

Gastroduodenopathies in obese young people

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OBJECTIVES

Aim

Aim. To estimate the prevalence and character of the upper gastrointestinal tract disorders in obese young people.

METHODS

87 young people with primary obesity (body mass index above 30 kg / m²), 40 boys (45.9%), mean age 17.9 ± 2.2 years (group 1) were under observation. Clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination, esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EFGDS) with biopsy, Ph-metry and determination of H.Pylori infection were conducted.

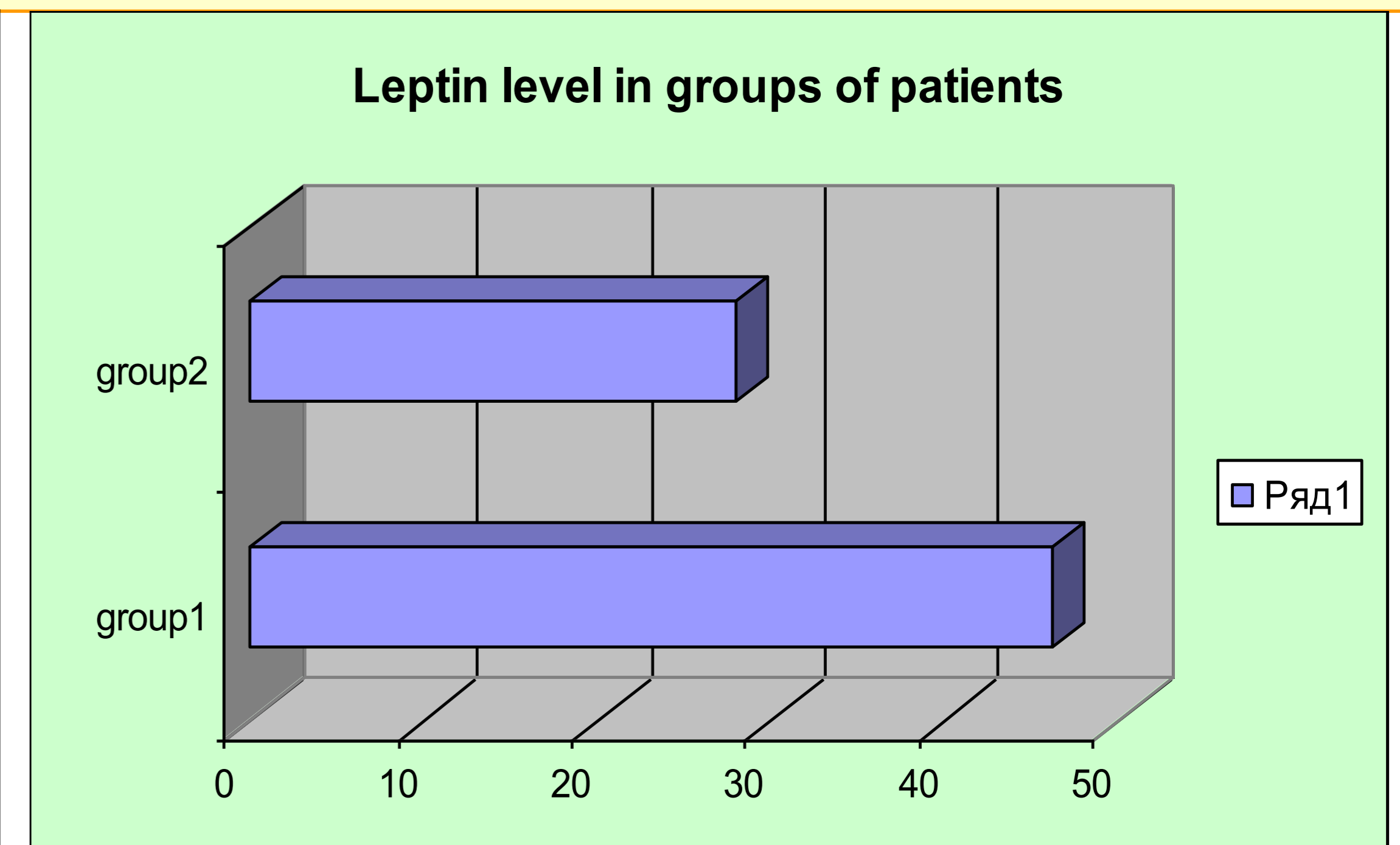
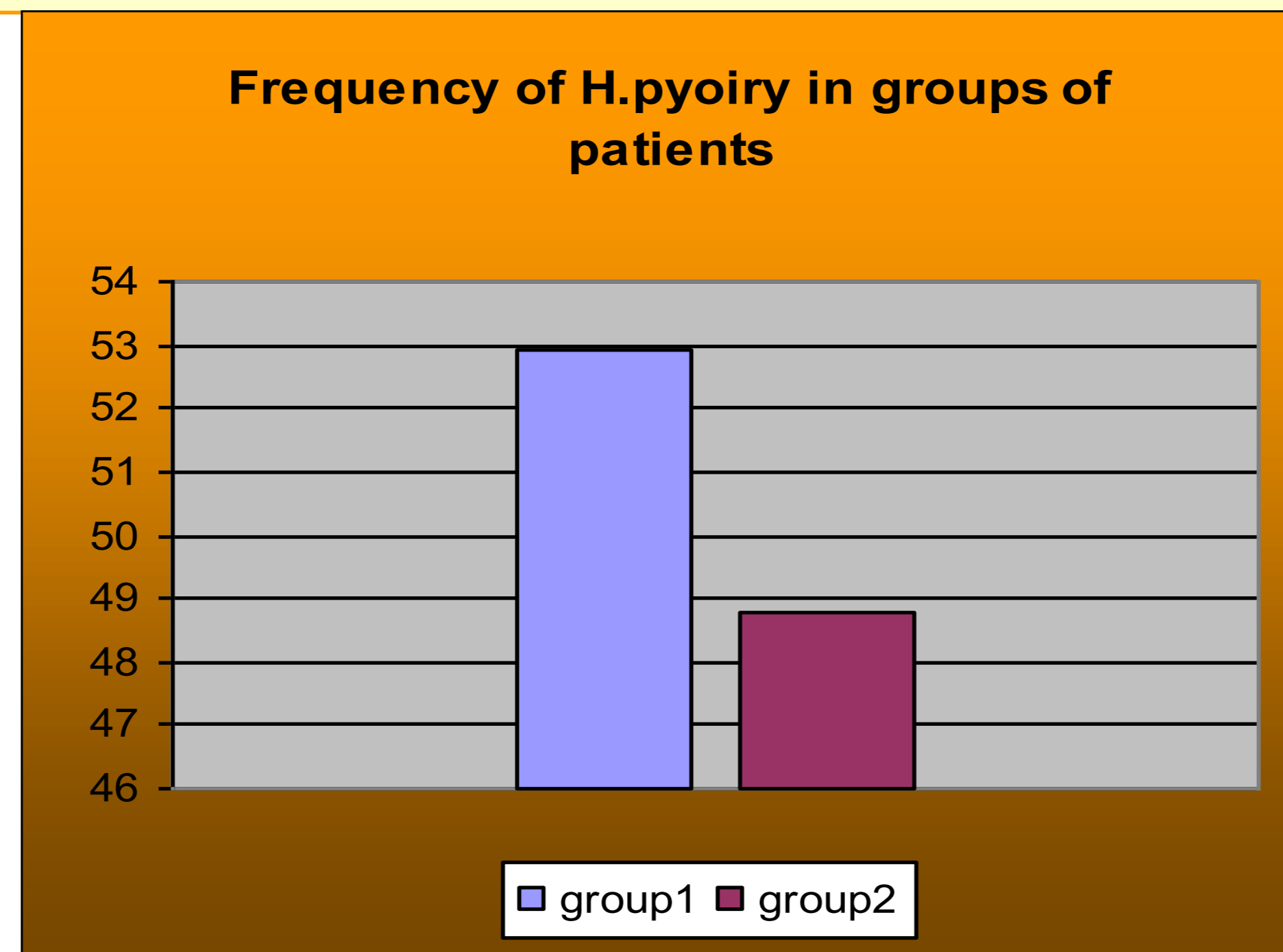
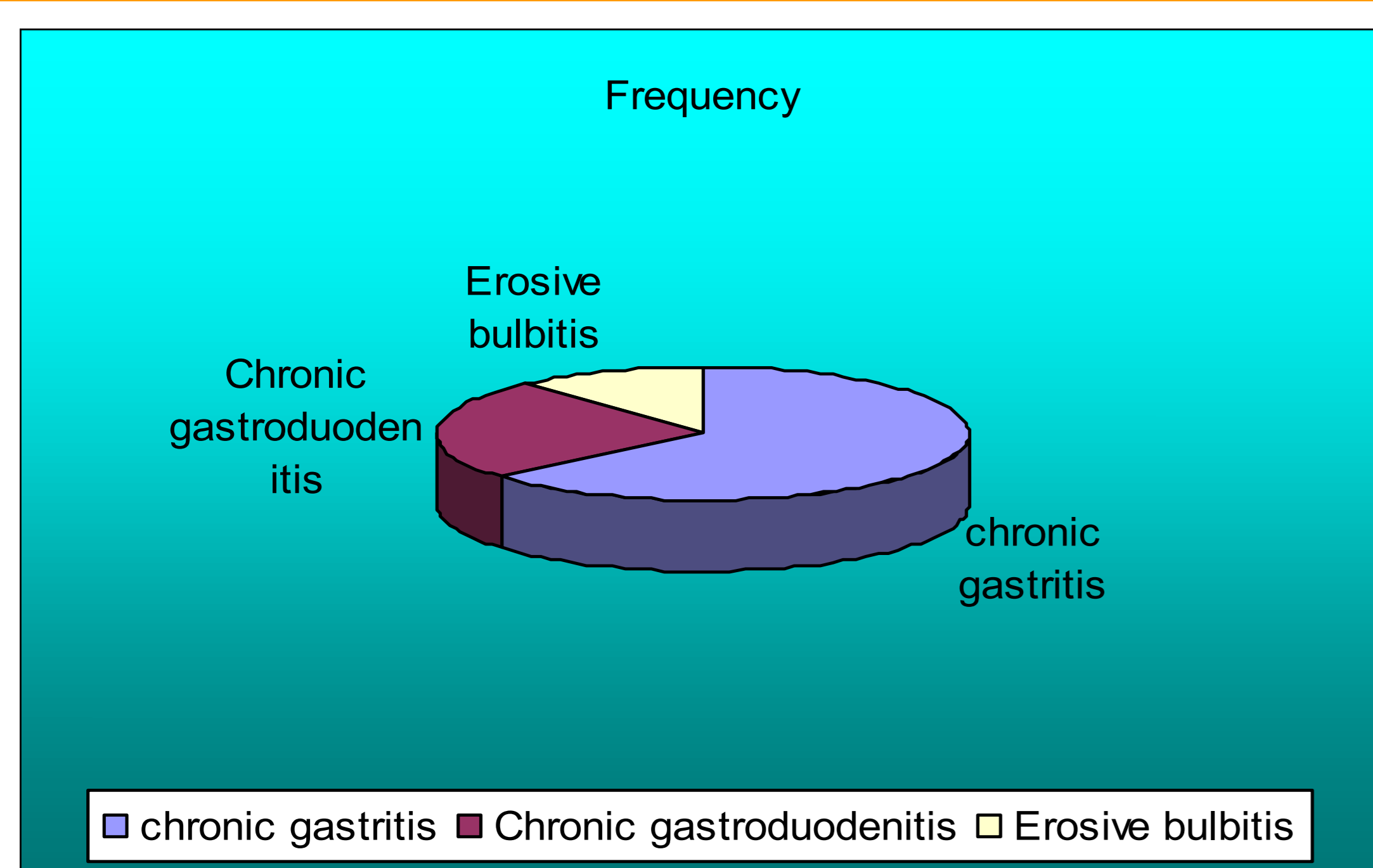
2nd group was consist of 43 patients with gastroduodenal pathology without obesity.

