

H. pylori infection Often detected in patients with dyspepsia

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In Northwest Ethiopia, 35 percent of patients with dyspepsia have peptic

ulcer disease, with risk factors including *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)/acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) use, according to a study published online April 5 in *BMC Gastroenterology*.

Belete Assefa, from the University of Gondar in Ethiopia, and colleagues conducted an institutional-based cross-sectional study involving 218 dyspeptic patients who underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopic evaluations to determine the magnitude and associated factors of peptic ulcer disease. Clinical information was obtained using a semistructured questionnaire.

The researchers found that 49 percent of the patients had active *H. pylori* infection. In 35 percent of patients with dyspepsia, peptic ulcer disease was diagnosed. Risk factors for peptic ulcer disease included *H. pylori* infection and NSAID/ASA use (adjusted odds ratios, 6.298 and 6.252, respectively).

"Medical treatment of peptic ulcer disease should target treatment of *H. pylori* infection and cautious use of NSAIDs/ASA," the authors write. "Community-based study is required to conclude the actual findings in the target population."

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

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