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Summary

SAFETY OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI ERADICATION THERAPIES: AN ANALYSIS OF 59,000 PATIENTS FROM THE EUROPEAN REGISTRY ON H. PYLORI MANAGEMENT (HP-EUREG)

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UEG Week Barcelona 2026 | Presentation

Stomach & H. Pylori | Oesophagus

October 19, 2026

In a prospective European registry of 58,911 H. pylori patients, adverse events during eradication therapy were frequent (18%) but predominantly mild or moderate, with high treatment compliance (97%) across all regimens.

KEY POINTS

- Among 58,911 patients from 38 European countries (mean age 50 years, 60% female), 18% experienced at least one adverse event, most commonly diarrhoea (6%), nausea (5.6%), dysgeusia (4.9%), and abdominal pain (3.3%).
- The majority of adverse events were mild (58%) or moderate (34%), with only 7.6% severe; most lasted seven days, and only 0.5% of patients developed a serious adverse event.
- Triple therapy with amoxicillin-metronidazole had the highest adverse event rate (33%), while triple therapy with clarithromycin-levofloxacin and quadruple therapy with clarithromycin-metronidazole-bismuth had the lowest (11% each).
- Overall treatment compliance was 97%, with all analysed regimens achieving compliance rates above 90%; among patients who experienced adverse events, only 7.8% discontinued treatment.
- The study used data from the Hp-EuReg registry (2013–January 2026), excluding patients who received probiotics or prebiotics and analysing only regimens prescribed to more than 100 patients.

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