

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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ISSN 1512-0112

No 3 (324) March 2022

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ТБИЛИСИ - NEW YORK



ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии  
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

No 3 (324) 2022

Published in cooperation with and under the patronage  
of the Tbilisi State Medical University

Издается в сотрудничестве и под патронажем  
Тбилисского государственного медицинского университета

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თანამშრომლობითა და მისი პატრონაჟით

ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
ТБИЛИСИ - НЬЮ-ЙОРК

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2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

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4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალებების შედეგების ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

Содержание:

<b>Меньшиков В.В., Лазко Ф.Л., Призов А.П., Беляк Е.А., Лазко М.Ф.</b> ЛЕЧЕНИЕ БОЛЬНЫХ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ПЕРЕДНЕЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЙ НЕСТАБИЛЬНОСТЬЮ ГОЛЕНОСТОПНОГО СУСТАВА С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ АРТРОСКОПИЧЕСКОЙ ОПЕРАЦИИ БРОСТРОМА-ГОУЛДА.....	7
<b>Alrosan B.A.S., Alkhameed F., Faieq B.O.</b> COMPARISON OF THE METHODS OF SUTURING AND RESECTION OF MENISCUS TEAR IN COMBINATION WITH ACL RECONSTRUCTION.....	15
<b>Merabishvili G., Mosidze B., Demetrashvili Z., Agdgomelashvili I.</b> COMPARISON OF HARTMANN'S PROCEDURE VERSUS RESECTION WITH PRIMARY ANASTOMOSIS IN MANAGEMENT OF LEFT SIDED COLON CANCER OBSTRUCTION: A PROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY.....	21
<b>Lagvilava A., Giorgadze D., Chaduneli G.</b> COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SURGICAL APPROACHES TO THYMIC TUMORS TREATMENT.....	25
<b>Гаджиева Ф.Р., Султанова С.Г.</b> КЛИНИКО-ЛАБОРАТОРНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПОСЛЕРОДОВЫХ ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЙ.....	32
<b>Бахтияров К.Р., Никитин А.Н., Иванцова М.В.</b> ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ КОРРЕКЦИИ ПЕРЕДНЕ-АПИКАЛЬНОГО ПРОЛАПСА ОРГАНОВ МАЛОГО ТАЗА С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ МЕТОДИКИ МОНОЛАТЕРАЛЬНОЙ CYRENE POSTERIOR В СОЧЕТАНИИ С ПЕРЕДНЕЙ КОЛЬПОРАФИЕЙ.....	38
<b>Дробышева Н.С., Жмырко И.Н., Дибирова П.Ш., Сулейманова А.С., Дробышева Л.А.</b> ИНДЕКС ВЫРАЖЕННОСТИ ЗУБОЧЕЛЮСТНОЙ АНОМАЛИИ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С САГИТТАЛЬНЫМИ ФОРМАМИ ОККЛЮЗИИ.....	45
<b>Khabadze Z., Ismailov F., Makeeva I.</b> DETERMINATION OF CYCLIC FATIGUE OF A NICKEL-TITANIUM COXO SC PRO FILE USING A SIMULATION ENDODONTIC UNIT.....	54
<b>Bitaeva E., Slabkovskaya A., Abramova M., Slabkovsky R., Alimova A., Lukina G.</b> EVALUATION OF CHANGES IN THE PROFILE OF THE FACE DURING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT OF DISTAL OCCLUSION CAUSED BY ANTEPOSITION OF THE UPPER JAW.....	64
<b>Shahinyan T., Amaryan G., Tadevosyan A., Braegger Ch.</b> CLINICAL, ENDOSCOPIC AND HISTOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ARMENIAN CHILDREN WITH RECURRENT ABDOMINAL PAIN AND/OR DYSPEPSIA.....	71
<b>Gromnatska N., Lemishko B., Kulya O., Pasichna I., Beliusova V., Petrushchak I.</b> GENDER RELATED PECULIARITIES OF METABOLIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN.....	78
<b>Barabadze K., Nishnianidze L., Adamia N., Todua M., Shervashidze M.</b> DIFFUSE LUNG DISEASE: A CASE REPORT.....	87
<b>Kacharava T., Nemsadze K., Inasaridze K.</b> PRESENCE OF PRENATAL MATERNAL STRESS INCREASES THE RISK OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADHD SYMPTOMS IN YOUNG CHILDREN.....	92
<b>Shamanadze A., Tchokhnelidze I., Kandashvili T., Khutsishvili L.</b> IMPACT OF MICROBIOME COMPOSITION ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS.....	101
<b>Alsaaty M., Younis A.</b> FREQUENCY OF FIBROMYALGIA IN A SAMPLE OF IRAQI PATIENTS IN MOSUL WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.....	107
<b>Macheiner T., Muradyan A., Mardiyan M., Sekoyan E., Sargsyan K.</b> EVALUATION OF BODY COMPOSITION INFLUENCE ON STRESS RESISTANCE, ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION AND WELLNESS INDICATORS ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL AND GENDER IN YEREVAN, REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.....	112

