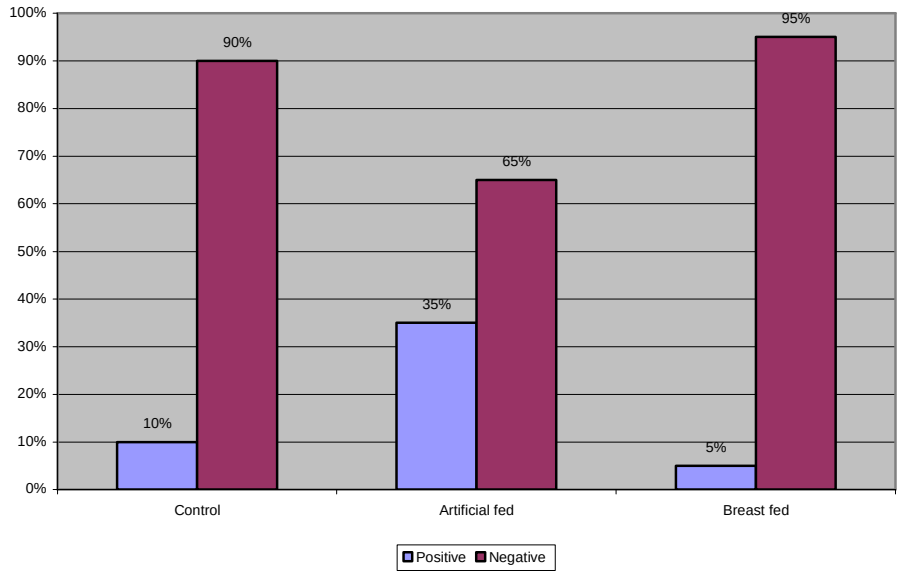
Table (1) Comparison between the study groups according to H.pylori IgG

H pylory / St.group	+ve No	%	-ve No	%	total No	%
Grp 1-control	2	10.0	18	90.0	20	100.0
Grp 2- Art. fed	١٤	35.0	26	65.0	40	100.0
Grp 3- Breastfed	2	5.0	38	95.0	40	100.0
Total	١٨	18.0	82	82.0	100	100.0

Adjusted Chi-square(x) =6.64 $p<0.05$

Table (1) and figure (1) shows a significant difference between breastfed and artificially-fed patients i.e Positive cases were significantly higher (17 times more) among artificially-fed infants compared to breastfed.

Figure (1): **Distribution of H.pylori IgG among the study groups**



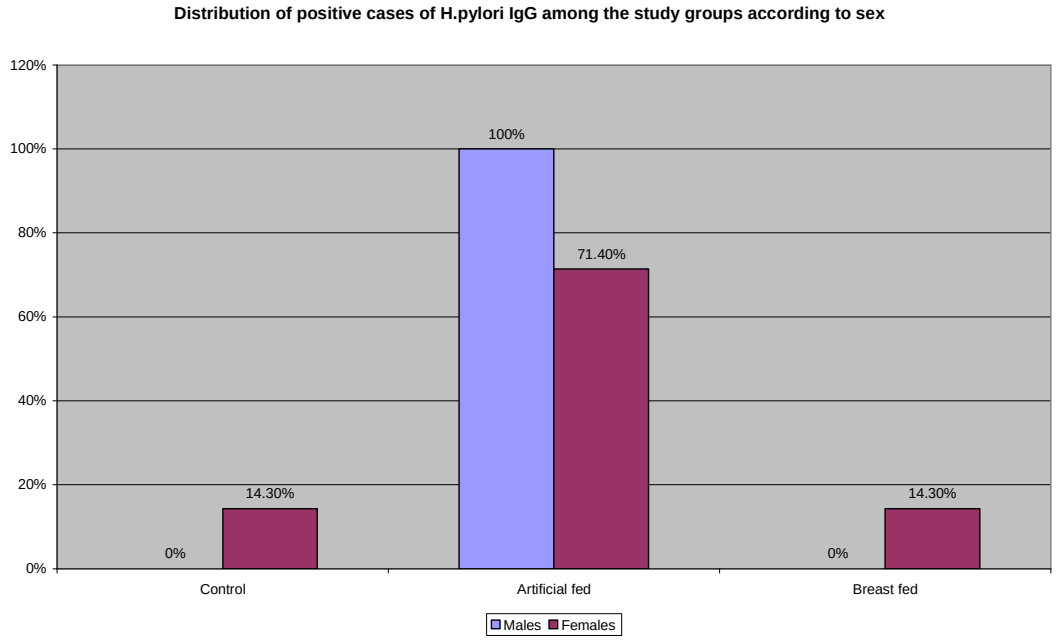
Table(2): Comparison between positive cases among the study groups n relation to gender

