RESULTS

Table (6): Prevalence or H. pylori a mang Cases of P.D. and control

H. pylori	Cases (30)		Control (30)	
H. pylori + ve	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
	21	70%	7	23,3%
H.pylori –ve	9	30%	23	76,7%

Chi^2 = 13.1 P = 0.001

Table (6): Show that H. Pylori infection is more common in cases of P.D. (70%) Than control (23.3%) with statistically differences (P < 0.05). This is mean that H. pylori is one of the etiology of P.D.

Table (7): cases of P.D. and control related to feeding

Feeding	Cases		Control	
Breast feeding	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
	10	33.3%	22	73.3%
Bottle feeding	20	66.7%	8	26.7%

Chi^2 = 9.6 P = .002

Table (7) shows that cases P.D. are bottle feeding (66.7%) dependant than control (26.7%) with statistically differences (P < 0.05).

This is mean that Bottle feeding is a risk factor of P.D

Table (8): cases of P.D. and control related to family size.

Family size	Cases		Control	
Large family size	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
	18	60%	12	40%
Small family size	12	40%	18	60%

$Chi^2 = 8.66$ P = 0.012

Table (8) shows that cases of P.D. have large family size (60 %) more than control(40 %) with statistically differences (P < 0.05).

This is mean that large family size is a risk factor of P.D.

Table (9): cases of P.D. and control related to water supply.

Water supply	Cases		Control	
Running water	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
	9	30%	20	66.7%
No Running water	21	70%	10	33.3%

$Chi^2 = 8.07$ P = 0.004

Table (9) shows that cases of P.D. Not have running water are (70%) while control are (33.3%) with statistically differences (P < 0.05).

This is mean that bad water supply is a risk factor of P.D.

Table (10) cases of P.D. and control related to domestic Animals in home

Animals	**Cases**		**Control**	
Domestic animals	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
	24	80%	11	36.7%
No domestic animals	6	20%	19	63.3%

$Chi^2 = 13.6$ P = 0.000

Table (10) shows that cases of P.D. have domestic animals in their houses (80%) more than control (36.7%) with statistically differences ($P < 0.05$).

This is mean that domestic Animals are risk factor of P.D.

Table (11): cases of P.D. and control related to Mother education.

Education	**Cases**		**Control**	
Mother Education	**Number**	**%**	**Number**	**%**
	9	30%	14	46.7%
No Mother education	21	70%	16	53.3%

$Chi^2 = 1.76$ P = 0.184

Table (11) shows that mothers of the cases of P.D. are not educated (70 %) while control (53.3 %) with out statistically differences ($P > 0.05$).

Table (12): cases of P.D. and control related to weight.

	Number	Mean	S.D.
Cases	30	10.1	3.53
Control	30	11.6	3.56

t= 1.6 P = 0.107

Table (12) shows that weight, of children with P.D. (S.D. = 3.53) is less than of control (S.D. = 3.56) without statistically differences (P >0.05).

Table (13): Age distribution of H. pyloric in cases of P.D. and control.

Age / m	Cases (30)				Control (30)			
0: 36 M_s	H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve		H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve	
	15	71.4%	5	55.6%	6	85.7%	14	73.4%
> 36 M_s	6	28.6%	4	44.4%	1	14.3 %	9	34.6%

P = 0.001

Table (13) Shows that in cases of P.D. H. pylori infections is more common below the Age of 3 years (71.4%) than above the age of 3 years (28.6%) with statistically difference (P < 0.05).

This is mean that H. pylori infection appear early in child.

Table (14): Sex. distribution of H. pyloric in cases of P.D. and control.

Sex.	Cases				Control			
Female	H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve		H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve	
	14	66.7%	5	55.6%	5	71.4%	14	60.9%
Male	7	33.3%	4	44.4%	2	28.6%	9	39.1%

P = 0.001

Table (14) Shows that in cases of P.D. H. pylori infections is more common in female (66.7%) than in Male (33.3%) with statistically difference (P < 0.05).

Table (15): H. pylori in cases and control related to feeding.

