

Background: Helicobacter pylori (H.pylori), a bacterium involved in duodenal and gastric ulcers, gastric cancer, and MALT lymphoma pathogenesis, may causes numerous extragastric manifestations, including coronary artery disease.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of positive antiH.pylori antibody in patients with coronary heart disease.

Patients and Methods 80 patients with coronary artery diseases were engaged in this study. Patients with gastrointestinal problems or seemed to have symptoms & signs of peptic ulcer diseases were excluded from this study. All 80 patients were involved in a well –planned questionnaire including history of coronary artery diseases , history of systemic hypertension , diabetes mellitus, smoking , age , family history of CAD ,and hyperlipidemia. Blood samples were taken from all the patients and sent for a commercial rapid test of a latest generation of chromatographic immunoassay which utilize recombinant Cag-A antigens to detect the antibodies to H. pylori in human serum. Also the patients' blood samples were sent for random plasma glucose & lipid profile.

Results: Among 80 patients enrolled in this study ,43(53.75%) males and 37 (46.25%) females with variable age groups. Fifty percentage of all patients had acute attacks of CAD and the other half had chronic CAD (identified by either by a new ischemic attack or during routine checkup). Testing for Anti H.pylori antibody in serum revealed that 31 (38.75%) of all patients had positive anti H.pylori antibody , while 49 (61.25%) had not. Sex variation among those with positive antiH.pylori showed no significant differences (15 males vs. 16 females). Strong association had been elicited between the occurrence of anti H. pylori antibody positivity and the presence of smoking and Hypertension as risk factors for CAD. 5/31 (16.12%) of the positive antiHP antibody CAD patients had completely negative risk factor for CAD that made HP infection is significant & important trigger factor for CAD.

Conclusions: There is a significant association between infection with and positive antiH.pylori antibody and the causation of coronary artery diseases which is more common in smoker& hypertensive patients. HP infection is important trigger factor for CAD.