

DYSPEPSIA AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE IN PATIENTS WITH HELICOBACTER PYLORI-ASSOCIATED CHRONIC GASTRITIS AND VIRULENCE FACTORS CAGA+, VACA+

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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A cross-sectional study of 84 patients with H. pylori-associated gastritis found that the presence of virulent factors CagA and VacA was associated with higher rates of epigastric pain, anxiety, depression, and reduced quality of life compared to patients without these virulence factors.

KEY POINTS

- Epigastric pain was significantly more frequent in patients with CagA-positive and VacA-positive H. pylori strains (60%) compared to those without virulent factors (35.3%), with a p-value of 0.026.
- Clinical anxiety was present in 34% of patients with virulent factors versus 11.8% without ($p=0.041$), and subclinical depression was detected in 26% versus 5.9% ($p=0.032$).
- Quality of life scores were significantly lower in the virulent-factor group across five domains: role physical (50 vs 75), bodily pain (57.5 vs 77.5), general health (45 vs 75), vitality (55 vs 80), and mental health (56 vs 84), all with p-values ≤ 0.0011 .
- The study used PCR and ELISA methods to determine H. pylori virulence factors, and employed HADS and SF-36 questionnaires to assess psychological state and quality of life in 50 patients with virulent factors and 34 without.

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