

## **Summary and Conclusion**

*Helicobacter pylori* is the most prevalent infectious aetiology in humans. Nearly half of the population in the developed countries and a large proportion of the population in the developed and developing countries are infected by this bacterium.

*Helicobacter pylori* is a noninvasive organism located in the mucosa of the stomach and found in the stomach of patients with chronic active gastritis and peptic ulcers.

Although this noninvasive bacterium is thought to cause local disorders only recent data showed that *H. pylori* was associated with extragastric disorders such as coronary heart disease, glaucoma, chronic rhinosinusitis, and squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck.

Different method can be used to detect *H. pylori* infection. However, detection of *H. pylori* by immunohistochemistry can provide reliable results.

It is possible to detect *H. pylori* in the sinus mucosa of some patients with chronic rhinosinusitis, however, whether *H. pylori* is one of the causative agents of chronic rhinosinusitis or is a result of chronic rhinosinutitis is not known. We shouldn't neglect this point of view and we should add a therapy Against *H. pylori* in the treatment patients with chronic rhinosinusitis especially patients with GERD manifestations.