

**A Study of Relationship between Vitiligo and
Helicobacter pylori infection**

Thesis

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STDs and Andrology

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Abstract

Background: Vitiligo is an acquired depigmentation disorder of great concern affecting 1-4% of the world population. It is characterized by well circumscribed milky white macules, devoid of identifiable melanocytes. Although the exact pathogenic processes involved in vitiligo are still unknown, its association with autoimmune disorders and endocrine dysfunction has been reported. *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) is a spiral-shaped gram negative bacterium that naturally colonizes the human gastric epithelium. Epidemiological and experimental data now point to a strong relation of *H. pylori* infection on the development of many extragastric diseases, including several allergic and autoimmune diseases.

Aim of the work: This study aims to detect the relationship between *H. pylori* infection and vitiligo disease.

Patient and Methods: Our study included 40 vitiligo patients and 40 healthy volunteers of different age groups and both sexes. Both *H. pylori* antigen in stool and *H. pylori* IgG in serum were measured in each study group.

Results: Our study showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the two study groups as regarding Ag and IgG of *H. pylori* (p-value >0.05).

Conclusion: There is no reliable relationship between vitiligo and *H. pylori* infection. Further studies are also needed to explain the relationship between *H. pylori* and the pathogenesis of vitiligo.

Keywords: Vitiligo- *H. pylori*–IgG in serum – Ag in stool.