

Summary

H. pylori has been conclusively linked to different forms of gastrointestinal and extra-gastrointestinal diseases including cardiovascular diseases, iron deficiency anaemia, short stature and skin diseases.

In our study, we aimed at studying the demographic distribution of the childhood recurrent abdominal pain and *H. pylori* infection. Also, we tried to find out if there is a relation between *H. pylori* infection and recurrent abdominal pain in Egyptian children.

This study was conducted on 50 pediatric patients randomly selected from Toukh fever hospital, Qalyubia governorate. Children were all in the age of 2 to 18 years. Out of these 50 children, 26 were males (52.0%) and 24 females (48.0%).

Our results showed that the mean age of seropositive patients of *H. pylori* Ab was significantly higher than that of seronegative patients of *H. pylori* Ab.

In our study, Seroprevalence of *H. pylori* infection was estimated using the ELISA technique to detect anti- *H. pylori* IgG antibodies in patients sera.

In our study, *H. pylori* antibodies were detected in 25 out of 50 children accounting for 50% of cases. The seroprevalence of *H. pylori* was found to be higher as patient's age advanced.

In atrial to study risk factors for acquisition of *H. pylori* infection in our patients group . we found that seropositivity was significantly

higher in those children with ≥ 3 siblings . other risk factors detected in H. pylori + ve children included bad feeding habits (100%).

We found that the most commonly reported symptoms and signs in H. pylori + ve cases that might be due to the infection were RAP (100%), recurrent vomiting (100%) , haematemesis (52%) & bloody stool (24%).