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OESOPHAGUS

Cure of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in patients with reflux oesophagitis treated with long term omeprazole reverses gastritis without exacerbation of reflux disease: results of a randomised controlled trial

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Background: *Helicobacter pylori* gastritis may progress to glandular atrophy and intestinal metaplasia, conditions that predispose to gastric cancer. Profound suppression of gastric acid is associated with increased severity of *H pylori* gastritis. This prospective randomised study aimed to investigate whether *H pylori* eradication can influence gastritis and its sequelae during long term omeprazole therapy for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD).

Methods: A total of 231 *H pylori* positive GORD patients who had been treated for ≥ 12 months with omeprazole maintenance therapy (OM) were randomised to either continuation of OM (OM only; n = 120) or OM plus a one week course of omeprazole, amoxicillin, and clarithromycin (OM triple; n = 111). Endoscopy with standardised biopsy sampling as well as symptom evaluation were performed at baseline and after one and two years. Gastritis was assessed according to the Sydney classification system for activity, inflammation, atrophy, intestinal metaplasia, and *H pylori* density.

Results: Corpus gastritis activity at entry was moderate or severe in 50% and 55% of the OM only and OM triple groups, respectively. In the OM triple group, *H pylori* was eradicated in 90 (88%) patients, and activity and inflammation decreased substantially in both the antrum and corpus ($p < 0.001$, baseline v two years). Atrophic gastritis also improved in the corpus ($p < 0.001$) but not in the antrum. In the 83 OM only patients with continuing infection, there was no change in antral and corpus gastritis activity or atrophy, but inflammation increased ($p < 0.01$). *H pylori* eradication did not alter the dose of omeprazole required, or reflux symptoms.

Conclusions: Most *H pylori* positive GORD patients have a corpus predominant pangastritis during omeprazole maintenance therapy. Eradication of *H pylori* eliminates gastric mucosal inflammation and induces regression of corpus glandular atrophy. *H pylori* eradication did not worsen reflux disease or lead to a need for increased omeprazole maintenance dose. We therefore recommend eradication of *H pylori* in GORD patients receiving long term acid suppression.

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H *elicobacter pylori* causes chronic gastritis in almost all subjects colonised with this bacterium. This can ultimately lead to loss of gastric glands.¹ The resulting atrophic gastritis and intestinal metaplasia increase the risk of dysplasia and gastric cancer.² Most cases of gastric cancer occur on a background of *H pylori* infection and chronic gastritis with gland loss.^{3–5} The rate of progression to atrophic gastritis is slow and dependent on the severity and distribution of gastritis.

In subjects with intact acid production, gastritis is largely confined to the gastric antrum, and the rate of progression to atrophy in the corpus is low.¹ In contrast, the increase in corpus gastritis activity associated with long term acid suppressant therapy^{6–8} can be expected to accelerate the development of atrophic gastritis in the corpus mucosa over a time frame of years. This possibility has been addressed in two longitudinal studies in which cohorts of *H pylori* infected patients receiving or not receiving long term acid suppression were compared. Accelerated development of atrophy was concluded by Kuipers and colleagues⁹ but was not confirmed by Lundell and colleagues.¹⁰ Other cohort studies reported development of atrophic gastritis within several years of treatment with profound acid suppressive

therapy for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) but these studies were uncontrolled.^{11–14}

The possibility that acid suppressive therapy accelerates the development of atrophy is clinically relevant because many GORD patients who are infected with *H pylori* require maintenance proton pump inhibitor (PPI) therapy. The European *Helicobacter pylori* Study Group, among others, has therefore advised that *H pylori* should be eradicated in GORD patients treated with PPI maintenance therapy.¹⁵ However, to date there are only limited data on whether this intervention substantially alters the pattern and severity of *H pylori* associated gastritis during continued PPI therapy.^{16, 17} There have also been concerns that the adequacy of control of reflux disease by therapy could be impaired by *H pylori* eradication. We therefore performed a prospective controlled trial which evaluated the effects of *H pylori* eradication on changes in gastric histology and symptom control over two years,

Abbreviations: GORD, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease; PPI, proton pump inhibitor; OM, omeprazole; OAC, omeprazole, amoxicillin, clarithromycin; OMC, omeprazole, metronidazole, clarithromycin

in *H pylori* infected GORD patients already established on omeprazole maintenance therapy.