<b>Кудабаева Х.И., Космуратова Р.Н., Базаргалиев Е.Ш., Шагатаева Б.А.</b> ВЛИЯНИЕ МЕТФОРМИНА НА ДИАМЕТР И КОЛИЧЕСТВО РАЗРЫВОВ ДНК ЛИМФОЦИТОВ КРОВИ ПРИ ОЖИРЕНИИ .....	121
<b>Hryniuk O., Khukhlina O., Davydenko I., Voievidka O., Mandryk O.</b> HISTOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF LIVER AND LUNG TISSUE IN PATIENTS WITH NONALCOHOLIC STEATONEPATITIS AND OBESITY DEPENDING ON THE PRESENCE OF COMORBID CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE.....	126
<b>Wollina U., Schönlebe J., Kodim A., Hansel G.</b> SEVERE LEUKOCYTOCLASTIC VASCULITIS AFTER COVID-19 VACCINATION – CAUSE OR COINCIDENCE? CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW.....	134
<b>Алиева Н.Р., Керимов А.А., Сафарова П.С., Мамедсалахова П.Н.</b> ТРОМБОТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСЛОЖНЕНИЯ И ЛАТЕНТНАЯ ГИПЕРКОАГУЛЯЦИЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ БЕТА-ТАЛАССЕМИЕЙ .....	139
<b>Babulovska A., Chaparoska D., Simonovska N., Perevska Zh., Kostadinovski K., Kikerkov I., Kuzmanovska S.</b> CREATINE KINASE IN PATIENTS WITH RHABDOMYOLYSIS ACUTELY INTOXICATED WITH PSYCHOTROPIC AND CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.....	145
<b>Синенченко А.Г., Лодягин А.Н., Лоладзе А.Т., Батоцыренов Б.В., Антонова А.М., Коваленко А.Л.</b> КЛИНИЧЕСКИЙ СЛУЧАЙ ОСТРОГО ТЯЖЕЛОГО СОЧЕТАННОГО ОТРАВЛЕНИЯ НАРКОТИЧЕСКИМИ ВЕЩЕСТВАМИ ДЕПРИМИРУЮЩЕГО И ПСИХОСТИМУЛИРУЮЩЕГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ .....	151
<b>Akhalkatsi V., Matiashvili M., Maskhulia L., Obgaidze G., Chikvatia L.</b> EFFECT OF THE COMBINED UTILIZATION OF STATIC PROGRESSIVE STRETCHING AND PHONOPHORESIS WITH HYDROCORTISONE IN REHABILITATION OF KNEE CONTRACTURES CAUSED BY ARTHROFIBROSIS .....	158
<b>Kargin V., Pyatigorskaya N., Brkich G., Zyryanov O., Filippova O., Vladimirova A., Sherina T.</b> SCIENCE-BASED APPROACH TO THE EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF A BIODEGRADABLE CHITOSAN BASED CARRIER .....	164
<b>Узденов М.Б., Кайсинова А.С., Федоров А.А., Майрансаева С.Р., Емкужев К.Э.</b> ОЦЕНКА СИСТЕМНЫХ ПРОВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ РЕАКЦИЙ ПРИ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИИ ОБРАТИМОЙ ОККЛЮЗИИ ПЕРЕДНЕЙ БРЫЖЕЕЧНОЙ АРТЕРИИ ДЛЯ ОБОСНОВАНИЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ.....	170
<b>Абрамцова А.В., Узденов М.Б., Ефименко Н.В., Чалая Е.Н., Ахкубекова Н.К.</b> ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ОБОСНОВАНИЕ КОРРИГИРУЮЩЕГО ДЕЙСТВИЯ НАТИВНЫХ И МОДИФИЦИРОВАННЫХ СЕЛЕНОМ МИНЕРАЛЬНЫХ ВОД НА МОДЕЛИ МЕТАБОЛИЧЕСКОГО СИНДРОМА .....	176
<b>Kikalishvili L., Jandieri K., Turmanidze T., Jandieri L.</b> MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE HEPATIC PORTAL TRACTS IN EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED CHOLESTASIS.....	183
<b>Kalmakhelidze S., Museridze D., Gogebashvili M., Lomaauri K., Gabunia T., Sanikidze T.</b> EFFECTS OF IONIZING RADIATION ON COGNITIVE PARAMETERS IN WHITE MICE .....	187
<b>Zazadze R., Bakuridze L., Chavelashvili L., Gongadze N., Bakuridze A.</b> DEVELOPMENT OF FORMULATION AND TECHNOLOGY OF FOAMING AGENT FROM MASTIC (PISTACIA LENTISCUS L.) GUM.....	192
<b>Motappa R., Debata I., Saraswati S., Mukhopadhyay A.</b> EVALUATION OF INAPPROPRIATE PRESCRIPTIONS IN THE GERIATRIC POPULATION OF AN URBAN SLUM IN BANGALORE.....	198
<b>Mamaladze M., Jalabadze N., Chumburidze T., Svanishvili N., Vadachkoria D.</b> X-RAY SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF DENTAL HARD TISSUE TRACE ELEMENTS (ELECTRON-MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION).....	204