Sex / St-group	Males		females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1-control	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	١١.١
2-Art.feed	4	100.0	10	٧١.٤	14	٧٧.٨
3-Br.feed	0	0.0	2	١٤.٣	2	١١.١
Total	4	100.0	14	١٠٠.٠	18	١٠٠.٠

Adjusted(x)=0.74 p>0.05

Table (2) and figure (2) table shows no significant difference between males and females patients with regards predisposition to infection.

Figure (3)

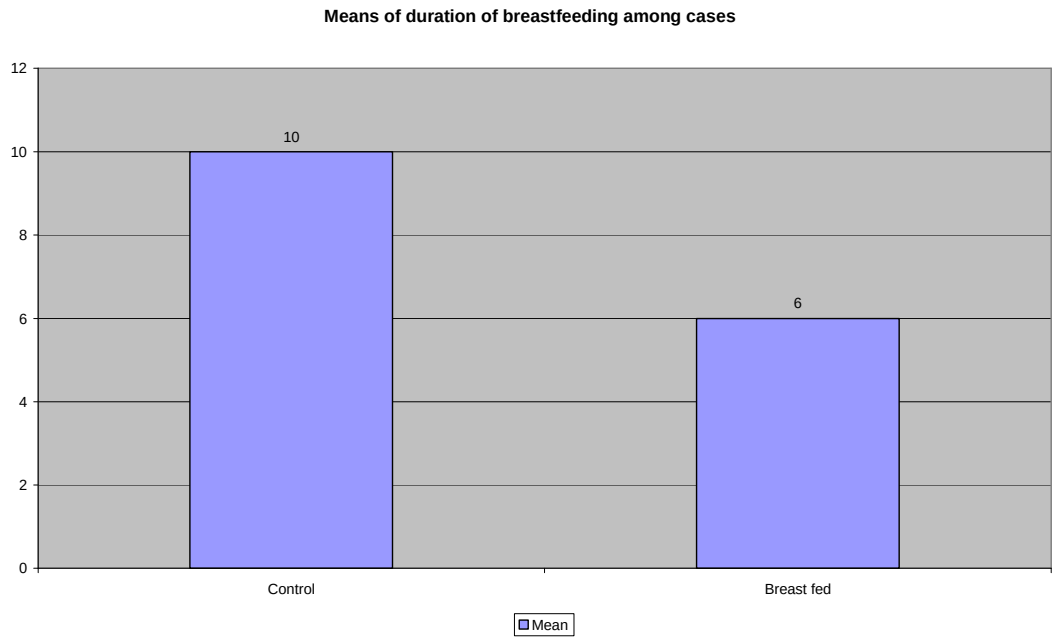


Table(3) : Comparison between cases according to the means of the duration of breastfeeding

Duration of Bf	+ve		-ve		t	p
	no	x±sD	no	x±sD		
Control	2	10±0	18	9.9±2.9	0.1	>0.05
Breastfed	2	6±0	38	10.4±4.3	4.46	<0.001
T **P**			0.36 >0.05			

Table(3) and figure (3) show highly significant difference between positive and negative cases in the means of duration of exclusive breastfeeding i.e the increase in the duration of exclusive breastfeeding leads to more negative cases

