

Reshetnikov OV, Kurilovich SA, Krotov SA, Krotova VA, Bessonov PP, Vasil'ev RR, Tatarinova OV, Muchina EG. Prevalence of atrophic gastritis in different populations in Siberia on medical evidence of the serological survey. *Klin Med (Mosk)*. 2008;86(7):35-8. [Article in Russian]

Prevalence of atrophic gastritis in various population of Siberia with serological tests was studied. Representative samples of Novosibirsk adult population and also urban and rural population of Yakutia were examined. 348 persons at the age more than 45 years (180 males and 168 females) were studied. Concentration of pepsinogen I, gastrin 17 and antibodies to *Helicobacter pylori* in blood serum was estimated with immune-enzyme analysis ("Biohit GastroPanel", "Biohit", Finland). In addition, domestic test-systems were used for detection cytotoxic (expressing CagA-protein) strains *H. pylori*. Level of markers (pepsinogen, gastrin, antibodies to *Helicobacter pylori* and antibodies to CagA *H. pylori*) in observing populations had no difference between males and females, and also did not depend on age. Occurrence of atrophy in body of stomach in Novosibirsk population, urban and rural population of Yakutia was 10.1, 16.7 and 25.6% respectively, and in antral part--10.7, 25.6 and 8.9% respectively. Total atrophy was registered in 1% in all groups. *Helicobacter* infection was detected in 78-88% of population. Domestic immune-enzyme test-systems were comparable with data of histological examination and demonstrated greater sensitivity at *H. pylori* detection vs. foreign. High prevalence of atrophic gastritis in various groups of Siberia population was noticed, which must be was bounded with great level of *H. pylori* infection in population.