

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ERADICATION OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI USING INHIBITORS OF H⁺/K⁺/ATPASE DIFFERENT GENERATIONS

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In Ukraine the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection among adults is high and is about 80%. Therefore, establish the effectiveness of eradication therapy depending on the choice of PPI is important.

To study the differences in the efficacy of omeprazole, pantoprazole, rabeprazole and lansoprazole in the regimen of *H.p.* eradication using clarithromycin and amoxicillin, the results of 273 urea breath test, which were performed to confirm the success anti-*Hp* therapy, were analysed.

Urea breath test was performed in 4 weeks after completion of *Hp* eradication.

Results urea breath test were divided into groups. Group of omeprazole was 100 studies, pantoprazole – 66, lansoprazole – and rabeprazole _54. Groups did not differ among themselves by age of patients ($p > 0.05$).

Results: No matter which PPI have been used, all patients received clarithromycin 0.5 g b.i.d. and amoxicillin 1.0 g b.i.d. *Hp* eradication continued

7 days. As a result of study was established, the efficiency *Hp* eradication in omeprazole group was 86% in the pantoprazole group – 81.8%, lansoprazole – 84.9% and rabeprazole – 83.3%. There were not established probable differences ($p > 0.05$) between the study groups omeprazole-pantoprazole,

lansoprazoleomeprazole,

omeprazole-rabeprazole, pantoprazole-lansoprazole, pantoprazolerabeprazole, lansoprazole-rabeprazole on the effectiveness *Hp* eradication.

Conclusions: Thus, omeprazole, pantoprazole, lansoprazole and rabeprazole in standard doses when used in the regimen *Hp* eradication in combination with clarithromycin and amoxicillin demonstrated equal effectiveness.