Figure (3)



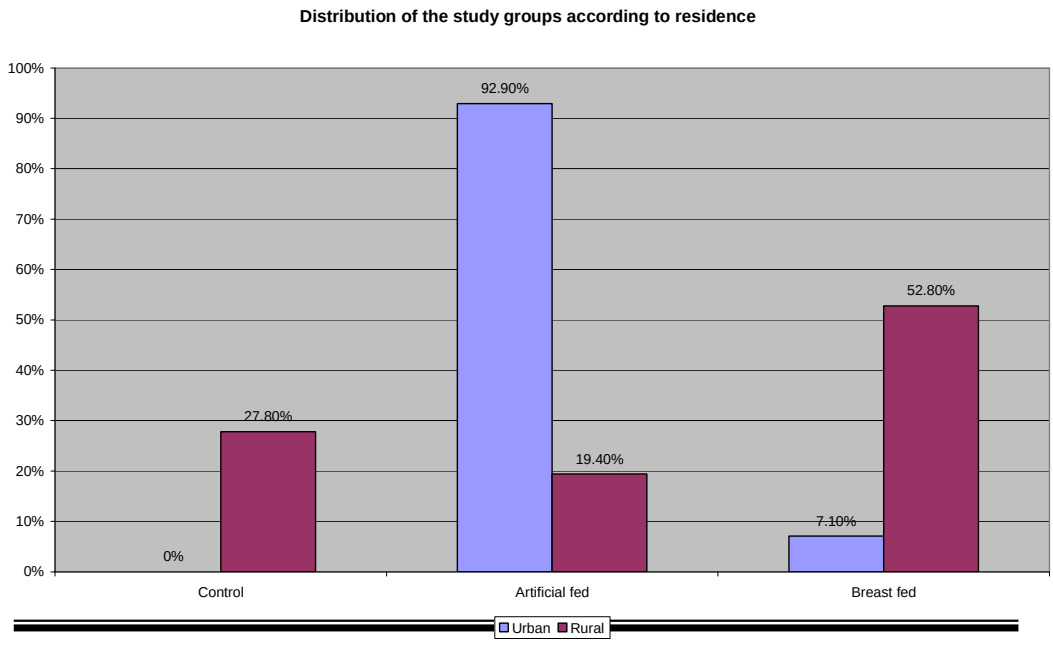
Table(4) Comparison between the study groups according to residence

Residence / Group	Urban		Rural		total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%
Grp 1: control	0	0.0	20	27.8	20	20.0
Grp 2: Art.fed	26	92.9	14	19.4	40	40.0
Grp 3: Breastfed	2	7.1	38	52.8	40	40.0
Total	28	100.0	72	100.0	100	

Adjusted(x) =22.72 p<0.01

Table (4) and figure (4) show a highly significant difference in the type of feeding in relation to residence in urban or rural areas. There is an increased incidence of artificial feeding in urban areas (92.9%).

Figure (4)

