

Helicobacter pylori eradication - which is the best regimen: classic triple therapy or sequential therapy?

Submission date 02/09/2013	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 07/10/2013	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 17/12/2020	Condition category Digestive System	☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) is a bacterium related to peptic ulcers and gastric cancer. Elimination of this bacterium is important to reduce the risk of diseases mentioned above. This study compares the effectiveness of two different eradication treatments.

Who can participate?

Patients with indigestion caused by H. pylori infection can participate in the study.

What does the study involve?

Patients will be randomly allocated to one of two treatment groups. Patients have to take pills of two different drug combinations based on the group to which they are allocated for 10 days.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Patients may benefit from indigestion relief, cure of the ulcers and prevention of gastric cancer. The risks due to the procedures and the side effects due to the drugs are low.

Where is the study run from?

The study is run in the outpatients gastroenterological unit of Hospital das Clínicas, São Paulo, Brazil.

When is study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

The study started in March 2013 and will finish in December 2013.

Who is funding the study?

The study is funded by Medley S.A. Indústria Farmacêutica and Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da USP, Brazil.

Who is the main contact?

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Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Contact details

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title

Helicobacter pylori eradication: sequential versus classic triple therapy: a prospective randomized controlled double-blind study

Study objectives

Due the increasing antibiotic resistance, sequential therapy can be an alternative to classic regime, in Helicobacter pylori eradication. But, in Brazil there are no works verifying the efficacy of the sequential and it is possible that classic regime still has good efficacy.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

University of Sao Paulo Ethical Commitee, 08/05/2013

Primary study design

Interventional

Study design

Prospective randomized controlled double-blind study

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Epigastric pain with normal or altered endoscopy

Interventions

100 peptic ulcer or functional dyspepsia patients randomized to two eradication regimens - two arms Helicobacter pylori eradication study:

1. Amoxicillin + clarithromycin + lansoprazole for 10 days

2. Amoxicillin + lansoprazole 5 days, followed by clarithromycin + tinidazole + lansoprazole 5 days

Route of administration: Oral

The pills are packed in blisters and the control is done by counting of the pills from one of the investigators.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Applicable

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Amoxicillin, clarithromycin, lansoprazole and tinidazole

Primary outcome(s)

1. Eradication rates
2. Cure rates will be achieved by endoscopy or UBT performed two months after the end of the treatment

Key secondary outcome(s)

Adverse effects are assessed by a questionnaire at the final visit

Completion date

31/12/2013

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Outpatients with organic or functional dyspepsia
2. Aged between 18 and 80 years
3. Helicobacter pylori diagnosis confirmed by histology, rapid urease test or urea breath test (UBT)
4. No previous eradication history
5. Patients need to sign and understand the informed consent term

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

100

Key exclusion criteria

1. Chronic or regular use of anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS) or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)
2. Recent antibiotic use (at least 30 days) before the study inclusion or before eradication control
3. Complicated peptic ulcer (Forrest I, Forrest II), bulbar stenosis
4. Pregnant or breastfeeding women
5. Previous gastric surgery
6. Consumptive renal, cardiac, hepatic insufficiency diseases

Date of first enrolment

12/08/2013

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2013

Locations**Countries of recruitment**

Brazil

Study participating centre

Rua Albuquerque Lins 848, comp 112

Sao Paulo

Brazil

01230-000

Sponsor information**Organisation**

Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da USP (Brazil)

ROR

<https://ror.org/03se9eg94>

Funder(s)**Funder type**

Industry

Funder Name

The drugs are a courtesy of Medley S.A. Indústria Farmacêutica, Brazil but the tests are paid by Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da USP, Brazil in routine care of patients with gastric diseases

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	01/05/2015	17/12/2020	Yes	No