

**Table 2.14. Case-control studies of *helicobacter pylori* infection and hepatocellular carcinoma**

Reference, study location and period	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Detection method	Exposure categories	No. of exposed cases	Relative risk* (95% CI)	Adjusted potential confounders	Comments
Leone <i>et al</i> (2003) Italy	46 consecutive pts (30 males, 16 females, mean age 69 years, range 51-85) with cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) diagnosed biochemically or by ultrasonograph or spiral CT signs. Angiography, MRI and histology were performed when necessary. All cases infected with Hepatitis C Virus (HCV).	46 controls, sex and age ( $\pm$ 1 year) matched to cases, from patients admitted to Dept. of Emergency Care (mean age 69, range 51-85) and residents of same geographic area.	Serology/ELISA Anti <i>H.pylori</i> IgG ELISA	<i>H.pylori</i> +	All cases 36 Over age 60 30	[3.02(1.12-8.34)] [3.37(1.03-10.70)]	None	
Doré <i>et al</i> (2002) Italy	11 patients mean age 54.9 years All with HCV negative HCC	30 patients with HCV negative chronic hepatitis	Anti <i>H.pylori</i> IgG ELISA	<i>H.pylori</i> +	Cases 8/11 Controls 22/41	[2.3 (0.5-15.1)]		