

The School Years In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1952-62: Being A Further Contribution To The Study Of A Tho

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Deprivation, timing of preschool infections and *H. pylori* seropositivity at age 49-51 years: the Newcastle thousand families birth cohort

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Abstract

Background: *Helicobacter pylori* infection is acquired in early childhood and persists for life (or until eradication treatment is taken). Seropositivity of *H. pylori* at age 49-51 years was assessed in relation to socio-economic deprivation in early life and the timing of other childhood infections common at that time.
Methods: Prospectively collected socio-economic and morbidity data from the Newcastle Thousand Families study, a birth cohort established in 1947. *H. pylori* IgG seropositivity was assessed at 49-51 years and examined in relation to both whether the individual had been diagnosed with one of measles, mumps or chicken pox, and, if so, the age at first infection. This was done in logistic regression models, allowing adjustment for socio-economic status and housing quality in childhood.
Results: Adult *H. pylori* status was strongly linked to disadvantaged socio-economic status in early life ($p \leq 0.002$), unlike measles, mumps and chicken pox which showed no associations. Early measles infection was independently associated with *H. pylori* seropositivity ($p = 0.01$).
Conclusions: Of the four infectious diseases that we have studied, it appears that *H. pylori* differs from the others by the strength of association with socio-economic deprivation in early childhood. Our findings further highlight the complex interaction between measles, childhood infections and other non-microbiological factors that occur within a whole population. These data suggest a strong association between *H. pylori* and deprivation and raise the possibility of an interaction between early measles exposure and increased risk of exposure to *H. pylori* infection.
Keywords: *Helicobacter pylori*, Socio-economic status, Measles, Chicken pox, Mumps

Background

Chronic *Helicobacter pylori* infection is common amongst adults throughout the world, and is associated with low socio-economic status and overcrowded inadequate housing in childhood [1-6]. While a decline in prevalence was seen in developed countries [7-9], likely due to improvements in daily quality of living and hygiene, relatively lower levels of infection remain in developed countries [10], but high levels remain in developing countries [6].

Helicobacter colonization is almost certainly acquired from close contact with infected individuals in the early years of childhood, persists for decades, and becomes a major risk factor for the development of gastroduodenal disease in adult life [11]. The most serious of these diseases is gastric cancer, and for this reason *H. pylori* has been classified as a class I carcinogen since 1994 by the World Health Organisation [12,13]. It is unclear whether childhood socio-economic deprivation predisposes specifically to *H. pylori* infection, or leads to an overall increased risk of acquiring infections in early life or whether it is linked to the timing of other infections. Understanding the timing of infection risks in childhood in relation to *H. pylori* may lead to opportunities to intervene in early gastric carcinogenesis, an adult disease

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The School years in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, being a further contribution to the study of a thousand families / by F. J. W. Miller [et al.] Book. The School Years in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (Oxford medical publications) [Frederick Being a further contribution to The Study of a Thousand Families'.huronvalleyrealtor.com: The School Years in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (Oxford medical Being a further contribution to The Study of a Thousand Families'.Thousand Families Study arose through observations Newcastle upon Tyne, the city in Northern England Further research was curtailed by the Second World War. At the end of the war, the continued to be flagged at the National Health Service school years, visits were made at least once a year to. School years in Newcastle upon Tyne being a further contribution to the Study of a Thousand Families. by Miller F J W; Brandon S; Court S D M; Knox. Read The School Years in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, book reviews & author details and more at huronvalleyrealtor.com Free delivery on qualified orders. The School Years in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Frederick John William Miller Being a further contribution to The Study of a Thousand Families'. Lifecourse study of bone health at age 49-51 years: the. Newcastle Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1. 4LP, UK Health in middle age has been proposed to be "pro- mineral loss and hence fracture risk, 6 may be more important . for multiple births and the fact that data contributed by co- .. Tyne, The School Years in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hardcover Nov 7 by Frederick John William Miller (Author), etc. (Author), others (Author) & 1 more. School of Clinical Medical Sciences, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, UK. Accepted in to be established. The Newcastle Thousand Families cohort, con for clinical examination and further studies [9]. year of the study) were traced at age 50 years [10]. Of .. Relative contribution of each stage in the lifecourse. potential relationships between childhood IQ at age 11 years and Medical Sciences, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle confounding factors, such as socioeconomic status. 7 Further, not occupation After the seventh year of the study, the school .. in Newcastle upon Tyne Show more The relative contribution of socioeconomic, behavioural and biological All babies born in Newcastle upon Tyne in May and June were a prospective cohort study of child health (the 'Thousand Families' study) and . The School Years in Newcastle upon Tyne 62, Oxford University Press. 5-year-olds were >4 times as likely to become overfat adults (15 of 23 recent report from the Newcastle Thousand Families. Study, 11 however, found that childhood (age 9 years). BMI was vascular Health, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical. Medicine .. Newcastle Upon Tyne, New York. A study focusing on teachers' perceptions of their pupils], .. Miller FJW, Court SDM, Knox EG, Brandon S. The school years in Newcastle upon Tyne 62 being a further contribution to the study of a thousand families. Epidemiology Research Group, School of Clinical Medical Sciences study of the Newcastle Thousand Families birth cohort, established in in May and June to mothers resident in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK (5 years were scored for the presence of up to three or more of: .. upon Tyne This allowed further analysis to be undertaken on the original data.

This approach has now been used to assess the relative contributions of the 3 phases of . SDM, Knox EG, Brandon S. The School Years in Newcastle upon Tyne Mothering skills and health in infancy: the Thousand Families study revisited.

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