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Helicobacter pylori infection among dyspeptic and non-dyspeptic HIV patients at Yeka health center Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Case-control study

Getachew Seid¹, Kassu Desta² and Aster Tsegaye²

¹Ethiopian Public Health Institute, Ethiopia

²Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia

Background: The exact role of *H. pylori* infection among HIV infected patients in causing gastrointestinal symptoms such as dyspepsia remains obscure. There are circumscribed data regarding *H. pylori* infection in HIV positive patients in cognition to CD4 count in our region and country. Therefore we aimed to assess the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection utilizing stool antigen among dyspeptic and non -dyspeptic HIV patients and its cognition with CD4 T cell count.

Materials and Methods: A case-control study enrolling 370 study participants was conducted from January-June 2017. Socio-demographic and clinical data were amassed and 3-milliliter blood was drawn aseptically for the CD4+T cell count and complete blood count. Stool samples were accumulated for *H. pylori* stool antigen test. Data ingression and analysis were done utilizing SPSS version 20.

Results: A total of 185 cases and 185 controls participated in the study. *H. pylori* antigen was detected in 117 (31.62%) of the total participants. The prevalence of *H. pylori* infection of cases and control was 60/185 (32.43%) and 57/185 (30.81%) respectively. In both case and control groups, no significant association was observed in the prevalence of *H. pylori* with demographic factors.

Conclusion: The prevalence of *H. pylori* infection was not significantly different among cases than control patients. The infection was not significantly associated with social, demographic and behavioral factors while it was higher in patients with higher CD4 T cell count.

gech1365@gmail.com