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Summary

EFFECTIVENESS OF FIRST-LINE EMPIRICAL TREATMENT IN AZERBAIJAN: RESULTS FROM THE EUROPEAN REGISTRY ON HELICOBACTER PYLORI MANAGEMENT (HP-EUREG)

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Stomach & H. Pylori

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Analysis of 3,898 treatment-naïve patients in Azerbaijan from 2020 to 2023 found that most first-line empirical H. pylori eradication regimens achieved cure rates of 90% or higher despite only partial adherence to Maastricht VI recommendations.

KEY POINTS

- Triple therapy with PPI-clarithromycin-amoxicillin was the most prescribed regimen (54% of cases) with 91.2% modified intention-to-treat effectiveness, while quadruple therapy with bismuth achieved 98% effectiveness.
- Fourteen-day treatment duration was most common (56% of cases) and achieved optimal effectiveness (greater than 90%) for multiple regimens including PPI-C+A (94%), PPI-C+M (97%), and PPI-C+A+B (98%).
- High-dose PPIs (80 mg omeprazole equivalent twice daily) provided eradication rates over 90% for several regimens, with PPI-C+M+B reaching 100%.
- Adverse events were reported in 12% of cases and treatment compliance exceeded 90% in the vast majority of patients, indicating a good safety profile.
- This registry data may be relevant for clinicians treating H. pylori infection in similar clinical settings or evaluating empirical treatment strategies.

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