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**Frequency of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and renal impairment in Helicobacter Pylori infected dyspeptic patients, experience from a developing country.**

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**Objectives:** Fatty infiltration of the liver is a frequently reported finding on liver ultrasonography, a reflection of increased hepatic parenchymal echogenicity. Fatty change is the result of increased accumulation of small vacuoles of triglycerides around perinuclear location of liver parenchymal cells. It can be alcoholic or nonalcoholic in etiology in the background of obesity or metabolic syndrome, commonly known as non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). Epidemiological studies showed a NAFLD prevalence in general population of 9-37% worldwide. This has given an ever-increasing prevalence of "Fatty Liver" in Asian countries, ranging from 12-24% in the general population, with its associated renal outcomes and diabetes.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study conducted in Department of Medicine Aga Khan University Hospital. Eligible patients were enrolled after taking informed consent. Sociodemographic data were collected on age, gender, smoking and alcohol use, along with medical history related to dyslipidemia, hypertension, Type 2 diabetes mellitus, and ischemic heart disease and renal profiles. Fatty liver infiltrations were assessed using ultrasonography. *H. pylori* infection was detected by using carbon urea breath test (14C-UBT) and gastric biopsy on upper gastrointestinal endoscopy.

**Results:** A total of 698 patients were enrolled during the study period with a mean age of 44.01±16.03 years and male patients were 373 (53%). A total of 698 patients were present with dyspepsia of the 299 (57%) of the patients were found to have positive *H. pylori* test. Of 299 patients with positive *H. pylori* test, 153 (20%) of the patients were diagnosed as having fatty liver infiltrations. *H. pylori* infection induced chronic active gastritis was associated with fatty liver infiltration in 62(71%) and absent in 200(64%) (P= 0.264).

**Conclusions:** The frequency of Fatty liver infiltration in Helicobacter Pylori infected Dyspeptic patients was 20%. Age and BMI are associated with fatty liver among dyspeptic *H. pylori* patients. There was no renal impairment seen in the said population.