The control group: 30 healthy people.

Patients of the 2 and the control group did not differ in age and sex from patients of group 1.

All patients were tested for blood leptin levels.

Statistical processing of the data was performed using the STATISTICA for Windows system, using the Mann-Whitney test.



RESULTS

Clinical symptoms of lesions of the upper gastrointestinal tract were found in 82.7% of the 1st group. Abdominal pain occurred in 67.8% of patients. 32.2% did not have abdominal pain, however, periodic symptoms of dyspepsia are characteristic. Aerophagia was found in 21.8%, in 6.9% - increased saturability and a feeling of heaviness in the right hypochondrium after eating. In 24.1% of the manifestations of gastroduodenopathy were minimal and non-permanent. Symptoms of dyspepsia were observed mainly in young people with a long term obesity. EFGDS with biopsy revealed approximately half of the patients had chronic gastritis, 19.5% had chronic gastroduodenitis, and 9.2% had chronic gastritis with erosive bulbitis. Increased secretion of gastric juice was noted in 41.4%, decreased - in 21.8%, in 2.3% - normal. The urease test was positive in 52.9% patients of the 1st group and 48.8% of the 2nd group. The results of the survey showed a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in the severity of gastroduodenopathy symptoms in patients with obesity compared with patients in group 2. The level of leptin in group 1 was significantly different for the worse from patients of group 2 and healthy subjects.

CONCLUSION

In 41.4% of young people with obesity, gastroduodenopathy was seen as a chronic gastritis with increased secretory function. In 52.9% young obese people H.Pylori plays the leading role in the genesis of gastroduodenopathy. A significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in the level of leptin in patients with obesity in combination with gastroduodenal pathology was found, most pronounced in young people with H. Pylori compared with patients with gastroduodenopathy without obesity and healthy people.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

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