

2nd International Conference on

VACCINES & VACCINATION

&

3rd International Meeting on

VETERINARY & ANIMAL HEALTH

June 17-18, 2019

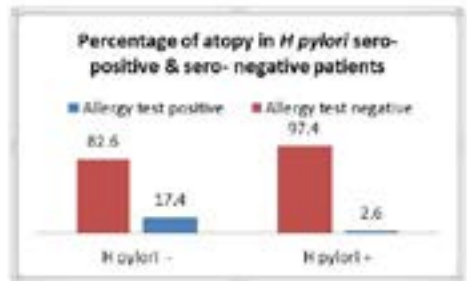
Miami, USA

The relationship between *Helicobacter pylori* (H. pylori), atopy and allergic diseases; Findings and follow up**Eman M Albataineh**

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Reduced exposures to gastrointestinal microbiota have been proposed as an explanation for the increase in allergic diseases prevalence. The aim of this research was to study the relationship between H. pylori atopy and allergic diseases. 210 children (2 to 16 years old) with or without allergic diseases were recruited to participate in the study in asthma clinic in Al-karak Governmental Hospital. Their parents were asked to fill questionnaires. Atopy test was done and serum IgG antibodies to H. pylori antigens were measured. Among 210 children, 38 were H. pylori positive patients (18.1%), 31 cases (14.1 %) were atopic and 60 patients (28.6%) were asthmatic. Amongst the 38 H. pylori positive patients, only one case (2.6 %) was atopic. A significant negative association between H pylori and asthma was observed in the age group less than 9 years (p value= 0.007).Whereas the negative association between

H pylori and atopy was significant in male gender (p value= 0.02).The factors that best predict asthma were Family history of asthma, positive H pylori, positive allergy test (p values of <0.005). Our findings showed that there is an inverse correlation between H. pylori and atopy.

**Biography**

Eman M Albataineh is an Associate professor in immunology from Jordan. I have expertise in research about the prevalence of allergy, the effect of allergy on children and adults and the relation between infection and allergy. I have passion in improving the health and wellbeing.

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