

Effect of sequential therapy on treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in children

Efecto de la terapia secuencial en el tratamiento de la infección por *Helicobacter pylori* en niños

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Helicobacter pylori* infection which plays a major role in the etiology of chronic gastritis and duodenal ulcers in children and adults is one of the commonest chronic infection worldwide. Cure of the infection leads to healing of gastric inflammation and prevention of peptic ulcer. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of the sequential therapy for treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. **Materials and methods:** In this study, 40 children with symptoms of *H. Pylori* that the infection was proved by endoscopy and biopsy and rapid urease test (UBT) were enrolled, and received sequential therapy (Lansoprazol, Amoxicillin) for 5 days and (Lansoprazol, Metronidazole and Clarithromycin) for next 5 days. The eradication rate of therapy was evaluated by stool antigen test 6 weeks after completion of therapy. This study was carried out in Pediatric Gastroenterology Clinic of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran. This study was approved by ethic committee of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. **Results:** Forty children with mean age of (10.8±4 years) were evaluated. The most common symptom on first admission was epigastric pain (82.5%), with mean duration of symptoms (16±14.5 month). The most common endoscopic findings was redness and erosion of the antrum (55%) and the most pathologic findings was chronic gastritis (77.5%). The most drug adverse effect was nausea (22.5%). The eradication rate of sequential therapy was 82.5%. **Conclusion:** Eradication rate of sequential therapy was 82.5% among our cases.

Keywords: *Helicobacter pylori*; *Terapéutica*; *Eradication* (source: MeSH NLM).

RESUMEN

Antecedentes: La infección por *Helicobacter pylori*, que juega un rol principal en la etiología de la gastritis crónica y las úlceras duodenales en niños y adultos, es una de las infecciones crónicas más comunes en el mundo. La cura de esta infección lleva a la cura de la inflamación gástrica y a la prevención de la úlcera péptica. **Objetivo:** Evaluar la eficacia de la terapia secuencial en el tratamiento de la infección por *Helicobacter pylori*. **Material y métodos:** En este estudio, se enrolaron 40 niños con síntomas en los que la infección por *H. pylori* se demostró por endoscopia y prueba de ureasa (UBT) y recibieron terapia secuencial (Lansoprazol, Amoxicilina) por 5 días y (lansoprazol, metronidazol y clarotromicina) por otros 5 días. La tasa de erradicación de la terapia se evaluó por prueba de antígeno en heces 6 semanas después de terminar la terapia. Este estudio se llevó a cabo en la Clínica de Gastroenterología Pediátrica de la Universidad de Ciencias Médicas de Shiraz, Irán. El estudio fue aprobado por el comité de ética de la Universidad de Ciencias Médicas de Shiraz. **Resultados:** Se evaluaron cuarenta niños con una edad media de (10,8±4 años). El síntoma más común al ingreso fue dolor epigástrico (82,5%) con una duración media de síntomas de (16±14,5 meses). El hallazgo endoscópico más común fue enrojecimiento y erosión del antro (55%) y el hallazgo patológico más común fue gastritis crónica (77,5%). El evento adverso más común fue náusea (22,5%). La tasa de erradicación de la terapia secuencial fue 82,5%. **Conclusión:** La tasa de erradicación de la terapia secuencial fue de 82,5% en nuestros casos.

Palabras clave: *Helicobacter pylori*; *Therapeutics*; *Eradicación* (fuente: DeCS BIREME).

INTRODUCTION

Helicobacter pylori is a S-shaped gram negative bacilli that produces urease, catalase, and oxidase. Some treatment strategy that was appropriate in adults may not applicable in children^(1,2).

Initial studies of sequential therapy suggested that its superiority over standard triple therapy might be due to improved eradication of clarithromycin resistant strains⁽³⁾.

First line of treatment consists of triple drugs that contains proton pump inhibitor and two antibiotics of metronidazole, clarithromycin, or amoxicillin for 7 to 14 days⁽⁴⁾. The sequential therapy consists of a PPI and amoxicillin for the first 5 days followed by a PPI and two other antibiotics for the next five days⁽³⁾.

The aim of this study was to evaluate *Helicobacter pylori* eradication rate following sequential therapy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Forty children aged <18 years with gastrointestinal symptoms with suspected *H. pylori* infection were included. Duration of study was 1 year. Patients with abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, halitosis, and gastrointestinal bleeding were undergoing upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. Rapid urease test and histopathology evaluation were done for cases. Subjects with evidence of *H. pylori* infection according to histopathology examination and rapid urease test were included in our study. Sequential therapy was started for all eligible patients. Sequential therapy includes amoxicillin 50 mg/kg/day, lansoprazole 1 mg/kg/day for the first 5 days. Clarithromycin 20 mg/kg/day, metronidazole 20 mg/kg/day, and lansoprazole 1 mg/kg/day for 5 days were prescribed for next 5 days. Demographic features were recorded.

Patients were followed for adverse effect of treatment such as nausea, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and skin rash.

Helicobacter pylori eradication was assessed using stool antigen test which was performed 6 weeks after treatment. Negative stool antigen was considered as a successful treatment. *H. Pylori* antigen detection in stool is a rapid, non-invasive, and easy to perform test that can be used to detect infection and monitoring after treatment^(5,6).

