ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND:

Previously the etiological factors of peptic ulcer is caused by stress, spicy foods before 1983, after that Warren and Marshall identified the relationship between the H. pylori infection and peptic ulcer. Now it recognized that H. pylori is one of the most common cause of peptic ulcer disease and the prevalence of H. pylori varies with age, socioeconomic status and other associated risk factors, so diagnosing and controlling the H. pylori infection will reduce the mortality and morbidity of the Patient.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

To study the association of H. pylori in patients with perforated peptic ulcer by RUT and HPE and to study the association between other risk factors and H. pylori infection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

About 50 cases of perforated peptic (gastroduodenal) ulcer evaluated and analysed in an emergency basis in general surgery department in coimbatore medical college and hospital for a period of between July 2017 to July 2018 are included in this study. Emergency exploratory laparotomy has been performed in all these cases due to peptic ulcer perforation. During
intraoperatively, two mucosal biopsies taken from the perforation site and sent for RUT and HPE to detect H.Pylori infection.

RESULT:

Out of 50 cases of peptic ulcer perforation, 39 cases (78%) turned out to be positive for H.pylori. Out of 50, H.pylori status positive for most of the middle aged persons (21-30 years) – 25.6 % and males were commonly affected 87.2 %. Acid peptic disease is most commonly associated with H.pylori positive patients around 84.6%. Post operatively H.pylori positive patients were put on anti H.pylori treatment.

CONCLUSION

There was a high prevalence of H.pylori infection in patients with perforated peptic ulcer. Patient with perforated peptic ulcer gave history of chronic dyspepsia, should be treated with anti H.pylori therapy post operatively to reduce the recurrence and reperforation.