# INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Gram-negative, spiral shaped organisms, now known as *Helicobacter pylori* (previously *Campylobacter pylori*) (Goodwin et al., 1989a) have recently been associated with both antral gastritis and peptic ulcer and even gastric cancer (Talley et al., 1990). Histological examination of diseased antral mucosa has demonstrated the presence of these organisms within the gastric mucus layer and at the surface of the gastric epithelial cells (Tricottet et al., 1986). A new era in the understanding of inflammatory gastroduodenal conditions has been opened. Despite microbiologic characterization of the organisms and the epidemiology, pathology, and serology of infection, the pathogenic significance of these organisms remain unresolved. The efficacy of anti-microbial treatment of *Helicobacter* infection on the natural history of gastritis is not presently resolved. Nevertheless, *Helicobacter pylori* are at the least an important marker of inflammatory gastroduodenal disease, and attempts to ascertain their clinical significance are clearly warranted (Axon, 1991).

## AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of the present work is to try to clarify the relation between the *Helicobacter pylori* to peptic ulcer disease.