## CLINICAL, ENDOSCOPIC, AND HISTOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ARMENIAN CHILDREN WITH RECURRENT ABDOMINAL PAIN AND/OR DYSPEPSIA

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Currently, *Helicobacter pylori* (*Hp*) infection is a leading cause of inflammatory and malignant diseases of the upper gastrointestinal tract [12,14,18,30].

The prevalence of *Hp* infection differs and depends on age, geographical, socio-economical, ethnical, and other factors [24,30]. In developing countries, it reaches 70%, and younger ages are more commonly affected [12,18].

*Hp* infection is usually acquired during the first years of life in both developing and developed countries. In children, it manifests essentially as gastritis and duodenitis (up to 90-95%). Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) is observed approximately in 5% of children younger than 12 years and in 10% older than 12 years. Gastric malignancies associated with *Hp* are very rare in the pediatric age group [3, 14, 15, 23].

Armenia is a country with a high incidence of peptic ulcers of the stomach and duodenum in patients older than 15 years (100.3/100.000 and 468.2/100.000 respectively in 2018). Penetrating ulcers make 4.08- 4.1/100.000. There is also a high prevalence of stomach cancer in the adult population (57.7%) [1]. Although there is no data on the prevalence of *Hp* infection among children, and limited data in adults in Armenia [9], a high level of *Hp* infection prevalence is assumed in Armenian children.

*Hp* eradication therapy aims to prevent complications such as bleeding and penetrating ulcers as well as gastric malignancies. A limiting factor for the treatment success is antibiotic resistance, which differs in developed and developing countries and depends on the spectrum of antibiotic use [20].

The aim of the present study was to prospectively analyze clinical, endoscopic and histological characteristics of *Hp* positive and negative Armenian children with recurrent abdominal pain and/or dyspeptic symptoms.

**Material and methods.** 230 patients referred to Arabkir Medical Center-Institute of Child and Adolescent Health (Arabkir MC-ICAH) from November 2015 to December 2017 for upper endoscopy because of recurrent abdominal pain and/or dyspeptic symptoms were involved in the study. Inclusion criteria were: children and adolescents aged 2-18 years with RAP and/or dyspeptic symptoms, undergoing upper endoscopy.

The following criteria were considered as exclusion criteria: Familial Mediterranean fever, Inflammatory Bowel disease, acute gastrointestinal infections, coeliac disease, use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs or proton pump inhibitors up to 2 weeks and antibiotics up to 4 weeks prior to investigation.

A questionnaire was developed for the structured collection of the patients' history and clinical data. Patients' legal representatives signed a consent form for the study which was approved by the Ethics Committee of Yerevan State Medical University (2016). History included information about personal details, family members suffering from a gastro-duodenal disease (GDD), gastric malignancies in the family as well as data on, main complaints, disease onset, and eradication treatment before. We included data of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>line relatives suffering from GDD and/or gastric cancer taking into consideration peculiarities of Armenian society - common living with them.

All patients underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) under general anesthesia with Olympus GIF-XP170N and Olympus GIF-H170 endoscopes. Two biopsies were taken from the antrum (one for rapid urease test and histology, one for *Hp* culture), one from the duodenal bulb and one from the distal esophagus [12]. We used the rapid urease test Helypl (Association of Medicine and Analytics, Russian Federation, <http://www.amamed.ru/index.php?i=7>). Histology was assessed according to the updated Sydney system by one pathologist at the Arabkir MC pathology laboratory [26]. Gastric and duodenal specimens were stained by modified Giemsa staining for *Hp* infection. Atrophy was defined as the loss of normal glandular components with or without replacement with fibrosis and/or intestinal metaplasia. One of the antral biopsies was cultured in *Hp* selective media (ChromID, Biomerieux, France) and Columbia agar with 5% sheep blood (Biomerieux, France) in the bacteriological laboratory of the Arabkir MC.

Patients were divided into 2 groups. The first group were *Hp*+ patients: if 2 of the 3 biopsy-based tests (rapid urease test, histology, and culture) were positive for *Hp*. This group was divided in 2 subgroups: subgroup 1 were patients with ulcers, and/or erosions, and/or nodularity in the stomach or duodenum; subgroup 2 were patients with normal appearing mucosa of stomach and duodenum or only superficial changes.

The second group was *Hp*- patients: if histology and culture were negative for *Hp*.

