

عنوان مقاله:

Relationship of Social Risk Factors and Helicobacter pylori Infection with Pathological Characteristics of Gastric Carcinoma

محل انتشار:

فصلنامه میکروبی شناسی پزشکی ایران، دوره 14، شماره 1 (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 14

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Cancer is the priority of the World Health Organization (WHO) and a serious challenge in death of human untimely. Assessment of social and physiological risk factors in gastric carcinoma patients can reveal the reasons of high prevalence gastric carcinoma in Sanandaj city. Methods: In a descriptive cross-sectional study, the variables of sex, age, education, occupation and active Helicobacter pylori infection were evaluated in two groups of 50 patients with gastritis and 50 patients with gastric carcinoma referred to Sanandaj hospitals during 2018-2019. After recording the results of each patient in the questionnaire, data were analyzed using SPSS 25 and Chi-square test. Results: The results of this study showed that increasing of age, increased the prevalence of gastric carcinoma ($P=0.000$). On the other hand, the prevalence of gastric cancer decreased with increasing of the level of education and job stability, whereas the prevalence of gastric cancer in the illiterate group was the highest rate ($P=0.000$). The prevalence of gastric carcinoma in men was 4 times higher than women ($P=0.001$). G2 tumor was the highest prevalence amongst other tumor grades. The prevalence of H. pylori infection was 48% in patients with gastric carcinoma and 46% in patients with gastritis. Conclusion: Prevalence of Social and physiological risk factors among patients with gastric carcinoma refer to Sanandaj hospitals is similar to societies with high prevalence

کلمات کلیدی:

Gastric carcinoma, Risk Factors, Histopathological characteristics, Helicobacter pylori, Kurdistan
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لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

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