

SUMMARY

Helicobacter pylori is known to be an etiological agent of chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer disease. It is acquired early in the developing countries and most of the population is infected in the young age.

Symptoms such as vomiting, epigastric or recurrent abdominal pain have been associated with *H. pylori* infection in children.

Poor socioeconomic conditions such as overcrowding, mother illiteracy and lack of sanitary facilities at home are important risk factors for contracting the infection.

The study was conducted on (60) pediatric patients aged from First day to five years by case control study from (B.V.H.P.D) and B.F.H.

- *Helicobacter pylori* antibody (IgG) measured by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay test (ELISA).
- There may be a causal relationship between *H. pylori* infection and P.D. as evidenced by the statistically significant difference between cases and the control group regarding the incidence of *H. pylori* infection diagnosed by ELISA (70%) vs (23.3%) respectively ($P < 0.05$).
- Also *H. pylori* IgG Ab titer were significantly higher in the study population (58.58 ± 43.44 units) than in controls (30.29 ± 42.85 units) ($P < 0.05$).

- A statistically significant correlation was found between H. pylori positively and lower chronological age ($P < 0.05$).
- A statistically significant correlation between H. pylori infection and low socioeconomic status was found ($P < 0.05$).
- There were statistically significant differences between males and females regarding H. pylori infection but this is due to Not Matching the cases.
- Children suffering from P.D and positive H. pylori infection revealed the following risk factors, domestic Animals in house (81%) bottle feed (76.2%), Mothers illiteracy, (76.2%) bad houses water (76.2%), large family size and over crowding (61.9%).