

e at Kenyatta National Hospital: an endoscopic experience

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Abstract:

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) seropositive patients frequently experience upper gastrointestinal tract (GIT) symptoms that cause considerable morbidity and are due to multiple aetiologies. The role of *Helicobacter pylori* gastric mucosal infection in HIV related upper GIT morbidity is unclear. No data exist on the prevalence of *H.pylori* gastric mucosal infection and upper gastrointestinal endoscopic findings in HIV seropositive patients at the Kenyatta National Hospital. Objectives: The aim of the study was to determine the prevalence of *H. pylori* gastric mucosal infection and the pattern of upper gastrointestinal endoscopic findings in HIV seropositive patients. Design: A hospital-based prospective case-control study. Setting: Kenyatta National Hospital, Endoscopy Unit. Subjects: Fifty two HIV seropositive patients with upper GIT symptoms were recruited (as well as 52 HIV seronegative age and gender matched controls)