The Study of Prevalence of Helicobacter Pylori in Patients with Acne Rosacea
Bhattarai S, Agrawal S, Rijal A, Majhi S, Pradhan B, Dhakal SS

ABSTRACT

Background
Acne rosacea is an inflammatory disease affecting the central part of the face characterized by erythema, papules, papulo pustules and telangiectasias of unknown etiology. More recently numerous studies have described an association with Helicobacter pylori (Hp) and the extra gastric symptoms of cutaneous origin.

Objectives
To establish the prevalence of Helicobacter pylori (Hp) infection in the stomach in patients with rosacea based on standard Hp serological test.

Methods
All patients with the clinical staging of 2, 3 and 4 rosacea attending the Dermatology Out Patient Department from May 2009 – April 2010 were included in the study. Quantitative serological test using the SERION ELISA classic Helicobacter pylori IgG was done.

Result
A total of 26 patients were enrolled in the study with the age ranging from 26-82 years. There were 14 males and 12 females and the male: female ratio was 1.6:1. Three (11.53%) patients presented with Grade IV rosacea, a severe clinical presentation and symptoms suggestive of acid peptic diseases were found in 14/26 (53.8%) patients. A positive serology to H. pylori was found in 17/26 (65.4%) of patients. A statistically significant correlation was found when association of H.pylori positivity in patients of rosacea compared with the seropositivity in controls. However correlation in the seropositivity was not found amongst the patients having gastritis and rosacea.

Conclusion
There still proves to find a correlation of Hp infection with patients with rosacea but it can still be hypothesised as a cutaneous manifestation of an internal peptic ulcer disease.

KEY WORDS
H.pylori, rosacea

INTRODUCTION
Acne rosacea is an inflammatory disease affecting the central part of the face characterized by erythema, papules, papulo pustules and telangiectasias of unknown etiology. Various reports have linked rosacea with different gastrointestinal disturbances including peptic ulcer disease. More recently numerous studies have described an association with Helicobacter pylori (Hp) and the extra gastric symptoms of cutaneous origin. This study is undertaken to find out the association of the prevalence of Hp if any in patients with rosacea which is the first of its kind in Nepal.

METHODS
Twenty six patients attending the Dermatology Out Patient Department with a diagnosis of rosacea was based on the clinical criteria stated by the Expert National Rosacea Society Committee (presence of one or more of the following primary features concentrated on the convex areas of the face: flushing, permanent erythema, papules and pustules and telangiectasia) were included in the study.

Patients with the clinical staging of 2-4 were included in the study. Patients were also diagnosed by histopathology as
and when needed.

All patients with the clinical and supportive diagnosis of rosacea underwent a serological examination using the Quantitative serological test using the SERION ELISA classic Helicobacter pylori IgG test kit. The kit had a sensitivity of 99.4% and specificity of 93.8%. Anti H. pylori IgG antibodies were estimated in sera. The results were read as positive if it was more than 30 U/ml, borderline as 20-30 U/ml and negative if less than 20 U/ml. All ELISAs were read by the same operator who was blinded to patients enrolled.

Patients with history of any application of steroids and other topical medications prior to the study period, any intake of any systemic antibiotics prior to enrollment, history of any chronic gynaecological and other systemic diseases and pregnant and lactating patients were excluded from the study.

Twenty six patients with apparent no clinical findings of rosacea but with various subjective gastrointestinal symptoms suggestive of non ulcer dyspepsia were included in the control group.

A second control group of fifty two patients were also selected from healthy individuals with no cutaneous signs and symptoms of rosacea or history suggestive of any dyspeptic ulcer diseases. Serological test for H. pylori were performed on the two control groups as well.

Consent was taken from the institutional ethics committee and review board. Data were tabulated and interpreted in terms of percentage, mean and standard deviation. To test the significance of association between the variables, Chi square tests were applied using the SPSS software (Version 17). The linear trend of the mean values of anti H pylori IgG antibodies in the different grades of Rosacea was examined by using the ANOVA. The probability of significance was set at 5% level.

