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PREVALENCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN DYSPEPSIA AND SMOKERS

Gastroenterology

Dr. M. Kannan Department of Medical Gastroenterology,Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai -625020, Tamilnadu, India

Dr. R. Ramani* Department of Medical Gastroenterology,Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai -625020 Tamilnadu, India - *Corresponding Author

Dr. E. Kandasamy Alias Kumar Department of Medical Gastroenterology,Tirunelveli Medical college, Tirunelveli-627011,Tamilnadu,India

ABSTRACT

Background. Functional dyspepsia is the commonest cause for medical consultation whorldwide.h pylori also infects more than 50% of the population.we studied the prevalence of h pylori in our dyspeptic patients and compared them with published literature.also smoking has a profound in fluence on symptomatology.wealso studied the difference in hp prevalence in smokers and non smokers.

Aim. To see the prevalence of hpylori in dyspeptic patients to compare our findings with published literature. To study the impact of smoking on hpylori materials and methods. Patients attending our hospital with dyspeptic syrpptoms from aug2008 to may 2009 were included.a detailed history, examination, cbc, blood biochemistr/, ultrasound, endoscopy were done Patients with History of ppi, antibiotic use within 2 weeks was specifically taken as exclusion criteria .details of smoking habits were taken.hpylori was detected using the rut.

Results:173/224 were classified as functional dvspepsia|77.2%).there were 135 males and 89 ladies h the age grouplfi to 72(mean 44.6+14.6yrs)peptic ulcers were seen in 7.5%,ca stomach in 4%,erosive gastritis in 5.8%,miscellaneous 3.5%. 102/173(59%)were positive for hpylori.amongst the various age gruops showing hpylori positlvity,25/36 were>60 yeans|70%], and61.7% in 30to 39 years.There were 29 smokers.hp was detected in 24(82.8%).

Conclusion:. Hpylori was seen in 59% of our subjects with non ulcer dyspepsia .this compared well with published literature. H.pylori was significantly higher in the smokers.

KEYWORDS

Helicobacter pylori, dyspepsia, smoking

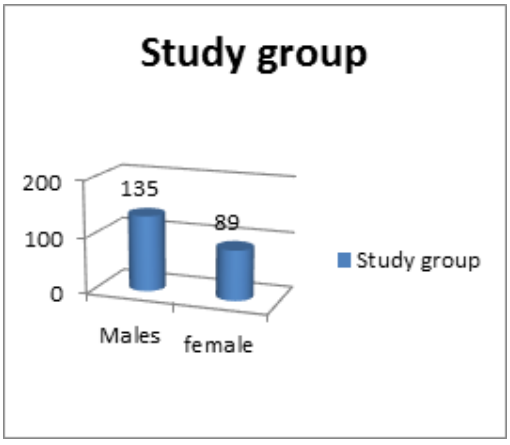
BACKGROUND:

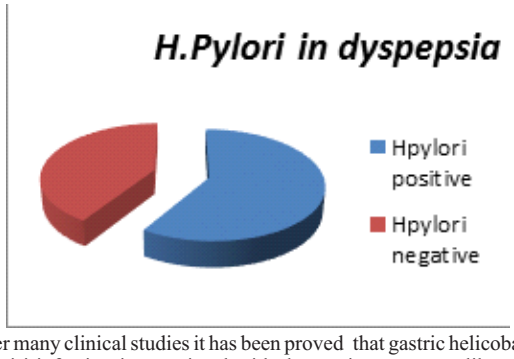
The litteral meaning of the term Dyspepsia"difficult digestion." and it is derived from the Greek words dys and pepse . It is strikingly verycommon and It is considered to be very important to public health point of view as this can be disabling, and can predispose to a major social and economic problem.. The reason for the consideration are the following . People affected with functional dyspepsia have a significantly decreased quality of life when compared to that of the people in general population who does not have.. Functional dyspepsia by definition is the development of various spectrum of non specific upper gastrointestinal symptoms without any organic involvement . All the more this constitutes for nearly 60% of patient referred to gastroenterology out patient department .The yearly occurrence of dyspepsia is approximately 9-10% and 15% patients have chronic (>3 months in a year), frequent (>3 episodes per week) and often very severe symptoms. Known cause of gastric and duodenal ulcers, non cardiac gastric cancer and gastric MALT lymphoma found to be Helicobacter pylori after various clinical studies. Prevention of large number of other diseases like esophageal carcinoma, functionaldyspepsia , gastroesophageal reflux disease, Bronchial asthma, cardiovascular diseases like coronary artery disease , iron deficiency anemia and idiopathic thrombotic purpura is being investigated with possible the role of this microorganism .This study is to prevalence of H.pylori in dyspeptic patients and smokers

Aim.1. To see the prevalence of hpylori in dyspeptic patients to compare our findings with published literature. 2.To study the impact of smoking on hpylori .Materials and methods:Study design: cross sectional study. Study period :January2017 to January 2018 . Study population: Patients attending Department of Medical Gastroenterology, Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai with dyspeptic symptoms were included in .a detailed history, examination, CBC, blood biochemistry, ultrasound, endoscopy were done. Patients with History of PPI , antibiotic use within 2 weeks was specifically taken as exclusion criteria .details of smoking habits were taken. Hpylori was detected using the rut.

RESULTS:

173/224 were classified as functional dvspepsia 77.2%).there were 135 males and 89 ladies the age group 18 to 72(mean 44.6+14.6yrs)Peptic ulcers were seen in 7.5%,ca stomach in 4%,erosive gastritis in 5.8%,miscellaneous 3.5%. 102/173(59%)were positive for hpylori.Amongst the various age gruops showing hpylori positlvity,25/36 were>60 years|70%], and 61.7% in 30to 39 years.There were 29 smokers. H. Pylori was detected in 24(82.8%).





After many clinical studies it has been proved that gastric helicobacter pylori i infection is associated with dyspeptic symptoms like upper abdominal pain, nausea, full ness of stomach, Flatulance and vomiting and post cabal bloat. In our study, 59% cases tested positive for helicobacter pylori by rapid urease test, thus indicating that helicobacter pylori infection contributes to a majority of group among

functional dyspepsia patients.. in addition to that upper abdominal pain is mostly associated with helicobacter pylori thus pointing the role in generation of dyspepsia symptom. Mirbagheri et al and Shrivastava et al studies revealed that helicobacter pylori infection was found in 67.3% and 65% cases of functional dyspepsia which is also observed to our study. Studies conducted by Bazzoli et al and Shimatani et al., have shown an association between H. pylori infection and epigastric pain. Furthermore, a significant number of cases responded to H. Pylori eradication treatment suggesting the role of H. pylori in functional dyspepsia. In our study Peptic ulcers were seen in 7.5%,ca stomach in 4%,erosive gastritis in 5.8%,miscellaneous 3.5%. 102/173 (59%)were positive for hpylori.Amongst the various age gruops showing hpylori positlvity,25/36 were>60 years|70%], and 61.7% in 30to 39 years.There were 29 smokers. H. Pylori was detected in 24(82.8%). Testing and treating H. pylori can be beneficial in cases of functional dyspepsia. .

CONCLUSION:.

H pylori was seen in 59% of our subjects with non ulcer dyspepsia .This compared well with published literature. H.pylori was significantly higher in the smokers.

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