The effect of reducing the incidence of gastrointestinal complications in patients treated with aspirin, referred to Imam Hospital, of Ahvaz, Iran

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A B S T R A C T

This research contains data which were obtained during the analysis of treated patients with aspirin who were referred to Imam Hospital (Imam H) of Ahvaz, Iran; and the effect of this type of treatment (Helicobacter pylori eradicate (HPE)) on reducing the incidence of gastrointestinal complications. Studies have shown that taking aspirin in patients with Helicobacter pylori infection is associated with a decreasing risk of gastrointestinal bleeding (O’connor et al., 2013) [1]. In this study, 165 patients with positive helicobacter pylori infection test were chosen among those who were referred to Imam H. In this paper, the effects of sex, smoking, renal failer, diabetes, age, blood pressure and aspirin consumption have been studied (Fletcher et al., 2010) [2]. After completion of the observations and records of patient’s medical records, the obtained coded data were fed into EXCELL. Data analysis was performed, using SPSS 16.

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1. Data

Table 1 represents demographic characteristics of patients with positive helicobacter pylori infection who were referred to Imam Khomeini Hospital of Ahvaz, Iran during 2013; used for description of experiments. Table 2 shows data for effective factors of reducing the incidence of gastrointestinal complications in patients treated with aspirin referred to Imam Hospital, Ahvaz, Iran. Based on the result of this study among all factors, highest score was related to aspirin consumption, smoking and blood pressure. The results showed that the most important causes of decreasing gastrointestinal complications (GC) in patients with positive helicobacter pylori infection were related to the aspirin consumption \( P = 0.0002 \). Factors related to GC were sex, smoking, renal failer, diabetes, age, blood pressure and aspirin consumption \( P = 0.074, P = 0.03, P = 0.33, P = 0.94, P = 0.9, P = 0.094 \) and \( P = 0.0002 \), respectively. Based on the results, in order to prevent and treat the gastrointestinal complications should be avoided from the provocative activities which mentioned above. Also, according to the results, taking aspirin can be very useful.
2. Experimental design, materials and methods

2.1. Study area description

This clinical trial study was conducted during 2013 at Imam teaching hospital of Ahvaz (a tertiary-care hospital) with 900 beds approximately, in the southwest of Iran. Ahvaz megacity Located in south west of Iran in between 48° and 49° 29′ east of the Greenwich meridian and, 31° and 45′ minutes north of the equator. It’s the capital city of Khuzestan province, with an area of 140 square kilometers [3–7]. Ahvaz is Located in the southwest of Iran (see Fig. 1).

2.2. Experimental design, materials and methods

165 patients with positive helicobacter pylori infection test referred to Imam Khomeini H during 2013 as well as a functional clinical assessment including the demographic data (e.g. age, sex) and effective factors of reducing the incidence of gastrointestinal complications in patients who were treated with aspirin including renal failer, diabetes, blood pressure, smoking, smoking and aspirin consumption [1,2,8,9]. Then, the coded data were entered to EXCEL and the analysis was performed, using SPSS 16. All risk factors of the effect of helicobacter pylori eradicate in patients who were treated with aspirin and clopidogrel and reducing the incidence of GC were analyzed. The data were analyzed, applying descriptive and statistical tests including independent t-test and chi-square.
2.3. Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was preceded by approval of the Research Ethics Committee of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences (AJUMS) (protocol number: IR.AJUMS.REC.1393. 305).

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Transparency document. Supplementary material

Transparency document associated with this article can be found in the online version at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2017.09.065.
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