The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 20) program was used for data analysis. Bivariate analysis was carried out by using the chi-square for comparing categorical variables. A p-value  $\leq 0.05$  and two-tailed Fisher exact coefficient value  $\leq 0.05$  were considered significant.

**Results and discussion.** 150 patients were included into the study: 106 patients were positive for *Hp* testing by two biopsy-based tests: 50 males, 56 females, aged 2-18 years (mean age  $9.67 \pm 0.37$  years). 44 patients were *Hp* -: 20 males, 24 females, aged 2-18y, mean age  $8.13 \pm 0.58$ ). Preschool children aged 2-5 y made 15 (14.2%) of the *Hp*+ group, 6-10 y old children 48 (45.2%), 11-14y old children 31 (29.2%), and 15-17 y old adolescents 12 (11.3%), Fig. 1. The distribution of gender in the groups was: *Hp*+ male/female 50/56 and *Hp*- 56/24, shown in Fig. 2, there was no statistically significant difference between gender concerning *Hp* presence ( $p > 0.05$ ). Comparative analysis of the number of *Hp*+ patients from urban area (capital Yerevan and regional towns) and countryside did not show any statistical difference in the distribution of *Hp* (Fig. 3).

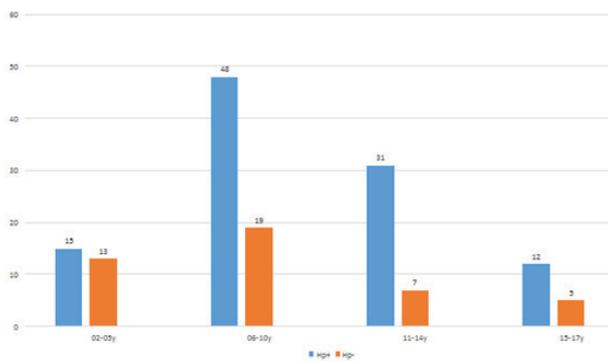


Fig. 1. Distribution by age groups

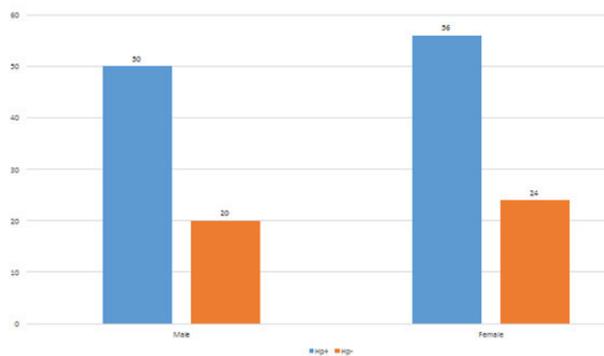


Fig. 2. Distribution by gender

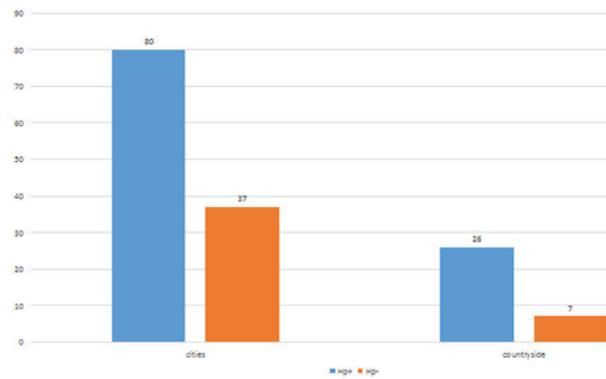


Fig. 3. Distribution of patients by place of inhabitance

Gastric cancer was not significantly more common in families of *Hp*+ patients ( $F=1$ ), however, most of the family members of the *Hp*+ group had dyspeptic symptoms and/or abdominal pain but were not investigated ( $F=0.001$ ) (Table 1).

The most common symptoms in both groups were recurrent epigastric pain, nausea and vomiting.

The distribution of symptoms in the two groups is shown in Table 2. Nausea and vomiting were significantly more common in *Hp*+ patients ( $p < 0.05$ ).

When we have compared 2 subgroups in the *Hp*+ group divided by the severity of endoscopic changes. Regurgitation and nighttime pain were significantly more common in *Hp*+ patients with stomach and duodenal ulcerative and aphthous erosive lesions (Table 3).

Analysis of endoscopic data has shown that gastric nodularity, erosions in the stomach, erosive lesions in the duodenum are significantly more common in *Hp*+ compared to *Hp*- patients (Table 4). Besides of 7 *Hp*+ (15.9%) patients, 2 (4.5%) of *Hp*- patients had ulcers in the duodenum.

Histological data comparison showed that chronic active 10 (9.4%) and non-active gastritis 85 (80.2%), chronic non-active duodenitis 49 (46.2%) and cumulative findings of metaplasia/dysplasia/atrophy in the stomach 10 (9.4%) are statistically more common histologic signs of *Hp* infection in Armenian children (Table 5).

