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Detection of Helicobacter pylori in the laryngeal mucosa of patients with laryngopharyngeal reflux

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Objective: We conducted a study to determine the presence of *Helicobacter pylori* in the 78 Laryngopharyngeal Reflux (LPR) patients. Our aim was to determine if there was any association among *H. pylori* and LPR.

Patients & Methods: A total of 78 LPR patients were diagnosed based on patient's Reflux Symptom Index (RSI) and Reflux Finding Score (RFS), which were based on their questionnaire responses and findings on endoscopic examination of the larynx, respectively. *Helicobacter pylori* status was determined by Urease Rapid Test of laryngeal mucosal biopsy specimens obtained during direct laryngoscopy.

Results: *H. pylori* (Hp) was present in 52 patients (66.7%) and absent in 26 patients (33.3%). There was a significant relationship complaints and disorders of the larynx between Hp urease test positive and Hp negative urease test (p<0.05) and there is a statistically significant relationship value of RSI and RFS of LPR patients was higher in Hp urease test positive than Hp negative urease test (p<0.05) and the Spearman's Correlation test showed there is significant relationship that the higher the RSI value the higher the RFS value in LPR patients (p=0.000). There is a significant relationship between the value of RSI and/or the value of RFS with Hp urease test of the LPR patients.

Conclusion: Our study has concluded that reflux of gastric contents into the laryngopharyngeal space in patients with LPR also carries *Helicobacter pylori* which can last for a long time in laryngeal mucosa.

Biography

Muhammad Amsyar Akil is a ORL Specialist, has his expertise in evaluation of LPR in improving the health and quality of live. He works as a Consultant both in the teaching hospital and education institutions.

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