

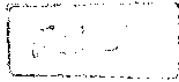
Helicobacter pylori and Gastric Juice Vitamin C Level

A Thesis Submitted For The Partial Fulfillment
of Master Degree in Internal Medicine

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالُوا سُبْحَنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا
مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿٣٢﴾

قُلْ لِّلَّهِ الْفَتْحُ
وَاللَّهِ يَهْدِي
مَنْ يَشَاءُ لِمَنْ يَحِمْ
يُخَالِفُ

(سورة البقرة - الآية ٣٢)



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*Introduction
&
Aim of The Work*

INTRODUCTION

Epidemiological evidence suggests that high dietary ascorbic acid reduces gastric cancer risk. It may do this by either reducing N-nitroso compound formation in gastric juice or by scavenging reactive oxygen species in gastric mucosa (*Waring et al.*, 1996).

Ascorbic acid is secreted by the histologically normal stomach leading to gastric juice concentration greater than those in plasma. But this secretion is impaired in the presence of chronic gastritis (*Sobqia et al.*, 1989).

Also, high gastric mucosal concentration of ascorbic acid may be important as an antioxidant, in limiting free radicals mediated damage within the epithelium (*Schorah et al.*, 1992).

Helicobacter pylori, a well known pathogenic factor for chronic gastritis, has recently been recognized as a novel risk factor of gastric cancer, but its precise role in gastric carcinogenesis is not yet known (*Rokkas et al.*, 1995).

AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this study is to assess the relationship between *Helicobacter pylori* infection and vitamin C levels in gastric juice and whether eradication of *H.pylori* could have any impact on these levels.

*Review
of Literature*

