

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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- **Publication date:** *December/2020*
- **Publishing house:** EsSalud Social Security. "Health Technology Assessment and Research Institute (IETSI in Spanish)
- **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 N° 75-IETSI-ESSALUD-2020.
- **Key words:** Practice Guideline, Helicobacter Pylori, dyspepsia, peptic ulcer, Lymphoma, B-Cell, Marginal Zone, breath test, GRADE Approach
- **PICO questions for CPG:**

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 FOR INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)
Adults with gastroduodenal symptoms	13C-urea breath test	Serologic test	Diagnostic accuracy Sensibility Specificity SROC curve

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TREATMENT			
Question 2: In people with dyspepsia, should Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment be provided?			
POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)
Adults with diagnosis of dyspepsia and H. pylori infection	Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment	No Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment Placebo Control	Improvement of dyspeptic symptoms Ulcer development Quality of life Adverse events
Question 3: In people with peptic ulcer, should Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment be provided?			
POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)
Adults with diagnosis of peptic ulcer and H. pylori infection	Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment	No Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment Placebo Control	Ulcer healing Ulcer recurrence Improvement of dyspeptic symptoms Quality of life Adverse events
Question 4: In people with gastric MALT lymphoma, should Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment be provided?			
POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)
Adults with diagnosis of gastric MALT lymphoma and H. pylori infection	Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment	No Helicobacter Pylori eradication treatment Placebo Control	Remission of gastric MALT lymphoma Progression of gastric MALT lymphoma Mortality of gastric MALT lymphoma Mortality from other causes Adverse events
Question 5: In people with Helicobacter pylori infection, what is the first-line treatment for Helicobacter pylori eradication?			
POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)
Adults with Helicobacter pylori infection	Terapia triple Terapia secuencial Terapia concomitante Terapia híbrida Terapia cuádruple	Terapia triple Terapia secuencial Terapia concomitante Terapia híbrida Terapia cuádruple	Erradicación de H. pylori Control de síntomas Eventos adversos

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

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

FOLLOW-UP

Question 7: In people with Helicobacter pylori infection who have completed eradication treatment, what is the best test to confirm Helicobacter pylori eradication?

POPULATION	INTERVENTION	COMPARATOR	OUTCOME(S)
Adults with Helicobacter pylori infection who have completed eradication treatment	Breath test	Biopsy + histological test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnostic accuracy • Sensibility • Specificity • SROC curve • DOR • True-positive • False-positive • True-Negative • False-Negative