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DETERMINATION OF THE PREVALENCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTIONS AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS ON THE BACKGROUND OF MEASURING METABOLIC INDICATORS

Introduction. In the modern world, infection with Helicobacter pylori is the most common bacterial cause of gastroenteritis. Helicobacter pylori infection is a long-standing, but still an urgent problem of elderly people with the possible addition of oncological and cadiological pathologies.

Aim. Assess the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in medical students due to metabolic parameters and dietary habits.

Materials and methods. Medical students, with a total of 40 people, were randomly selected at the medical faculty of Kharkov National Medical University from the age of 18 to 22 years. The following diagnostic methods were performed: REF IHP test for H. pylori antigen, gastroduodenal lesion symptoms questionnaire, a questionnaire on eating habits. The serum levels of triglycerides, total cholesterol, high density lipoproteins, low density lipoproteins were determined.

Results. We divided all medical students by gender (17 men - 37.5% and 23 women - 57.5%). The average age of medical students was 20,2 years. According to the results of the study, the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori among men was 42.5%, among women 32.5%. Helicobacter pylori-positive students had lower levels of triglycerides and total cholesterol, low density lipoproteins (P = 0.048) and higher levels of high density lipoproteins compared to Helicobacter pylori-negative students.

Conclusion. Helicobacter pylori infection is a fairly common human problem. According to the results of the study, the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori among medical students was higher in men and amounted to 42.5%. Clinical signs of the disease were absent. Compilobacter-positive students, according to the results of the questionnaire on dietary preferences, had a low amount of vegetables and fruits (less

than 50 g/day) in the diet, which is a prerequisite for the subsequent adjustment of the diet of medical students.