

ASSOCIATION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION IN NON HAEMORRHAGIC STROKE PATIENTS

ABSTRACT:

Objectives: Chronic Helicobacter pylori infection was well demonstrated to be associated with ischemic heart disease. Here our objectives are to demonstrate its relationship with non haemorrhagic stroke and to test association between chronic H.pylori infection and the childhood socio economic status, as H.pylori chronic infection was said to be acquired in childhood period and it was prevalent among lower socio economic status population. Methodology: A total of 200 subjects were included. The subjects were divided into 2 groups. Case group comprising patients who were radiologically proven to have new CVA, Control group comprising 100 healthy subjects attending Master Health Checkup OPD in GSH. BP and BMI were recorded in all subjects. With Standard Proforma the details regarding current and their childhood socio economic status were obtained..Relevant blood investigations like Lipid profile, ECG and CBC were sent. H.Pylori Serology status was checked by both Rapid enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and card (BIO-LINE) test and serology was said to be positive only if both tests are positive. Results: The risk of non haemorrhagic stroke in patients with H.Pylori seropositivity is 4.81 times (95% Confidence Interval 2.63-8.77)(P value 0.0001) significantly more than patients with H.Pylori seronegativity. Among the non haemorrhagic stroke, thrombotic stroke

(P value 0.0001) has significant association with H.pylori seropositivity. Embolic stroke doesn't have significant association (P value 0.3122) with H.pylori seropositivity . Though majority of the H.Pylori positive patients belonged to class V socioeconomic status the association between H. Pylori positivity and socioeconomic status is not statistically significant (P value Chi Squared Test 0.4431)Conclusion—Chronic H pylori infection is an independent risk factor for ischaemic cerebrovascular disease and may act, atleast in part, by increasing atherosclerosis. There is no relationship between childhood socio economic status and chronic H.pylori infection.

Key words: Helicobacter pylori,ELISA,BIO-LINE card test,BP,BMI,CVA

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