

## **Abstract**

**Introduction and Aims :** During the last decade, interest in the relationship between gastrointestinal diseases and oral infection has increased. Currently, *Helicobacter pylori* infection is one of the main causes of gastrointestinal cancer worldwide. Oral *Helicobacter pylori* infection is sometimes associated with *Helicobacter pylori* stomach infection. Therefore, it can be assumed that oral bacteria can also be responsible for stomach infection. This study was conducted with the aim of investigating the prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases in edentulous people.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional analytical study was part of a Persian cohort in Ardabil province, which was conducted on a large population of people between 35 and 70 years old during the years 2019 and 2018. In general, 12740 people including 4064 edentulous people and 8676 healthy people were included in this study. Demographic characteristics and information related to the state of oral and dental health, the number of natural teeth, use of denture, use of dental floss and mouthwash, as well as gastrointestinal diseases were collected during the examinations and compiled in the researcher's checklist.

**Results:** The results of the study showed that there was no significant difference between with teeth people and edentulous groups in terms of the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori*. In the edentulous group, the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* was 30.54% and in the control group, the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* was 29.66%.

**Conclusion:** It was found that oral lesion, low education level, age (higher), gender (female) and use of denture are all related to the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. However, the results obtained from our study rejected the higher prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in edentulous people.

**Keywords:** *Helicobacter pylori* ,Edentulous, Cohort Study