

Introduction

Since the first isolation of *Helicobacter pylori* in Australia, It has become clear that this organism is a common inhabitant of upper gastrointestinal tract of human.

The relation between the long-term effects of infectious agents and the development of coronary artery diseases are now considered. Many chronic viral and bacterial infections have been associated with an increased risk of coronary heart disease in later life, which is dependent on their chronic effect on thrombotic mechanism.

It is reported that *H.pylori* infection might modify the serum lipid concentration in a way that could increase the risk of coronary heart disease.(Ellis ,1997)