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Addition of Saccharomyces boulardii to standard triple therapy in eradication of *H. pylori*: comparison of adverse events and effectiveness

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Summary

Background. Saccharomyces boulardii addition to standard clarithromycin-based *H. pylori* eradication regimen is associated with lower harms related to less frequent induction of gut resistome and better profile of adverse events.

Actual objective: to compare the compliance and frequency of adverse events related to standard clarithromycin-based *H. pylori* eradication regimen after adding *Saccharomyces boulardii*.



Results

By now, data acquired from 265 patients.

Adverse events reported by 43.4%.

The addition of Saccharomyces boulardii showed a general tendency to lower frequency of adverse events, in particular diarrhoea in 14-day regimen (p=0.02, OR 2.7).

The compliance in groups with and without probiotics was similar.



- Standard triple therapy without probiotics

+ Standard triple therapy with probiotics

	10 days - (n=37)	10 days + (n=65)	P value	14 days - (n=80)	14 days + (n=83)	P value
Reported adverse events, n (%)	15 (40.5)	32 (40.0)	0.95	34 (52.5)	34 (41.0)	0.17
Compliance, n (%)	36 (97.3)	79 (98.8)	0.58	61 (93.8)	78 (94.0)	0.98
Diarrhoea	4 (10.8)	10 (12.5)	0.79	19 (29.2)	11 (13.3)	0.02*
Bitter taste	6 (16.2)	15 (18.8)	0.74	14 (21.5)	12 (14.5)	0.26
Nausea	2 (5.4)	4 (5.0)	0.92	10 (15.4)	7 (8.4)	0.19
Abdominal pain	4 (10.8)	3 (3.6)	0.15	2 (3.1)	7 (8.4)	0.19



Standard triple therapy without probiotics
Standard triple therapy with probiotics

Conclusions

Conclusion:

Lower frequency of adverse events may increase chance of positive outcome

The ongoing research on efficacy and resistome induction in subgroups will complement the results



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