# Study on Association of *Helicobactor Pylori* Infectious with Acid Peptic Disease (APD) among Nepalese

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**Background**

Infection with *H.Pylori* is widespread. In developing countries, 8 in 10 children by the age of 5 years and more than 90.0% of adults are infected. In Nepal, prevalence of *H.Pylori* in various gastro duodenal diseases has been reported to be ranged from 39.0% to 86.6%. Present study was carried out to investigate the prevalence of *H.Pylori* associated Acid Peptic Disease in patients of different sex, age and ethnic.

**Methods**

This study was carried out in Kathmandu valley but with inclusion of all patients with complain of Acid peptic disease both from inside and outside valley and undergoing endoscopic examination. A total of 203 subjects were included.

**Results**

One fifth of total patients included had severe stage of Acid peptic disease. The Helico urease test positive rate increased significantly with the increase of severity of Acid peptic disease. Present findings indicated that *H.Pylori* is associated with over 75.0% of severe cases of Acid peptic disease.

**Conclusions**

One third of patients with Acid peptic disease problems are infected with *H.Pylori* and needs specific treatment for the same. Public health education, early detection of cases and specific treatment should be encouraged.

**Keywords:** acid peptic disease; helicobacter pylori; helico urease test positive rate; incidence; infection.