**THE PERCENTAGE OF POSITIVE RESULTS FOR *H.PYLORI* IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRITIS**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background***: H.pylori* is recognized as one of the most common chronic bacterial infections and considered a significant agent in the development of various gastric diseases . It infects the upper gastrointestinal tract of more than( 50%) of people in the world, most of infected people are asymptomatic .It is the causal factor for several clinically important diseases in gastric and duodenal ulcer. Half of the infected patients develop peptic ulcer diseases and gastric cancer. Infection initially affects mucosa causing superficial gastritis and can develop if not treatment. **patients and Methods:**A study was conducted in Baquba Teaching Hospital between July 2016 and February 2017. A total number of (124) patients was included in this study. They were (84) males and (40) females, their ages ranged from (15-70) years. They were suffering from chronic gastric upset, and attending to endoscopic unit of department of surgery for the diagnosis of cause of the gastric upset. Questionnaire including sex , age , smoking, presence of ulcer. Serum from patients were taken for serological study to detect the presence of IgG antibody against *H.pylori*, and those with positive IgG antibody were tested for detection of *H.pylori* – antigen in the stool, for diagnosing active infection and confirming cure**. Results**: In this study (124) patients were included. They complained from chronic gastric upset, they were 84 (67.74%) males and 40 (32.25%) female. Out of (124) patients 76 (61.29%) had positive IgG antibody against *H.pylori*, they were 52 (68.42%) males and 24 (31.57%) females, 48 (63.15%) patients were smoker . According to the age group (15-24) years had the highest percentage of positive IgG antibody 30(39.47%), out of those patients with positive IgG 76 (61.29%), 50 (65.78%) had positive *H.pylori* antigen in the stool and 26(34.21%) showed negative results, from positive patients for *H.pylori* antigen in stool were 38 (76%) males and 12 (24%) females. prevalence of *H.pylori* differs significantly both between and within countries, with high rates of infection associated with poor socioeconomic conditions that regarded as risk factors it is transmitted mainly through fecal-oral route and gastro-oral route .Transmission of close contact infection depends on the degree of mixing and age distribution between susceptible and infected individuals .