METHODS

Study overview

Eligible *H pylori* infected patients were randomised to continued omeprazole treatment without *H pylori* eradication (OM only) or continued omeprazole after a one week omeprazole based triple *H pylori* eradication therapy (OM triple). Patients underwent endoscopy, biopsy, and clinical assessments at baseline, one year, and at study completion after two years. Patients and clinicians involved in the study remained blinded as to the *H pylori* negativity of each individual throughout the study.

Patients

Patients were required to be at least 18 years old, have a history of GORD, and have been treated for at least 12 months with daily omeprazole maintenance therapy. GORD had to have been diagnosed by endoscopy, or by 24 hour oesophageal pH metry. Patients were excluded from the study if they had a history of complicated peptic ulcer disease or if they were known to have Zollinger-Ellison syndrome or another concomitant disorder which could interfere with the study assessment, such as severe cardiac, hepatic, or renal disease, or a suspected or confirmed malignancy. Patients who required continuous treatment with drugs that could interact with clarithromycin were also excluded. The protocol was approved by the ethics committees of the 42 participating centres in seven countries (see appendix). The majority of these centres were general hospitals. Informed written consent was obtained from each patient.

Protocol

All eligible patients underwent upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. Endoscopic findings were recorded systematically. Reflux oesophagitis was classified according to the Savary Miller system.¹⁸ Barrett's oesophagus was defined as the presence of cylindrical epithelium with intestinal metaplasia in the distal oesophagus over a distance of 3 cm or more, and hiatus hernia as extension of the gastric folds to at least 2 cm above the diaphragm impression. Biopsies for histology and *H pylori* culture were taken with standard biopsy forceps from the antrum, 2 cm proximal to the pylorus ($\times 2$), and from the corpus along the greater curvature 10 cm below the cardia ($\times 5$). In the case of a Barrett's oesophagus or specific lesions, additional samples were obtained but these were not part of this study. Patients were considered to be *H pylori* positive if either culture or histology, or both, showed infection in one or more samples. These patients were eligible for inclusion, and were randomised to either omeprazole alone (OM only

group) or OM plus *H pylori* eradication therapy given in the first week (OM triple group) (fig 1). Randomisation occurred at a ratio of 1:1 for each treatment arm, within blocks of four consecutive patients per participating centre. The allocation sequence was computer generated and distributed by the central study coordinator. Participants were enrolled and assigned to their study treatment by the local investigator. Eradication therapy consisted of a seven day course of omeprazole 20 mg twice daily, amoxicillin 1000 mg twice daily, and clarithromycin 500 mg twice daily (OAC). Patients allergic to amoxicillin received omeprazole in combination with metronidazole 400 mg twice daily and clarithromycin 250 mg twice daily (OMC). After the first week, patients continued omeprazole at the dose they were using prior to inclusion in the study.

During follow up, adjustment of the dose of omeprazole was permitted on the basis of symptom status or endoscopic findings. Decisions on dose adjustment were left to the patient and treating physician. Comedication at any time was noted. At the one and two year follow up visits, endoscopy and biopsy were repeated. Patients scored their reflux symptom status for the seven days prior to inclusion and the follow up visits on a scale of 0–3, representing: (0) no symptoms; (1) occasional episodes of reflux complaints but easily tolerated and not interfering with normal activities; (2) daily episodes and occasionally interfering with normal activities; and (3) daily episodes and constantly interfering with normal activities.

Histological and culture methods

Histological methods were as described previously.⁹ In brief, 5 μ m thick sections stained with haematoxylin-eosin were used for standard histological evaluation. *H pylori* was detected by a modified silver impregnation method.¹⁹ Sevier-Munger silver staining,²⁰ and sometimes Grimelius staining also,²¹ were used to detect argyrophil neuroendocrine cells (mainly enterochromaffin-like cells). Slides were encoded, scrambled, and stained together so that the pathologist was blinded to the timings of biopsies and the identity of the patient. The pathologist (NH) was isolated from all participating centres and reviewed the encoded slides without any access to clinical or endoscopic data, timing of sampling, or previous results from the same patient. He graded the encoded samples according to the Sydney classification system.²² The following items were evaluated separately: *H pylori* density, any acute inflammatory component of gastritis (especially the amount of neutrophil infiltration), chronic inflammatory gastritis (especially the amount of lymphoplasmacytic infiltration), gastric glandular atrophy on the basis of gland loss, and intestinal metaplasia. All of these items were scored from 0 (absent), to 1 (mild), 2 (moderate), or 3 (severe), as defined in the

