

**STUDY OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN
CIRRHOTICS**

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfilment of
Master Degree in Internal Medicine

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INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

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Helicobacter pylori has emerged in the last few years as a bacterium of great interest in view of its close association with gastritis and peptic ulcer disease in man (Kung et al., 1989).

The initial report by Warren and Marshall in 1983, that *H. pylori* organisms were very common in patients with gastritis, have been confirmed by many reports from all over the world. Also several studies have confirmed the association between *H. pylori* & peptic ulcer. In one study it was detected in 61% of patients with gastric ulcer, and in 85% of patients with duodenal ulcer (Bartlett, 1988).

On the other hand, liver cirrhosis is known to be associated with gastropathy and increased incidence of peptic ulceration, but the role of *H. pylori* in the pathogenesis of these lesions in cirrhotics is not clear yet.

The aim of the work is ; to study the degree of *H. pylori* colonization in cirrhotics, versus non-cirrhotics and try to correlate this colonization with the degree of decompensation and the presence or absence of portal gastropathy.

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