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Research Article

OSTEOPOROSIS IN PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE¹Dr. SYED MOHSIN ALI, ²Dr Muhammad Umar Waheed, ³Dr. Bushra Batool¹School of Medicine and Nursing, Dezhou University, Shandong, China²Sheikh Zayed Hospital, Rahim Yar Khan, Pakistan
BHU, 100 SB**Article Received:** April 2020**Accepted:** May 2020**Published:** June 2020**Abstract:**

Introduction: Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) is very common in both developing and developed countries. Osteoporosis, a disease with decreased bone mineral density is a complication of this PUD, though mechanisms are not well understood. **Objective.** To determine the frequency of osteoporosis in cases with peptic ulcer disease. **Methods;** It was a descriptive, cross sectional study that was conducted at Department of Medicine, from July 2019 to December 2019. The cases presenting with history of epigastric pain with age range of 20 to 60 years of both gender were considered. These cases then underwent upper GI endoscopy and finally the 100 cases of peptic ulcer were considered. The detailed data was collected. The cases with previous history of bone trauma, metabolic disorders, end stage renal or liver disease and those with diabetes mellitus were excluded. The cases with diagnosed PUD then underwent DEXA scan and score less than 2.5 was labeled with osteoporosis. **Results;** In this study there were total 100 cases out of which 56 were males and 44 females. The mean age was 35.44 ± 5.35 years. Osteoporosis was seen in 10 (10%) of cases. Osteoporosis was more seen in females affecting 7 and 3 males out of their respective groups ($p = 0.12$). It was also more common in cases with age group more than 40 years where 8 cases were seen with p value of 0.04. There was no significant difference in terms of duration of PUD with osteoporosis ($p = 0.78$). **Conclusion:** Osteoporosis is not uncommon in cases of peptic ulcer disease. Higher age is significantly associated with this.

Key words. PUD, Osteoporosis, DEXA scan, T score

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INTRODUCTION:

Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) is one amongst the common presentations at the medical and gastrointestinal wards and outpatient departments. The nature has provided with a natural balance of acid production and its counter alkaline agents to keep a static and safe balance. The peptic ulcer develops whenever, there is an imbalance between these factors and the insulting agents supersede the protective mechanisms.

Peptic ulcer is defined in an area starting from the lower end of the esophagus to the first part of the duodenum. Gastro oesophageal reflux is one of the most common causes for it. There are multiple factors that can influence over this and lead to this breach in mucosa. These include life style modification, increased beverages use, chocolates, smoking, alcohol etc. Various drugs are also culprit for this and NSAIDs being the most notorious ones. H pylori is the most studied bug that is found in the stomach and lead to injury of the mucosa. There are many studies that have labeled the strong association between the PUD and the presence of H pylori.²⁻³

Osteoporosis is a disease caused by decreased bone mineralization. Different tools to assess for bone mineral density diagnose it. There are multiple factors that can causes osteoporosis in cases of PUD. Decreased absorption, co morbid conditions like smoking, DM, female gender are also common. Further more there are some other factors that need to be studied and are not well developed for their association with osteoporosis. Long-term use of omeprazole is also well studied among the recent ones.⁴⁻⁶ According to one study by Wu CH et al, the incidence of osteoporosis in cases of PUD was found to be in 9.35% of cases.⁷ While in another study from Japan in cases of peptic ulcer due to H pylori, osteoporosis was seen in 20.5% of cases.⁸

OBJECTIVE;

To determine the frequency of osteoporosis in patients with peptic ulcer disease.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

It was a descriptive, cross sectional study that was conducted at Department of Medicine, from July 2019 to December 2019. The cases presenting with history of epigastric pain with age range of 20 to 60 years of both gender were considered. These cases then underwent upper GI endoscopy and finally the 100 cases of peptic ulcer were considered in this study. The other detailed clinical history, regarding duration of symptoms was also taken. The cases with previous history of bone trauma, metabolic disorders, end stage renal or liver disease and those with diabetes mellitus were excluded. The cases with diagnosed PUD then underwent DEXA scan

and score less than 2.5 was labeled with osteoporosis. Data was entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20.0. The data was stratified against the confounding variables and the p value less than 0.05 was considered as significant.

