HELICOBACTER PYLORI

Current concepts in the management of Helicobacter pylori infection: the Maastricht III Consensus Report


Background: Guidelines on the management of Helicobacter pylori, which cover indications for management and treatment strategies, were produced in 2000.
Aims: To update the guidelines at the European Helicobacter Study Group (EHSG) Third Maastricht Consensus Conference, with emphasis on the potential of H pylori eradication for the prevention of gastric cancer.
Results: Eradication of H pylori infection is recommended in (a) patients with gastroduodenal diseases such as peptic ulcer disease and low grade gastric, mucosa associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma; (b) patients with atrophic gastritis; (c) first degree relatives of patients with gastric cancer; (d) patients with unexplained iron deficiency anaemia; and (e) patients with chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. Recurrent abdominal pain in children is not an indication for a “test and treat” strategy if other causes are excluded. Eradication of H pylori infection (a) does not cause gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) or exacerbate GORD, and (b) may prevent peptic ulcer in patients who are naive users of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). H pylori eradication is less effective than proton pump inhibitor (PPI) treatment in preventing ulcer recurrence in long term NSAID users. In primary care a test and treat strategy using a non-invasive test is recommended in adult patients with persistent dyspepsia under the age of 45. The urea breath test, stool antigen tests, and serological kits with a high accuracy are non-invasive tests which should be used for the diagnosis of H pylori infection. Triple therapy using a PPI with clarithromycin and amoxicillin or metronidazole given twice daily remains the recommended first choice treatment. Bismuth-containing quadruple therapy, if available, is also a first choice treatment option. Rescue treatment should be based on antimicrobial susceptibility.
Conclusion: The global burden of gastric cancer is considerable but varies geographically. Eradication of H pylori infection has the potential to reduce the risk of gastric cancer development.

The recommendations were debated and modified according to a standard template. The strength of recommendations and evidence to support them were graded (table 1). For some statements the grade of recommendation did not match the level of evidence because either studies focusing on the same topic reported conflicting results, or interpretation of the studies by the experts led to a different grade of recommendation than expected from the level of evidence.

The statements and recommendations were edited and finally agreed at the concluding plenary session. Consensus was considered to have been reached if 70% or more of the experts supported the recommendation. The recommendations/statements resulting from this rigorous process are reported in this manuscript.

INDICATIONS/CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR H PYLORI ERADICATION

The indications for H pylori eradication listed as a strong recommendation in Maastricht II-2000 guidelines (table 2) were reconfirmed at this update (table 3).

Abbreviations: BabA2, blood group antigen binding adhesin 2; CagA, cytotoxin associated gene A; EHSG, European Helicobacter Study Group; GORD, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease; IDA, iron deficiency anaemia; ITP, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; MALT, mucosa associated lymphoid tissue; NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; OipA, outer inflammatory protein A; PPIs, proton pump inhibitors; RCT, randomised controlled trials; SabA, sialic acid binding adhesion; UBT, 13C-urea breath test; VacA, vacuolating associated gene A.
H pylori and MALT lymphoma
Subsequent to Maastricht II, important new data have been published which have strengthened the indication for H pylori eradication therapy in gastric MALT lymphoma.

Sixty two per cent of patients with low grade gastric MALT lymphoma have complete remission after H pylori eradication within 12 months.1

Predictors of response to eradication therapy in patients with low grade gastric MALT lymphoma are: H pylori positivity; Lugano classification stage I; lymphoma confined to the stomach; gastric wall invasion confined to mucosa/submucosa; and the absence of gene t (11, 18) (q21; q21), translocation with fusion of API2 and MALT1. Fusion of both leads to suppression of apoptosis and strongly predicts failure to respond to eradication therapy.

The Maastricht III-2005 consensus report concluded that H pylori eradication is the treatment of first choice for H pylori infected patients with stage I low grade gastric MALT lymphoma.

