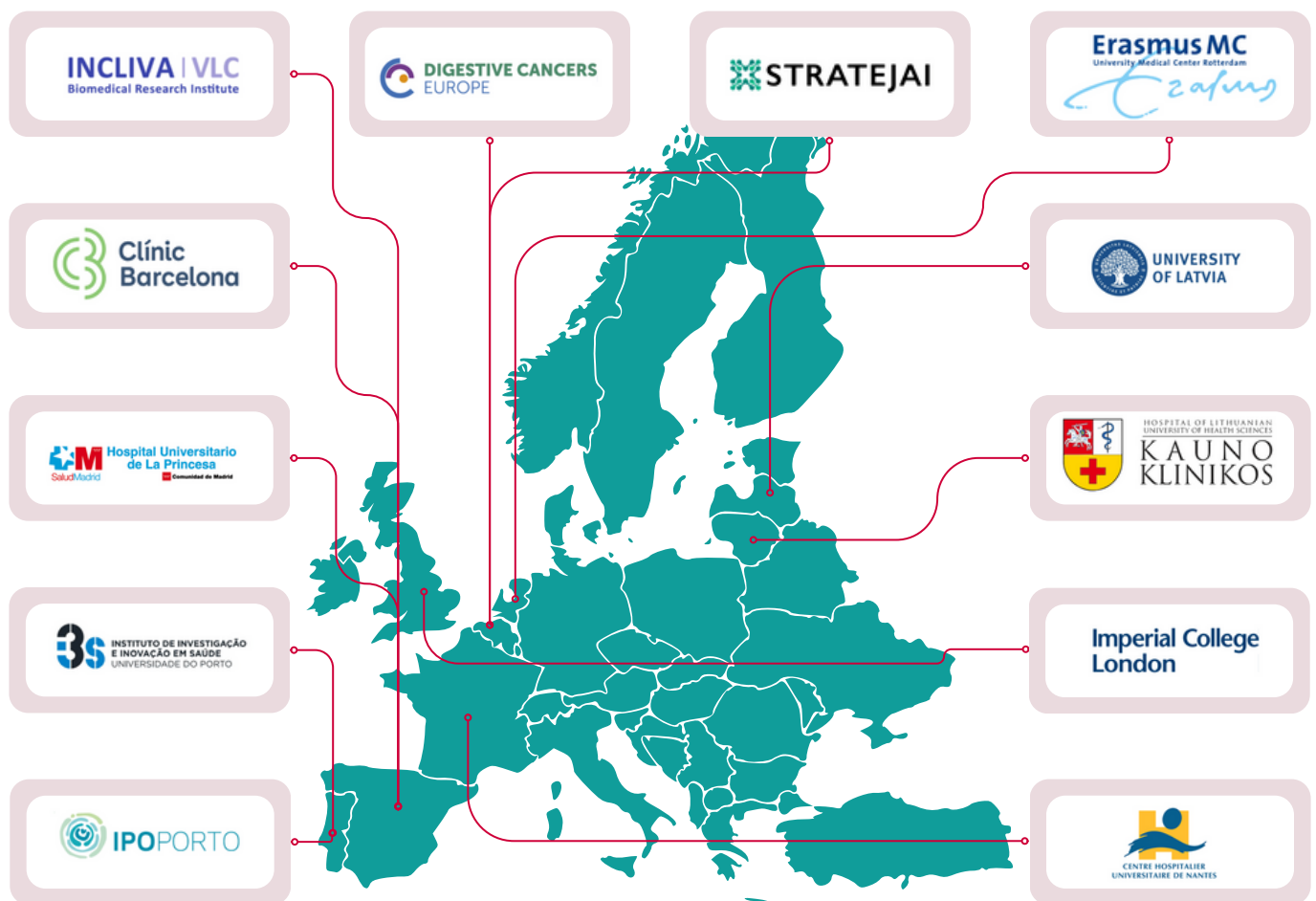




An Artificially Intelligent
Diagnostic Assistant
for gastric inflammation

About AIDA

The AIDA consortium involves 12 centres of excellence from 8 European countries, with a multidisciplinary team including some of the leading European authorities on gastric inflammation and cancer, experts in bioinformatics, artificial intelligence and machine learning and in data governance and privacy, representatives of the public administration and patient advocates.



