عنوان مقاله:

Identification of the Frequency and Prominence of Helicobacter pylori infection in Patients with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome referred to Several Tehran Private Hospitals, Iran

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خلاصه مقاله:

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) ranks among the most pervasive endocrine disorders experienced by premenopausal women. Helicobacter pylorus is a prevalent infection in human populations. The present study was designed to investigate the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori infection in PCOS patients. It was a case-control investigation comprising ۱۰۰ female participants who sought medical care at the Tehran Army Hospital in Iran. Initially, fifty individuals diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome, based on the Rotterdam criteria and verified by two experienced physicians, were selected for inclusion in the study. Afterward, an equal number of women without said syndrome were included in a one-to-one comparison. Subsequent to acquiring blood samples of uniform volume from all donors, serum separation was performed, and the resulting samples were subsequently stored in a freezer at a temperature of -۲۰ ℃. The study involved quantifying IgG-antibody titer employing an ELISA reader in adherence to the protocol established by the kit manufacturer, namely Trinity Biotech. The study participants were found to have a mean age of ۲۰-۴۵ years with a standard deviation of ۳.۷۱. The age and body mass index (BMI) variables were found to be statistically insignificant between the two groups under investigation, indicating that the groups were comparable in terms of these factors. The Ig G serology results indicated a positive outcome among ۶۴% (n=۳۲) of the case group and ۳۲% (n=۱۶) of the control group. Statistical analysis using the chi-square test revealed a significantly different proportion between the two groups, as evidenced by a P-value of less than ۰.۰۵. The present study's findings indicate a significant disparity in the incidence of H. pylori infection between individuals diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome and their counterparts without the condition. Specifically, a higher prevalence of the infection was observed among patients with polycystic ovary syndrome. Ultimately, the proposition concerning the function of H. pylori was evaluated. It is posited that H. pylori may represent a potential risk factor for the acquisition of the mentioned condition. Therefore, carefully designed analytical and controlled investigations should be performed to substantiate this supposition.

کلمات کلیدی:

Ovarian cyst, Polycystic ovary syndrome, Helicobacter pylori, serology, Ig G antibody

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