

A Study To Investigate The Impact Of Helicobacter Pylori On The Victims Of Covid-19

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Abstract: Covid- 19 victims are increasing very rapidly worldwide. Patients affected with this virus generally show the symptoms such as throat pain, fever, cough, diarrhea, epigastric, vomiting, palpitation, insomnia, headache, loss of taste, and loss of smell. According to previous studies, there exist more risk of Helicobacter pylori (H pylori) infection among sufferers of coronavirus sickness (COVID-19). The purpose of the study was to investigate the effect of H. pylori on the victims having Covid-19. There were 112 patients of Covid-19 that were examined and data was recorded. The recorded data was analyzed and it was concluded that that there was no significant outcome of H. pylori infection on victims of Covid-19.

Key words: Covid-19, Helicobacter Pylori, Victims.

Introduction

Coronaviruses belongs to a broad group of the viruses that can cause ailment simply extending from simple cold to some serious ailments such as Middle East Respiratory Systems(MERS) like as in the Middle East Respiratory System (MERS-CoV) and other serious respiratort diseases (SARA) (SARS-CoV). A different and sudden emerge and speedy spread coronavirus (n CoV) is

new type of Coronavirus which emerged in the world for the first time (World Health Organization, 2020).

Genetic differences between *H. pylori* strains have a role in illness outcomes. I was unable to use a plasmid-based GFP expression method to validate sRNA interactions with their expected targets because to CoVID-19 (Flatgard, 2020). According (Levasseur, 2020) to the those who turn out to be infected and recover are supposed to remain infectious for an estimated 6 8 days.

Helicobacter pylori: HP is chronic infection which is common globally, causing a variety of stomach and extra stomach symptoms. The bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* has been related to the metabolic syndrome's pathophysiology, among other things (Jannis Kountouras, 2021).

Coronavirus: The spike (S), membrane (M), and envelope (E) proteins are found in the coronavirus virion, which is an enveloped particle. Furthermore, some coronavirus strains, but not S CoV, produce a hemagglutinin protein (HE) that is integrated into the virion. Coronavirus genomes are linear, single-stranded RNA molecules with positive (mRNA) polarity that range in size from 28 to 32 kb (Mark R. Denison, 2019). There is more danger of *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection among people who are suffering from coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) who have stomach discomfort and diarrhea (Aghjayan, 2021).

The result of a study shows that the global public health threat posed by the plague with new coronavirus (COVID-19) disease which is influenced by Severe Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) is enormous. Fever, nausea, and respiratory disease are common symptoms of this viral infection, but some individuals also experience gastrointestinal symptoms including as stomach discomfort, vomiting, and diarrhea. Intestinal cells have been discovered to contain traces of SARS-CoV-2 RNA. Furthermore, the virus's recognized receptor, enzyme 2 (ACE2) which is use to convert angiotensin, is highly stated in these cells. This suggests that the intestinal system can be infected and serve by providing duplication site for SARS-CoV-2, (Charu Sonkar, 2020).

Objectives of the Study

The following were the objectives of the study:

1. To find out the difference between *H. pylori* positive and *H. pylori* negative patients of covid-19.
2. To investigate the impact of *H. pylori* infection on the victims of Covid-19.

Methodology

The study was conducted on victims suffering from covid-19 who were admitted in the hospital. All demographic parameters, symptomatic pneumonia and *H. pylori* test outcomes, prognostic

