**Investigation of Blood Malondialdehyde (MDA) and Reduced Glutathione (GSH) Levels in Gastritis and Gastric Cancer Patients**

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**Abstract:** To determine the role of increasing lipid peroxidation and declining GSH’s on cancer and gastritis; despite the fact that the role of antioxidant systems on cancer and gastritis is still unknown. Blood MDA and GSH levels of gastritis and cancer patients was determined by comparting the control group,13 healthy individuals, which consisted of 13 gastritis patients and 12 cancer patients, who applied to the Research and Application Center of Kafkas University to be in the research. GSH values for healthy group was 1.65±0,43 mol / ml, 1,89±0,24 mol / ml in the gastritis group and 1,51±0,28 mol/ml in the gastric cancer patients. In the control group the MDA value was 0.67±0.66 nmol / ml, gastritis group value was 2.97 ±1.77 nmol/ml and 3.65±2.46 nmol/ml was the result in the gastric cancer patients. MDA levels in gastritis and gastric cancer patients were statistically significant (p <0,05) compared to the control group. Although the etiology of gastric cancer in humans is not fully known, according to this study it is possible to say that antioxidant defense system, increased oxidative stress and lipid peroxidation plays an important role in gastric carcinogenesis.

**Keywords:** Malondialdehyde (MDA), Reduced Glutathione (GSH), Cancer, Gastritis.