



INFECTIOUS DISEASES (BACTERIAL, FUNGAL, VIRAL, PARASITIC, INFESTATIONS)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION AND DERMATOPHYTOSIS: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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Introduction: Helicobacter pylori is a bacterium in the gastric and duodenal mucosa that results in dyspeptic symptoms and gastric cancer. H. pylori was found to be associated with some dermatological diseases such as chronic spontaneous urticaria, alopecia areata, aphthous stomatitis, atopic dermatitis, lichen planus, vitiligo.

Objective: There are no data showing an association between H. pylori and dermatophytosis. Therefore, in this study, we wanted to evaluate the relationship between between H. pylori and dermatophytosis.

Materials and Methods: This is a prospective study carried out in our Gastroenterology and Dermatology and Venereology departments of the Ankara Training and Research Hospital (Ankara, Turkey). Sixty-two consecutive patients with dermatophytosis and 68 patients with telogen effluvium (TE) were recruited from the dermatology outpatient clinic. All individuals were tested for H. pylori IgG and CagA. Also, a UBT was performed to detect the presence of H. pylori infection

Results: H. pylori IgG positivity was found to be significantly higher in the group with dermatophytosis than in the TE group ($p < 0.05$) while no significant difference was found between the two groups in terms of H. pylori CagA antigen level and UBT positivity ($p > 0.05$). In patients with H. pylori IgG positivity, odds ratio for dermatophytosis was found as 2.32 (0.99-5.44). Furthermore, in the group with dermatophytosis, dyspeptic complaints were found to be significantly higher than the TE group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: In this study, it was found that H.pylori IgG positivity and dyspepsia frequency were higher in patients with dermatophytosis. Further studies on the association between H.pylori frequency and dermatophytosis will be able to bring the H. pylori eradication on the clinical course of dermatopytosis.

