

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

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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