

PREVALENCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN CHRONIC GASTRITIS: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY

ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Helicobacter pylori (*H. pylori*) is one of the most common human infections worldwide particularly in the developing countries. It has been established as etiology of chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer disease, gastric adenocarcinoma and mucosal associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma (MALT). During this decade, there have been some reports showing a decline in global prevalence of *H. pylori* infection and peptic diseases including many Asian countries. Hence to determine prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in dyspeptic patients, this descriptive, study was carried out at the Endoscopy sub-unit of the Surgery Department from December 2016 to September 2017

Materials and methods:

Study was undertaken in patients coming to department of general surgery opd with complaints of dyspepsia for more than 6 months, in Govt. Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital Chennai. Eighty seven (87) patients between 20-60 years of age with symptoms of dyspepsia are selected.

Results:

Of 87 patients, 62% of individuals had chronic gastritis and 50% of individuals are infected with *H. pylori*.

Majority of *H. pylori* infected individuals are in the age group of 5th decade (56.7%).

Gender, alcohol, smoking doesn't show any correlation with *H. pylori* individual.

Most endoscopic finding is Gastritis (62.06%).

The prevalence of *H. pylori* is more in tobacco users (73.7%) and it is statistically significant.

The prevalence of *H. pylori* in chronic gastritis is 70.4% which is statistically significant.

CONCLUSION:

The study was done with the objective to find the prevalence of *H. pylori* in chronic gastritis.

The study showed that 62.1% of study population were having chronic gastritis and 50.6% of individuals are infected with *H. pylori*.

It also shown that 70.4% of individuals in chronic gastritis are affected with *H. pylori*.

This study shows the significant relationship between chronic gastritis and *H. pylori* infection.

Keywords: Dyspeptic patients, *H. pylori* infection, endoscopic biopsy.