RESULTS

The baseline characteristics of patients enrolled in each group in shown in Table 1. The duration of rosacea in patients ranged from 1-240 months with the mean duration of 47.42 ± 12.19 months and symptoms suggestive of Acid Peptic Diseases (APD) was observed in 14/26 (53.8%) patients. Rosacea Severity Grading of 2, 3 and 4 were seen in 15(57.69%), 8(30.76%) and 3(11.53%) patients respectively. The measures of association was estimated with multiple correlation (R=0.447) showing a positive linear trend. (Figure 1)

The association of positive serology of H.pylori among cases having history of APD positivity among Rosacea patients and H.pylori seropositivity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.pylori</th>
<th>APD symptoms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Pearson Chi-Square test</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>11(78.6%)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>0.127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>3(21.4%)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.pylori</th>
<th>Case (Present)</th>
<th>Control (Absent)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>OR(CI)</th>
<th>X2 value</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>17(65.4%)</td>
<td>6(11.5%)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14.48</td>
<td>24.17</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>9(34.6%)</td>
<td>46(88.5%)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>H.pylori</th>
<th>Rosacea (Present)</th>
<th>Gastritis (Absent)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>OR(CI)</th>
<th>X2 value</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosacea</td>
<td>17(65.4%)</td>
<td>9(34.6%)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>0.163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastritis</td>
<td>12(46.1%)</td>
<td>14(53.9%)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>(0.63-7.89)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Association graph between anti H pylori antibodies and severity of Rosacea.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of patients enrolled in each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Rosacea (n=26)</th>
<th>Gastritis (n=26)</th>
<th>Control(n=52)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F:M</td>
<td>1:6.1</td>
<td>1.7:1</td>
<td>1:1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Years± SD)</td>
<td>49.96±2.77</td>
<td>37.4±9.5</td>
<td>33.96±12.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Results of analysis of association between symptoms of APD positivity among Rosacea patients and H.pylori seropositivity.

Table 3: Results of analysis of association between Rosacea and H.pylori bioassay results.

Table 4. Results of analysis of association between H.pylori bioassay results with rosacea and gastritis only patients.
DISCUSSION

Acne rosacea is an inflammatory skin disease that commonly affects the central part of the face and usually appears at any time from the third or fourth decade onwards. The classic type of rosacea is characterized by erythema, papules, papulo pustules and telangiectasias usually appearing symmetrically along with flushing episodes. The disease lasts for years with episodes of improvement or exacerbations.2,4

The aetiology of rosacea is still unknown and it is assumed that skin changes are caused by many unrelated factors. It is believed that the abnormal vascular response to heat, stress and other stimuli dependent on excessive vessel sensitivity to endogenous opiates or its excessive secretion may play a marked role.5,3

Rosacea has been linked with different gastro intestinal disturbances including peptic ulcer disease.2,4 At present it is known that Helicobacter pylori (Hp) plays the key role in the development of gastritis, peptic ulcer, MALT lymphoma and even gastric cancer strongly suggesting involvement of the bacterium also in the mechanism of certain skin changes.8-10 H.pylori increases the synthesis of oxygen metabolites such as superoxide and proinflammatory cytokines. These cytokines have been shown to stimulate the synthesis of the inflammatory species nitric oxide contributing to the inflammation of the gastric mucosa and the skin changes.11-12

The relationship between rosacea and Helicobacter pylori infection has previously been investigated by a number of researches. Our study found a seroprevalence of (65.4%) and the association was found to be statistically significant CI = 14.48(3.94-56.75), p value: <0.0001 which supported the authors who believe that H. pylori probably constitutes a risk factor and was found to be associated in 27-90% of patients or at least in certain groups of individuals.13-19 Others comment on the beneficial effect of H. pylori eradication in rosacea.15,17,21-24 Some other investigators contradict any associations between rosacea and H. pylori infection.25-28 Based on the different studies to date Lazaridou et al later concluded that due to the high prevalence of anti-Hp antibodies in humans in conjunction with the fact that the antibiotics are effective for both disease entities, it would be very difficult to stratify the population studied against all factors that influence both rosacea and H. pylori infection.29

Similarly the trend for an increasing prevalence of H. pylori with severity of rosacea is suggested by the study reported by Diaz et al.30 Though the study did not achieve statistical significance a suggestion of a potential positive association between the severity of rosacea and both concurrent H. pylori infection and magnitude of anti-H. pylori CagA antigen humoral immune response was observed. Our study also shows that the mean values of anti H pylori IgG antibodies follow the linear trend. The measures of association was estimated with multiple correlation (R=0.447) showing a positive linear trend and the values increases with the clinical severity of rosacea has been supported statistically (F=5.74, df=1, P=0.025).

The concurrent symptoms of gastritis in patients with rosacea was found in 12/26 (46.1%) patients slightly lower than reported by Slachic et al where he had found 65% of patients having a positive serology to H.pylori and a statistical significance was found.14 However an association amongst the study group comprising of patients having symptoms of gastritis and H.pylori seropositivity with rosacea patients yielded no statistically significant findings. CI = 2.2 (0.63-7.89) p value: 0.163 in our study.

CONCLUSION

We would thus conclude that there still proves to find a correlation of Hp infection with patients with rosacea and whether it can be hypothesised that rosacea could act as a cutaneous manifestation of an internal peptic ulcer disease need to be thought of and large scale study is needed to confirm the findings.

REFERENCES