H pylori and dyspepsia
A “test and treat” strategy is recommended in adult patients under the age of 45 years presenting with persistent dyspepsia (the age cut off may vary between countries, depending on the prevalence of gastric cancer). A test and treat strategy has been validated by a primary care study on uninvestigated dyspepsia.3

H pylori eradication gives modest, but significant benefit in non-ulcer dyspepsia.4 Economic modelling suggests that this benefit is cost effective.5 Twelve to 15 infected patients need to be treated to cure one patient with non-ulcer dyspepsia.6 This compares favourably with any other treatment available for non-ulcer dyspepsia. The eradication of H pylori infection is carried out once and leads to long term symptom improvement; it also reduces the risk of developing peptic ulcer disease, atrophic gastritis, and gastric cancer.

In areas of low H pylori prevalence (<20%) proton pump inhibitor (PPI) empirical treatment or a test and treat strategy were considered to be equivalent options (box 1).

H pylori and GORD
The prevalence of H pylori in patients with GORD is lower than in those without reflux disease.3 Most countries with a high prevalence of H pylori also have a low prevalence of GORD. The falling prevalence of H pylori infection and related diseases, including peptic ulcer disease and gastric cancer, in developed countries has been paralleled by an increase in GORD and its complications.

The nature of this negative association is unclear.6

In an American study on H pylori infection and, in particular, infection with CagA positive strains, the prevalence of H pylori infection was reported to be lower in patients with Barrett’s oesophagus and adenocarcinoma of the cardia.7 This association has been confirmed in most but not all studies.8 9 Severe inflammation involving the fundus of the stomach is associated with reduced gastric acid secretion and is inversely correlated with GORD and its complications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 1: Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. H pylori eradication is appropriate for patients infected with H pylori and investigated non-ulcer dyspepsia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. H pylori test and treat is appropriate for patients with uninvestigated dyspepsia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The effectiveness of H pylori test and treat is low in populations with a low H pylori prevalence and in this situation empirical acid suppression is an equivalent option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 2: Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is a negative association between the prevalence of H pylori and GORD, but the nature of this relationship is uncertain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. H pylori eradication does not affect the outcome of PPI treatment in patients with GORD in Western populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Routine testing for H pylori is not recommended in GORD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. H pylori testing should be considered in patients receiving long term maintenance treatment with PPIs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Profound acid suppression affects the pattern and distribution of gastritis favouring corpus dominant gastritis. It may accelerate the process of loss of specialised glands, leading to atrophic gastritis. H pylori eradication halts the progression of atrophic gastritis and may lead to regression of atrophy. The effect on intestinal metaplasia is uncertain.

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**Table 1** Grades of scientific evidence supporting the recommendations formulated in the Maastricht III Consensus Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade of recommendation</th>
<th>Evidence level</th>
<th>Type of studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 1</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Systematic review of randomised controlled trials (RCT) of good methodological quality and with homogeneity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Individual RCT with narrow confidence interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1c</td>
<td>Non-controlled studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 2</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>Systematic review of cohort studies (with homogeneity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>Individual cohort studies (including low quality RCT, eg &lt;80% follow-up)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2c</td>
<td>Non-controlled cohort studies/ecological studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Systematic review of case-control studies (with homogeneity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Case series/poor quality cohort or case-control studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>Individual case-control studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal or based on physiology, bench research or “first principles”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Eradi**

Eradication of H pylori does not cause GORD,14–16 and does not exacerbate symptoms in patients with GORD either when untreated17 or in those receiving PPI maintenance treatment.18

Screening for H pylori in patients with GORD needs more formal study, including a cost effectiveness analysis, and is currently not recommended.