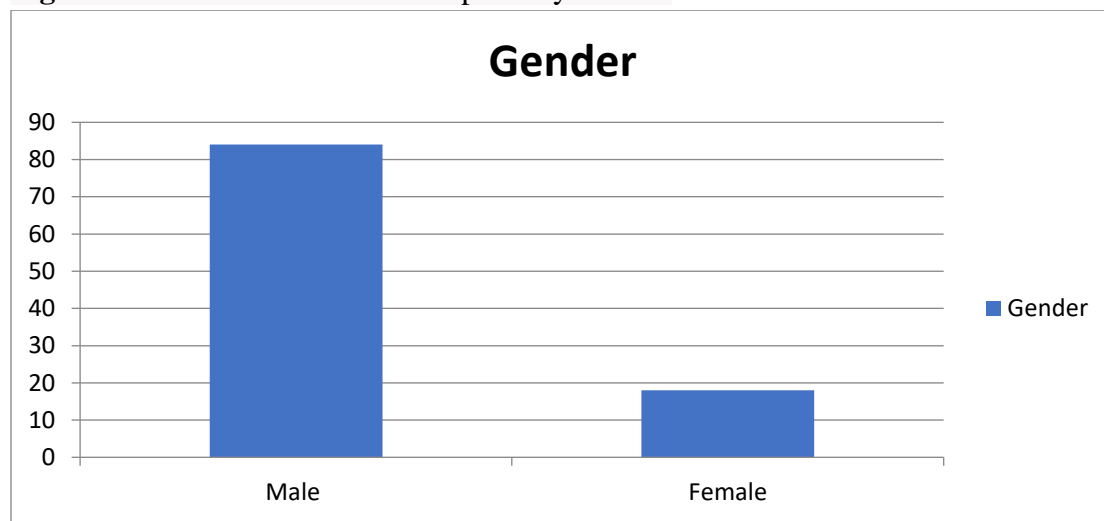
Methodology

This study was conducted on the victims of the Covid-19 who were admitted in the hospital. All demographic parameters, symptomatic pneumonia and *H-pylori* test outcomes, prognostic predictors, and laboratory findings were recorded. All recorded

results were analyzed through SPSS to examine the influence of H pylori on the victims of Covie-19. Prescriptive data (frequency & percentage) and illative data (t-test, ANOVA, & Linear Regression) was applied. Results Table Distribution of the Participants by Gender

Gender	Number	Percentage
Men	84	82.4%
Women	18	17.6%
Total	112	100 %

Figure 1 Distribution of the Participants by Gender

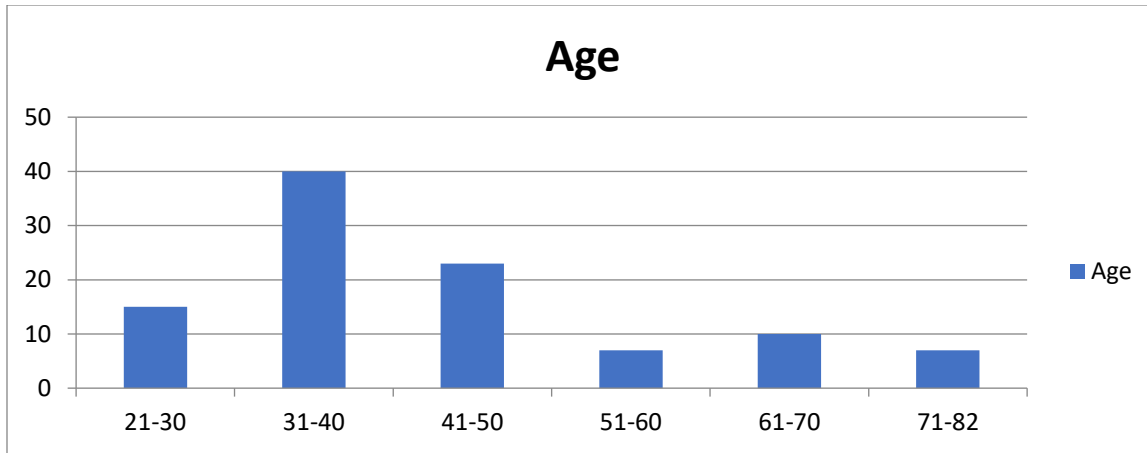


The following graph demonstrates gender distribution of victims of covid-19, that N=84, 82.4 % were male and N=18, 17.6 % were female patients in the total sample of the study.