Feeding	Cases				Control			
Breast feed	H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve		H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve	
	5	23.8%	5	55.6%	4	57.1%	18	78.3%
Bottle feed	16	76.2%	4	44.4%	3	42.9%	5	21.7%

P = 0.004

Table (15) Shows that in cases of P.D. H. pylori infections is more common in bottle feed (76.2%) than breast feed (23.8%) with statistically difference (P < 0.05).

This is mean bottle feeding a risk factor of H. pylori infection

Table (16): H. pylori in cases and control related to family size.

Family size	Cases				Control			
Large F.S.	H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve		H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve	
	13	61.9%	5	55.6%	5	71.4%	13	56.5%
Small F.S	8	38.1%	4	44.4%	2	28.6%	10	43.5%

P = 0.000

Table (16) Shows that in cases of P.D. H. pylori infections is more common in large families (61.9 %) than small families (38.1 %) with statistically difference (P < 0.05).

This is mean large family size is a risk factors of H. pylori infection

Table (17): H. pylori in cases and control related to water supply.

Water supply	Cases				Control			
Running water	H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve		H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve	
	5	23.8%	4	44.4%	3	42.9%	17	73.9%
No Running water	16	76.2%	5	55.6%	4	57.1%	6	26.1%

P = 0.004

Table (17) Shows that in cases of P.D. H. pylori infections is more common in Houses without running water (76.2%) than houses with running water (23.8%) with statistically difference (P < 0.05).
This is mean that bad water supply is a risk factor of H. pylori infection

Table (18): H. pylori in cases and control related to domestic animals in home.

Domestic Animals	Cases				Control			
Domestic animals	H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve		H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve	
	17	81.0 %	8	88.9%	4	57.1%	7	30.4%
No Domestic Animals	4	19.0%	1	11.1%	3	42.9%	16	69.6%

P = 0.004

Table (18) Shows that in cases of P.D. H. pylori infections is more common in houses with domestics animals (81.0 %) than houses without domestic animals (19.0%) with statistically difference (P < 0.05).
This is mean that domestic Animal are risk factor of H. pylori infection

Table (19): H. pylori in cases and control related to Mother education.

Mother education	Cases				Control			
Mother education	H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve		H. pylori +ve		H. pylori – ve	
	5	23.8%	4	44.4%	3	42.9%	11	47.8%
Mother not education	16	76.2%	5	55.6%	4	57.1%	12	52.2%

P = 0.004

Table (19) Shows that in cases of P.D. H. pylori infections is more common in children their mothers not educated (76.2%) than children their mother educated (23.8%) with statistically difference (P < 0.05).
This is mean that Mother illiteracy is a risk factor of H. pylori infection

Table (20): Risk factors acquisition of H. pylori infection among H. pylori positive patient (N : 28).

Risk factors	Number	Percent
Bad housing (with domestic Animals)	21	75%
Maternal illiteracy	20	71,4%
Bad feed habits (Artificial feed)	19	67,8%
Low socio economic state	18	64,2%
Over crowding	18	64,2%

Table (21): Symptoms and signs recorded among H. pylori positive patients (N.28).

Complaint	Number	Percent
Recurrent Abd. Pain	22	78,5%
Persist diarrhea	21	75%
Ad. Distention	12	42,8%
Heart burn	10	35,7%
Recurrent vomiting	8	28,5%
Epigastric pain	6	21,4%
Hemoatmesis	6	21,4%
Pallor	3	10,7%
Bleeding per rectum	2	7,2%
Dysphagia	2	7,1%
Wheezy chest	1	3,5%
Constipation	1	3,5%

Table(22): Complications detected in H. pylori positive patient (N.28).

Complication	Number	Percent
Persist diarrhea	21	75%
Dehydration	16	57,1%
Under stature	12	42,8%
Abd. Distention	12	42,8%
Under wight	12	42,8%
Hematemsis	6	41,4%
Pallor	3	10,7

