

Histopathologic study of chronic antral gastritis

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Gastritis has a broad histopathologic and topographical spectrum and leads to different patterns of disease. The introduction of the Sydney system made it possible to grade histological parameters, identify topographic distribution and provide etiological information which would help to generate reproducible and clinically useful diagnoses. The aim of this study was to assess the histopathologic features associated with chronic gastritis and also determine the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* in non-ulcer dyspepsia, duodenal ulcer and gastric ulcer. In this study, gastric antral biopsy specimens from 200 patients were examined for the prevalence of *H pylori* and were classified and graded histologically. The overall colonization rate of *H pylori* was 44%. The colonization rates were 85%, 67% and 41% in patients with duodenal ulcer, gastric ulcer and non-ulcer dyspepsia respectively. There was not much difference between the degree of atrophy and intestinal metaplasia in *H pylori* positive and negative cases. Adequate sampling is a must for accurate diagnosis of *H pylori* colonization.

Biography

Ramesh Dhakhwa has completed his M.D. in Pathology in 2009 from Tribhuvan University. Currently he is working as a lecturer of Pathology in Kathmandu Medical College and Pathologist in Kathmandu Hospital Private Limited. He has special interest in Gastrointestinal Pathology and deals with more than 2500 GI cases every year. He has published several research articles and case reports in various medical journals. He also has been serving as an editorial member of medical journals like Journal of Kathmandu Medical College (JKMC), Journal of Pathology of Nepal (JPN) and Journal of Nepal Medical Association (JNMA).

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