The prevalence of anti-\textit{Helicobacter (Campylobacter)} \textit{pylori} antibodies in patients and healthy blood donors

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Summary. An enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) with a sonicated suspension of \textit{Helicobacter (Campylobacter)} \textit{pylori} as antigen was used to detect anti-\textit{H. pylori} antibodies in 517 patients without dyspepsia or peptic ulcer symptoms and 401 healthy blood donors. The criterion of seropositivity was determined from a receiver operating curve computed with the values of optical densities of 48 sera from dyspeptic patients with proven helicobacter-associated gastritis and 16 sera from dyspeptic patients with proven helicobacter-associated gastritis and 16 sera from dyspeptic patients with normal antral mucosa and no microbiological or histological evidence of \textit{H. pylori} infection. The 227 (44%) seropositive persons amongst the patient group appeared to be significantly higher than the 142 (35%) sera with antibodies in the blood donors tested (p < 0.03), even when adjustment was made for increasing age. We conclude that the prevalence of antibodies against \textit{H. pylori} increases with age and that although antibodies are more prevalent in patients attending a hospital than in healthy blood donors, seropositivity suggestive of current or past infection can be found in one third of a randomly chosen population of blood donors.

Introduction

\textit{Helicobacter (Campylobacter)} \textit{pylori} has been implicated as a common cause of chronic active gastritis and, possibly, peptic ulcer disease.\textsuperscript{1–5} Early debate as to whether \textit{H. pylori} is an opportunist pathogen attracted to inflammed antral mucosa, or is implicated as the cause of type B (antral) gastritis, tends to be resolving in favour of the latter hypothesis.\textsuperscript{2} Earlier studies on the prevalence of gastritis have shown an increase with age.\textsuperscript{6–8} Since type B (antral) gastritis is almost always associated with \textit{H. pylori}\textsuperscript{1–5} an increasing prevalence of this micro-organism with age would be expected. However, because diagnosis of active \textit{H. pylori} infection has previously relied on invasive diagnostic procedures (endoscopy and biopsy), large scale population studies are sparse and no exact data are available on the presence of this infection in relation to age.

Patients infected with \textit{H. pylori} develop a local as well as a systemic antibody response,\textsuperscript{9–11} and serological techniques can be used for the assessment of this response.\textsuperscript{12,13} In a previous study we demonstrated that the presence of antibodies in a population of dyspeptic patients could be correlated with the presence of helicobacter-associated gastritis.\textsuperscript{14} Therefore, it would appear that detection of antibodies to \textit{H. pylori} could be used for epidemiological studies in larger population groups without the necessity of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. This would enable the prevalence of antibodies in healthy individuals and acute or chronically ill patients who did not have dyspepsia, to be assessed, since at present there are only limited data available on healthy persons.\textsuperscript{15,16}

In this paper we report the results of a serological study with an ELISA assay, performed to assess the prevalence of antibodies against \textit{H. pylori} in healthy blood donors and non-dyspeptic patients in relation to age.

Materials and methods

Sources of sera

Blood (serum) samples were obtained from two groups of individuals: (1), 517 patients—233 men and 284...
women, mean age 56 (range 2–89) years, comprising a heterogenous group of in- and out-patients who were not referred because of dyspeptic complaints nor underwent endoscopy for follow-up of peptic ulcer disease or other reasons related to the upper abdominal tract; (2), 401 healthy blood donors—362 men and 39 women, mean age 42 (range 19–65) years.

As a reference population, serum samples obtained from 64 patients (35 men, 29 women, mean age 64, range 17–85 years) referred for endoscopy because of dyspepsia were used. Of these, 48 patients were shown to have helicobacter-associated gastritis and 16 had normal antral mucosa on histological examination and H. pylori was not detected either microbiologically or histologically.

