

TIME TRENDS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF BISMUTH TREATMENT FOR HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION: RESULTS FROM THE EUROPEAN REGISTRY ON HELICOBACTER PYLORI MANAGEMENT (HP-EUREG) DURING 2013-2021

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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Analysis of 15,582 patients from the European Registry on Helicobacter pylori management shows bismuth quadruple therapy use increased from 8.6% to 39% over nine years, with 10-day single-capsule BQT and 14-day regimens achieving over 90% effectiveness in Europe.

KEY POINTS

- Single-capsule BQT containing bismuth, metronidazole, and tetracycline plus a PPI was the most commonly used therapy, accounting for 43% of prescriptions.
- In treatment-naïve patients, several regimens achieved over 90% effectiveness: 14-day tetracycline plus metronidazole, 10-day single-capsule BQT, and 14-day amoxicillin-based combinations with either clarithromycin or metronidazole.
- Single-capsule BQT was the only schedule achieving optimal cure rates across all European geographical regions studied.
- Multivariate analysis identified standard- or high-dose PPIs, treatment duration of 10-14 days, single-capsule BQT formulation, and first-line use as significant predictors of higher eradication rates.
- The study analyzed 46 different BQT schedules used across 31 European countries, with effectiveness assessed by modified intention-to-treat analysis.

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