Comparative Sero-Prevalence Investigation of Helicobacter Pylori Infection in Beta Thalassemia Major Patients, Referred to Taleghani Center, Gorgan, Iran (2007)

Hedayat Mofidi, S.M (MSc)
Instructor of Immunology, Golestan University of Medical Sciences

Koohsar, F. (MSc)
Instructor of Parasitology, Golestan University of Medical Sciences

Hedayat Mofidi, H
Medical Student, Golestan University of Medical Sciences

Corresponding: Hedayat Mofidi, S.M

Email: Mofidi-h@yahoo.com

Abstract

Background and objectives: Recurrent abdominal pain (RAP) syndrome is a common disorder, especially in children with beta thalassemia major. It seems that other risk factors, like parasitological infections such as Helicobacter pylori play an important role in peptic ulcers. The patients with thalassemia major suffer from abdominal pain, caused by splenomegaly and sometimes after splenectomy. These patients are predisposed to heart diseases which are caused by hemochromatosis (Iron overload), causing sudden death. Further more, because of the role of H.P in increasing risk or exacerbating heart diseases, these patients are exposed to non heart disorders like gastrointestinal, carcinoma, and peptic ulcer.

Material and Methods: In this descriptive-analytic Study, 132 beta thalassemia major Patients and 135 healthy cases were matched by age, sex and ethnic as a control group The sera were separated from clot in first Laboratory and along with the filled questionnaires sent to Immunology-hematology Lab of paramedical school, in which the samples were tested by ELISA method with Diagnostic kit for anti-H.pylori IgA and IgG classes detection. We analyzed the Data by chi square and Independent T and Fisher tests.

Results: the results show that the difference between the anti-H.pylori class IgA in case (22.7%) and control group (17.8%) is not significant (P>0.600), But it is significant between anti-H.pylori IgG class, 81.8% for case and 54.8% for control (P=0.000).

Conclusion: Based on the results, the rate of anti-H.P IgA class in case is 1.131 times more than control group, which is not significant. On the other hand , the rate of anti-H.P IgG is 1.478 times more than control group which is significant.

Key words: Thalassemia, Helicobacter pylori, Gorgan, Peptic ulcer.