Evaluation of Socio-Economic Factors Related to Helicobacter Pylori Infection in Duhok City

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ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Helicobacter pylori (Hp) are found in half the population of the world. Its prevalence is highly variable in relation to geography, ethnicity, age, and socioeconomic factors-high in developing countries and lower in the developed world. This study aims to estimate the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori among patients in Duhok, and to identify factors associated with Helicobacter pylori among patients in Duhok.

Materials and method: A cross-sectional study was carried out throughout the present study among patients who attended Duhok gastroenterology and hepatology center. The study included (80) samples of nurses for the period from 10th January to 5th December 2015. The study revealed that there were significant statistical results related to income, residency, water source and blood group to be considered as a risk factor of H. pylori infection.

Results: The study revealed that there were no significant statistical results related to age to be considered as a risk factor at (p<0.05). Among the 80 patients who completed data, the highest positive result was found in the age group of 20-30 years (68.18.7%) while the highest negative result was found in the age group of 50-60yr (42.86%).

Conclusion: There were significant difference between H. pylori infection and some variables like (age, sex, married status, level of education and smoking and coffee consumption and years of experience).

Keywords: H. pylori - prevalence - risk factors, socioeconomic status.

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