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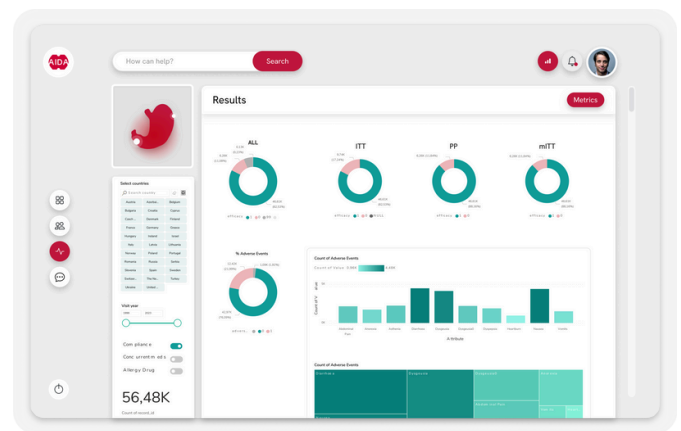
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The project importance

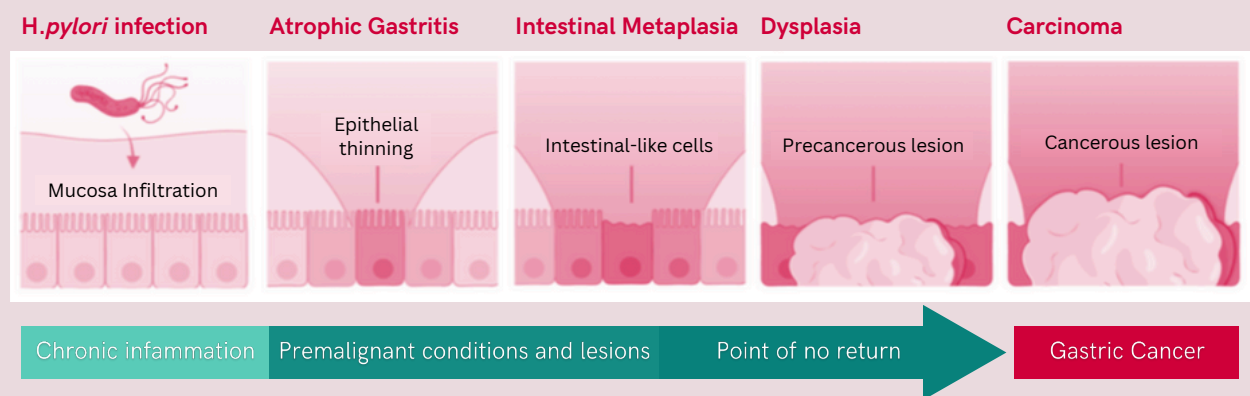
Gastric cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer mortality. Diagnosing people at risk of developing gastric cancer is paramount. The AIDA tool, through pathology and endoscopic imaging data, genomic information, and clinical notes, can help clinicians to accurately detect early disease stages.

The AIDA project aims to:

- Help researchers understand the mechanisms that trigger gastric oncogenesis
- Help clinicians diagnose precancerous inflammation at the earliest stage
- Suggest personalised therapeutic strategies for treatment and follow-up
- Make personalised recommendations for monitoring patient health status
- Contribute to gastric cancer prevention



The Correa cascade



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Risk factors of chronic gastritis



H. pylori infection



Smoking



Alcohol



Stress

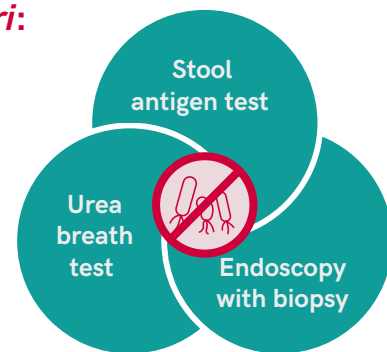
Symptoms of *H. pylori* infection

In general, patients infected with *H. pylori* are asymptomatic, and no specific symptoms have been described. When signs and/or symptoms are present, they may include the following:

- Stomach irritation
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Heartburn
- Hunger in the morning
- Halitosis (bad breath)

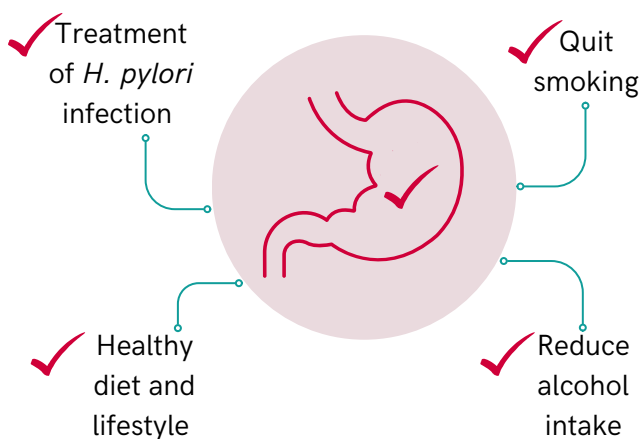


There are three main tests used to diagnose and confirm eradication of *H. pylori*:



Prevention for Gastric Cancer

Preventive ways to reduce the risk of developing gastric cancer:



Urea breath test – A simple, non-invasive test where you breathe into a bag before and after drinking a special solution. If *H. pylori* is present, the test will detect it in your breath.

Stool antigen test – A non-invasive test that looks for *H. pylori* proteins in a stool sample. This method is widely used to check if the infection is still present after treatment.

Endoscopy with biopsy – A more detailed test where a small camera is inserted into the stomach to examine the lining. If necessary, a tiny tissue sample is taken for further testing to confirm the presence of *H. pylori*.



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For more information:



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