

**Table 2.6. Case–control studies of *helicobacter pylori* infection and gastric mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma**

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
de Sanjosé (2004) Spain 1998–2002	536 consecutive patients newly diagnosed with lymphoid malignancy in 4 centers; lymphoma diagnosed by histology plus immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry Centralized pathology review of 20% of cases within each category and all lymphoma NOS. 439 B-cell lymphomas (4 gastric MALT, 26 splenic marginal zone); 58 Hodgkin lymphomas; 39 T-cell lymphomas. By site: 454 nodal, 82 extranodal lymphomas including 10 stomach.	Hospitalized patients frequency matched to cases by age ( $\pm 5$ years) sex, study center, excluding patients with severe immunosuppression and systemic infections. 603 of 655 eligible controls included.	Serology/ELISA anti <i>H.pylori</i> IgG Samples run in duplicate. 100% concordance.	<i>Seropositive</i> $\geq 18$ IU/ml	By histology All lymphomas 367 All B-cell 307 Stomach MALT 4 All T-cell 26 <u>By site</u> Nodal 313 Extranodal 54 Stomach 10	0.83(0.64–1.08) 0.85(0.65–1.12) $\infty$ 0.72(0.36–1.47) 0.85(0.65–1.12) 0.73(0.44–1.22) $\infty$	Age, gender, study center.	Hospital based study.