

A multicentre randomised controlled trial of C13-Urea Breath testing and Helicobacter pylori eradication for dyspepsia in primary care

Submission date 02/05/2001	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☒ Prospectively registered ☐ Protocol
Registration date 02/05/2001	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 31/03/2009	Condition category Digestive System	☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Brendan Delaney

Contact details

Department of Primary Care & General Practice
The Medical School
Edgbaston
Birmingham
United Kingdom
B15 2TT
b.c.delaney@bham.ac.uk

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

G0001078

Study information

Scientific Title

Acronym

CUBE

Study objectives

1. To determine the cost-effectiveness of an H. pylori 'test and trust' strategy compared with initial acid suppression for the initial management of dyspepsia in primary care
2. To determine the influence of selected patients on the basis of predominant heartburn or epigastric pain
3. To determine the performance of the H. pylori stool antigen (HpSA) test for H. pylori compared with a C13 Urea breath test for confirming H. pylori eradication in primary care

Please note that the target number of participants was added as of 06/03/2008.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Not provided at time of registration

Study design

Randomised controlled trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Not Specified

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Dyspepsia in primary care

Interventions

All patients - will receive omeprazole 20mg once daily.

Study Group - C13 Urea breath test for H. pylori, using a test kit performed by the practice nurse. Patients testing positive will be offered H. pylori eradication with clarithromycin 250 mg twice daily and metronidazole 400 mg twice daily in addition to omeprazole. Patients testing negative will continue PPI (omeprazole).

Control Group - Patients will continue 4/52 PPI (omeprazole).

After four weeks patient management will be at the discretion of the general practitioner (GP). Patients receiving H. pylori eradication will be contacted by research staff and asked to attend for a follow-up breath test and produce a stool sample (for the stool antigen test) nine weeks after entry.

Follow-up will be by postal questionnaire at 12 weeks, interview at one year and a GP notes review (conducted by research staff).

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Not Specified

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

omeprazole, clarithromycin, metronidazole

Primary outcome(s)

1. Effects measured as absolute risk reduction for dyspeptic symptoms measured by the Short Form Leeds Dyspepsia score, a validated community-based measure that also includes a question on 'predominant symptoms'.
2. Health service related dyspepsia costs as determined by application of national reference costs to individual units of resource consumption (prescribing, consultations, interventions and investigations).

Key secondary outcome(s)

1. Quality of life using Euro-QoL instrument (EQ-5D).
2. Patient satisfaction using the consultations Satisfaction Score (subscales one and two, general and professional care)
3. Performance of HpSA test

Completion date

28/02/2006

Eligibility**Key inclusion criteria**

All patients age 18-65 years consulting GP with dyspepsia (either with a new episode or for follow up).

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Upper age limit

65 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Knowledge of previous test for H. pylori.
2. Patients who have a history suggestive of gastric cancer.i.e. dysphagia, weight loss,

haematemesis or melaena, first-degree relative with gastric cancer.

3. Patient age 55-65 with continuous as opposed to episodic epigastric pain or a total history of any dyspeptic symptoms of less than a year at presentation (in accord with the National Health Service two week suspected cancer referral guidelines).
4. Knowledge of endoscopically proven peptic ulcer disease or severe oesophagitis (who should all receive either eradication therapy (ulcer) or proton pump inhibitor (oesophagitis))
5. Pregnant women
6. Patients who are unable to give informed consent
7. Patients taking regular non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (who might have NSAID induced ulcers), or having started aspirin 75 - 150 mg in the past three months
8. Patients allergic to study drugs
9. Residents of USA or Canada

Date of first enrolment

01/03/2002

Date of final enrolment

28/02/2006

Locations

Countries of recruitment

United Kingdom

England

Study participating centre

Department of Primary Care & General Practice

Birmingham

United Kingdom

B15 2TT

Sponsor information

Organisation

University of Birmingham (UK)

ROR

<https://ror.org/03angcq70>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Research council

Funder Name

Medical Research Council (UK)

Alternative Name(s)

Medical Research Council (United Kingdom), UK Medical Research Council, Medical Research Committee and Advisory Council, MRC

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United Kingdom

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	22/03/2008		Yes	No
Study website	Study website	11/11/2025	11/11/2025	No	Yes