

## Introduction

The implication of chronic liver disease on the development and delay healing of peptic lesions have repeatedly been studied ( *Kabil et al., 1984 & 1991* ).In Egypt the main causes of liver disease are infection with *S.mansoni* and chronic virus hepatitis. ( *Souidan et al., 1981* ).With this in mind it is clear that why chronic liver disease form a major health problem in Egypt. Portal hypertension with its complications as bleeding varices is a main chronic sequale of chronic liver disease ( *Abaza, 1973* ).

During the last few years improvement in diagnostic procedures and the newly discovered major cause of chronic inflammation of the gastric mucosa, *H. pylori*, have led to a different way of thinking about the aetiology of gastritis. The endoscopic and histologic appearance of the gastric mucosa, and its relation to *H.pylori* in patients, with portal hypertension has been the focus of attention of several investigators. Mosaic pattern of gastric mucosa was found to be sensitive and specific for portal hypertension by *Papazian et al.,(1986)*while *Sarin et al., (1988)* and *Misra et al., (1990)* found it insensitive and non specific for portal hypertension .

To still such discrepancy, an attempt is being made to link the endoscopic and histologic features of gastric mucosa in patients with chronic liver disease and portal hypertension.

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