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Comparison of efficacy of four different *Helicobacter pylori* eradication regimens in peptic ulcer disease patients at a Medical University Hospital

In the study 63 *H. pylori* positive patients with peptic ulcer disease were randomized for eradication therapy for *H. pylori* for two weeks. Four regimens were used: ECA consisting of Esemoprazole (20 mg bid), Clarithromycin (500 mg bid) and Amoxicillin (1 gm bid), EAL- consisting of Esemoprazole (20mg bid), Amoxicillin (1gm bid), Levofloxacin (500 mg once daily), EAT consisting of Esemoprazole (20mg bid), Amoxicillin (1gm bid), Tetracycline (500 mg bid) and ETL consisting of Esemoprazole (20 mg bid), Tetracycline (500mg bid) and Levofloxacin (500 mg once daily). Out of 63 patients 13 dropped out. Six weeks after completion of therapy upper GI endoscopy was repeated to see endoscopic improvement and RUT (rapid urease test) was carried out. Conclusive result was obtained in 40 cases in RUT. Eradication therapy showed no statistically significant difference in different regimens ($p>0.05$). Endoscopic improvement occurred in 33% to 71% patients in different regimens. Thirty six patients were found to be RUT negative and 4 were found to be RUT positive. Negativity rate ranged from 83% to 100% in different regimens. This result appears to be acceptable, good and even excellent with ETL.

Recent Publications:

1. Alam M R et al. (2014) A study on healing of peptic ulcer disease after eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. Bangladesh Medical Journal. 43(2):84-89.
2. Graham D Y and Fischbach L (2010) *Helicobacter pylori* treatment in the era of increasing antibiotic resistance. Gut. 59(8):1143-1153.
3. Hildedrand P et al. (2001) Recrudescence and reinfection with
4. *Helicobacter pylori* after eradication therapy in Bangladesh adults. Gastroenterology. 121(4):792-798.

Biography

Siddique Abu Raihan is working as Assistant Professor in gastroenterology in Sheikh Sayera Khatun Medical College Hospital in Gopalganj. He obtained his MBBS from Dhaka Medical College in the year of 2003. After which he earned his MRCP degree from the Royal College of Physicians in the UK on 2011, and subsequently his MD in Gastroenterology from BSMMU (Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University) on 2016. He had extensive training in all modalities of both diagnostic and therapeutic G. I. Endoscopy in Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University for 4 years from the year 2012 to 2016. He later joined as Specialty doctor in gastroenterology in Medway Maritime Hospital in UK. He worked there for 1 year and then came back to Bangladesh and was appointed as assistant professor in gastroenterology in Sheikh Sayera Khatun Medical College in Gopalganj, Bangladesh. Besides doing his clinical jobs like doing gastroenterology clinics, ward round and endoscopic procedures in Sheikh Sayera Khatun Medical College, he is also involved in teaching and is a resource person in the Medical Education department as an expert in curriculum development. He has got special interest and vast exposure to management of the patients with IBD, intestinal TB and functional bowel disorder.

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