Seroepidemiology of Helicobacter Pylori infection in Patients With Coronary Syndrome in Gorgan

Abstract

Background and objectives: A coronary heart disease is one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality in industrial and developing countries. Recent studies have suggested that Helicobacter pylori caused infection may be associated with chronic heart disease; therefore, this study was carried out in Gorgan, Iran, to show the relationship between coronary disease and Helicobacter pylori infection.

Materials and Methods: In this cross sectional case-control study carried out on 109 patients suffering from acute coronary syndrome and 85 healthy individuals, ELISA was used to determine Anti Helicobacter pylori Anti bodies (IgA, IgG).

Results: IgA and IgG antibodies of case group were %51.4 and %53.2 while in control group were %32.9 and %62.4. There was significant difference between IgA of two groups (p<0.007). Simultaneous presence of both IgG and IgA in patients affected by Coronary disease was meaningful (p<0.003).

Conclusion: Since Simultaneous presence of both IgG and IgA may be related to coronary disease, we suggest their investigation in suspected individuals.

Key word: Acute Coronary syndrome, Helicobacter Pylori, Antibody