Table 1. Family history of *Hp*+ and *Hp*- patients with RAP and dyspepsia

Relatives	HP+	%	HP-	%	Odds Ratio	CI	p/F
Cancer	3	2.8	1	2.3	1.26	0.13-12.38	F=1
PUD	20	18.7	4	9	2.32	0.75-7.25	F>0.05
GD	23	21.7	5	11.4	2.16	0.76-6.11	p>0.05
Symptoms	36	34	4	9	5.1	1.71-15.51	F=0.001*
Total	82	70.7	14	29.3	7.32	3.35-15.98	F=0.000*

\*- statistically significant observation

Table 2. Symptoms in Hp+ and Hp- groups of patients

	Total	%	HP+	%	HP-	%	OR	CI	p/F
Nausea	78	52.0%	60	56.6%	18	40.9%	1.88	1.001-4.015	p<0.05*
Vomiting	39	26.0%	29	27.4%	10	22.7%	1.28	0.56-2.92	p>0.05
Dysphagia	2	1.3%	1	0.9%	1	2.3%	0.41	0.03-6.70	p>0.05
Regurgitation	31	20.7%	22	20.8%	9	20.5%	1.02	0.43-2.43	p>0.05
Heartburn	18	12.0%	16	15.1%	2	4.5%	3.71	0.82-16.98	p<0.05*
Abdominalpain	123	82.0%	87	82.1%	36	81.8%	1.02	0.41-2.54	p>0.05
Halitosis	17	11.3%	12	11.3%	5	11.4%	1	0.33-3.02	p>0.05
Night timepain	17	11.3%	13	12.3%	4	9.1%	1.39	0.43-4.55	p>0.05
Melena	3	2.0%	3	2.8%	0	0.0%	-1	N/A	p>0.05
Constipation	20	13.3%	13	12.3%	7	15.9%	0.74	0.27-2.00	p>0.05

\* - statistically significant observation

Table 3. Symptoms comparison in Hp+ group subgroups of patients

Complaint	All patients		Ulcers / aphthous erosions/nodular mucosa		Superficial changes / normalmucosa		p / F
Total	(106)	100%	(59)	100%	(47)	100%	
Nausea	60	56.6%	35	59.3%	25	53.2%	p > 0.05
Vomiting	29	27.4%	18	30.5%	11	23.4%	p > 0.05
Bloody vomit	2	1.9%	1	1.7%	1	2.1%	F > 0.05
Dysphagia	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	F > 0.05
Regurgitation	22	20.8%	16	27.1%	6	12.8%	p < 0.05*
Heartburn	16	15.1%	10	16.9%	6	12.8%	p > 0.05
Rec. epigastric pain	87	82.1%	49	83.1%	38	80.9%	p > 0.05
Halitosis	12	11.3%	7	11.9%	5	10.6%	p > 0.05
Nighttime pain	13	12.3%	10	16.9%	3	6.4%	F = 0.054*
Melena	3	2.8%	3	5.1%	0	0.0%	F > 0.05
Constipation	13	12.3%	7	11.9%	6	12.8%	p > 0.05

\*- statistically significant observation

Table 4. Endoscopic data comparison in Hp+ and Hp- groups of patients

	EGDS	Total	%	HP+	%	HP-	%	p / F
Esophagus	Normalmucosa	141	94.0%	100	94.3%	41	93.2%	F>0.05
	Hyperemia	8	5.3%	5	4.7%	3	6.8%	p>0.05
	Erosions	1	0.7%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	p>0.05
Stomach	Normalmucosa	9	6.0%	4	3.8%	5	11.4%	F>0.05
	Superficial	94	62.7%	61	57.5%	33	75.0%	0.02*
	Nodular	12	8.0%	12	11.3%	0	0.0%	0.006*
	Erosions	33	22.0%	27	25.5%	6	13.6%	0.056*
	Ulcers	2	1.3%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	F>0.05
Duodenum	Normalmucosa	10	6.7%	5	4.7%	5	11.4%	p>0.05
	Superficial	79	52.7%	50	47.2%	29	65.9%	0.019*
	Erosions	52	34.7%	44	41.5%	8	18.2%	0.029*
	Ulcers	9	6.0%	7	6.6%	2	4.5%	p>0.05

