THE ROLE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN NASAL POLYPOSIS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To investigate the role of H. pylori in etiopathogenesis of nasal polyps.

Method: This study was carried out on fifty-three patients (29 male, 24 female) with chronic nasal polyposis. Patients were subjected to cetyl methy ammonium bromide (STAB) method to purify DNA of H. pylori. PCR detection of H. pylori were performed for determination of presence of H. pylori.

For statistical analysis, the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows 13.0 software was used. Results were evaluated with 95% confidence intervals and p<0.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

RESULTS

HP was found negative for 24 patients (56.6) and positive for 11 patients (31.4) in nasal mucus specimens. However, there was no significant difference between the presence of HP and the reflux score (p>0.05). There was no significant association between the presence of HP and the reflux score (p>0.05).

CONCLUSION

We tried to relate the existence of HP and nasal polyps within 5 years. A possible role of reflux is suggested for the development of nasal polyps.

REFERENCES


