Abstract

Helicobacter pylori is a gram negative, spiral rod shaped microaerophilic bacteria which is mainly responsible for the causation of gastric cancer and several other gastrointestinal diseases including peptic ulcers, gastric carcinoma. It is more prevalent in the developing countries. It affects almost half of the population of the world that's why the early identification of this bacterium is the ultimate plan for the control of infection. In the present study *H. pylori* were isolated and identified from the stomach biopsy samples. 100 suspected patients were subjected to the endoscopic technique at Lahore General Hospital, Lahore and 100 stomach biopsies were then collected. These biopsies were then cultured on the selective media for the growth of *H. pylori* which is known as Columbia agar containing the very selective supplement for the growth of bacterium, the DENT supplement consists of combination of antibiotics. The biopsies were first grounded and inoculated on the culture media and incubated at 37°C for 2 days. Biochemical tests mainly oxidase, catalase and urease were performed and microscopic identification was done by gram staining and then after phenotypic detection of *H. pylori* genotypic detection of the 16s rRNA of the *H. pylori* was done by performing polymerase chain reaction. Out of 100 samples 55 samples were positive for culture and Biochemical tests. For genotypic detection by using universal as well as specific primers 43 samples were positive and detected genotypically by polymerase chain reaction and the *H. pylori* is more prevalent in males as compared to females.