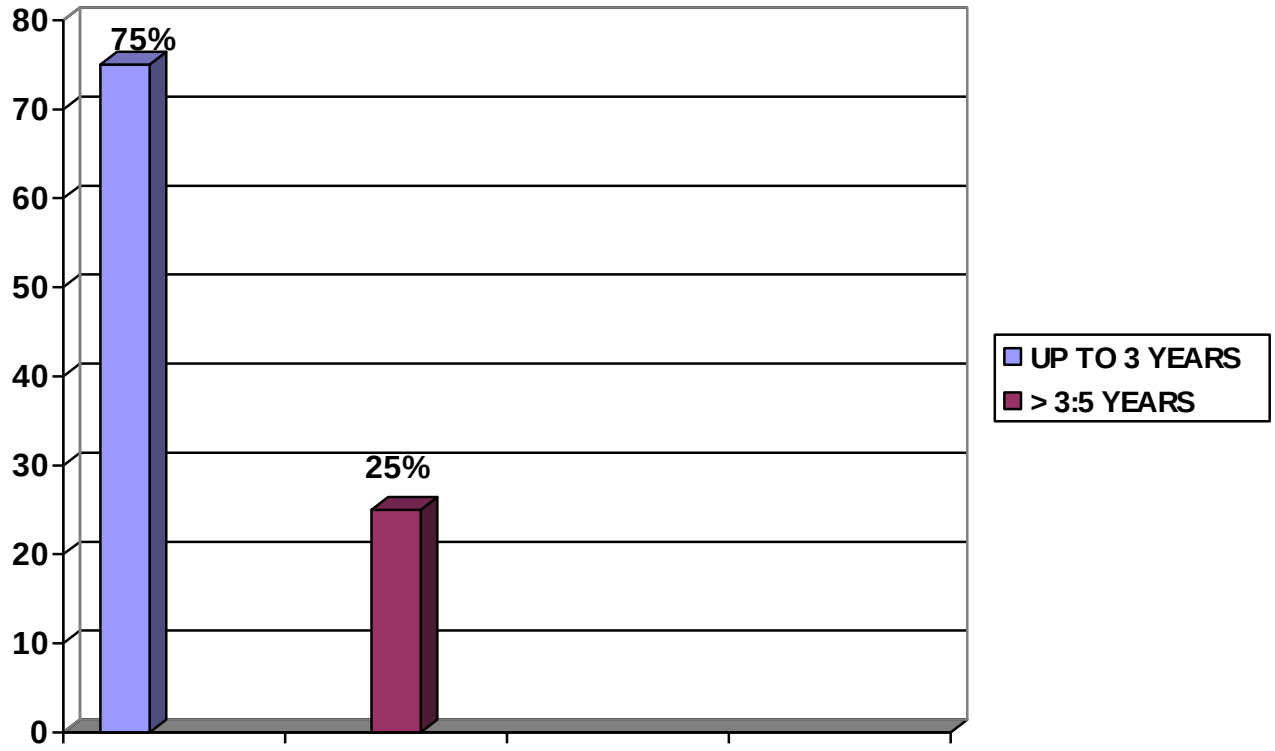

Fig. (1): Age distribution of H. pylori positive patient

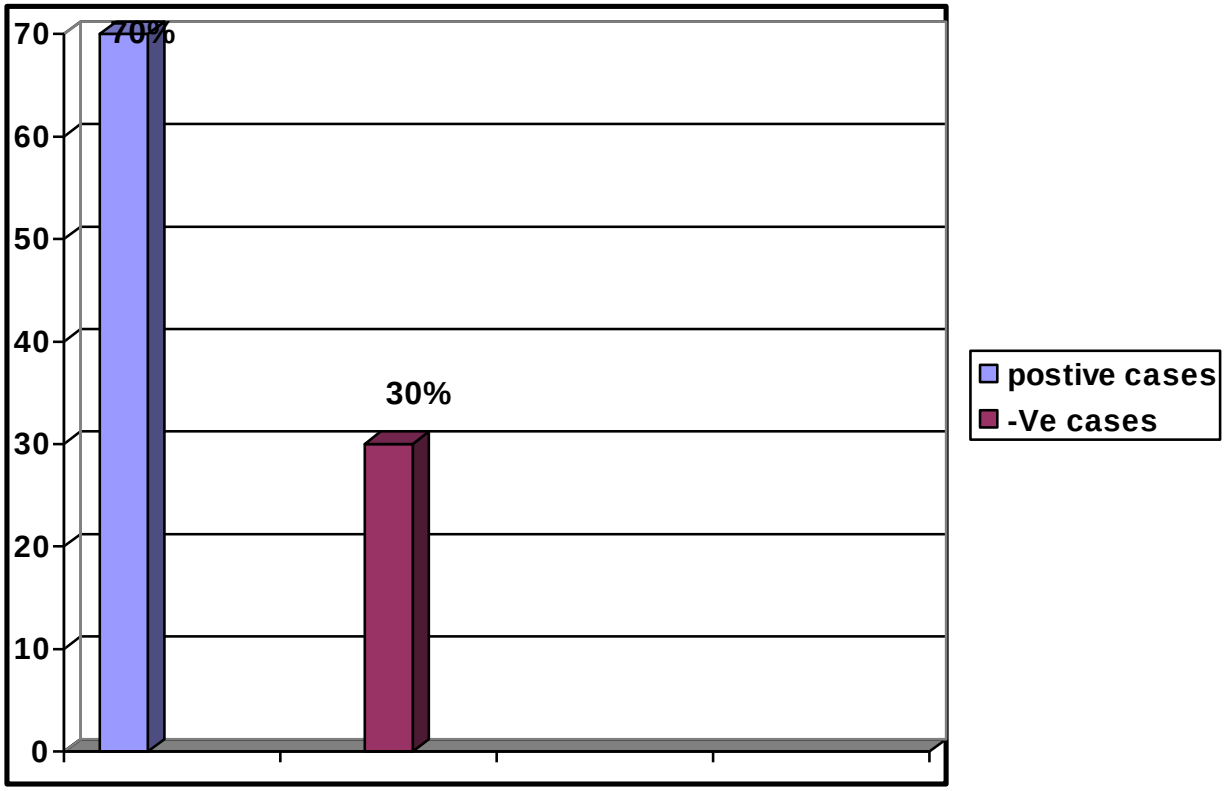