**Serological examination**

An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), modified after the description of Kaldor et al., was used to measure specific IgG antibodies against H. pylori. Four strains of H. pylori (grown on blood agar with sheep blood 6%, under microaerophilic conditions) were harvested and killed by heating at 60°C. After sonication and preservation with sodium azide 0.1%, a suspension was made and used as bacterial antigen. For pre-coating of flexible polyvinyl chloride microtitration plates (Titertek Immunoassay plate, Flow Laboratories The Netherlands), 100 µl of the suspension was diluted 1 in 50 with 60 mM carbonate buffer (pH 9-6) with sodium azide 0.1%. The coated plates were kept at 4°C for 8–10 h and washed with phosphate-buffered saline with Tween 20%. The coated plates were kept at 4°C for 8–10 h and washed with phosphate-buffered saline with Tween 20%. The coated plates were kept at 4°C for 8–10 h and washed again with PBS. For controls buffer solution only was used. The prepared plates were kept in a humid environment at 4°C.

For the test assay 50 µl of patient’s serum diluted 1 in 10 in PBS was put into the wells of the test and control plates. After incubation for 90 mins at 37°C, the plates were washed with PBS and 50 µl of peroxidase labelled anti-human immunoglobulin (Peroxidase-conjugated rabbit immunoglobulin to human IgG, λ chain; DAKO) was added. After incubation for a further 90 min, the plates were washed and 50 µl of a colour indicator (o-phenylenediamine 20 mg with 0.08 µl of H₂O₂ 30%) was added and the plates were incubated at room temperature in the dark. The colour reaction was stopped with 50 µl of 4 M sulphuric acid and the optical density (OD) was read at 492 nm. Control sera and blanks were included in each assay. The measured OD values were normalised with respect to the control references to correct for minor day-to-day variations in the assay.

Cross-reactivity with Campylobacter jejuni was assessed by two different methods. Firstly, sera from 21 different patients with microbiologically proven C. jejuni infection were tested in the ELISA; mean OD was 0.66 (SD 0.40; only one sample produced an OD of 1.76), well below the cut-off points calculated for the presence of anti-H. pylori antibodies as shown below. Secondly, 20 of our positive sera were tested in a specific C. jejuni ELISA (courtesy of W. C. van Dijk, Department of Microbiology, Stichting Samenwerkende Ziekenhuizen Delft, The Netherlands); none gave a positive reaction.

**Statistical analysis**

Statistical analysis was done with the χ² test and the t-test. Sensitivity and specificity values were calculated with standard formula.

**Results**

**Assessment of the cut-off point**

For the assessment of the cut-off point in OD values to discriminate between presence or absence of anti-H. pylori antibodies, sera from patients of the reference population were used. Sera from the 48 patients with H. pylori infection diagnosed histologically or microbiologically, or both, gave a mean OD value of 3.63 (SD 1.24, range 1.06–6.45). The 16 helicobacter-negative patients gave a mean OD value of 0.70 (SD 0.45, range 0.21–1.99). After computing a receiver operating curve (ROC), the optimal values for sensitivity (97.9%) and specificity (94.4%) were found to be at OD 1.5. Therefore, an OD value >1.50 was regarded as indicating the presence of antibodies against H. pylori (i.e., a positive result) whereas an OD value <1.50 was interpreted as a negative result. Fig. 1 shows the OD values measured with the ELISA assay in these 64 reference patients.

**Antibodies in patients and healthy individuals**

The mean OD value for seropositive non-dyspeptic patients was 2.14 (SD 0.67, range 1.51–4.13), and for seropositive blood donors was 2.92 (SD 0.47, range 1.51–3.43). There is no significant difference in OD between the two groups (fig. 2). However, there was a significant difference between the OD values of the seropositive reference population with proven helicobacter-associated gastritis and the seropositive blood donors and non-dyspeptic patients (p<0.001).

Table I shows the total number of patients and blood donors with antibodies to H. pylori; 227 (44%) of the 517 patients gave a positive antibody response, compared with 142 (35%) of 401 normal blood donors (p<0.03). This difference remained significant after correction for age and sex.

**Antibodies in different age cohorts of non-dyspeptic patients and healthy blood donors**

In both groups, a parallel rise in the number of
positive sera was found with increasing age. Table II shows the numbers of positive and negative sera in each age cohort.