**H pylori and PPIs**

Prolonged acid suppression affects the pattern and distribution of gastritis, favouring corpus dominant gastritis.19 Profound acid suppression affects the pattern and distribution of gastritis and, potentially, gastric cancer. In patients with reflux oesophagitis receiving long-term acid suppression, eradication of H pylori infection decreases inflammation and gastritis activity, and reverses corpus gastritis (box 2).18

**H pylori and NSAIDs**

The relationship between H pylori infection and NSAIDs in gastroduodenal pathology is complex: H pylori and NSAIDs independently and significantly increase the risk of peptic ulcer bleeding by 1.79- and 4.86-fold, respectively. The risk of ulcer bleeding is increased by 6.13-fold when both factors are present.19

Results of H pylori eradication in NSAIDs users are conflicting. Part of the problem is that both NSAIDs and H pylori can cause peptic ulcers. H pylori eradication can only be expected to prevent recurrence of H pylori ulcers and while it may also reduce the incidence of ulcers among those with both H pylori and NSAID use, the effect will vary depending on the proportion with true H pylori ulcers in the population studied. In chronic NSAID users with peptic ulcer, H pylori eradication was no better than placebo for maintaining a remission of peptic ulcer with PPI treatment at six months.21 PPI maintenance treatment is better than H pylori eradication alone in preventing upper gastrointestinal bleeding.22 In contrast, in patients with H pylori infection who are naive NSAID users, H pylori eradication is better than placebo in preventing peptic ulcer and upper gastrointestinal bleeding at six months.23 24

Patients who are receiving long-term aspirin and have ulcer disease and a history of significant bleeding should be tested for H pylori infection and, if positive, be given eradication therapy.25 Patients receiving long-term PPI treatment for prevention of NSAID ulcers should be tested for H pylori to reduce the PPI-H pylori interaction leading to accelerated loss of specialised glands and atrophic gastritis (box 3).

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation (H pylori positive)</th>
<th>Level of scientific evidence</th>
<th>Grade of recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DU/GU (active or not, including complicated PUD)</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALToma</td>
<td>1c</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrophic gastritis</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After gastric cancer resection</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients who are first degree relatives of patients with gastric cancer</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients wishes (after full consultation with their physician)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DU, duodenal ulcer; GU, gastric ulcer; PUD, peptic ulcer disease; MALToma, mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma.**

### Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Level of evidence</th>
<th>Grade of recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H pylori eradication is an appropriate option for patients infected with H pylori and investigated non-ulcer dyspepsia</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H pylori test and treat is an appropriate option for patients with uninvestigated dyspepsia</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness of H pylori test and treat is low in populations with a low H pylori prevalence. In this situation the test and treat strategy or empirical acid suppression is an appropriate option</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H pylori eradication does not cause GORD</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H pylori eradication does not affect the outcome of PPI treatment in patients with GORD in Western populations</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H pylori testing for H pylori is not recommended in GORD</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H pylori testing should be considered for patients receiving long term maintenance treatment with PPIs</td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a negative association between the prevalence of H pylori and GORD in Asia, but the nature of this relationship is uncertain</td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In patients receiving long term NSAIDs and who have peptic ulcer and/or ulcer bleeding, PPI maintenance treatment is better than H pylori eradication in preventing ulcer recurrence and/or bleeding</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H pylori eradication is of value in chronic NSAID users but is insufficient to prevent NSAID related ulcer disease completely</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In naive users of NSAIDs, H pylori eradication may prevent peptic ulcer and or bleeding</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Box 3: Recommendations

H pylori eradication is of value in chronic NSAID users but is insufficient to prevent NSAID related ulcer disease completely.

1. In naïve NSAID users H pylori eradication may prevent peptic ulcer and bleeding.
2. In patients receiving long term NSAIDs and with peptic ulcer and/or ulcer bleeding, PPI maintenance treatment is better than H pylori eradication in preventing ulcer recurrence and/or bleeding.
3. Patients who are receiving long term aspirin who bleed should be tested for H pylori and, if positive, receive eradication therapy.

Extraintestinal disease

Some studies suggest that H pylori infection may cause iron deficiency anaemia (IDA) and idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP). Possible pathogenetic mechanisms involved in IDA in patients with H pylori infection include: occult blood loss secondary to chronic erosive gastritis; decreased iron absorption secondary to chronic gastritis of the corpus causing hypo- or achlorhydria; increased iron uptake and use by bacteria. H pylori eradication reverses IDA in patients with asymptomatic gastritis and improves oral iron absorption.