Fig. (2): Prevalence of H. pylori among cases of PD

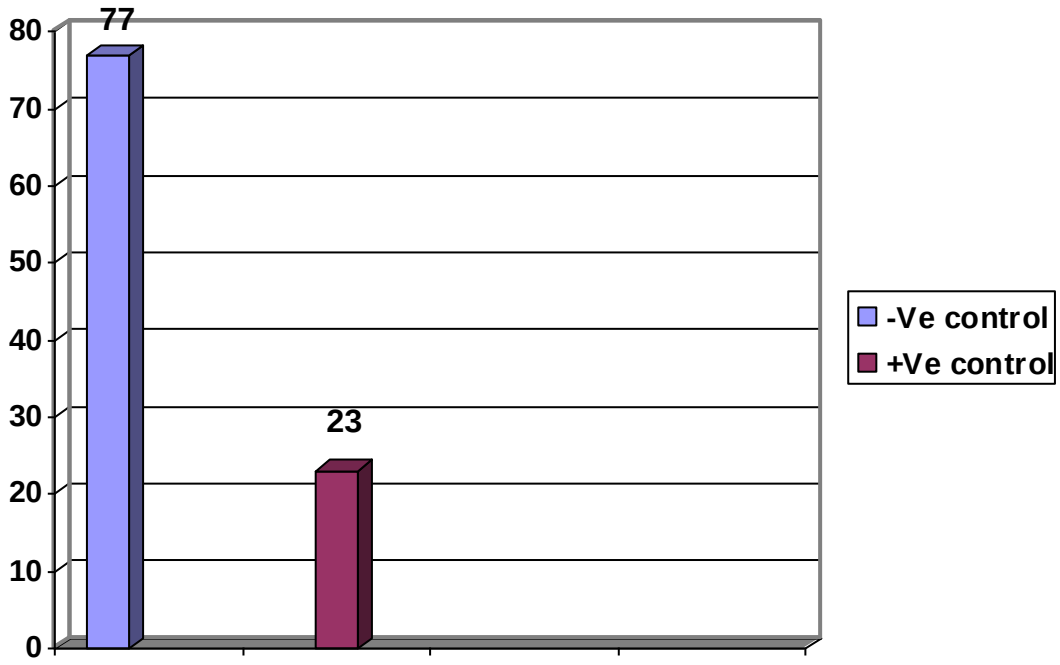

Fig. (3): Prevalence of H. pylori among control

