

## Survey response rate of clinical functional dyspepsia after helicobacter pylori eradication

### Abstract:

### Introduction:

The prevalence ratio of *H. pylori* infection in developed and developing countries is 30% and 80% respectively. Nearly 25% of the populace has dyspepsia at least 6 times yearly, but only 10-20% of these individuals present to physicians. Functional dyspepsia, the cause of symptoms in 60% of dyspeptic patients. Controversy continues regarding the best approach to patient who presents with dyspepsia. The new approach in patients with functional dyspepsia is screening of helicobacter pylori and eradication of it. This survey was designed to study of the rate of efficacy of this approach.

### Materials and Methods:

74 patients with F.D and inclusion criteria, received H. pylori quadruple eradication regimen(omeprazole,bismuth subcitrate,amoxicillin,clarithromycin), and one month after the end of treatment eradication and primary dyspeptic complaints were reevaluated.

### Results:

One month after the end of treatment, 60 patients ( 81%) were eradicated, 18 patients (24.3%), had complete clinical response that 2 patients of them, had not microbiologic response. This study described that there was not the significant association between eradication of *H.pylori* and resolve of dyspeptic complaints in Functional dyspeptic H.P positive patients.

### Conclusion:

In this study we did not find significant association between F.D positive H. P and eradication of *H. pylori* and from every4 patients that received eradication treatment, 1 patient experienced complete clinical response.

**Key word:** dyspepsia, Helicobacter pylori, eradication treatment,clinical response.