Some studies suggest that there is a higher prevalence of H pylori infection in patients with ITP than in controls. Moreover, a review of published data on H pylori infection and ITP confirmed that eradication therapy induces a significant positive platelet response in a proportion of patients with ITP. It was recommended that H pylori infection should be sought for and treated in patients with unexplained IDA and in those with ITP. H pylori infection has no proven role in other extraintestinal diseases (box 4).

Box 4: Recommendations

H pylori infection should be sought for and treated in patients with:

1. Unexplained iron deficiency anemia.
2. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.

H pylori has no proven role in other extraintestinal diseases.

Box 5: Recommendations

Serology should be considered as a diagnostic test when others could be false negative, such as in patients with:

1. Bleeding ulcers, gastric atrophy, MALT lymphoma.
2. Recent or current use of PPIs and antibiotics.

Box 6: Recommendations

1. Serology based office tests have no current role in the management of H pylori infection.
2. The detection of specific H pylori antibodies in urine and saliva has no current role in patient management but can be helpful for epidemiological studies.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

Non-invasive tests for the diagnosis of H pylori infection include: the 13C-urea breath test (UBT); stool antigen tests (polyclonal antibody, monoclonal antibody, and office based); and immunological tests (laboratory and office based tests and tests on saliva and urine) (table 4).

The diagnostic accuracy of the UBT is >95% in studies. The UBT is an accurate, practical, and readily available test.

The stool antigen test is appropriate when multiple specimens are tested as a batch. However, it is necessary to store stool samples at –20°C before testing. The sensitivity of the stool antigen test decreased to 69% after 2–3 days at room temperature. In a systematic review of 89 studies evaluating the stool antigen test the sensitivity and specificity were 91% and 93%, respectively.

Serology is a widely available and inexpensive non-invasive test, but the diagnostic accuracy is low (80–84%). Tests that detect active infection, although more expensive, are preferable to serology as these reduce the number of patients inappropriately treated for presumed H pylori infection. Some kits for serology with a high accuracy (>90%) are recommended in validated settings.

Special role of serology

PPI treatment can result in false negative invasive and non-invasive diagnostic tests. PPI should be stopped for at least two weeks before testing. However, this does not apply to serology. A positive serological test with negative histology and UBT suggests the presence of an unrecognised H pylori infection, and additional investigations to confirm whether the serological test is false positive or reflects active infection should be carried out. False positive non-invasive tests are more common in low prevalence populations, requiring additional confirmation before treatment.

Serological tests are recommended to assess H pylori in patients with a bleeding ulcer and conditions associated with a low bacterial density (extensive mucosal atrophy and MALT lymphoma) (box 5). The rapid urease test, culture, and histology as well as UBT have shown a limited sensitivity in patients presenting with acute bleeding peptic ulcer. Polyclonal stool antigen tests have a low specificity owing to cross reactivity with blood products. Serological tests, and in particular detection of antibodies against the specific antigen CagA, which is immunogenic and long lasting, are also the best method to document the link of gastric cancer with H pylori infection.

Office based serological tests or near patient tests are extremely convenient, but they are not accurate and are currently not recommended (box 6).
Box 7: Recommendation

The detection of *H pylori* pathogenic factors and the study of host genetic polymorphisms is currently not recommended in the management of *H pylori* infection.

Kits are available to diagnose *H pylori* antibodies in urine and saliva. Their main advantage is their non-invasiveness and convenience. Unfortunately, their sensitivity is low. Therefore they are not useful in patient management but can be useful in epidemiological studies.

Detection of pathogenic factors

Some strains of *H pylori* are more virulent than others. Important pathogenic factors are CagA, a product of a gene of the cag pathogenicity island; VacA, a cytotoxin produced in various amounts; and BabA2, an adhesin which recognises the blood group antigen A and allows *H pylori* to adhere to gastric epithelial cells. Other factors, for example, OipA and SabA, may also determine disease. Furthermore, host genetic factors may determine disease outcome. The association with *H pylori* pathogenic factors and host genetic factors is real in Western populations, but the limited strength of the association does not allow a reliable prediction of the outcome at an individual level. Moreover, the tests are cumbersome and expensive and of little relevance in the management of *H pylori* infection (box 7).