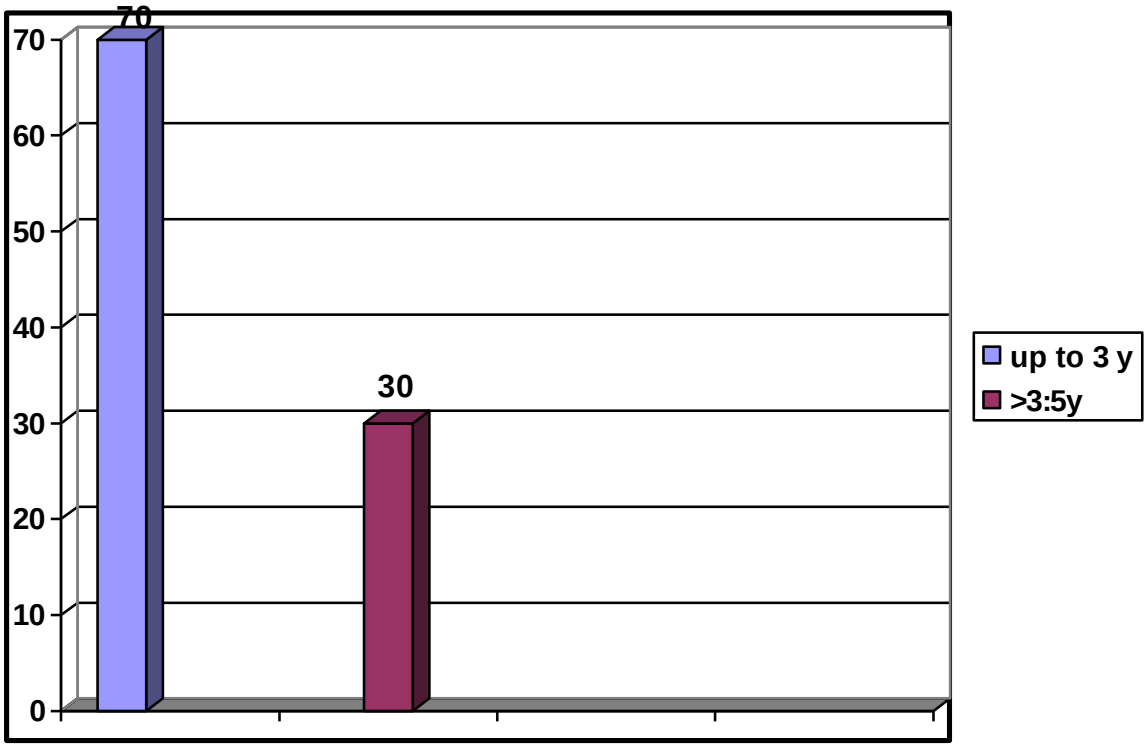

Fig. (4): Age distribution of PD

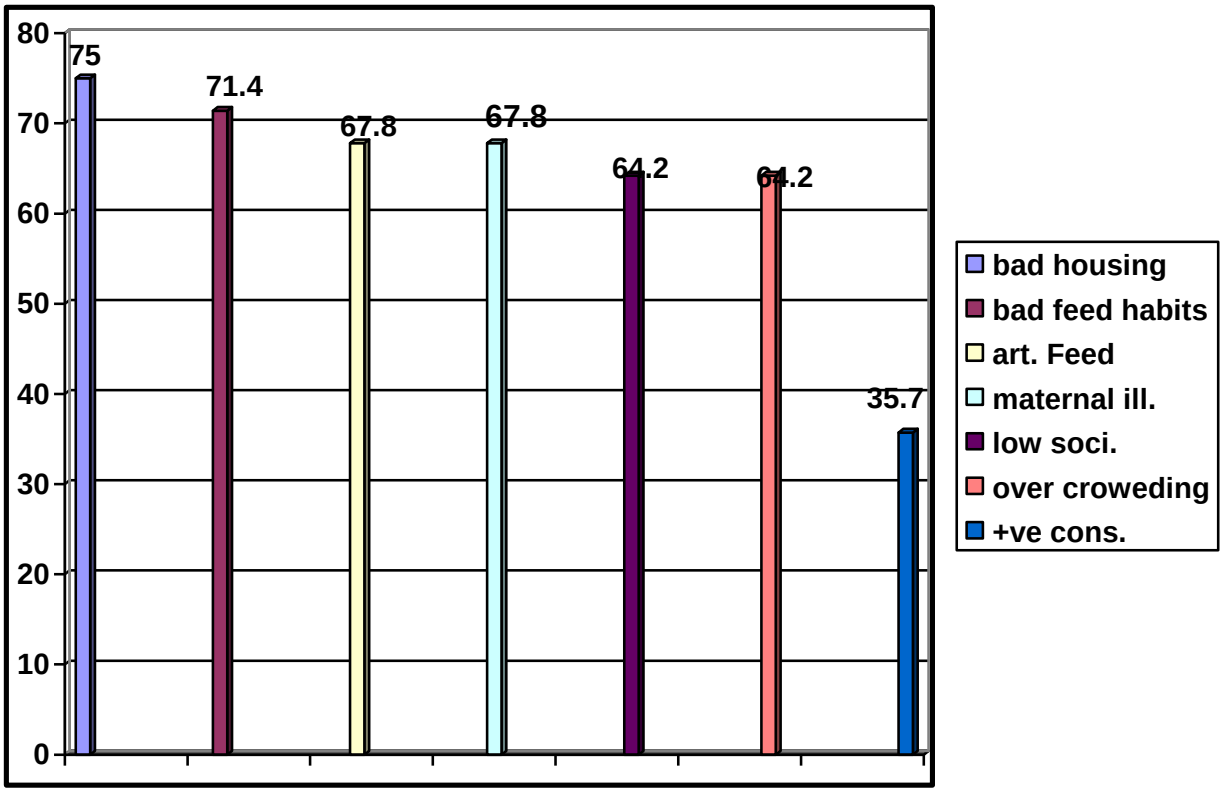

