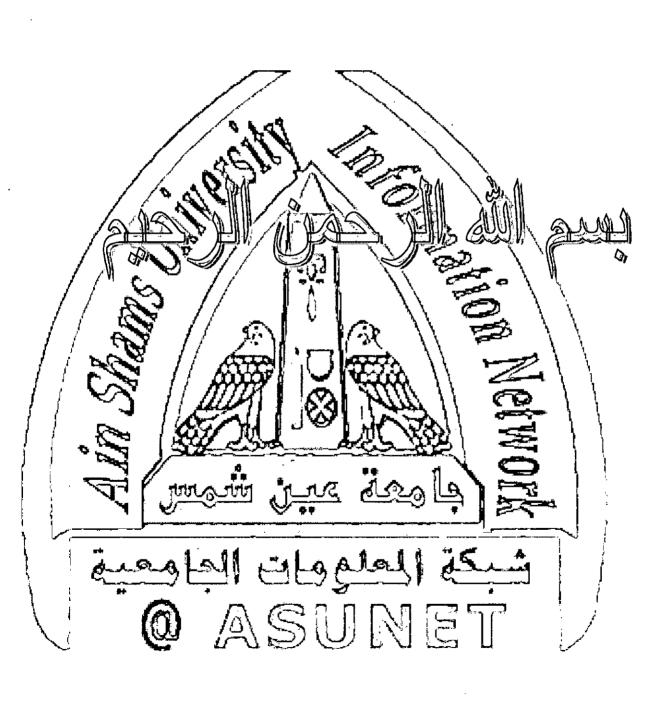


شبكة المعلومات الجامعية





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها على هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار المنافلام بعيدا عن الغبار المنافلام بعيدا عن الغبار المنافلام من ١٥-١٠% منوية ورطوية نسبية من ٢٠-١٠% To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم









A STUDY OF THE RELATION BETWEEN RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOWATITIS AND HELICOBACTER PYLORI

Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty of Medicine Tanta University in partial fulfillment for the requirement of the master degree

en Bermatology and Venereology

By
Hatem EL-Sayed Mosbah
(M.B., B. Ch)

Supervisors

Pr. Dr

Abu-Baker M. Sherif

Prof. Of Dermatology And Venereology Tanta University Pr. Dr

Nagwa M. Elwan

Prof. Of Dermatology And Venereology Tanta University

Dr.

Enas Arafa EL-Zamarany

Lecturer of Clinical Pathology
Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine Tanta university 2001

C 5 9 4 0

A STUDY OF THE RELATION BETWEEN RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS AND HELICOBACTER PYLORI

Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty of Medicine Tanta University in partial fulfillment for the requirement of the master degree

In Dermatology and Venercology

By Hatem EL-Sayed Mosbah (M.B., B. Ch)

Supervisors

Pr. Dr

Abu-Baker M. Sherif

Prof. Of Dermatology And Venereology Tanta University Pr. Dr

Nagwa M. Elwan

Prof. Of Dermatology And Venereology Tanta University

Dr.

Enas Arafa EL-Zamarany

Lecturer of Clinical Pathology
Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine Tanta university 2001



This work is dedicated
To my father
To my mother
To my wife
To my son
To my brother
And
To my sisters

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost thanks to ALLAH whose magnificent help was the main factor in accomplishing this work.

I would like to express my deepest regards, gratitude, and appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Abu-Baker M. Sherief** professor of Dermatology and Andrology Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University for his generous and kind help and his continuous valuable supervision.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Nagwa M. Elwan** Professor of Dermatology and Andrology Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University, I am very grateful to her for devoting a great of her precious time for supervising my work. I shall always remember her marvelous support, encouragement, and quidance to me.

I wish to express my deep thanks to **Dr. Enas A. El-Zamarany** Assistant Professor of Clinical Pathology Fuclty of Medicine, Tanta University for her valuable assistance in my study.

I owe a special gratitude to **Dr. Nadia M. Elwan** Lecturer of Tropical Medicine Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University for her sincere cooperation, advice, and her generous assistance which helped me to accomplish this study.

I wish to express my deep thanks to **Dr. Mohammad Enaba** Lecturer of Internal Medicine Faculty of Medicine, Tanta
University for his valuable assistance in my study.

Finally thanks to all members of Dermatology and Andrology Department, Faculty of Medicine, Tanta University for their kind support throughout this work.

List of abbreviations

BHI : Brain heart infusion

Cag A : Cytotoxin-associated gene A

CD : Cluster of differentiation

ELISA: Enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay

FAPA: Periodic fever, aphthous ulcer, pharyngitis, cervical adenitis

HLA: Human leucocytic antigen

MALT: Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue

PCR : Polymerase chain reaction

RAS : Recurrent aphthous stomatitis

Vac A: Vaculating cytotoxin A

List of tables

Table 1: Distribution of RAS patients according to family history	56
Table 2: Distribution of RAS patients according to clinical types	66
Table 3: Distribution of RAS patients according to site of lesions	57
Table 4: Comparisson between patients and controls as regards	
the urease test of the saliva	-67
Table 5: Comparison between patients and controls as regards	
serum IgG antiboies against Helcobacter pylori	68
Table 6: Statistical data of serum IgG antibodies positive and	
negative patients	69
Table 7: Results of urease test of gastric biopsy in RAS patients	·70
Table 8: Relation between urease test of gastric biopsy and family	
history in RAS patients7	70
Table 9: Statistical data of urease test of gastric biopsy positive	
and negative patients	71
Table 10: Association between serum IgG antibodies against	
Helicobacter pylori and urease test of saliva in RAS patients	-72
Table 11: Association between serum IgG antibodies against	
Helicobacter pylori and urease test of gastric biopsy in RAS patients	-72
Table 12: Association between urease test of saliva and urease	
test of gastric biopsy in RAS patients	-73

List of figures

Figure 1: minor recurrent aphthous stomatitis.

Figure 2: major recurrent aphthous stomatitis.

Figure 3: results of urease test of saliva in RAS patients.

Figure 4: results of urease test of saliva in controls.

Figure 5: statistical data of saliva urease positive and negative patients.

Figure 6: results of serum IgG antibodies against Helicobacter pylori in RAS patients.

Figure 7: results of serum IgG antibodies against Helicobacter pylori in controls.

Figure 8: positive and negative results of SERATEC H. pylori kits.

Figure 9: statistical data of serum IgG antibodies against Helicobacter pylori in positive and negative patients.

Figure 10: results of urease test of gastric biopsy in RAS patients.

Figure 11: positive and negative results of urease test.



INTRODUCTION:	1
AIM OF THE WORK:	3
REVIEW OF LITERATURE:	
-RECURRENT APHTHOUS STOMATITIS:	4
-HELICOBACTER PYLORI:	34
PATIENTS AND METHODS:	53
RESULTS:	60
DISCUSSION:	86
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:	95
SUMMARY:	96
REFERENCES:	98
ARARIC SIIMMARY	

INTRODUCTION

AND

AIM OF THE WORK