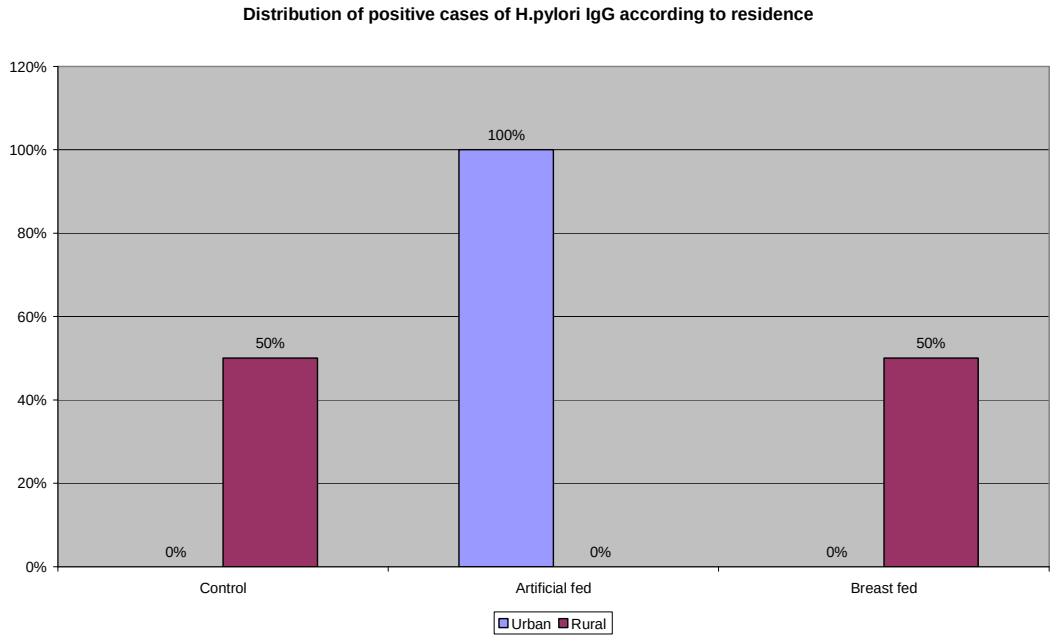


Table(5): Comparing the distribution of positive cases (n=18) of H.pylori IgG by place of residence

Residence / St.group	urban		rural		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%
Grp 1: control	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	11.1
Grp 2: Art. fed	14	100.0	0	0.0	14	77.8
Grp 3: Breastfed	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	11.1
Total	14	100.0	4	100.0	18	100.0

Adjusted (x) =9.0 $p<0.01$

Table (5) and figure (5) show a highly significant difference in the incidence of infection with H.pylori in relation to place of residence. There is an increased incidence of infection with H.pylori in urban areas(77.7%).

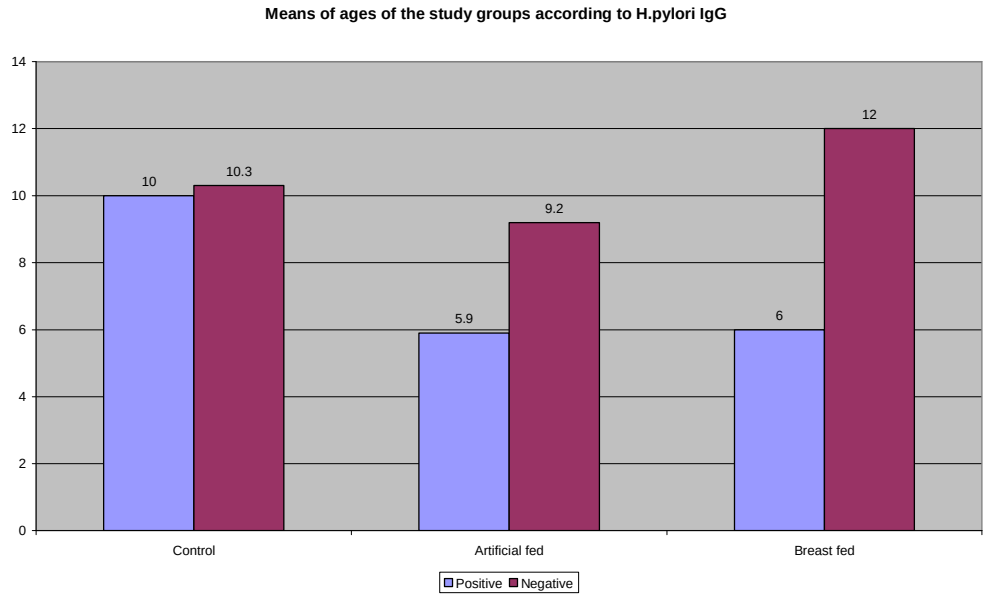


Table(6) Comparing infectivity among study groups by age

Age St.group	+ve H. pylori		-ve H. pylori		t	p
	no	x±sD	no	x±sD		
Control	2	10±0	18	10.3±3.8	0.24	>0.05
Art.feed	14	5.9±4.6	26	9.2±4.8	1.51	>0.05
Br.feed	2	6±0	38	12±6.3	4.22	<0.001

Table (6) and figure (6) shows highly significant difference in mean age between positive and negative cases among breast fed group i e the incidence of infection is higher in the younger age groups especially when deprived of breastmilk.