Fig. (5): Risk factors for acquisition of H. pylori infection

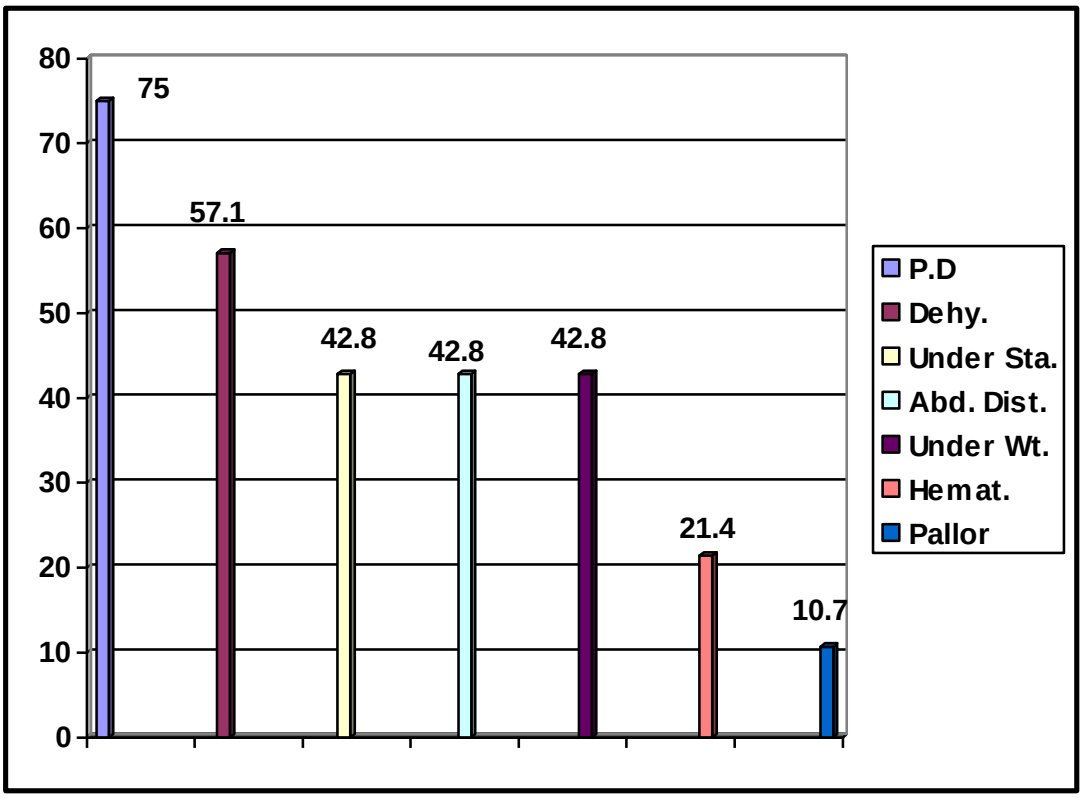

Fig. (6): Complication of