Table 2 Distribution of the Participants by Age

Age	N	%
21-30 Years	15	14.7 %
31-40 Years	40	39.2 %
41-50 Years	23	22.5 %
51-60 Years	7	6.9 %
61-70 Years	10	9.8%
71-82 Years	7	6.9%
Total	112	100 %

Figure 2 Distribution of the Participants by Age

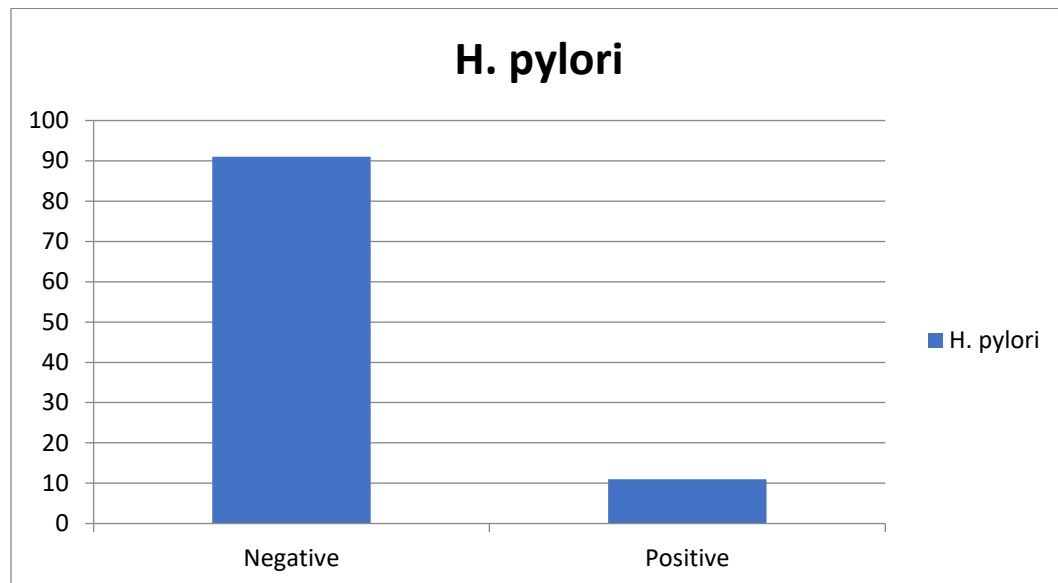


Above table 2 and figure, exposes that patients (N=15, 14.7%) age was 21-30 years, majority of the patients (N=40, 39.2 %) age was 31-40 years, patients (N=23, 22.5%) age was 41-50 years, patients (N=7, 6.9%) age was 51-60 years, patients (N=10, 9.8%) age was 61-70 years, and patients (N=7, 6.9%) age was 61-82 years.

Table 3 Distribution of the Participants by H. pylori Infection

H. pylori	N	%
Negative	91	89.2%
Positive	11	10.8%
Total	112	100 %

Figure 3 Distribution of the Participants by H. pylori Infection



The above table and figure shows that N=91, 89.2 % patients were H. pylori negative and N=11, 10.8 % patients were H. pylori positive.

Table 4 Difference between the Victims of Covid_19 by H. Pylori Infection

	H.pylori	N	M	SD	t	df	P
Victims of Covid-19	Positive	11	2.65	1.72	1.88	100	.231
	Negative	91	1.64	1.28			

It was evident from the above table 4 determines that there is no specific variation in either positive or negative H. pylori sufferers of covid-19.

Table 5 Impact of H.pylori on Victims of Covid_19

Model	Predictors	B	T	P	R ²	F	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-	5.92	.000	.034	3.54	.063
	H. pylori	-.185	-1.88	.063			

a. Dependent Variable=Victims of Covid-19, *p<0.05, N=112

It is evident from the above table 5 that Model 1 has an R square value of .034, which can be interpreted that H. pylori accounts for 3.4% of the variance in the victims of Covid-19. It was concluded that there exist no any significant impacts of H. pylori infection on the victims of Covid-19 (F=3.54, p>.05).

Conclusion

It was concluded on the basis of the results of the study that there exists no any significant impact of H. pylori infection on the victims of Covid-19. Similarly, there existed no significant variation between either positive H. pylori or negative H. pylori sufferers of covid-19. They all have the same symptoms and there was no severity in symptoms among H. pylori positive patients of covid-19.

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