**Discussion**

The presence of antibodies against *H. pylori* has been described previously in patients with histologically confirmed type B (antral) gastritis.\(^{16,18,19}\) Therefore, serological studies have been used to determine the prevalence of gastritis in larger population groups.\(^{15,20}\) However, whether detection of a systemic response to the micro-organism implies the presence of active helicobacter-associated gastritis remains questionable. Cross-reactivity with antibodies against other micro-organisms, notably *C. jejuni*, might affect the results of an assay used to detect anti-*H. pylori* antibodies. However, in a previous study we demonstrated that, in our

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**PREVALENCE OF *H. PYLORI* ANTIBODIES**

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**Fig. 1.** OD values for sera of the reference population. HP+, sera from patients with microbiological or histological evidence of *H. pylori* infection; HP−, patients with no such evidence. The dotted line indicates the cut-off point at OD 1.50 as calculated from the Receiver Operating Curve.

**Fig. 2.** Mean OD values and SD of sera from seropositive and seronegative non-dyspeptic patients and healthy blood donors; □, positive sera; ■, negative sera.

ELISA, there was no such interference with sera from patients with proven *C. jejuni* infection.\(^{15}\) Alternatively, anti-*H. pylori* antibodies could persist long after exposure to the micro-organism and remain detectable after the initially invoked gastritis has subsided. Other studies have shown decreasing IgG antibody titres after the successful treatment of helicobacter-associated gastritis.\(^{21,22}\)

The results obtained with the reference population previously reported\(^{14}\) indicated that the presence of a systemic antibody response in dyspeptic patients was closely related to active helicobacter-associated gastritis. This is also evident from the high sensitivity and specificity values found after computing an ROC at OD 1.50 in the reference population in this study. These data suggest that the presence of antibodies may reflect active *H. pylori* infection. However, these conclusions cannot be extrapolated from our present results because the OD found in the reference population with helicobacter-associated gastritis is significantly higher than that found in the seropositive non-dyspeptic patients and normal blood donors. Since the antibody concentration decreases after eradication or suppression of *H. pylori*, our findings could indicate present or past infection in these individuals. To determine how many members of our two groups had active *H. pylori* infection would require microbiological and histological confirma-
Table I. Occurrence of positive and negative sera in non-dyspeptic patients and normal blood donors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of sera</th>
<th>Number tested</th>
<th>Number of sera with OD values</th>
<th>Number of sera with OD values</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;= 1.5 (positive)</td>
<td>&lt; 1.5 (negative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>227 (44%)</td>
<td>290 (56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-dyspeptic patients</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>227 (44%)</td>
<td>290 (56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood donors</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>227 (44%)</td>
<td>290 (56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age and sex adjusted</td>
<td></td>
<td>162 (43%)</td>
<td>219 (57%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-dyspeptic patients</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>162 (43%)</td>
<td>219 (57%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood donors</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>162 (43%)</td>
<td>219 (57%)</td>
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</table>

Our data show that antibodies against *H. pylori* can be detected more frequently in non-dyspeptic patients than in blood donors. Although both groups are not fully comparable, this finding remains after adjustment for age and sex, implying that the prevalence of active gastritis is or was higher in acutely or chronically ill patients. In an earlier study a high prevalence of non-ulcer dyspepsia and gastritis in patients admitted to hospital was observed.²³ The explanation for this phenomenon can only be speculative. In a previous study we found *H. pylori* in a large number of antral biopsy specimens from dyspeptic patients with normal antral mucosa, although the micro-organisms were present in low numbers.²⁴ Therefore we suggested that there is a balance between virulence of *H. pylori* and local mucosal defence mechanisms, which when distorted would lead to gastritis. It is tempting to assume that in patients, who are generally in a suboptimal condition, this equilibrium is liable to be distorted, resulting in induction of gastritis.

In keeping with data from others we found an increase in occurrence of antibody with increasing age, in patients as well as in donors. The increasing prevalence of antibodies suggests that the micro-organism is acquired later in life, posing the question of how it is acquired. In a study of mentally retarded patients in an institution, the percentage of individuals with antibodies was significantly higher than in age-matched healthy controls, and correlated with the duration of stay in the institution. This suggests person to person transmission.

Table II. Occurrence of sera positive and negative for antibodies against *H. pylori* in consecutive age cohorts of non-dyspeptic patients and blood donors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age cohort</th>
<th>non-dyspeptic patients</th>
<th>blood donors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>positive</td>
<td>negative</td>
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<tr>
<td>0–10</td>
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<td>81–90</td>
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REFERENCES


