no resistance was noted for amoxicillin and tetracycline, while the resistance rates are as follows for other antibiotics: clarithromycin 28.6% (12/42), metronidazole 40.5% (17/42) and levofloxacin 61.9% (26/42).

Conclusions The rates of resistance to clarithromycin, metronidazole and levofloxacin are high in Filipino H. pylori strains. This is in contrast to the earlier antibiotic susceptibility study by Destura et al in 2004 in which all isolated strains were sensitive to tested antibiotics. This new pattern of resistance indicates the decreased usefulness of the first line therapy in the Philippines and the need for other treatment regimens is emerging.