

Malaysian GI Registry: Epidemiology and Endoscopic Characteristics of Patients with Dyspepsia

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BACKGROUND

To study the epidemiology and endoscopic findings of patients with dyspepsia in Malaysia. Endoscopic data from Malaysian GI Registry for patients with dyspepsia who had OGDS done from September 2008 to May 2009 were analyzed. Positive endoscopic findings were defined as any endoscopic abnormalities of upper GI tract reported.

RESULTS

2139 patients were indentified. 48.2% were male. 36.5% were Malays; Chinese 29.6%, Indian 15.7%, other Malaysian 16.0% and 2.0% foreigner. 58.7% of patients were >50 year-old, 38.2% between 20 and 50. 80.4% of patients had positive findings. There was significant chances of having positive findings among male patients ($p<0.001$, OR=2.04) and patients >50 year-old (vs age 20 to 50, $p<0.001$, OR=1.75). Indians has a highest rate of positive findings 81.9% and Malays has a lowest 78.4% positive finding rate ($p=0.49$). The top 3 findings were gastritis (62.0%), esophagitis (15.8%) and gastric ulcer (12.2%). 2.4% of patients had a malignancy (esophageal 11, gastric

41). Two patients age between 20 and 30 had a malignancy detected. 1625 patients had a rapid urease test done. 19.4% had *H pylori* infection. There was no significant difference in *H pylori* positivity rates between male and female. Malays 8.89%, Chinese 18.50%, Indians 22.61%, other Malaysians 42.74% and foreigner 19.44% with dyspepsia were positive for *H pylori*. Malays with dyspepsia were less likely to have *H pylori* infection compare to Chinese ($p<0.001$, OR=2.33), Indian ($p<0.001$, OR=2.99), other Malaysians ($p<0.001$, OR=7.65) and foreigner ($p=0.042$, OR=2.47). There was no significant difference in *H pylori* positivity rates among different age groups ($p=0.41$).

CONCLUSION

There was high likelihood of positive endoscopic findings for patients with dyspepsia though the association with the symptoms was not known. Malignancy rate, though was low, was found in three patients below 40 years old.