Role for urease test

The rapid urease test can detect the presence of *H pylori*, within one hour with a satisfactory accuracy (>90%). False negative results can occur in patients taking antisecretory drugs. It is acceptable to initiate eradication therapy on the basis of a positive rapid urease test (box 8).

Follow-up after treatment

Non-invasive tests should be employed for confirmation of eradication except in cases where repeat endoscopy is indicated, for example in patients with gastric ulcer. Systematic reviews of the studies performed in this context indicate that UBT is the best option, with a sensitivity of 94% and a specificity of 95%. The accuracy of the stool antigen tests is less than that of the UBT. However, when a UBT is not available, a stool test can be used. There are a number of stool tests available (one using monoclonal antibodies, laboratory and office based and the other polyclonal antibodies). The sensitivity of the test is lower if polyclonal antibodies or an office test is used. Confirmation of *H pylori* eradication should be performed at least four weeks after treatment (box 9).

### Table 4  Recommendations for diagnosis of *H pylori* formulated in the Maastricht III Consensus Report, with levels of scientific evidence and grades of recommendation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Level of evidence</th>
<th>Grade of recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The non-invasive tests that can be used for the test and treat strategy are UBT and the stool antigen tests. Certain kits for serology with high accuracy can also be applied</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPI is a source of false negative diagnostic tests except serology. PPIs should be stopped for at least 2 weeks before performing a diagnostic test</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serology should be considered as a diagnostic test when other diagnostic tests might be false negative, such as in patients with bleeding ulcers, gastric atrophy, MALT lymphoma, and recent or current use of PPIs and antibiotics</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The serological tests are not all equivalent and different tests may be applied in different situations</td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The detection of specific <em>H pylori</em> antibodies in urine and saliva has no current role in patient management but can be helpful for epidemiological studies</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serology based near doctor-patient tests have no current role in the management of <em>H pylori</em> infection</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detection of <em>H pylori</em> pathogenic factors and the study of host genetic polymorphisms is not helpful in the management of <em>H pylori</em> infection</td>
<td>3b</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that a follow-up evaluation to confirm successful eradication be performed after <em>H pylori</em> eradication with UBT if available. If not available a laboratory based stool test, preferably using monoclonal antibodies, could be used</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture and antimicrobial sensitivity testing should be routinely performed. Before clarithromycin based treatment, if primary resistance to clarithromycin is greater than 15–20% in the respective area</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After two treatment failures with different antibiotics</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring of primary antibiotic resistance should be carried out in reference laboratories in different areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In patients presenting for endoscopy without pretreatment, a positive rapid urease test is sufficient to initiate treatment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TREATMENT OF H PYLORI INFECTION

Numerous clinical trials have been published since the last Maastricht conference. Table 5 shows the recommendations for treatment of H pylori infection formulated at the Maastricht III Consensus Conference. Standard triple therapy composed of PPI, clarithromycin and amoxicillin/metronidazole is more successful if extended to more than seven days. Increased resistance to antibiotics used in the PPI triple therapy needs to be considered in the selection of treatment. Recently, sequential treatment consisting of five days of a PPI plus amoxicillin followed by five additional days of a PPI plus clarithromycin plus tinidazole has been shown to be better than the combination of a PPI plus amoxicillin and clarithromycin for seven days and deserves further evaluation in different regions.

Antimicrobial resistance

The mechanism of resistance of H pylori strains to clarithromycin is well understood. Its methods of detection are reliable and its clinical relevance has been proved.

The prevalence of clarithromycin resistance in Europe was measured in a European study in 1997–98 and was, overall, 10%, with important differences between northern (4%) and southern European countries (18.5%). There was a correlation measured in a European study in 1997–98 and was, overall, 10%, with important differences between northern (4%) and southern European countries (18.5%). There was a correlation upon (box 11).