H. pylori positive patient

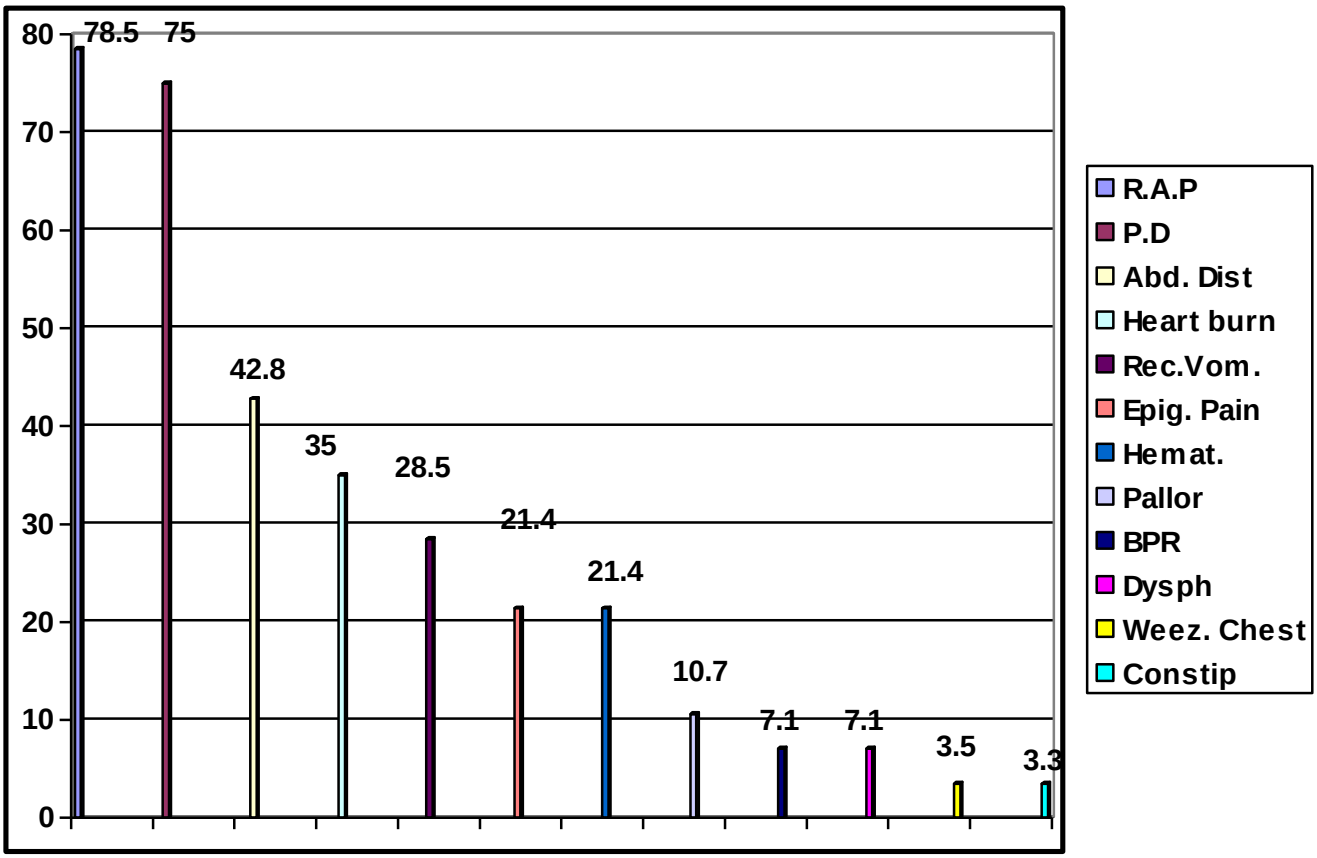

Fig. (7): Symptoms and signs recorded among H. pylori positive patient