

中文題目：基層診所使用 14 天反轉混合療法與 7 天共伴療法在幽門螺旋桿菌一線治療之比較  
英文題目：14-day reverse hybrid therapy *versus* 7-day concomitant therapy for the first-line

treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in a local medical clinic

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**Background:** Increasing antibiotics resistance poses a great challenge for the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) infection. The reported eradication rates of 7-day standard triple therapy have fallen below 80% in most countries due to increasing clarithromycin resistance. Both 14-day reverse hybrid therapy and 7-day concomitant therapy have been reported to yield high eradication rates for the treatment of *H. pylori* infection. However, whether 14-day reverse hybrid therapy can achieve a higher eradication rate than 7-day concomitant therapy remains unanswered.

**Aims:** To compare the efficacies of 14-day reverse hybrid and 7-day concomitant therapies for the first-line treatment of *H. pylori* infection in a primary care setting.

**Methods:** From May 2016 to December 2019, 322 *H. pylori*-infected patients receiving either 14-day reverse hybrid therapy (a proton pump inhibitor [PPI] plus amoxicillin 1 g b.d. for 14 days, and clarithromycin 500 mg plus metronidazole 500 mg b.d. for the initial 7 days,  $n = 142$ ) or 7-day concomitant therapy (PPI plus amoxicillin 1 g, clarithromycin 500 mg, and metronidazole 500 mg b.d. for 7 days,  $n = 180$ ) in our clinic were included in the retrospective study. All the patients underwent a follow-up endoscopy with a rapid urease test or a urea breath test at least 4 weeks after completion of anti-*H. pylori* therapy and at least 2 weeks after discontinuation of PPI.

**Results:** Intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis demonstrated a significantly higher eradication rate for the 14-day reverse hybrid group than for the 7-day concomitant group (95.8% vs 88.9%,  $P = 0.024$ ). Per-protocol (PP) analysis also yielded similar results (97.8% vs 90.3%,  $P = 0.009$ ). Both groups had similar frequencies of adverse events (14.1% vs 13.9%,  $P = 0.990$ ) and drug compliance (95.8% vs 97.2%,  $P = 0.478$ ).

**Conclusions:** 14-day reverse hybrid therapy achieves a higher eradication rate than 7-day concomitant therapy in the first-line treatment of *H. pylori* infection.

### Key words

*Helicobacter pylori*, reverse hybrid therapy, concomitant therapy