Data was analyzed using SPSS version 19.0. *p* value <0.05 was considered significant.

This study was approved by ethical committee of the university (Ethic code: IR.SUMS.MED.REC.1394.54). This clinical trial study was registered in Iranian Registry of Clinical Trial numbered IRCT201702179101N3. Informed consents was signed by parents and caregivers.

RESULTS

In this study 40 (m=23, f=17) children were studied. Mean age of the cases was 10.8±4 years old. Primary symptoms of the cases were shown in Table 1.

After 6 weeks, children were evaluated in terms of their symptoms. Symptoms were resolved in 24 (60%) of the cases completely. Sixteen (40%) patients remained symptomatic.

Table 1. Gastrointestinal problem of the patients.

Gastrointestinal problem	%
GI bleeding	2.5
Periumbilical pain	2.5
Nocturnal awakening	12.5
Vomiting	57.5
Nausea	67.5
Halitosis	70
Epigastric pain	82.5

Compliance of the treatment was acceptable in 90% of cases. Drug adverse effect was seen in 60% of cases. Nausea was noted in 22.5% of cases. Abdominal cramps was seen in 17.5% of cases. Anorexia was seen in all cases, 45% of patients had positive family history of gastrointestinal disease. Table 2.

Endoscopic findings before treatment are redness and ulcer in antrum (55%), nodularity in antrum (30%), esophagitis with mucosal redness of stomach (10%), and simultaneous gastric and duodenal ulcer (5%).

DISCUSSION

Redness and ulcer in antrum area were the most endoscopic findings among our cases. In the study by Bujanover *et al.*, antral redness and mucosal nodularity were the most findings in patients with helicobacter pylori infection⁽⁷⁾.

Nausea and vomiting were the most frequent adverse effect among patients. In another study by Kutluk *et al.*, abdominal pain and abdominal cramps were the most frequent complication⁽⁸⁾. In the current study, nausea was noted in 22.5% of the cases. In Dehghani *et al.* study, nausea was less frequent among children who treated with other regimes⁽⁹⁾.

Headache was found in 10% of the cases. In the previous study by Dehghani *et al.*, 30.8% of the patients treated by omeprazole-amoxicillin-bismuth had headache that was significantly higher than sequential therapy. Headache was more frequent in children treated by (omeprazole, amoxicillin, metronidazole, and bismuth subcitrate) or (omeprazole, amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, and metronidazole) than the current study⁽⁹⁾.

Abdominal cramp was found in 17.5% of children in our study. The frequency of abdominal cramp was lower than other regimens that studied in Dehghani *et al.* published report that was seen in 19.5% to 35.1% of children⁽⁹⁾.

In the current study, metallic test was reported by 7.5% of the cases. In Dehghani *et al.* study, metallic

Table 2. Adverse effects of sequential therapy.

Adverse effect	Frequency
Anorexia	10%
Abdominal cramp	17.5%
Constipation	2.5%
Diarrhea	2.5%
Headache	10%
Metallic taste	7.5%
Nausea	22.5%
Vomiting	10%
Skin rash	2.5%
Vertigo	5%

taste was reported by 7.7%-51.3% cases regarding to different regimens⁽⁹⁾.

Skin rash was reported by 2.5% of the cases which is similar to the previous study from Shiraz-Iran⁽⁹⁾.

Eradication rate was 82.5% in our study. Eradication rate was 84.6% in Laving *et al.* study⁽¹⁰⁾. In Huang *et al.*⁽¹¹⁾ and Gatta *et al.*⁽¹²⁾ study, eradication rate was 81.4% and 84.3% respectively. Liu KS reported 89% eradication rate for sequential therapy⁽¹³⁾. In another study from Poland, *Helicobacter pylori* eradication rate was 90.48% using sequential therapy⁽¹⁴⁾.

In Francavilla and colleagues study, 36 and 42 patients received sequential therapy and classic triple therapy⁽¹⁵⁾. Eradication rate was higher in sequential therapy compared to triple therapy⁽¹⁵⁾. In Dehghani *et al.* study, eradication rate by quadruple therapy with omeprazole; amoxicillin; metronidazole; and bismuth had eradication rate about 91.9% that was higher than sequential therapy⁽⁹⁾. In a recent study on adult patients, eradication rate was higher in sequential therapy compared triple therapy⁽¹⁶⁾. In contrast, in another study eradication rate was similar between sequential therapy and conventional therapy⁽¹⁷⁾.

In our study, half of the cases had history of peptic disease among first degree relatives which is similar to Dehghani *et al.* study⁽⁹⁾.

There is some difference between studies in term of method of assessment of eradication. In the current study, negative stool antigen was used. In the previous study by Dehghani *et al.*, urea breath test was used⁽⁹⁾. In the recent study by Honar *et al.*, they showed that sensitivity and specificity of UBT in detection of *H. pylori* infection was lower than expected⁽¹⁸⁾. So, some results may vary according to the method of post treatment evaluation.

Most of the studies that published about treatment of *H. pylori* were from adult population. Further well designed studies are needed in children.

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