Clinical Guidelines • October 2017 Dyspepsia – H Pylori MSEC approved 9/21/17 -Testing/Treatment strategy — → Dyspepsia Weight loss fecal blood? Yes No **Empiric** Treatment with H2 Blocker or PPI Perform Upper mprovement Endoscopy Yes Follow up for recurrence of clinical symptoms Other causes of dyspepsia that antibiotics will NOT help, EVEN IF H. Pylori is detected:

H. Pylori identified by histology and/or CLO test from EGD

AND

Endoscopy reveals the following:

functional abdominal pain

Pregnancy and Lactation:

Delay treatment until after pregnancy DO NOT use in Pregnancy: bismuth and

Background Information:

(range 61-84%)

Pediatrics:

infection

tetracvcline

levofloxacin

75% of the AN/AI population is colonized with H. Pylori

Screening or testing for H. Pylori for routine evaluation of dyspepsia or other GI symptoms is not clinically useful or

supported by evidence for high prevalence populations For routine clinical practice, there is insufficient evidencebased data to support community-wide eradication as a

Current literature **DO NOT** support a test and treat method

mechanism for gastric cancer prevention

Goal is to determine underlying cause of

symptoms, not solely the presence of H. Pylori

Diagnostic testing is NOT recommended with

Consider formal consult with Gastroenterology

DO NOT use in lactation: bismuth, metronidazole,

- Ouodenal ulcers
- Gastric ulcer
- MALT lymphoma
- Intestinal metaplasia

Treat for H. Pylori with antibiotics

All treatment is for 14 days **Preferred Treatment:**

Metronidazole 500 mg PO QID Amoxicillin 1000 mg PO BID Omeprazole 20 mg PO BID Bismuth subsalicylate 524 mg PO QID

PCN allergic (anaphylactic):

Metronidazole 500 mg PO QID Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID Omeprazole 20 mg PO BID Bismuth subsalicylate 524 mg PO QID

Recurrence/Failure:

Metronidazole 500 mg PO QID Doxycycline 100 mg PO BID Omeprazole 20 mg PO BID Bismuth subsalicylate 524 mg PO QID OR

Amoxicillin 1000 mg PO BID

Levofloxacin 500 mg PO daily (FDA Black Box) Omeprazole 20 mg PO BID

Eradication Testing:

UBT for Test of Cure is necessary to determine need for retreatment

⟨ GERD

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Mild/moderate gastritis Excessive/chronic NSAID use

Heavy alcohol use

Adults:

Children:

Poor gastric mobility

Symptomatic relief Medications:

Ranitidine 5-10 mg/kg PO divided BID

Ranitidine 150 mg PO BID Omeprazole 20 mg PO BID

- 10-35% of individuals will fail treatment
- Serologic testing is not recommended due to prolonged antibody persistence beyond date of cure and false positive results
- Must be off PPI for >/= 2 weeks prior to UBT