

HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN THE KHARKIV CITY

Samosyuk N. A., Kordon T. I.

National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine

sna@bat-ukraine.com

Introduction. Helicobacter pylori - microorganism that lives on the surface of the mucous membrane of the stomach. These bacteria produce large amounts of toxins that damage the mucous membrane of the gastrointestinal tract. Such damage leads to inflammation and the development of gastritis, ulcers and other pathological conditions. Most of the currently known organisms can not survive in the acidic environment of the stomach. But the bacteria this environment is most favorable contrast. This is one of the features of bacteria. H. pylori was first investigated by two Australian scientists - Robin Warren and Barry Marshall. For this discovery in 2005 they were awarded the Nobel Prize. Today H. pylori infection is widespread throughout the world, about 60% of the world's population are infected with this microbe. H. pylori is determined in 95% of patients with duodenal ulcer in 70-80% of gastric ulcer, 50% of patients with non-ulcer dyspepsia. In addition, H. pylori is an etiologic factor highly differentiated MALT-lymphoma and stomach cancer. In the scientific literature points to the possible role of this organism in the development of other diseases not related to the digestive system - including coronary heart disease, as well as delayed growth of children. According to statistics, the incidence of infection increases progressively with age. In the literature there are data that indicate the seasonality of H. pylori infection - infection rate higher in May and October-November.

Aim. To study degree of infection H. pylori in Kharkiv during 2015 year and to determine its seasonal dependence.

Materials and methods. Based on data provided by the laboratory "B.A.T." city Kharkov, analysis identifying H. pylori in patients appealed to the laboratory for 2015. Determine the total level of antibodies to H. pylori ELISA method.

Results and discussion. According to the analysis in 2015, H. pylori antibody was examined 2,841 patients, including 1,338 patients had positive results, which amounted to 47%. In the age group dominated by adults, whose share was 97.9%. Observed significant differences by gender. Female found 46.3% positive results, among male-40%. Depending on the age distribution was recorded a detection: 1-14 years – 2.1%, 15-40 years – 58.3%, 41-80 years – 39.6%. Dependencies detection of seasons we have not found.

Conclusions. The study showed that the study helicobacterioza prevalence among different population groups, ways of transmission can be considered as helicobacterioza infectious disease is endemic. So today we can say that people suffering from diseases of the stomach, there are good reasons checked the presence of H. pylori, especially taking into account that effective treatment can prevent diseases and their complications.