\*- statistically significant observation

Table 5. Histological data comparison in Hp+ and Hp- groups of patients

	Histology	Total	%	HP+	%	HP-	%	p / F
Stomach	Normal	30	20.0%	11	10.4%	19	43.2%	p=0.000*
	Chronic non-active	110	73.3%	85	80.2%	25	56.8%	p=0.002*
	Chronic active	10	6.7%	10	9.4%	0	0.0%	F=0.027*
	Metaplasia/ dysplasia/atrophy	10	6.7%	10	9.4%	0	0.0%	p=0.014*
	Metaplasia	2	1.3%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	F>0.05
	Dysplasia	3	2.0%	3	2.8%	0	0.0%	F>0.05
	Atrophy	5	3.3%	5	4.7%	0	0.0%	F>0.05
Duodenum	Normal	77	51.3%	46	43.4%	31	70.5%	p=0.001*
	Chronic non-active	61	40.7%	49	46.2%	12	27.3%	p=0.016*
	Chronic active	8	5.3%	7	6.6%	1	2.3%	F>0.05
	Acute	4	2.7%	4	3.8%	0	0.0%	F>0.05
	Metaplasia/dysplasia	12	8.0%	9	8.5%	3	6.8%	F>0.05
	Metaplasia	11	7.3%	8	7.5%	3	6.8%	F>0.05
	Dysplasia	1	0.7%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	F>0.05

\*statistically significant observation

Table 6. Histological data comparison in 2 subgroups of Hp+ group

Atrophy/metaplasia/dysplasia	Total	Ulcerative/aphthous erosions/nodularity		Superficial changes/ normal mucosa		p	OR	CI
Stomach	10	5	8.47%	5	10.64%	>0.05	0.78	0.21-0.86
Duodenum	11	9	15.25%	2	4.26%	>0.05	4.05	0.83-19.74

The comparison of significant histologic changes in Hp+ patients with superficial and ulcerative/erosive lesions did not show any statistical difference (Table 6) (p>0.05).

This is the first study assessing clinical, endoscopic and histological characteristics of Hp+ and Hp- Armenian children with recurrent abdominal pain and/or dyspepsia.

Prevalence of Hp in symptomatic children differs from country to country: 34.6% in Ethiopia [25], 25% in Hong Kong [27], 24.5% in Bulgaria [4], 64.6% in Egypt [8]. The prevalence is mainly depending on socio-economic status and the number of family members. There is only one study assessing seroprevalence of Hp infection in symptomatic adults with dyspeptic symptoms in Armenia showing of 49% being positive [9]. In our cohort of patients with recurrent abdominal pain and/or dyspepsia Hp was diagnosed in 70.6%. This high prevalence might be explained by the fact of acquiring infection in childhood, developing status of Armenia and interfamilial distribution of infection (high number

of family members with gastritis, PUD and dyspeptic symptoms). In our geographic area prevalence of Hp infection is estimated as high in adult population of Georgia reaching 84% in regions with low socio-economic status and 54% in regions with high to medium socio-economic status [13]. In Iran it makes up to 80% [22]. A recent study done in Turkish children was assessing the prevalence of Hp up to 47.2% [2].

There are different concepts on the decision of making endoscopy in pediatric patients with repeated or chronic abdominal pain and dyspepsia. Hyams JS et al. found that the duration of vomiting and other dyspeptic symptoms more than 1 year were risk factors for mucosal inflammation of the upper gastrointestinal (GI) tract [11]. Another study suggested the importance of EGD in patients with symptom duration more than 6 months, severe symptoms affecting sleep, and a family history of peptic ulcer disease or Hp infection [10]. Our patients were referred to medical attention with symptoms persisting median more than a year in both groups.

According to the current literature data, there is no significant difference in symptoms of *Hp* positive vs *Hp* negative children shown in symptomatic pediatric population [4,8,25,27]. In contrast to published studies from other countries our study showed that night time abdominal pain and regurgitation were statistically more common in *Hp*+ children with PUD and/or aphthous lesions in the upper GI tract.

Antral nodularity is one of the signs of *Hp* associated gastritis and maybe a sign of higher grade of gastritis in children [16,17,19]. In some other studies erythematous pangastritis was the commonest finding [2]. According to our data erosive lesions in the stomach and duodenum were statistically more common endoscopic findings in *Hp* + patients, gastric nodularity was exclusively found in *Hp*+ group.

Low incidence of ulcers in *Hp* positive children was reported in Chinese [28] 7.2% and European (6.8%) pediatric patients [14]. In contrast to it, in developing countries PUD prevalence in *Hp* positive children reach 33.2% [7,29]. In our geographic area PUD rate was estimated as 13.2% in Turkish children [21]. Our study showed low incidence of PUD in *Hp*+ Armenian children, because most of the PUD patients were not involved in the study due to treatment received before admission. 2 *Hp* - patients had ulcers, probably due to GI bleeding or false negative *Hp* test.

*Hp* infection has been reported was significantly associated with chronic (88.5%) and active (63%) gastritis [19]. Data obtained by Canan O. et al, showed that in two third of the patients with nonorganic dyspepsia had normal histological data, while one third had mild or chronic non-active inflammation of the mucosa [5]. Similarly, in our cohort of patients the main histological findings in *Hp*+ patients were chronic active and non-active gastritis and duodenitis, while in *Hp*- patients mainly histologically normal mucosa was seen. Nevertheless, more than half of *Hp*- negative patients had chronic non-active inflammation in the stomach.

