

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS

The overall results of this investigation indicated that the *H. pylori*-infected rats led to increase of macromolecular leakage at the PCVs of gastric mucosa, serum VEGF level, and NF-KB p65 expression in gastric epithelial cells.

Treatment with 200 mg/kg BW or 600 mg/kg BW of curcumin by gavage once daily significantly decreased macromolecular extravasation from gastric microvessels as well as NF-KB p65 activation in gastric epithelial cells. However, serum VEGF level did not significantly reduced after treatment with curcumin. In addition, curcumin at dose of 600 mg/kg BW had no effect on control rats. Therefore, curcumin, safety phytochemical compound, has an anti-inflammatory effect by reducing macromolecular leakage at the PCVs of gastric mucosa through the suppression of NF-KB p65 activation.

Based on these findings, it suggested that curcumin is a useful agent to reduce gastric inflammation in *H. pylori*-infected rats. Moreover, it might be beneficial for application as an anti-inflammation substance or further usage in *H. pylori*-infected patients.