



Seropositive and Seronegative in Patients Suffering from Different Types of H pylori Induced Gastric Infections in Kirkuk City , Iraq

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Abstract:

Background: “peptic ulcer” (PU) is commonly used to refer to stomach ulcerations, duodenum, or both; but peptic ulcers can develop in any portion of the gastrointestinal tract that is exposed to acid and pepsin in sufficient concentration and duration ,*Helicobacter pylori* is recognized as the most common cause of chronic gastritis, and also an important pathogenic factor in peptic ulcer disease

Results: the prevalence of upper GIT diseases was high in diagnosed patients without treatment (78.51%) , while in patients with normal upper GIT symptoms, were recorded to be (14.07%). Also the prevalence of gastritis was high in patients with upper gastrointestinal disease diagnosed (33.96%) from intestinal ulcers, gastric ulcers and duodenitis (28.3%,21.7%,16.04%) in the untreated group, with a high incidence of diseases in the 21-30 age group, also recorded that females accounted for a higher rate Of the males, also showed that there were higher rate of *H. pylori* seropositive in patients with and without treatment against *H. pylori* infection compared with control group who showed also a higher results (69.81%, 62.5%, 60%) respectively.

Materials and Methods:

A cross-sectional study was carried out in Kirkuk city from 15th of December 2016 to 15th of June 2017 . A total of 145 patients understudy whose ages were between 21-60 years old. These patients admitted to the Endoscopic Unit at “Gastroenterology and Hepatology in Azady Teaching Hospital/Kirkuk City”. A gastroenterologist diagnosed 106 patients suffering from upper gastrointestinal tract infection without a treatment against *H. pylori* infection, and 16 patients diagnosed upper gastrointestinal tract infection with a treatment against *H. pylori* infection,19 patients without any upper gastrointestinal tract infection was set and chosen (n=10) as control group *Helicobacter. pylori* Antibody rapid cassette was done for 106 patients and 16 patients also for control group.

Using sterile equipments, a 3ml of blood was taken from each patient’s vein after the diagnosis and confirmed type of gastrointestinal disorder by gastroenterologist. The collected blood transferred directly into a plain tube special for the serum then it was put between (20-25)°C for (15) minutes. After blood clot-



ting, the serum was separated using a (2500)rpm centrifuge for (15) minutes.

Then serum were used directly for assessment of *H. pylori* by Antibody rapid cassette (serum/plasma) package insert.

Biography:

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