Box 11: Recommendations

1. For PPI (standard dose bid), clarithromycin (500 mg bid), amoxicillin (1000 mg bid) or metronidazole (400 or 500 mg bid), 14 day treatment is more effective than seven days (by 12% (95% confidence interval 7% to 17%). A seven day treatment may be acceptable where local studies show that it is effective.
2. PPI-clarithromycin-amoxicillin or metronidazole treatment is the recommended first choice treatment in populations with less than 15–20% clarithromycin resistance. In populations with less than 40% metronidazole resistance PPI-clarithromycin-metronidazole is preferable. Quadruple treatments are alternative first choice treatments.
3. The same first choice H pylori treatments are recommended world wide, although different doses may be appropriate.

In vitro resistance to metronidazole may not accurately reflect in vivo resistance. For this reason metronidazole testing is not recommended routinely in clinical practice (box 10).

In susceptible strains the combination of PPI-clarithromycin-metronidazole is more successful than the combination of PPI-clarithromycin-amoxicillin (97% v 88%, respectively). In the case of clarithromycin resistance alone, the eradication rates are also higher with PPI-clarithromycin-metronidazole than with PPI-clarithromycin-amoxicillin (50% v 18%, respectively). In cases of metronidazole resistance when a PPI-clarithromycin-metronidazole regimen is used, there is a 25% decrease in eradication rate (72% v 97%).

Based on these data, the predicted eradication rates for the PPI-clarithromycin-metronidazole combination show a better efficacy than PPI-clarithromycin-amoxicillin, which is nullified only when metronidazole resistance reaches 40%.

A 14 day treatment led to a 12% (95% confidence interval 7 to 17%) higher eradication rate based on a single meta-analysis. Few studies have compared the cost effectiveness of these different strategies. Numerous studies with PPI triple therapy for seven days, mainly from European countries, confirm that this is still a valid duration for this treatment.

Bismuth-containing quadruple therapy (10 or 14 days) is an option for the first line treatment. It leads to satisfactory eradication rates despite the increased resistance to both clarithromycin and metronidazole.

First choice treatment in various geographical regions world wide was also examined and finally, a global statement including the different points mentioned above was voted upon (box 11).

Second choice treatment

Bismuth based quadruple therapy is a preferred option as second choice treatment if not previously used. However, the participants highlighted the fact that bismuth is not currently available in many countries.

PPI triple treatments have been tested as second choice treatment. Clarithromycin should not be used unless phenotypic or genotypic tests show that the strain is susceptible. The eradication rate obtained with the combination PPI-amoxicillin-metronidazole was 89% and 64% for metronidazole susceptible and resistant strains, respectively. In a clinical trial using this combination as a second choice treatment, the global eradication rate was 64%. Another combination, for which limited data exist, is PPI-tetracycline-metronidazole with an eradication of 91% (box 12).

Third choice treatment

Two other classes of antibiotics have emerged in the treatment of H pylori infection: a fluoroquinolone, levofloxacin; and a rifamycin, rifabutin.

Box 12: Recommendations

1. Bismuth-containing quadruple treatments remain the best second choice treatment, if available.
2. PPI-amoxicillin or tetracycline and metronidazole are recommended if bismuth is not available.

Box 13: Recommendation

Rescue treatment should be based on antimicrobial susceptibility testing.
These antibiotics have been evaluated for the most part in first choice treatments with PPI and amoxicillin rather than rescue treatments, with a good success rate. However, rifabutin is an antibiotic which can select resistance among Mycobacteria, so it must be used cautiously. 

Many studies have included levofloxacin and obtained good eradication rates. Unfortunately, none of them tested for fluoroquinolone susceptibility. One can assume that the strains were susceptible. Recent data showed that levofloxacin resistance reached 20% in some areas and can result in eradication failure.

Owing to the variety of clinical situations and antibiotics available in different countries, no specific recommendation was given for third choice treatment except to perform susceptibility testing.

