## STRUCTURE IN THE INSTITUTIONAL REPOSITORY

## Clinical Practice Guideline for Diagnosis and Management of Helicobacter pylori infection in gastroduodenal diseases

- **Title:** Clinical Practice Guideline for Diagnosis and Management of Helicobacter pylori infection in gastroduodenal diseases
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- Abstract:

This paper abstracts the Clinical Practice Guideline for Diagnosis and Management of Helicobacter pylori infection in gastroduodenal diseases. To perform this CPG, a guideline task force (GTF) was formed with specialized physicians and methodologists, the group proposed 7 clinical questions to be answered in this Clinical practice guideline (CPG). To answer each question, systematic searches of preview reviews from PubMed and CENTRAL during December 2019 and March 2020 were performed. The evidence was selected aiming to answer each proposed question. Certainty of evidence was evaluated using Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology. In periodical work sessions, the GTF used GRADE methodology for reviewing the evidence and formulating 12 recommendations (3 strong recommendations and 9 conditional recommendations), 17 good clinical practice items and 2 flowcharts (one about diagnosis and other about management). The CPG was approved by Resolution № 75-IETSI-ESSALUD-2020.

• **Key words:** Practice Guideline, Helicobacter Pylori, dyspepsia, peptic ulcer, Lymphoma, B-Cell, Marginal Zone, breath test, GRADE Approach

DIACNOSIS

DIAGNOSIS			
Question 1: In people with gastroduodenal symptoms, should histological evaluation, breath test or serologic test be used for the diagnosis of Helicobacter			
Pylori infection?			
POPULATION	DIAGNOSTIC TEST	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)
	FOR		
	INTERVENTION		
Adults with	13C-urea breath	Serologic test	Diagnostic
gastroduodenal	test		accuracy
symptoms			Sensibility
			Specificity
			SROC curve

• PICO questions for CPG:

	AUC
	DOR

TREATMENT				
Question 2: In people with dyspepsia, should Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment be provided?				
POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)	
Adults with	Helicobacter Pylori	No Helicobacter	Improvement of	
diagnosis of	eradication	Pylori eradication	dyspeptic	
dyspepsia and H.	treatment	treatment	symptoms	
pylori infection		Placebo	Ulcer development	
		Control	Quality of life	
			Adverse events	
•	ple with peptic ulce	r, should Helicobacte	er Pylori eradication	
treatment be provid POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR		
Adults with	Helicobacter Pylori	No Helicobacter	OUTCOME(S) Ulcer healing	
diagnosis of peptic	eradication	Pylori eradication	Ulcer recurrence	
ulcer and H. pylori	treatment	treatment		
infection	treatment	Placebo	Improvement of dyspeptic	
IIIection		Control		
		Control	symptoms Quality of life	
Oursetien A. In mean		Thursdania abasild	Adverse events	
eradication treatme	ple with gastric MAL nt be provided?	.i lympnoma, snould	Helicobacter Pylori	
POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)	
	Helicobacter Pylori	No Helicobacter	Remission of	
	eradication	Pylori eradication	gastric MALT	
ما با به معاد با	treatment	treatment	lymphoma	
Adults with		Placebo	Progression of	
diagnosis of gastric		Control	gastric MALT	
MALT lymphoma			lymphoma	
and H. pylori			Mortality of gastric	
infection			MALT lymphoma	
			Mortality from	
			other causes	
			Adverse events	
Question 5: In peo	ple with Helicobacte	er pylori infection, w	hat is the first-line	
treatment for Helicobacter pylori eradication?				
POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)	
Adults with	Terapia triple	Terapia triple	Erradicación de H.	
Helicobacter pylori	Terapia secuencial	Terapia secuencial	pylori	
infection	Terapia	Terapia	Control de	
	concomitante	concomitante	síntomas	
	Terapia híbrida	Terapia híbrida	Eventos adversos	
	Terapia cuádruple	Terapia cuádruple		

Question 6: In people with Helicobacter pylori infection that has not responded to first-line treatment, what should be the second-line treatment?

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POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)
Adults with	Triple therapy	Triple therapy	Helicobacter pylori
Helicobacter pylori	Quadruple therapy	Quadruple therapy	eradication
infection that has	Sequential therapy	Sequential therapy	Secondary effects
not responded to	Concomitant	Concomitant	
first-line treatment	therapy	therapy	

FOLLOW-UP				
Question 7: In peo	Question 7: In people with Helicobacter pylori infection who have completed			
eradication treatme	ent, what is the be	est test to confirm	Helicobacter pylori	
eradication?				
POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)	
Adults with	Breath test	Biopsy +	<ul> <li>Diagnostic</li> </ul>	
Helicobacter pylori		histological test	accuracy	
infection who have			<ul> <li>Sensibility</li> </ul>	
completed			<ul> <li>Specificity</li> </ul>	
eradication			SROC curve	
treatment			DOR	
			<ul> <li>True-</li> </ul>	
			positive	
			<ul> <li>False-</li> </ul>	
			positive	
			True-	
			Negative	
			<ul> <li>False-</li> </ul>	
			Negative	