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Summary

BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE GERD SYMPTOM CONTROL POST-H. PYLORI TREATMENT IN SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY DIVERSE POPULATIONS

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Stomach & H. Pylori

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Retrospective study of 3,329 H. pylori-treated patients (2009-2023) found Hispanic patients had significantly higher rates of post-treatment GERD symptoms compared to other races, with low socioeconomic status further increasing risk, while gender showed no significant impact.

KEY POINTS

- Among 3,329 patients treated for H. pylori with minimum one-year follow-up, Hispanic patients showed significantly higher GERD symptom rates than White, Black, Asian, and Other races (all comparisons p <0.01).
- Within the Hispanic population, low socioeconomic status was associated with increased GERD symptoms (p <0.01).
- Gender did not significantly impact GERD symptoms post-H. pylori treatment (p = 0.512).
- The authors conclude the findings highlight the need for culturally sensitive approaches that consider race and socioeconomic factors in managing GERD after H. pylori eradication.
- This material is most relevant for gastroenterologists and healthcare systems addressing disparities in GERD management following H. pylori treatment.

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