Abstract: Introduction
Gastrointestinal (GI) cancers are common malignancies throughout the world. Esophageal cancer (EC) is the 6th most common cause of Cancer death in the world. Golestan province, located in northeast of Iran, has been known as a high risk area for EC. H.pylori (HP) has been associated with several benign and malignant gastrointestinal tract diseases. In addition, epidemiologic studies have investigated the association between and other gastrointestinal malignancies, including pancreatic, colorectal cancer and EC. This study was conducted to assess the relationship between HP infection and the risk of EC and accuracy of different variable such as sex, BMI, ... in northeast of Iran.

Method:
The Sero-epidemiological characteristic of HP in Golestan province was determined in a cross-sectional study conducted during 2006-2009. This study was conducted to assess the relationship between HP infection and variable with the risk of EC in area. To determine the relationship, Golestan province was divided into two areas (low and high risk), based on the ASR of EC. “Turkmensahra”, a region in the northeast of Iran near the Caspian Sea, Information about EC was collected from Golestan population-based cancer registry. The chi-square test was used to compare HP sero-prevalence between the two areas. Multiple variable logistic regressions were used to determine the role of confounding factors.

Results
HP prevalence in the population was %66.4. The prevalence of HP infection was significantly higher in high than low risk area for EC (77.3% and 62.1%, respectively) (P = 0.02). Multiple regressions shown that HP infection was only variable significantly associated with the incidence of EC. As not found Difference Between the adjusted odd ratio (1.69) with the raw values (1.68).

Conclusion
We found a significant positive relationship between HP and EC. Therefore, HP infection should be considered in future programs for controlling EC in northeast of Iran.

Helicobacter pylori, esophageal cancer, northeast of Iran, confounding factor

Presentation: Poster