Culture for the management of \( H \) pylori infection has been neglected for a long time, despite the fact that several studies have shown that higher eradication rates are obtained when antibiotics are chosen based on susceptibility testing rather than empirical use.

### Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Level of evidence</th>
<th>Grade of recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The threshold of clarithromycin resistance at which empirical use of this antibiotic should be abandoned, or pretreatment clarithromycin susceptibility testing performed, is 15–20%</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing for metronidazole susceptibility is not routinely necessary in the management of ( H ) pylori infection. Metronidazole susceptibility testing needs further standardisation before it can be recommended</td>
<td>1a–c</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a small advantage in using a PPI-clarithromycin-metronidazole combination instead of PPI-clarithromycin-amoxicillin as the first choice treatment</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- PPI-clarithromycin-amoxicillin or metronidazole treatment remains the recommended first choice treatment in populations with less than 15–20% clarithromycin resistance prevalence. In populations with less than 40% metronidazole resistance prevalence PPI-clarithromycin-metronidazole is preferable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Quadruple therapies are alternative first choice treatments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The same first choice ( H ) pylori treatments are recommended world wide, although different doses may be appropriate</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Bismuth-based quadruple therapies remain the best second choice treatment, if available. If not, a PPI, amoxicillin or tetracycline and metronidazole are recommended</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The rescue treatment should be based on antimicrobial susceptibility testing</td>
<td>2c</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These antibotics have been evaluated for the most part in first choice treatments with PPI and amoxicillin rather than rescue treatments, with a good success rate.

### Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>Level of evidence</th>
<th>Grade of recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The global burden of gastric cancer increasing, predominantly in developing countries</td>
<td>*1</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( H ) pylori infection is the most common proven risk factor for human non-cardiac gastric cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The risk for gastric cancer development depends on bacterial virulence factors</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The risk for gastric cancer development depends on host genetic factors</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental factors contribute to the risk of gastric cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence for ( H ) pylori as an important factor for gastric cancer development is shown by experimental animal models</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eradication of ( H ) pylori prevents development of pre-neoplastic changes of the gastric mucosa</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eradication of ( H ) pylori has the potential to reduce the risk of gastric cancer development</td>
<td>1c</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The optimal time to eradicate ( H ) pylori is before pre-neoplastic conditions (atrophy, intestinal metaplasia) are present, probably in early adulthood</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( H ) pylori eradication for gastric cancer prevention is cost effective in economic analyses. Feasibility studies are required to evaluate further the benefits and risks of this strategy</td>
<td>*2</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The potential for gastric cancer prevention on a global scale is restricted by currently available treatments</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New treatments are required for a global strategy of eradication to prevent gastric cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( H ) pylori eradication for gastric cancer prevention in populations at risk should be evaluated and considered</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* grade of recommendation differs for some statements from the criteria presented in table 1, because the expert group interpreted the study results in a different way, or more studies on the same topic had conflicting results; *2 cost analysis studies currently available are based on different economic models and scenarios.
than chosen empirically. This may be a cost effective approach. The high impact of clarithromycin resistance led to the proposal to perform culture and antimicrobial susceptibility testing when the resistance rate reaches 15–20%. Culture and sensitivity may help in decision making after the failure of a second choice treatment. We recommend that monitoring of primary antibiotic resistance be carried out in different regions in order to appreciate the risk of failure linked to antimicrobial resistance (box 13).

PREVENTION OF GASTRIC CANCER

Gastric cancer is a major public health issue and the global burden of gastric cancer is increasing, particularly in developing countries (table 6). H pylori infection is the major cause of chronic gastritis, a condition that initiates the pathogenic sequence of events leading to atrophic gastritis, metaplasia, dysplasia and subsequently, cancer. Pooled analyses of prospective seroepidemiological studies have shown that people with H pylori infection are at a statistically significantly increased risk of developing non-cardiac gastric cancer. It is also well established that both the intestinal and diffuse histological types of gastric cancer are significantly associated with the H pylori infection. Non-randomised clinical follow-up studies in Japan have shown that gastric cancer rates are significantly higher in patients with H pylori infection than in those in whom the infection was eradicated. Metachronous tumour rates are also higher in those with persisting infection than in those without, after endoscopic resection for early gastric cancer.

