

Correlation between severity of dyspepsia and helicobacter pylori infection

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Abstrak

Dyspepsia is a common complain in clinical practice. Correlation between helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) and functional dyspepsia had been reported in many studies, but studies that analyzed the severity of dyspepsia and H. pylori were limited and the result were controversial. This study is about to know the correlation between the severity of dyspepsia and H. pylori infection. A retrospective descriptive analysis to patients with dyspepsia at Permata Bunda Hospital, Medan was done in 2010-2014. Simple random sampling was done to get 44 patient with dyspepsia, 22 are H. pylori positive and 22 patients are H. pylori negative. The severity of dyspepsia assessed with porto alegre dyspeptic symptoms questionnaire (PADYQ) scoring instrument. Univariate and bivariate analysis (Chi-square and spearman correlation) were done using SPSS version 22. Epigastric pain is teh most common symptom in dyspepsia patients. There is a correlation between ulcer type dyspepsia and H. pylori infection ($p=0.030$), while dysmotility type and mixed type were not correlated. The severity of epigastric pain has significant positive correlation with H. pylori ($r=0.386; p=0.01$), while the severity of other symptoms such as nausea, vomit, and abdominal bloating have negative correlation with H.pylori. Dyspepsia total scoring is significantly lower in H. pylori positive than in H.pylori negative ($p=0.033$). There is a positive correlation between the severity of nausea, vamit, and abdominal bloating and H.pylori infection, and correlation between lower dyspepsia total scoring and H.pylori pain.