

Abstract

Title: The survey of Prevalence of Helicobacter pylori infection in 6-13 years children in ardabil

Introduction : Recurrent abdominal pain(RAP) is The most common gastrointestinal complaints among school-aged and before school children. Etiology of RAP are various in children and H.Pylori infection can be a cause of RAP in children and adults, but the accompanying between H.Pylori infection as a cause of RAP and RAP in children is still controversial. Given the high prevalence of H.Pylori in our country and considering that the H.Pylori infection occurs in childhood, the notice of H.Pylori infection in healthy children and children with RAP seems essential.

Materials and Methods: This study was a case-control study on children with RAP and controls were matched with the patients for this study. In this study demographic data of children with RAP and control group were get with questionnaire and RAP checklist, After completing the Questionnaire and receive lab results, data were entered into SPSS v16 to see the relationship between Helicobacter pylori infection in children with RAP and healthy subjects we used t-test and chi-square test.

Results: This study was done on 1,558 children in primary schools that among them 145 children as the case group and 145 children as controls group were selected. 49% of cases and 47.6 % of controls were male and the average age of the case group was 8.77 ± 1.85 years and 8.81 ± 1.90 years in control group . 71.72% of cases and 55.86% in the control group were urban water user. Among case group, 101 children(69.65%) have pain during the 6-3 months and 109 children (75/17 percent) experienced more than once a week. Periumblical abdominal pain was the most common sites of pain. Pain when exacerbated when children were hunger. Our results indicated 85 children (58.6%) in case group showed significantly to be positive for stool antigen test compared with 65 children (44.8%) in the control group ($P = 0.019$ and $OR = 1.744$). Data also showed a significant association between gender ($P = 0.003$) and socioeconomic status ($P = 0.002$) with Helicobacter pylori infection, but there is no significant association between age ($P = 0.660$) and the source of drinking water ($P = 0.002$) with Helicobacter pylori infection.No significant relationship was found between Helicobacter pylori infection and age of children.

Conclusion: After reviewing the results we observed that there is a direct correlation between RAP and H. pylori infection.

Key words: recurrent abdominal pain, stool antigen and Helicobacter pylori.