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Comparison of prevalence of helicobacter pylori infection in urban and rural areas of Qazvin (2002)

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*Abstract

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Background : Helicobacter pylori infection is the most common worldwide human infection and may be complicated by peptic ulcer and gastric cancer or MALT lymphoma.

Objective: To evaluate prevalence of helicobater pylori in urban and rural areas of Qazvin.

Methods: Through a cross-sectional, random sampling study, 120 subjects of general population of each area were selected and the data were collected by the use of a questionnaire. Blood (3ml) was obtained from each individual and tested by ELISA for Hp IgG Antibody (sensitivity 96% and specificity 94%).

Findings: Seroprevalence of helicobacter pylori infection in Rural areas 83.3% was higher than urban areas 75.8% but there were no significant statistical difference. Other factors (number of family members, gender, educational level, contact with domestic animals and cigar) except than increasing age were not associated with increased helicobacter pylori infection.

Conclusion: Age was the only effective factor predicting the helicobacter pylori infection rate.

Keywords: Helicobacter Pylori, Infection, PepticUulcer, Gastrointestinal Neoplasms, Elisa

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