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Detection of IgG and IgA antibodies of Helicobacter pylori seroprevalence in hepatitis C virus infection

Fadwa M Alsharif and Osama H Al-Jiffri
King Abdulaziz University, KSA

Globally, Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) are the most common bacterial and viral infections respectively that are associated with wide range of complications including liver cirrhosis and liver failure. This study was designed to detect seroprevalence of H. pylori IgG and IgA antibodies among patients with HCV. Two hundred HCV patients of both sexes participated in this study, they were enrolled in to two equal groups where group (A) include HCV patients with liver cirrhosis, while group (B) include HCV patients without liver cirrhosis. The findings of this study revealed that the H. pylori infection prevalence was higher in group (A) that included HCV patients with liver cirrhosis than group (B) that included HCV patients without liver cirrhosis, also the sero-prevalence test of IgG and IgA showed a high significant difference between both groups. Helicobacter pylori infection antibodies are more prevalent among cirrhotic HCV patients than without cirrhosis.

Biography

Fadwa M Alsharif has her expertise in Medical Laboratory Technology. Her open and contextual evaluation model based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving healthcare in the field of Medical Laboratory Technology. She designed this study after years of experience in hospital based research. The foundation is based on a medical problem common in Saudi Arabia.

f.alghalib@yahoo.com

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