

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF KEVERPRAZAN-MINOCYCLINE DUAL THERAPY FOR HELICOBACTER PYLORI: A MULTICENTER, OPEN-LABEL, RANDOMIZED, PROSPECTIVE STUDY IN FUJIAN, CHINA

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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A randomized trial of 240 patients found that keverprazan-minocycline dual therapy achieved comparable H. pylori eradication rates to keverprazan-amoxicillin dual therapy, though with higher rates of mild dizziness.

KEY POINTS

- In intention-to-treat analysis, eradication rates were 87.50% for keverprazan-minocycline versus 85.83% for keverprazan-amoxicillin, with no statistically significant difference ($P = 0.704$)
- Per-protocol eradication rates were 90.35% for keverprazan-minocycline and 86.95% for keverprazan-amoxicillin ($P = 0.421$)
- The keverprazan-minocycline group had a significantly higher overall adverse event rate (38.33% versus 17.16%, $P < 0.001$), primarily due to mild dizziness (25.83% versus 2.23%)
- Adverse reactions were mild and did not affect treatment adherence, which exceeded 97% in both groups
- The authors recommend keverprazan-minocycline dual therapy particularly for patients with penicillin allergy

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