Figure (6)



Table(7): Comparing the means of age between positive cases according to type of feeding.

age / St.group	X ±SD	t	p
1-control	10±0	T1=2.36	<0.05
2-Art.feed	5.9±4.6	T2=	
3-Br.feed	6±0	T3=0.06	>0.05

One way Anova (f)test=5.9 p<0.05

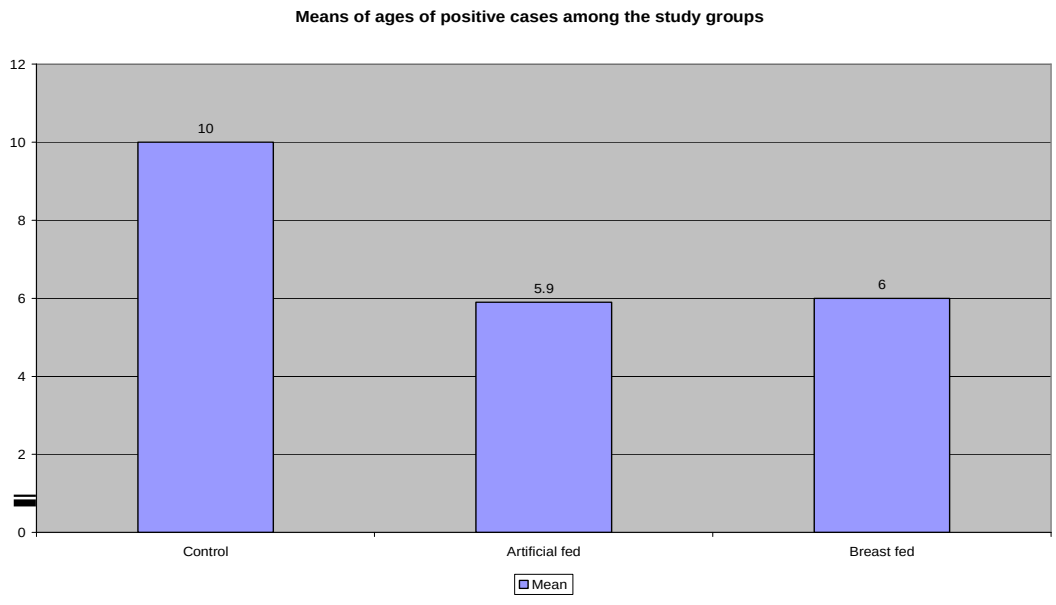
T1= control vs Artificially fed

T2= control vs Breastfed(not done because both are breastfed)

T3= Artificially fed vs Breastfed

Table (7) and Figure (7) show a significant difference in the mean age of positive cases between control and artificially-fed groups. The mean age of positive cases was higher among artificially fed compared to the control group

Figure (7)

