

# EMPIRICAL ERADICATION THERAPY FOR HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION IN SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT LINES: EXPERIENCE FROM 500 CASES OF THE BRAZILIAN REGISTRY ON H. PYLORI MANAGEMENT (HP-BRAZILREG)

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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**A Brazilian multicenter registry of 572 patients evaluated effectiveness of empirical second-line and subsequent Helicobacter pylori therapies, finding suboptimal second-line cure rates overall but identifying several regimens with high effectiveness in rescue treatment.**

## KEY POINTS

- Second-line therapy achieved 74% overall eradication rate, with the most common regimen (PPI-amoxicillin-levofloxacin) reaching 84% effectiveness at 14 days but only 55% at 10 days.
- Adding bismuth to 14-day PPI-amoxicillin-levofloxacin therapy increased effectiveness to 100% ( $p=0.016$ ).
- Third-line bismuth quadruple therapy with PPI-bismuth-tetracycline-metronidazole achieved 87% cure rate in 24% of patients.
- Dual therapy with vonoprazan 20 mg BID plus amoxicillin achieved 100% eradication in fourth-line (33% of patients) and fifth-line and subsequent treatments (43% of patients).
- Adverse events were mild and occurred in 23% of patients, with nausea most common (14%), and compliance was 99%.

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