

PREVALENCE OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN BLEEDING AND NON-BLEEDING ULCER PATIENTS IN ABA NORTH L. G. A.

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ABSTRACT

Qualitative detection of antibodies to *H. pylori* in serum of patient with peptic ulcer disease was carried out to determine the prevalence of *H. pylori* in bleeding and non-bleeding patients. A total of two hundred and fifty (250) stool and blood samples were collected and tested for the present of ulcer and *H. pylori* using feecal occult blood (FOB). From the result, 185 samples tested positive. Also the result showed that 97(52.43%) had history of bleeding while 88(47.57%) had no record of bleeding. However, 77(60.63%) of the bleeding patient had *H. pylori* while 50(39.37%) were positive for the non-bleeding patients. The result also showed that there was a significant different ($P < 0.05$) between the bleeding and non-bleeding patients with peptic ulcer.

Keywords: Helicobacter pylori, Peptic ulcer, FOB, Prevalence.