



*Introduction*

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*Aim of The Work*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Since the first isolation of *Helicobacter pylori* (HP) in Australia, it has become clear that the organism is a common inhabitant of upper GIT of human (*Marshall*, 1983).

The relation between the long term effects of infectious agents and the development of vascular diseases such as coronary artery diseases are now considered. Many chronic bacterial and viral infections have been associated with an increased risk of coronary heart disease in later life (*Mendall et al.*, 1994).

The relation between *H.pylori* infection and the risk of cerebrovascular stroke is controversial and in need to be evaluated.

*Moayyeidi et al.* (1997) reported that *H.pylori* infection is associated with increased risk of stroke however further studies were needed to confirm this risk.

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## **AIM OF THE WORK**

This study is a trial to find out the relation between HP infection and ischemic cerebrovascular stroke if any. This may help in proper diagnosis and will improve prognostic criteria of this severe illness.