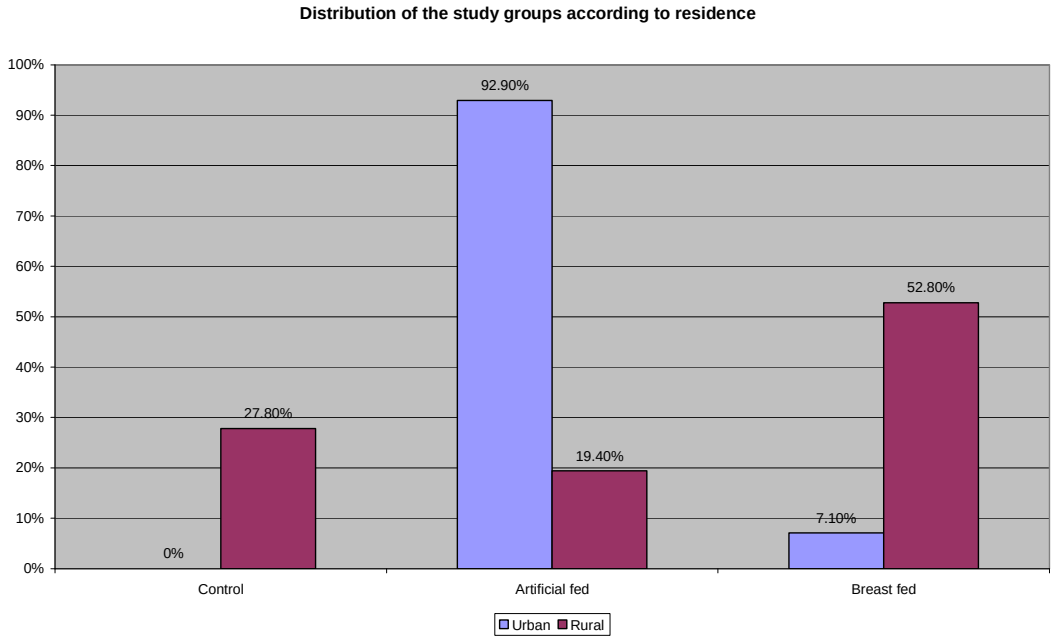


Table(8): Distribution of cases in study groups according to the health state of the mother

Health state of mother / St.group	Diseased mother		Healthy mother		total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%
Grp 1: control	0	0.0	20	27.8	10	20.0
Grp 2: Art.fed	26	92.9	14	19.4	20	40.0
Grp 3 Br.fed	2	7.1	38	52.8	20	40.0
Total	28	100.0	72	100.0	50	

Adjusted (x) =22.72 p<0.01

Table (8) and figure (8) show a highly significant difference in the type of feeding between healthy and diseased mothers i.e increase the incidence of artificial feeding in mothers diseased (92,9%).

