

ABSTRACT

THE INFLUENCE OF *HELICOBACTER PYLORI* TOWARD LEVEL OF ADHESION MOLECULE, NITRIC OXIDE, AND THE RATIO OF Th1/Th2 ON CHRONIC GASTRITIS PATIENTS

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Helicobacter pylori infect a high percentage of world's adult population. Results from different countries, using endoscopic studies, have determined the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* in upper gastrointestinal tract disease.

The strong association of *Helicobacter pylori* infection with chronic gastritis has been reported world-wide.

The prevalence infection in active chronic gastritis has been reported from 70% to 92%.

Helicobacter pylori infection cause histological chronic antral gastritis with activity. All disease associated with antral gastritis are also associate with *Helicobacter pylori* infection, including duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer and gastric carcinoma.

On the last decade has been reported that *Helicobacter pylori* infection had associated with coronary heart disease

How it was associated between *Helicobacter pylori* infection with coronary heart disease, its was not clear.

The aim of this study was to exammed the influence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection on the adhesion molecule, nitric oxide and, Th1 and Th2 ratio with chronic gastritis patients by parameter ICAM-1, VCAM-1, E-selectin, Nitric oxide, IL-10 and gamma interferon. Its were analyzed by using ELISA method.

The study used 45 patients chronic gastritis with positive *Helicobacter pylori* and 45 patients chronic gastritis without *Helicobacter pylori* infection as control group.

Data was analyzed by using SPSS 12.1 program of widow, and $p < 0.05$ was consider to be significantly different.

The result in this study showed that were significant differences between level of ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 in blood patients with chronic gastritis *Helicobacter pylori* compared to chronic gastritis without *Helicobacter pylori* infection.

The result of this study concluded that *Helicobacter pylori* infection on gastritis chronic gastritis have given influence on the adhesion molecule, nitric oxide and, changed of Th1 and Th2 ratio.

Keywords : *Helicobacter pylori*, Chronic gastritis, Adesion molecule, Nitric oxide, Th1/Th2 ratio.