SUMMARY

&

CONCLUSION
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study "Prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in diabetic and non diabetic dyspeptics patients in Bundelkhand region" was conducted in the department of medicine, M.L.B. Medical College Jhansi.

A total of 63 patients were included in our study. Among which 25 were diabetic dyspeptics and 38 were age and gender matched non diabetic dyspeptic patients. These patients underwent detailed clinical evaluation, upper G.I endoscopy, rapid urease test and histopathological examination of the biopsy specimen. The data that emerged from the analysis can be summarized as follows.

1. Of the 25 diabetics dyspeptics, 80% were H. Pylori positive and among the 38 control dyspeptics 55.26% were H. Pylori positive. In our study prevalence of H. Pylori was significantly more in diabetic dyspeptics as compared with control dyspeptics (P<0.05).

2. H. pylori prevalence increased with age. H. Pylori prevalence was 70% among diabetic dyspeptics and 50% among control dyspeptics patients in 30-39 year age group whereas in age group 50-59 years it was 100% among diabetics dyspeptics and 80% among control dyspeptics patients. But the results were not statistically significant.
3. Among males and females *H. Pylori* prevalence was found to be similar in both diabetic and control dyspeptic groups.

4. No significant difference was found in the prevalence of *H. Pylori* in low and middle socio economic groups.

5. Similarly there was no significant difference in the prevalence of *H. Pylori* in rural and urban areas.

6. The most common complaint in diabetic dyspeptics was belching with bloating, whereas in control dyspeptics it was pain in abdomen / epigastric discomfort. In both the groups there was no significant difference regarding the presenting complaints between *H. Pylori* +ve and *H. Pylori* –ve patients.

7. In our study no significant difference was found between *H. Pylori* prevalence and duration of complaints in the two groups.

8. The prevalence of *H. Pylori* in patients having diabetes for less than 5 year was 58.3% where as in those having diabetes for more than 5 years was 100%. The difference was significant (P<0.05)

9. The upper G.I endoscopic findings were more in *H Pylori* +ve diabetic and control dyspeptics while most of the *H Pylori* negative control and diabetic dyspeptics had normal upper G.I endoscopy
findings. The pattern of endoscopic findings was similar in both diabetic and control dyspeptics patients.

10. The prevalence of autonomic neuropathy in *H. Pylori* +ve and *H. Pylori* -ve diabetic dyspeptics was similar.