

**THE INFLUENCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI ON LIPID
METABOLISM IN
PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE**

S. Zaika, I. Paliy and V. Vavrinchuk

National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsya, Ukraine

In recent years, much attention is devoted to extraintestinal manifestations of *Helicobacter pylori* (H.P.). A studying of a possible connection between H. pylori infection and coronary heart disease still stays on a first place.

Objective: To investigate the condition of lipid metabolism in patients with coronary heart disease, infected with H.P.

All patients were divided into two groups. To the first group included 32 patients (20 men and 12 women) infected with H.P.

To the second group included 31 patients (18 men and 13 women) without the H.P. infection.

In patients in both groups was studied a level of total cholesterol, triglycerides, high-density lipoprotein (HDL), low density lipoprotein (LDL) and the level of C-reactive protein.

At the time of the examination, patients did not take any lipid-lowering drug therapy during the last 3 months.

In patients of the I group total cholesterol level was significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) comparing to group II patients (6.67 ± 0.29 mmol/L vs 5.56 ± 0.23 mmol/L).

The level of C-reactive protein was significantly increased in patients of the I group ($p < 0.05$) comparing with the patients of the II group (1.96 ± 0.22 vs 1.19 ± 0.32).

It was no differences ($p > 0.05$) of the levels of triglycerides and HDL in the patients of I group (1.82 ± 0.21 mmol/L, 1.43 ± 0.09 mmol/L) and the II group (1.49 ± 0.2 mmol/L, 1.46 ± 0.11 mmol/L).

There is observed deeper metabolic disorders of lipids and the increased level of C-reactive protein in patients with coronary heart disease infected with H.P. comparing with non infected patients.