

**CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY OF PREVALENCE OF RAPID UREASE TEST IN
DYSPEPSIA IN PATIENTS VISITING TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL**

By

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Dissertation Submitted to the
Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara University ,Dharwad ,Karnataka,



Inpartial fulfillment
Of the requirements for the degree of
Masterdegree
in
GENERALSURGERY
Under the guidance of
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Dharwad

2019-202

STRUCTURED ABSTRACT

Introduction: ROMEIII criteria status that dyspepsia is a complex of epigastric pain or discomfort thought to originate in the upper gastrointestinal. There are various risk factors associated with it. One among that is the infection by H pylori. The prevalence of H pylori and its complications also has wide variations. Various diagnostic tools such as urea breath test ,endoscopy, urease test and rapid urease test (RUT) can identify the infection but the accuracy varies. Hence, we conducted a study to analyse the prevalence, associated risk factors and the positivity rate on RUT.

Objectives: To know the prevalence of rapid urease test positivity in dyspepsia in patients visiting in SDM hospital Dharwad.

Materials and methodology: One year prospective observational study by recruiting all the patients having symptoms of peptic ulcer. All the recruited patients had underwent rapid urease test while conducting the endoscopy

Results: 39.65±9.29 years was the average age of recruited patients with higher prevalence among those aged between 31 to 40 years. 56% were males. Abdominal pain was the commonest symptoms (90%) followed by the abdominal distention. Prevalence of RUT positive patients was 78%, of these 78 patients 46 were male and 32 were female patients. Antral gastritis and reflux oesophagitis were the most common findings on endoscopy. One of the patients who tested positive had shown the mucosal features of sessile adenomatous antrapolyp.

Conclusion: RUT can be used as one of diagnostic tool for analysing the H pylori in the patients presenting with symptoms suggestive of peptic ulcer.

Keywords: Rapid urease test, Peptic ulcer, H pylori