RESULTS:

In this study there were total 100 cases out of which 56 were males and 44 females. The mean age was 35.44 ± 5.35 years. The mean duration of PUD was 2.1 ± 0.2 years and mean T score was 1.3 ± 0.3 (table 1). Osteoporosis was seen in 10 (10%) of cases (figure 1). Osteoporosis was more seen in males affecting 7 (12.50%) cases in contrast to 3 (6.85%) females out of their respective groups ($p= 0.12$). It was also more common in cases with age group more than 40 years where 8 (13.33%) cases were seen with p value of 0.04. There was no significant difference in terms of duration of PUD with osteoporosis ($p= 0.78$) as in table 2.

DISCUSSION:

Osteoporosis is debilitating condition in which there is decreased bone mineral density, which is associated with various diseases and drugs. Life style is thought to be another entity. All these factors can add to peptic ulceration and add to overall morbidity.

In this study osteoporosis was seen in 10 (10%) out of 100 cases. This was also observed by the study done by Sawicki et al that revealed that their was almost double the risk of osteoporosis in cases that had peptic ulcer disease.⁶ In their study they elaborated that this risk was even higher when they had other co morbid conditions like DM and HTN, however these cases were excluded in our study.

In the present study, the males were found more commonly affected by osteoporosis than the females. In a study done by Wu CH et al it was seen that males not only were higher in numbers but also their association was found significant.⁷ This high number of males was thought to be due to two main factors. First of all smoking habits are common in males and there is also higher prevalence of H pylori has been seen in males in a study by Figura et al.⁹⁻¹⁰ the study done by Laszlo et al pointed at another factors that testosterone has also adverse effects of gastro duodenal ulceration.¹¹ This was in contrast to the previous studies done in the past that found females as more common.¹²⁻¹³ The reason of higher number of females with this disease can be explained by the hormonal factors. Estrogen and progesterone are less in the older age groups in females which are mandatory for the bone mineralization and hence their deficiency lead to another add on risk factor along with the peptic ulcer disease.

In this study higher age was significantly associated with osteoporosis. This was also proved

by the studies in the past. As in a study from Japan by Asaoka et al, they found positive co relation between osteoporosis and higher age.¹⁴ Similar was also seen by study of Raisz LG et al.¹⁵ This higher number can be due to decreased dietary intake at later age, loss of balance diet, decreased sun exposure, and prevalence of co morbid conditions.

Females also have hormonal factors to cope with, that can add to even higher in number.

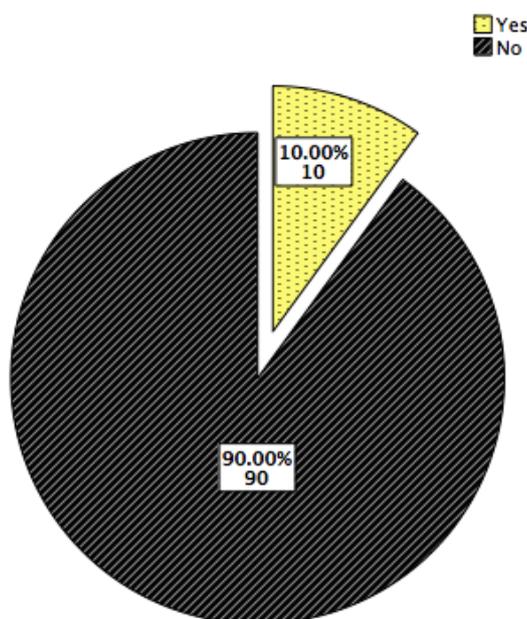
CONCLUSION:

Osteoporosis is not uncommon in cases of peptic ulcer disease. Higher age is significantly associated with this.

Table 01: Study variables

	Mean	Range
Age	35.44±5.35	20-60 years
Duration of PUD	2.1±0.2	1-4 Years
T score	1.3±0.3	1-3

**Figure 1: Osteoporosis in PUD
n= 100**



**TABLE 02: Osteoporosis with respect to different variables
n= 100**

Variables		Osteoporosis		Significance
		Yes	No	
GENDER	Male	07 (12.5%)	49 (87.5%)	p= 0.12
	Female	03 (6.82%)	41 (93.18%)	
AGE GROUPS	20-40	2 (5%)	38 (95%)	p= 0.04
	> 40	8 (13.33%)	52 (86.67%)	
DURATION OF PUD	< 2 years	4 (9.52%)	38 (90.48%)	p= 0.78
	> 2 years	6 (10.34%)	52 (89.66%)	

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