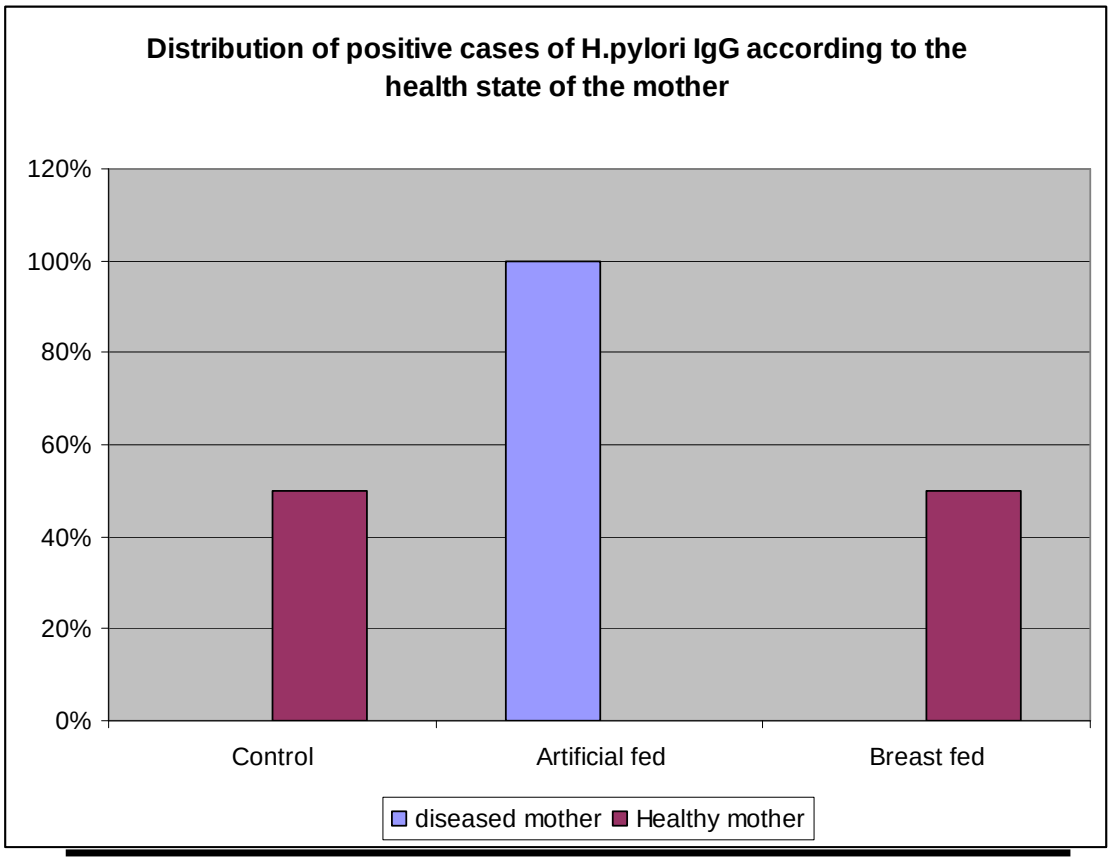


Table(9): Distribution of positive cases (n=18) of H.pylori IgG according to the health state of the mother

Health state of mother / St.group	Diseased mother		Healthy mother		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%
Grp 1: control	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	11.1
Grp 2: Art.fed	14	100.0	0	0.0	14	77.8
Grp 3: Br.fed	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	11.1
Total	14	100.0	4	100.0	18	100.0

Adjusted (x)=9.0 p<0.01

Table (9) and figure (9) show a highly significant difference in the incidence of infection with H.pylori among diseased mothers compared to healthy ones (77.7%).

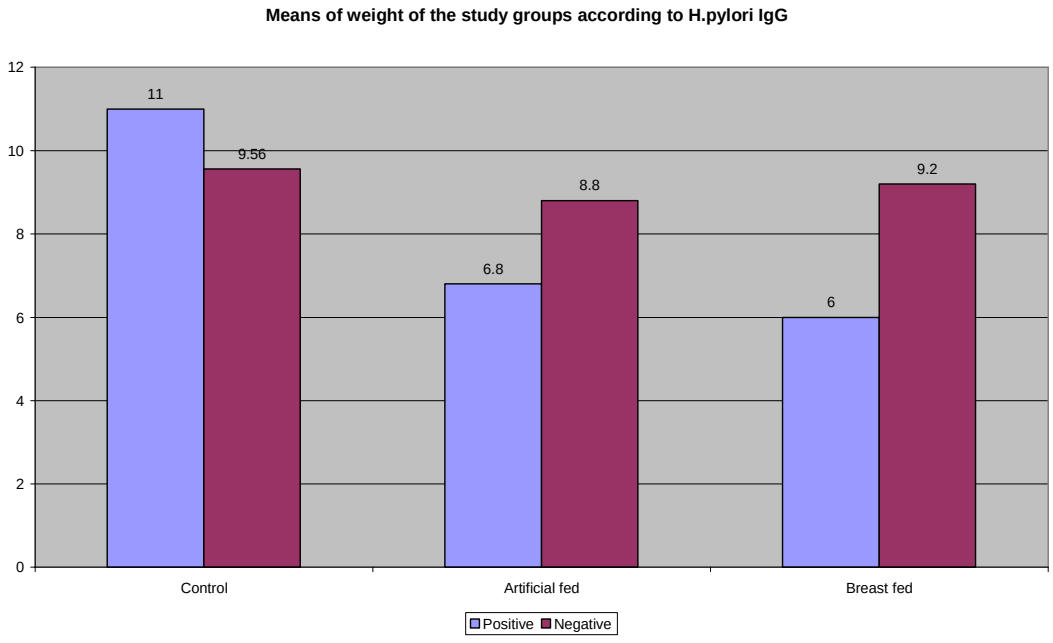


Table(10): Comparing mean weight in kg among study groups.

