

GASTROENTEROLOGY AND DIGESTIVE DISORDERS

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Rate of *Helicobacter pylori* eradication by levofloxacin based and clarithromycin based sequential therapy regimens at tertiary care hospital

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Introduction: *Helicobacter pylori* infection has been recognized as one of the most common chronic bacterial infections in humans. Many *H. pylori* eradication regimens have been described. There are little data reporting their efficacy or integration in routine clinical practice.

Objective: The aim of the current study is to find the rate of *H. pylori* eradication by levofloxacin based and clarithromycin based sequential therapy regimens at tertiary care hospital.

Study design: Study was conducted on out patients at Department of Gastroenterology, Liaquat National Hospital, Karachi.

Duration of study: Six months from 23th Oct 2016 to 23th Apr 2017.

Subject & Methods: All in patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria in the Department of Gastroenterology, Liaquat National Hospital, Karachi were included in the study. After taking informed written consent history, clinical examination, upper GI endoscopy was performed levofloxacin and clarithromycin based sequential *H. pylori* eradication was given. Eradication was checked by performing stool for *H. pylori* eradication. All the collected information was entered in the prescribed Performa.

Results: A total 254 patients were included in our study. 106 (41.7%) were female and 148 (58.2%) were male. Mean duration of dyspepsia was 5.03±1.24 months. Eradication rate was 95% with levofloxacin based sequential therapy and 85% with clarithromycin based regime.

Conclusion: The eradication rate with levofloxacin sequential therapy was better than clarithromycin based regime, could be due to high resistance in our population so it is suggested to prefer levofloxacin based regime in our day to day practice.

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