

The effect of socioeconomic status in childhood on *Helicobacter pylori* infection

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Abstract

In the early acquisitions and transmissions of *H. pylori*, a very substantial regulation must be sanitations system with the h₂o quality. Furthermore, the year 2008 was announced by a UN just as a international years of sanitations for raise Think about healthy exit system maters in the world, with push progression in the way of the millennium developmental goals to lowering the ratio of 2.6 billion peoples within accessing to essential sanitations system by bisection by the year 2015. The purpose of the study is to define the risks factor associate and *Helicobacter pylori*.

Methods

Each cases of (17-65) years old , of either gender were responded for the interviews and completing the prepared questionnaires .. excrement sample were gathered with all participant cases For the purpose of knowing existence of *H. pylori* by HpSAg kits , a data analyzed by a statistical software (SPSS) and the P-Rate =0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

(100) cases studied, 65 case (65%) were male gender , while 35 case (35%) were female gender. The superior proportions of infections were in cases that drunk unfiltered h₂o during the period of childhood a (87.5 %) with P Rate < 0.05 while cases that drunk filtered water in their childhood period were (50.0%).

Conclusions:

This study concluded that socioeconomic status in the period of childhood is one of risks factor for a *H. pylori* infections.

Key words: *H. pylori*; socioeconomic status; childhood

INTRODUCTION

We also note that the mortality rate (due to peptic ulcer disease) is low, and by her sheep is very high common, and chaperon with pain and suffering, with its cost high to treatment. Mostly, it had affect 35% of patient and gastric ulcer, they will suffering to very serious complication symptoms . This illness continue to have the fundamental effect on the society's health keep systems (1). Overcrowding and low quality hygiene with sanitations system and Low socio-economic status are a little of the documented risks factors. Aspects give the demonstration of powerful associations and the infections were ethnicity factor, Because of social and economic conditions Indigestion symptoms occur through the early day life as children (2). Some studies were roughly link the prevalence rate with a nonwhites' skins tone, the ageing , low educations, lower family incoming , a poor socioeconomic circumstances through childhood, the largest size families, many numbers of sibling, stage of childhood, and widespread of dyspeptic symptom.

Methods

(100) cases from different areas in the city of Basrah with the symptom of the *H. pylori* (abdominal's pain, vomiting and anorexia). All participants' cases were responded for the interviews and questionnaires. the questionnaires show ,a high susceptible groups have been identified. All the cases did not take particular eradication drugs for the *H. pylori* (PPI, H2 antagonists) also did not take any antibiotics through the last two month. Excrement sample was gathered from each cases to send to laboratories to discover a existence of the *H. pylori* by the HpSAg kit. The gathered data analyzed by SPSS version (23).

Results

Table 1: Showing the highest ratio of the infections among the cases regards the drink h₂o type consumed through child hood period and a larg rate of infections that reported (87.5 %) in the

morbid who drunk unfiltered type of h₂o through their childhood time . There were a significant statistical result which last to the h₂o through types during childhood period (Table. 2).

Table 1: drinking waters type through childhood

		<i>H. pylori</i>	
		-	+
Types of water through childhood	filtered water	2	2
	%	50.0%	50.0%
	unfiltered water	12	84
	%	12.5%	87.5%
Total	Count	14	86
	%	14.0%	86.0%

Table 2: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.485 ^a	1	.034
Continuity Correction ^b	1.911	1	.167
Likelihood Ratio	3.108	1	.078
Fisher's Exact Test			
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.440	1	.035
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .56.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Discussion

One of the most important factors of *H. pylori* infection is drinking some kind of contaminated water during childhood. In comparison with cases in which a type of non-filtered water was drunk (87.5%) and some cases examined namely cases that drank filtered water during childhood (50.0%). Infection is carried out through one of the most important causes - contaminated water. Due to fecal contamination, it is probably done that water is a major source of *Helicobacter* transmission. This theory confirms the discovery of evidence of a large proportion of infections in these countries. A deliberate study mainly on untreated water In 1996 in Peru, prevalent infection is introduced in people who depend on municipal water from two to five years during their lifetime. On the other hand, by thorough investigation these observations were confirmed, and municipal water testing was positive for *H. pylori* in areas gave an indication of the high prevalence of *Helicobacter* associates gastritis (3). Although the type of water fermented during puberty is not considered a major cause of human infections, called *H. pylori*, both types of non-filtered water and consumers of the filtered water type show similar infection rates at (75.0%). (87.5%) respectively.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that socioeconomic status in the childhood period is the risk element for a infection of *H. pylori*

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