Erosive and Ulcerative Lesions of Gastroduodenal Zone in Patients with Leukemias: Role of *H. pylori*

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Fifty-eight percent of cases of acute leukemia (AL) are accompanied by lesions of gastroduodenal zone. The purpose of this work is to evaluate influence of *Helicobacter pylori* association on pathogenesis of erosive and ulcerative lesions of gastroduodenal zone.

Seventy-three patients suffering from AL were observed with the concomitant diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (GT). Patients were distributed into two groups depending on the presence of H. *pylori',* group I (n = 44) - positive and group II (n = 29) - negative.

The study of mucous barrier of gastroduodenal zone was conducted by an uninvasive method, taking into account the gravity of the patient's state,

The increase of concentration of N-acetyhieuraminic acid (NANA) was. set in the blood serum in patients of group I - in 1.4 times, groups Π -'in 1.25 times in comparison with the norm and increase of excretion level of NANA with urine - in 1.5 and 1.3 time accordingly *(p* < .01).,5$fr<fecentration of fucose, connected with the albumen, in blood serum went'down in group I - in 2.5 times, to group II - in 2.1 times as compared **to** a norm, and fucose excretion with urine decreased in 2.3 and 1.7 times accordingly *(p* < .01).

Conclusion: In H. *Pylori* positive patients with LA more expressed decrease of mucous barrier resistance of gastroduodenal zone is marked, that is adequately evaluated by screening uninvasive method and can be the criterion of prognostication of chemotherapy complications in GT. H. *pylori* strengthens degradation of mucus protective **albumens,** perifocal inflammation, and reduce production **of** protective **fucoproteins.**