Our study showed that serious histologic changes were exclusively seen *Hp* + children, and equally observed in both patients with ulcerative/aphthous and superficial changes. This is in contrast with the review analyzing atrophy and intestinal metaplasia in children, where different rates are mentioned and these changes are not always connected with *Hp* infection [6].

Conclusion. *Hp* prevalence is high in Armenian children with dyspepsia and/or recurrent abdominal pain (70.6%). Nausea and vomiting are significantly more common in *Hp*+ patients ( $p < 0.05$ ), while in patients having nighttime pain and regurgitation, ulcerative and/or erosive lesions by EGD are observed more likely. Significant histological changes of the mucosa of the stomach such as atrophy, metaplasia or dysplasia were only observed in *Hp*+ patients. However, histologic changes do not correlate with the severity of the endoscopic findings.

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## SUMMARY

### CLINICAL, ENDOSCOPIC, AND HISTOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ARMENIAN CHILDREN WITH RECURRENT ABDOMINAL PAIN AND/OR DYSPEPSIA

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Recurrent abdominal pain (RAP) and dyspepsia are common complaints in children. These symptoms are often associated with *Helicobacter pylori* (*Hp*) infection. The aim of the present study was to prospectively analyze clinical, endoscopic, and histological characteristics of *Hp*+ and *Hp*- children with RAP and/or dyspepsia.

Patients aged 2-18 years with RAP and/or dyspepsia, referred for an upper endoscopy to Arabkir Medical Center – Institute of Child and Adolescent Health (Arabkir MC-ICAH) from November 2015 to December 2017, were involved in the study. Histology was assessed according to the updated Sydney system. Gastric and duodenal specimens were stained by modified Giemsa staining for *Hp* infection. One antral biopsy was cultured in *Hp* selective media.

150 patients were included into the study: 70.7% *Hp*+,

29.3% *Hp*-. Nausea and vomiting were significantly more common in *Hp*+ patients ( $p < 0.05$ ). Gastric nodularity ( $p = 0.02$ ), erosions in the stomach ( $p = 0.056$ ), and duodenal erosions ( $p = 0.019$ ) were more common in *Hp*+. Chronic active ( $p = 0.027$ ) and non-active gastritis ( $p = 0.002$ ), cumulative findings of metaplasia/dysplasia/atrophy in the stomach ( $p = 0.014$ ) and chronic non-active duodenitis ( $p = 0.016$ ), were significantly more common in *Hp*+ patients.

*Hp* infection prevalence is high in Armenian children with dyspepsia and/or RAP. Clinical symptoms, endoscopic findings, and histopathological findings were significantly different in *Hp*+ patients as compared to *Hp*- patients.

**Keywords:** RAP, dyspepsia, *Helicobacter pylori*, children, Armenia.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

### КЛИНИЧЕСКИЕ, ЭНДОСКОПИЧЕСКИЕ И ГИСТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ HELICOBACTER PYLORI ПОЗИТИВНЫХ И ОТРИЦАТЕЛЬНЫХ ДЕТЕЙ АРМЕНИИ С РЕЦИДИРУЮЩИМИ БОЛЯМИ В ЖИВОТЕ И/ИЛИ ДИСПЕПСИЕЙ

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Рецидивирующие боли в животе (РБЖ) и диспепсия являются частыми жалобами у детей. Эти симптомы могут быть связаны с инфекцией *Helicobacter pylori* (*Hp*).

Целью настоящего исследования явился проспективный анализ клинических, эндоскопических и гистологических характеристик *Hp*+ и *Hp*- детей с рецидивирующими болями в животе и/или диспепсией.

В исследование включены пациенты в возрасте 2-18 лет с РБЖ и/или диспепсией, направленные на верхнюю эндоскопию в Медицинский центре Арабкир – Институт здоровья детей и подростков (Арабкир МЦ-ИЗДП) с ноября 2015 г. по декабрь 2017 г. Гистологическое исследование биоптатов проводилось по обновленной Сиднейской системе. Для выявления инфекции *Hp* биоптаты из желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки окрашивали по Гимзе. Один биоптат из

антрального отдела желудка культивирован в среде, селективной к *Hp*.

Обследованы 150 пациентов: 106 (70.7%) *Hp*+, 44 (29.3%) *Hp*-. Тошнота и рвота достоверно чаще отмечались у пациентов с *Hp*+ ( $p < 0.05$ ). У *Hp*+ чаще встречались нодулярный гастрит ( $p = 0.02$ ), эрозии в желудке ( $p = 0.056$ ) и двенадцатиперстной кишки ( $p = 0.019$ ). Хронический активный ( $p = 0.027$ ) и неактивный гастрит ( $p = 0.002$ ), кумулятивные признаки метаплазии/дисплазии/атрофии в желудке ( $p = 0.014$ ) и хронический неактивный дуоденит ( $p = 0.016$ ) выявлены значительно чаще у *Hp*+ пациентов.

