

EUROHELICAN ACCELERATING GASTRIC CANCER REDUCTION THROUGH HELICOBACTER PYLORI ERADICATION - FIRST SCREEN AND TREAT APPLICATION STUDY IN EUROPE

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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A screen-and-treat study for *Helicobacter pylori* in Slovenia enrolled 2,105 asymptomatic adults aged 30-34 years using serology and confirmatory breath testing, achieving 95.7% eradication with quadruple bismuth-based therapy.

KEY POINTS

- The study invited 5,500 individuals with a 24% response rate, higher in women (29.7%) than men (21.7%), and found 14.2% seropositivity in the combined sample.
- Seropositivity was higher in immigrants (36%) and those with lower educational attainment (33.3% in 2-year vocational school graduates).
- Among patients with positive breath tests, 80.1% initiated eradication therapy with 90.6% adherence, and 95.7% eradication rate among 92 retested patients.
- Adverse events were reported by 35.9% of patients, most commonly nausea, diarrhoea and abdominal pain, with women reporting more adverse events than men.
- The authors concluded that the serology-plus-breath-test approach showed no evident shortcomings and recommended improved IT integration and public awareness campaigns to increase participation.

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