

Hp Diagnostic And Treatment Patterns In Patients Hospitalization For Peptic Ulcer Disease

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Purpose: To determine HP diagnostic and treatment patterns in patients hospitalization for peptic ulcer disease in a community hospital setting.

Methods: From January 1997 to August 1997, a total of 132 patients charts were reviewed. All these patients had peptic ulcer disease as a principal diagnosis. Peptic ulcer disease was further classified into four groups- A. Gastric Ulcer (GU), B. Duodenal Ulcer (DU), C. both GU/ DU, and D. Gastritis. Two biopsies from the antrum (within 5 cm from the pylorus) were taken at each endoscopy, and sent for histopathology examination. All histology preparations were evaluated by a team of pathologists. Mostly H and E stain was used.

Results: Out of the 132 patients included in the study, 73 (56.2%) were females and 57 (43%) were males. A majority of patients were Hispanic 70/132 (53%) and white 47/132 (35.6%). 72% of the patients had endoscopy during the studied hospitalization. Of the 95 patients who underwent endoscopy, 70 (73.68%) had HP testing by endoscopy and biopsy. The HP positivity rate was as follows: (GU) 56.52%, (DU) 37.5%, GU and DU- 100% and Gastritis (26.32%). Of the 95 patients who had endoscopy and biopsy- 37 (38.95%) were positive for HP. Only 35% of positive HP patients (13/37) were started on one of the accepted anti-HP regimen, “*before discharge from the hospital*”. All other patients were discharged on either H₂ antagonist or proton pump inhibitors. The documentation of work up for H. Pylori was present in 74% of cases and absent in 26% of class.

Conclusion: The prevalence of HP associated gastritis and duodenal ulcer is decreasing as predicted. A significant gap exists between the number of patients tested for HP and number of patients treated with a specific antibiotic regimen at the time of discharge from the hospital.