Helicobacter Pylori Is Not A Leading Cause of Peptic Ulcer Disease

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study was to identify if Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) infection is still considered a leading cause of peptic ulcer disease. Historically H. pylori has been a major cause of peptic ulcer disease. Peptic ulcer disease continues to decline in the United States, primarily attributed to acid suppresant medicaions, however, the current status of H. pylori induced peptic ulcer disease is not clear.

METHODS

A prospectively collected retrospective analysis was undertaken for all patients undergoing esophagoduodenoscopy (EGD) with biopsy at a single institution between 2014 and 2015. Logistic regression and χ^2 analysis were utilized. Data are presented as median (mean +/- standard deviation).

RESULTS

Five hundred and nineteen patients underwent EGD with biopsies. H. pylori infection was confirmed for 53 patients (10%). Preoperative diagnoses for all patients who underwent EGD with biopsy were abdominal pain (41%), acid reflux (33%), other (24%) and peptic ulcer disease (2%). The preoperative diagnoses for patients found to have H. pylori were abdominal pain (54%), acid reflux (25%), other (19%) and peptic ulcer disease (2%) [Figure 1]. Peptic ulcer disease was seen for 20% (102/519) of all patients undergoing EGD with biopsy. H. pylori was confirmed for 13% (13/102) of patients with peptic ulcer disease [Figure 2]. Peptic ulcer disease was confirmed for 25% (13/53) of patients with H. pylori infection. There was no significant association between H. pylori infection and peptic ulcer disease (p=NS).

CONCLUSIONS

The vast majority of patients with peptic ulcer disease do not have H. pylori. There is no significant association between H. pylori infection and peptic ulcer disease.

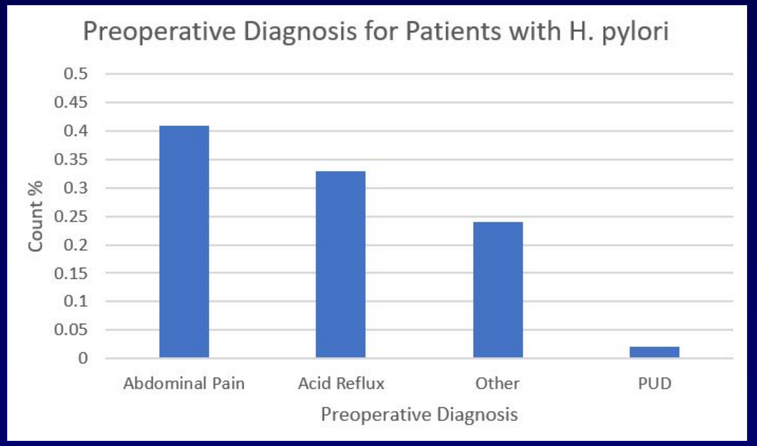


Figure 1: Preoperative diagnosis in H. pylori infections.

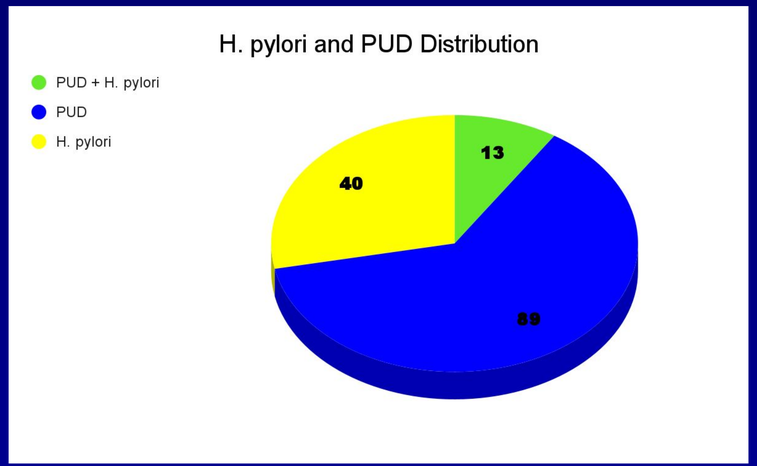


Figure 2: H. pylori and PUD patient percentages.