Hyperhomocysteinemia and Crohn's Disease in Algeria People

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Abstract:

Background: Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), including Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, are chronic immune-mediated inflammatory diseases of the intestinal tract. Under low vitamin B conditions, homocysteine accumulates and leads to hyperhomocysteinemia which aggravate the pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel disease.

Purpose: Our work is to study the effect of hyperhomocysteinemia on Crohn's disease in Algeria people.

Method: This study was carried in symptomatic patients with Crohn's disease (n=22) at IBAN BADIS Hospital in Algeria and compared to a control group. Homocysteine, CRP and hemoglobin levels were measured and histological sections of intestinal tissue were examined.

Results: The results showed that homocysteine (15,54 ±1,29 µmol/l) is increased in patients but not significantly when compared to the control group, the C-reactive protein (21,41 ±34,69 mg/l) is increased also in patients and the concentration of hemoglobin (11,85 ±0,47 g/dl) is decreased very