gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

THE ROLE OF PROBIOTICS IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT AGAINST HELICOBACTER PYLORI: RESULTS OF THE EUROPEAN REGISTRY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION (HP-EUREG)

Irina Voynovan

UEG Week Copenhagen 2023 | Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

October 15, 2023

A European registry study of 36,699 patients found that concomitant probiotic use was associated with improved Helicobacter pylori eradication rates, particularly for triple and sequential therapies.

KEY POINTS

- Overall eradication rates were significantly higher with probiotics compared to controls (91% vs 86%, p<0.0001), with benefits observed across multiple treatment regimens including triple (89% vs 83%), concomitant quadruple (93% vs 89%), bismuth quadruple (92% vs 86%), and sequential (91% vs 78%) therapies.
- In multivariate logistic regression adjusted for age, sex, treatment duration, PPI dose and adherence, probiotic benefit was maintained for triple, bismuth quadruple and sequential treatments in first-line eradication.
- Regional analysis showed probiotic benefit was significant in the Eastern region (low clarithromycin and metronidazole resistance) for triple therapies and in the Central region (high resistance) for concomitant quadruple and sequential therapies.
- This prospective, multicentre, non-interventional registry (Hp-EuReg) collected data from 2013 to 2021 across European countries, with 22% of patients receiving concomitant probiotics.
- Gastroenterologists treating H. pylori infection may find these registry data relevant when considering adjuvant probiotic therapy, particularly for triple and sequential regimens.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/34547796-743c-11ee-b17d-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.