
relation of helicobacter pylori to peptic ulcer disease

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The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* in gastrointestinal diseases in Egyptian patients as well as antibiotic sensitivity tests for the cultured strains. The study was conducted on 48 Egyptian patients divided into 4 groups: first group (17 patients with duodenal ulcer), second group (10 patients with gastric ulcer), third group (12 patients with nonulcer dyspepsia) and the fourth group of 9 asymptomatic subjects as control. A full history of gastrointestinal symptoms, drug intake and complete clinical examination was done. To investigate patients for the presence of *Helicobacter pylori*, two punch biopsies from the antral mucosa were taken by upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. One biopsy was subjected to direct smear (gram and silver stains), and direct urease test. The other biopsy was crushed by glass grinder and cultured on Skirrow media, blood agar and chocolate agar media. Identification methods for positive culture colonies included gram stain film, catalase test, urease test, oxidase test, hanging DROP method and hippurate hydrolysis test. Antibiotic sensitivity test was done for successfully isolated *Helicobacter pylori* strains. The present study relied upon direct smear in the diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection of gastric mucosa by its classical known morphology. Totally, out of 48 cases, 33 cases had positive direct film and positive direct urease test (68.8%). These results pointed out to the significant role of *Helicobacter pylori* in pathogenesis of upper gastrointestinal troubles. It was found that 94.1% of the duodenal ulcer group, 60% of the gastric ulcer patients were positive. There was statistically significant difference (P