

# Summary

In order to test the human leukocyte antigen-G (HLA-G) associations with inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD) forms, and to evaluate some unstudied autoantibodies in this special group of patients; 42 patients from Al-Diwaniya province (38 with UC and 4 with Crohn's disease), who were regularly attending the endoscopy unit of Al-Diwania teaching hospital had been screened in this study. The diagnosis has been established based on clinical, histopathological, and endoscopical criteria. An ethnically matched, apparently healthy control group (n=21), were also involved from Nov. 2010 to Sep. 2011.

The mean age of patients was (41.1) years old. The highest age incidence was above 40 years old (55.3% and 25% of UC and Crohn's disease patients, respectively), followed by age of 30-39 years. A significant differences between male and female in both UC and Crohn's disease patients as (63.2% and 36.8%) in male and female of UC, respectively, and (75% and 25%) in male and female of Crohn's disease patients. Some patients developed extraintestinal manifestations; these were arthritis (35.7%) and dermatologic problem (4.8%). The family history of IBD is obtained from the study patients (7.1%) who have family history. They were from one family (two males and one female), and all of them were UC patients. The UC patients were subgrouped into two main types, proctitis (65.8%), and proctocolitis (34.2%). There was a significant difference between the frequencies of the two types.

In this study, most of the Crohn's disease patients were still smoking through the diagnosis more than UC patients, whereas the opposite relation was found regarding to ex-smoking. The majority of UC (81.5 %) have shown positive

results for *p.ANCA*, compared with (25 %) of Crohn's disease patients, while all controls have given negative results for this test.

More than half (55.5 %) of UC patients have shown positive results to Anti-Lysozyme antibodies compared with (25 %) of Crohn's disease patients, while all controls have negative results for this test.

Anti-Cathepsin-G antibodies were detected in UC (52.6%) and Crohn's disease (50%), a significant differentiation was found between the healthy controlled group (9.5%) and the two other study groups.

The Anti-Elastase autoantibody assayed in all studied groups, and the result were (100%) for CD and (63.1%) for UC compared with healthy control group which has been negative result for this test.

HLA-G was represent to be positive among (47.4%) of UC and (100%) among Crohn's disease patients, while all healthy controls were given negative results for this test, a condition which has given rise a significant differential criteria between the UC and CD compared with healthy controls.

The present study reveals new emergence of some autoantibodies in IBD patients, those include Anti-Cathepsin, Anti-Elastase, and Anti-Lysozyme.