

NON-INFERIORITY TRIAL OF TEGOPRAZAN VERSUS ESOMEPRAZOLE FOR ERADICATING HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION IN TREATMENT-NAIVE LATIN PATIENTS

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Poster

Stomach & H. Pylori

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A randomized trial in 117 Latin American patients found that tegoprazan-based triple therapy achieved similar *Helicobacter pylori* eradication rates and safety profile compared to esomeprazole-based triple therapy.

KEY POINTS

- Tegoprazan 50 mg twice daily showed 94.55% eradication efficacy versus 93.55% for esomeprazole 40 mg twice daily, with no significant difference between groups ($p=0.82$), when combined with amoxicillin and clarithromycin for 14 days.
- Adverse events were mild in both groups, occurring in 14.55% of tegoprazan patients versus 22.58% of esomeprazole patients ($p=0.26$), with diarrhea being the most common symptom and no treatment discontinuations required.
- Dyspeptic symptoms decreased significantly after eradication therapy in both the tegoprazan group (78.88% to 45.45%, $p=0.0004$) and esomeprazole group (79.03% to 46.77%, $p=0.0002$), with no between-group differences.
- Physical component summary scores on the SF-36 quality of life questionnaire improved post-treatment in both tegoprazan ($p=0.03$) and esomeprazole ($p=0.01$) groups, while mental component summary scores remained unchanged.
- This study provides the first validation of tegoprazan efficacy for *Helicobacter pylori* eradication in a Latin American population, extending findings previously demonstrated primarily in Asian populations.

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