weight / St.group	+ve H.pylory		-ve H.pylory		t	p
	no	x±sD	no	x±sD		
Control	2	11±0	18	9.56±1.8	2.4	<0.05
Art.fed	14	6.8±11.3	26	8.8±2.1	1.57	>0.05
Br.fed	2	6±0	38	9.2±2.3	6.06	<0.001

Table (10) and figure (10) shows a decrease in weight among positive cases and significant difference between positive and negative cases of breastfed group i.e more decrease in weight among breast-fed positive cases

Figure 10

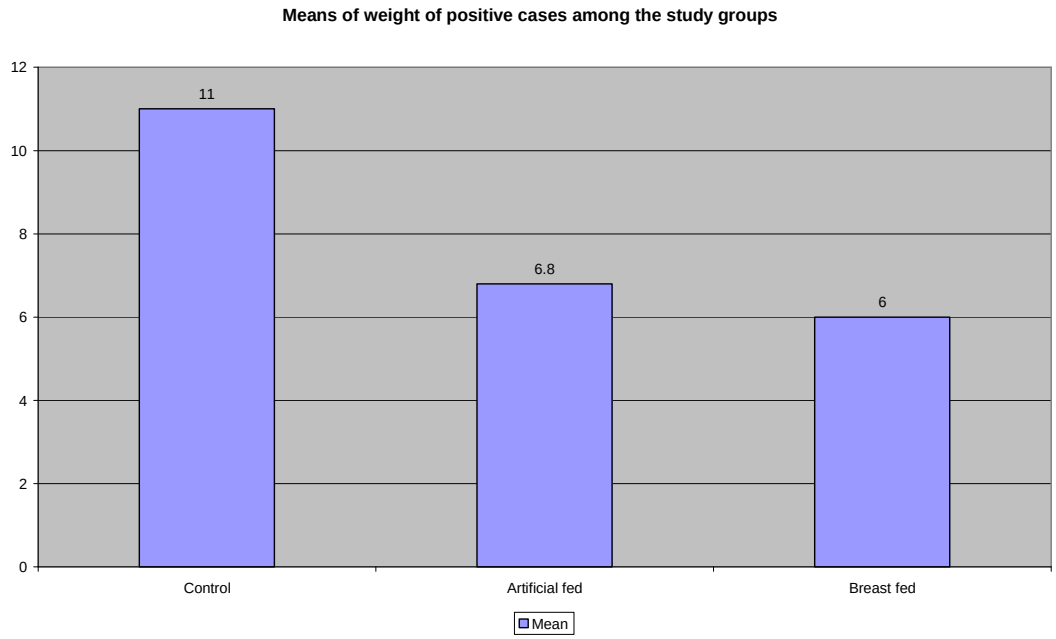


Table(11): Distribution of positive cases according to mean weight and standard deviation(SD) in Kg among study groups

Wt / St.group	X ±SD	t	p
control	11±0	T1=3.7	<0.001
Art.fed	6.8±3	T2=	
Br.fed	6±0	T3=0.71	>0.05

Table (11) and figure (11) show decrease in weight among positive cases and more decrease among breastfed positive cases

Figure (11)



Table(12): Comparing the mean and standard deviation (SD) of Body Mass Index BMI in-between the study groups

BMI St.group	Positive H.pylori		Negative H.pylori		t	p
	no	x±sD	no	x±sD		
Control	2	16.4±0	18	16.4±2.6		
Art.fed	14	15.4±1.8	26	16.7±3.3	1.14	>0.05
Br.fed	2	14.2±0	38	15.1±1.4	2.8	<0.001

Levels of significance

P >0.05 insignificant

<0.05 significant

<0.01 highly significant

<0.001 highly significant