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**Helicobacter pylori infection and its
association with chronic urticaria.**

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Abbreviations used: chronic urticaria (C.U)
helicobacter pylori (HP)

Summary (Abstract) :-

Helicobacter pylori, the most important cause of gastritis and peptic ulcer, recently has been associated with several extra digestive diseases. There have been controversial reports of an elevated prevalence rate of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in chronic urticaria patients. Furthermore, in some studies remission of chronic urticaria has been reported after eradication of *H. pylori*. The aim of this report is to evaluate the prevalence of *H. pylori* infection among chronic urticaria patients and to study the effect of eradication therapy on urticaria symptoms.⁵

Introduction:-

Chronic urticaria (CU) is defined as the occurrence of daily, or almost daily, wheals and itching for at least 6 weeks. It is a common and potentially debilitating skin condition that affects up to 1% of the general population with variable duration, typically several months, but occasionally decades. Chronic idiopathic urticaria (CIU), defined as the occurrence of CU, with no obvious cause, constituting up to 70% of cases. Some studies showed a greater prevalence of *H.pylori* in chronic urticarial patients as compared to controls . However, a strong evidence linking *H.pylori* to chronicity of urticarial is lacking. So we will discuss the role of *H pylori* in development of chronic urticarial.⁴

Discussion :-

- A study by Dr Mervi Liutu, in February 8, 2002 at the University of Turku were 107 Finnish patients with CU investigated. Over half (55) of the patients reported recent abdominal complaints and *H. pylori* was verified in 24 patients. However, after *H. pylori* eradication therapy, 22% of *H. pylori* infected patients with CU became free of urticaria, and 56% felt their urticaria symptoms to be alleviated.¹
- Another study by Cristiana Di Campi ... etal in June 1998 were a 42 patients affected by idiopathic chronic urticarial were fifty-five (55%) percent of theme proved to be infected by *H.pylori* and eighty-eight (88%) percent of infected patients in whom the bacterium was eradicated after therapy showed a total or partial remission of urticaria symptoms. Conversely, symptoms remained unchanged in all uninfected patients.²
- In 2002 a study by Yuan Ding-Fen showed that there is no apparent relationship between *H.pylori* infection and chronic urticaria.³

Conclusions :-

Remission of C.U had been reported after eradication of *H.pylori* in some studies but other studies had shown no clinical improvement after eradication of bacteria, since a significant number of patients infected by *H.pylori* had remission, so we should consider that *H.pylori* infection may play an important role in the etiology of C.U and the eradication would be availed choice for patients with C.U and we have to investigate our patients with C.U for *H.pylori* infection in order to give them a chance for treatment and to relieve their symptoms , helping them to improve from their suffer.

References

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