

THE NEED TO OPTIMISE HELICOBACTER PYLORI MANAGEMENT IN THE UK – RESULTS FROM 462 PATIENTS FROM THE EUROPEAN REGISTRY ON H. PYLORI MANAGEMENT (HP-EUREG)

Perminder Phull

UEG Week Berlin 2025

Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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Analysis of 462 UK patients reveals clarithromycin-based triple therapy for H. pylori achieves only 71% eradication success, with substantial variation in treatment duration, PPI dosing, and eradication testing practices across centres.

KEY POINTS

- First-line eradication success was 71% overall, with 7-day regimens achieving 70% success compared to 93% for 14-day regimens.
- Clarithromycin-based triple therapy was prescribed in 75.5% of cases, predominantly as 7-day courses, with low-dose PPI in 76% of patients.
- Second-line treatment success was only 48.5%, with 20 different regimens documented across 109 patients.
- Adverse events occurred in 31% of patients and were associated with reduced eradication success; non-completion of treatment showed even greater impact on failure rates.
- Despite British guidance recommending symptom-based assessment, 85% of patients underwent confirmatory testing for eradication, though practices varied significantly between centres.

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