

Association between Helicobacter Pylori Infection and Laryngo- hypopharyngeal Carcinoma

*Esfandiari Kh, Tavakoli H, Hasibi M, Ashegh H, and Rezaii J**

*rezaijal@tums.ac.ir

ABSTRACT

Background and objective: Gastroesophageal reflux, by exposing the pharynx to *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*), is a potential risk factor for laryngohypopharyngeal carcinoma. Its possible association has been inconsistent. In this case-control study, we investigated the relationship between *H. pylori* seropositivity and laryngohypopharyngeal carcinoma in Iran.

Materials and methods: We had 105 healthy controls (group A), 70 cases of laryngeal carcinoma (group B), and 28 cases of hypopharyngeal carcinoma group (group C). Age, sex, smoking habit, alcohol use, and *H. pylori* serology were determined for all subjects.

Results: Groups were matched in age and alcohol use. Smoking and *H. pylori* seropositivity were more common in groups B and C, and male sex was more common in group B (compared with group A). In multivariate regression, the effect of smoking ($p < .01$, odds ratio [OR] 5 2.92) and *H. pylori* seropositivity ($p < .01$, OR 5 11.49) remained highly significant.

Conclusion: *H. pylori* is an independent risk factor for laryngohypopharyngeal carcinoma. VVC 2008 Wiley Periodicals, Inc. Head Neck 30: 1624-1627, 2008

Keywords: *H. pylori*; seropositivity; smoking; laryngohypopharyngeal carcinoma