

INFLUENCE OF CYTOKINE GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS IN HELICOBACTER PYLORI-ASSOCIATED GASTRIC INFLAMMATION ACCORDING TO SEX IN SOUTH KOREA

JAE YOUNG JANG

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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This study of 892 H. pylori-infected subjects found that specific cytokine gene polymorphisms (IL-1B-511, IL-8-251, IL-8-781) are associated with severity of atrophic gastritis in a sex-specific manner.

KEY POINTS

- In males with H. pylori infection, IL-1B-511 C/C genotype was significantly associated with moderate to severe atrophic gastritis of the corpus compared to T carriers (17.9% vs 7.7%, adjusted HR 3.140, $p=0.018$), while no such association was found in females.
- In females, IL-8-251 A/A genotype was significantly associated with moderate to severe corpus atrophic gastritis compared to T carriers (21.2% vs 6.6%, adjusted HR 3.520, $p=0.003$), an association not observed in males.
- IL-8-781 polymorphism showed opposite sex-specific associations with antral atrophic gastritis: C carriers had higher risk in males (adjusted HR 3.573, $p=0.044$) while T/T homozygotes had higher risk in females (adjusted HR 2.835, $p=0.022$).
- The study included 525 healthy controls and 367 patients with gastric or duodenal ulcer; gastric inflammation severity was assessed using the updated Sydney System and adjusted for age, disease status, and H. pylori virulence factors.
- Clinicians and researchers investigating gastric cancer risk stratification or H. pylori-associated gastric pathology may find these sex-specific genetic associations relevant.

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