

عنوان مقاله:

Serological Detection of Helicobacter pylori Infection in Pregnant Women Related to ABO Blood Group

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خلاصه مقاله:

Helicobacter pylori was known as a pathogen related to peptic ulcers and gastric carcinoma. Some researches confirmed that the infected pregnant women with H. pylori have poor pregnancy outcomes so that its effects extended to other systems other than gastrointestinal tracts. This study aimed to evaluate H. pylori infection in pregnant women who had morning sickness (nausea and vomiting) related to the ABO blood group. In total, ۲۰۲ pregnant women within the age range of ۱۵-۴۵ years with severe nausea and vomiting attended the outpatient and specialized clinic. The seroprevalence of H. pylori was ۶۲% in pregnant women, especially at the age group of ۲۰-۲۴ years with ۳۲.۵% of the cases who had epigastric pain, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, and burning of the stomach, the majority of which related to O+ (۳۳.۳%), followed by A+ and B+ (۲۵.۳۹%) blood groups. Most infected pregnant women with H. pylori were during the first (۴۱.۲۶%) and second trimesters (۳۴.۱۲%), especially in multigravida (۶۸.۲۵%) cases. This study found that hyperemesis (severe nausea and vomiting), dyspepsia, and other gastrointestinal symptoms during pregnancy were related to the infection with H. pylori; therefore, it is a risk factor for complications in pregnancy and its poor outcomes, especially in developing countries, such as Iraq. These results can be minimized by improving the socioeconomic and sanitation conditions. H. pylori infection in pregnancy is considered a health problem and should be treated before and during pregnancy. Further investigations are required in this regard and researchers are recommended to conduct studies on the RBC antigens to recognize the pathophysiology related to H. pylori infection

کلمات کلیدی:

Helicobacter pylori, hyperemesis gravidarum, pregnancy

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