
Prevalence of Helicobacter Pylori Seroprevalence among Blood Donors in the Province of Gilan, Rasht

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Helicobacter pylori is a bacterium that has been isolated humans worldwide and human is considered as the largest reservoir of these microorganisms. There are more colonization in people who have poor sanitary conditions. This bacterial species colonizes the stomach of more than half of the world's population. Colonization with organisms risk is the main leading cause of peptic ulcer and gastric adenocarcinoma and gastric lymphoma. It is a descriptive study. The results of antibody titers were collected using ELISA method on blood samples blood donors in Gilan Blood Transfusion Center voluntarily. This study, due to the high rate of prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in developing countries amid to investigate the contamination among blood donors in Gilan province. Findings: In this study, 414 blood donors in Guilan Blood Transfusion Center, who have filled the questionnaire blood samples were obtained voluntary to determine antibody titer. The results of antibody titer were divided as positive - negative which among them 201 individuals (49%) were negative and 213 (51%) were positive. The current study aimed to survey the frequency of seropositive Helicobacter pylori between blood donors Blood Transfusion Center of Gilan province, Rasht. The subjects were examined regarding age, gender, job, education, marital status, geographic location, blood group, history of endoscopy, history of digestive disorders, history of antibiotic use and traveling abroad. The results indicated that there is no significant relationship between the frequency of seropositive Helicobacter pylori and age, gender, job, education, geographic location, history of traveling abroad, history of endoscopy, history of digestive disorders. However, there is a significant relationship between the frequency of seropositive Helicobacter pylori and blood group, marital status, history of antibiotic use in digestive disorders.

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