Furthermore, follow-up studies in Sweden and Denmark of patient cohorts undergoing hip replacement procedures show statistically significantly lower rates of gastric cancer. This may be explained by the possibility that high doses of prophylactic antibiotics incidentally eradicate H pylori infection. Thus, it was agreed that H pylori infection is the most common proven risk factor for human non-cardiac gastric cancer.

Infection with cagA positive strains of H pylori increases the risk of gastric cancer over the risk associated with H pylori infection alone. Determining the cagA status in H pylori infection may confer additional benefit in identifying populations at greater risk for gastric cancer. Interleukin 1 gene cluster polymorphisms are associated with a higher risk of hypochlorhydria (odds ratio = 9.1) and of gastric cancer (odds ratio = 1.9). Potential extrinsic and intrinsic factors in gastric carcinogenesis include: hereditary/family history, both direct and indirect (social inheritance); autoimmune (H pylori may trigger the onset of autoimmune atrophic gastritis in some patients with pernicious anaemia in diabetes type I, autoimmune chronic gastritis is common and rarely associated with H pylori infection); environmental (occupational exposure/nitrate/nitrite/nitroso compounds); nutritional (salt, pickled food, red meat, smoking); general (low socioeconomic status, geography); pharmacological (gastric acid inhibition). All these lines of evidence suggest that bacterial virulence factors, host genetic factors, and environmental factors contribute to the risk of developing gastric cancer.

H pylori eradication prevents development of pre-neoplastic changes (atrophic gastritis and intestinal metaplasia) of the gastric mucosa. Evidence that H pylori eradication may reduce the risk of gastric cancer is based on non-randomised controlled studies in animal and humans. Several randomised control studies show regression of precancerous lesions or, at least, a decrease of progression as compared with control groups after H pylori eradication. One RCT did not demonstrate reduction of cancer incidence at five years but showed a significant reduction in the group without pre-neoplastic lesions. The consensus report concluded that eradication of H pylori has the potential to reduce the risk of gastric cancer development; moreover, the optimal time to eradicate H pylori is before pre-neoplastic lesions (atrophy, intestinal metaplasia) are present. It was also agreed, that the potential for gastric cancer prevention globally is restricted by currently available treatments. Thus, new treatments are desirable for a global strategy of gastric cancer prevention.

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Competing interests: None

Extracts in abstract form and comments have been published in Italian. Short extracts have been published in GI Forefront, based on a presentation to the Japanese Society of Gastroenterology and a European short version release.

Since the Maastricht conference new additional publications in support of the recommendations and statements, are included to update the manuscript.

REFERENCES


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EDITOR’S QUIZ: GI SNAPSHOT

Answer

From the question on page 755

The CT scan showed a 3.4×2.3 cm paracolic mass near to the left kidney without associated lymphadenopathy. The tumour was hypodense with an enhanced wall of the lesion (fig 1).

The histological examination of the CT-guided biopsy of the lesion demonstrated numerous Aspergillus fumigatus hyphae (H&E ×400; fig 2), which could be cultured on Sabouraud’s medium.

Most Aspergillus infections are found in immunosuppressed patients and, typically, involve the lungs. This case documents a highly unusual extrapulmonary aspergilloma without secondary focus. The management is surgical. Our patient had a smooth postoperative course and was symptom free at a follow-up 3 years after the resection of the aspergilloma.

doi: 10.1136/gut.2006.098608a

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Current concepts in the management of *Helicobacter pylori* infection: the Maastricht III Consensus Report

P Malferttheiner, F Megraud, C O'Morain, F Bazzoli, E El-Omar, D Graham, R Hunt, T Rokkas, N Vakil and E J Kuipers

Gut 2007 56: 772-781 originally published online December 14, 2006
doi: 10.1136/gut.2006.101634

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- *Helicobacter pylori* (218)
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