

## Prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* Infection In Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome, Ardabil, Iran

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**Background & Objectives:** Coronary artery disease is the main cause of mortality in developing and industrial countries. Recently the involvement of infectious agents as a risk factor for Acute Coronary syndrome is drafted. So this study was designed to investigate the *Helicobacter Pylori* infection in patients with acute coronary syndrome.

**Methods:** This cross sectional study was carried out on 300 hospitalized patients with the diagnosis of Acute Coronary syndrome (UA and MI) that were admitted to the Imam Khomeini hospital in Ardabil, Iran were studied. Anti *Helicobacter Pylori* Antibody level was determined by ELISA Methods as an indicator of infection history. the results were analyzed in SPSS software.

**Results:** The results of the analysis showed that majority of subjects were at the age range of 60-70 and the mean age was 63 yr (SD=11.8).results showed that 122 patients (40/6%) were seropositive. Of the total seropositive cases, 56.1% were illiterate, 28.85% elementary level, 12.93% were high school graduated and 1.99% had higher education showing the high rate of infection in lower education level. But *H pylori* seropositivity was not statistically significantly associated with the major ACS risk factors such as diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and smoking, although their frequency is high in seropositive cases compared to seronegatives. Relationship between coronary diseases risk factors and levels of IgG was not significant. Also the results showed that the rate of hypertension in seropositive patients was significantly .

**Conclusion:** Regarding the findings of this study we can conclude that *Helicobacter pylori* infection could be a risk factor for Acute Coronary syndrome.

**Keywords:** *Helicobacter Pylori*, Infection, Acute Coronary Syndrome