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Drug susceptibility pattern of H. pylori isolated from gastric biopsies of patients from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Introduction: H. pylori remain unbeatable uptill now and prevalence rate is increasing day by day. classified in Gram negative, microaerophilic, spiral shape bacteria, they are remain in the top causing peptic ulcer, dyspepsia, gastritis, and believed to be involved in gastric lymphoma, for the complete eradication of H.pylori from the body is not reported, however combinations of antibiotics such as Amoxicillin, Clarithromycin, Levofloxacin, Tetracycline, Metronidazol. The antimicrobial susceptibility of H. pylori isolates was carried out by the Kirby Bauer technique against Metronidazole, Clarithromycin, Amoxicillin, Tetracycline, Levofloxacin.

Objectives: To study the drug susceptibility pattern of H. pylori in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Methodology: 400 patients were referred to endoscopy sections for biopsy. The biopsy were cultured on Columbia agar medium, Among these isolates 40 isolates were found positive by confirming by biochemical and histopatholoical examinations. H. pylori strains were tested for antibiotic susceptibility following Kirby bauer method.

Results: Results showed 85% resistance to Metronidazol, 65% resistance to Amoxicilline, 40% resistance to Clarithromycin, 35% resistance to Leveofloxcine, and less than 20% resistance to Tetracycline, Multidrug resistance were observed in 55% patient.

Conclusions: Current study reflects the increasing of drug resistance pattern in H. pylori.. The use of these antibiotics for other indications and non compliance seems to be the major risk factor for the progression of resistance.

Key Words: H. pylori, Drug resistance, Multi drug resistance, antimicrobials, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa