

# Risk factors for helicobacter pylori infections among residents in a native ameri...

[Health & Medicine](#)



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Research Methodology: The pace of H. pylori seropositivity augments with age, and there is no demarcation between genders was observed, age and region serves as the basis of random serum sample collection from Alaska population.

Gaps: Follow up was not mentioned in the literature.

Assumptions, Limitations, and Delimitations: As the rate of H. pylori seropositivity augments with age, 78% of the residents around 14 years displayed seropositivity. Total follow up of the entire population is not possible so the population is segmented and regular follow up will be maintained in the current research.

Controlling and Managing Bias: Regular follow up is essential to monitor serum samples for the presence of markers a new trend and findings will be established.

Summary: Regular follow up is essential to demonstrate the exact age of acquiring H. pylori infection. The remarkable difference is observed in the seroprevalence of various ethnic communities, therefore the population is segregated right from the beginning of the study. Reports established that the prevalence of infection is high in children so the study is conducted for the children below 20 years.

Future Implications: The results procured from the study will be statistically examined and will be compared with the present findings. This is definitely going to be a step to alleviate iron deficiency anemia and prevention of H. pylori infection at an earlier age.

Contribution to social change: The study will help in the prevention of H. pylori infection at an earlier age. It is an effort to locate the prevalence of H.

pylori infection in a particular community, in particular, age, the onset of infection and its correlation with the iron deficiency anemia. Thus it is a contribution towards the social upliftment of the Alaska communities.