Показатели распространенности *Hp*-инфекции у армянских детей с диспепсией и/или РБЖ высокие. Клинические симптомы, эндоскопические и гистопатологические данные значительно отличались у пациентов с *Hp*+ в сравнении с пациентами с *Hp*-.

## რეზიუმე

მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილების და/ან დისპეპსიის მქონე HELICOBACTER PYLORI -დადებითი და უარყოფითი ბავშვების კლინიკური, ენდოსკოპიური და ჰისტოლოგიური მახასიათებლები

<sup>1</sup>ტ. შაგინიანი, <sup>2</sup>გ. ამარიანი, <sup>3</sup>ა. ტადეოსიანი, <sup>3</sup>კ. ბრეგერი

<sup>1</sup>ერევნის სახელმწიფო სამედიცინო უნივერსიტეტი; <sup>2</sup>სამედიცინო ცენტრი არაბიკრი, ბავშვებისა და მოზარდების ჯანმრთელობის ინსტიტუტი, ერევანი, სომხეთი; <sup>3</sup>ბავშვთა საუნივერსიტეტო საავადმყოფო, ციურიხი, შვეიცარია

მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილები (მმტ) და დისპეპსია ხშირ ჩივილებს წარმოადგენს ბავშვებში. ეს სიმპტომები შეიძლება დაკავშირებული იყოს Helicobacter pylori (Hp) ინფექციასთან.

კვლევის მიზანს წარმოადგენდა კლინიკური, ენდოსკოპიური და ჰისტოლოგიური მახასიათებლების პროსპექტული ანალიზი Hp+ და Hp-ბავშვებში მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილებით და/ან დისპეპსიით.

კვლევაში ჩართული იყო 2-18 წლის ასაკის პაციენტები მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილებით და/ან დისპეპსიით, რომელთაც 2015 წლის ნოემბრიდან 2017 წლის დეკემბრამდე პერიოდში

ჩატარდათ ენდოსკოპია სამედიცინო ცენტრში არაბიკრი - ბავშვებისა და მოზარდების ჯანმრთელობის ინსტიტუტი. ბიოპტატების ჰისტოლოგიური კვლევა ტარდებოდა სიდნეის განახლებული სისტემით. Hp-ინფექციის გამოვლინებისათვის ბიოპტატები კუჭიდან და თორმეტგოჯა ნაწლავიდან იღებებოდა გიმზას მიხედვით. ერთი ბიოპტატი კუჭის ანტრალური ნაწილიდან კულტივირდებოდა Hp-ის მიმართ სელექციურ ნიადაგში.

კვლევაში ჩართული იყო 150 პაციენტი: 106 (70.7%) Hp+, 44 (29.3%) Hp-. გულისრევა და ღებინება სარწმუნოდ უფრო ხშირად აღინიშნებოდა Hp+პაციენტებში ( $p<0.05$ ). Hp+პაციენტებში უფრო ხშირად აღინიშნებოდა ნოდულური გასტრიტი ( $p=0.02$ ), კუჭის ( $p=0.056$ ) და თორმეტგოჯა ნაწლავის ეროზიები ( $p=0.019$ ). ქრონიკული აქტიური ( $p=0.027$ ) და არააქტიური გასტრიტის ( $p=0.002$ ), კუჭის მეტაპლაზიის/დისპლაზიის/ატროფიის კუმულაციური ნიშნები ( $p=0.014$ ) და ქრონიკული არააქტიური დუოდენიტი ( $p=0.016$ ) მნიშვნელოვნად უფრო ხშირად გამოვლინდა Hp+პაციენტებში.

Hp-ინფექციის გავრცელების მაჩვენებლები სომეხ ბავშვებში დისპეპსიით და/ან მუცლის მორეციდივე ტკივილებით საკმაოდ მაღალია. კლინიკური სიმპტომები, ენდოსკოპიური და ჰისტოპათოლოგიური მონაცემები Hp+ და Hp-პაციენტებში მნიშვნელოვნად განსხვავდებოდა.

## GENDER RELATED PECULIARITIES OF METABOLIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN

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Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is a combination of clinical and laboratory abnormalities that increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases (CVD) developing and is associated with a two-fold increase of cardiovascular outcome and one-and-a-half-fold increase in all-cause mortality [43]. A systematic review that included 378 studies published since 2003 and, depending on different recommendations, showed the median prevalence of MetS in children as 3.3% (range 0–19.2%) and in obese children as 29.2% (range 10–66 %) [8].

Gender peculiarities influence the character and clinical course of somatic pathology. It was determined that examination data of one gender group can't be transferred to all population. Published reports are different in the gender distribution of MetS [4] and MetS components differ by sex [38]. Several studies revealed, that among adults there is a higher prevalence of MetS in females than in males [26] especially in lower socio-economic groups [35]. Female's risk of having MetS kept raising until 70 years old, while males' risk turned down after 50 years old [42].