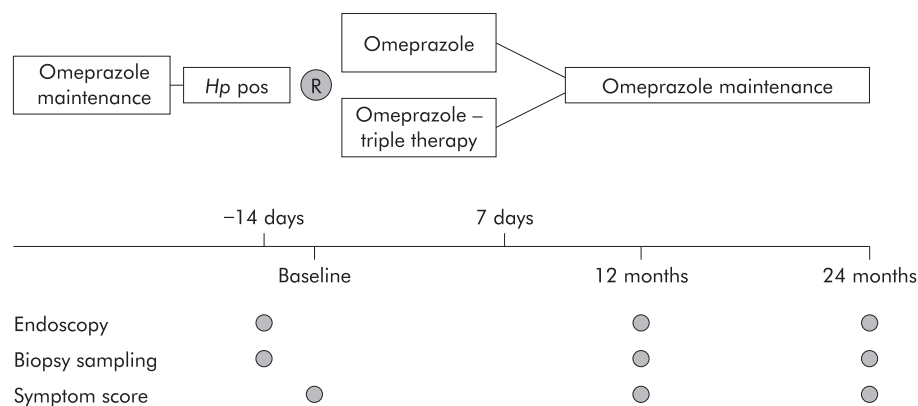


Figure 1 Study design. *Hp* pos, *Helicobacter pylori* positive.

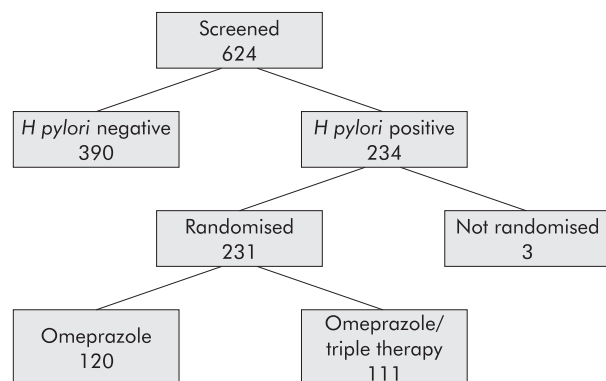


Figure 2 Patient flow chart.

Sydney classification system. The classification of Solcia *et al* was used to score the argyrophil cell pattern²³; this ranges from normal (0) to diffuse (1), linear (2), or micronodular hyperplasia (3), and further includes adenomatoid hyperplasia, dysplasia, intramucosal neoplasm, and invasive neoplasm. Culture of *H pylori* was performed under microaerophilic conditions using blood agar plates.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Wilcoxon's rank sum test for changes from baseline to the last visit in terms of the number of severity grades.²⁴ Two tailed p values smaller than 0.01 were considered to indicate statistical significance. The main analysis was comparison of treatment arms, irrespective of the *H pylori* status of individual patients during follow up. A secondary analysis compared outcomes in those patients in the OM triple group in whom *H pylori* eradication had succeeded with those in the OM only group shown to remain *H pylori* positive at the two year last visit. A sample size of 225 evaluable patients equally distributed over both groups was calculated to allow demonstration of a 10% difference in the proportion of patients with atrophic gastritis in both groups with an 85% test power.

RESULTS

Patients

In total, 624 potentially eligible GORD patients who met all of the criteria for randomisation and who had been treated for at least 12 months with omeprazole underwent screening endoscopy with biopsy sampling (fig 2). A total of 234 (37.5%) of these patients were *H pylori* positive. Because of error, three eligible patients were never randomised and were therefore excluded from further analysis. Of the remaining 231 patients (126 men and 105 women), 120 were randomised to OM only and 111 to OM triple. Of the latter, 100 received OAC and 11 OMC. The two randomised groups did not differ with respect to baseline characteristics (table 1).

Histology

Analysis according to treatment arm

Corpus

Baseline or follow up corpus biopsy specimens were unavailable for 11 patients in the OM only group and for nine patients in the OM triple group; hence complete data were available for 211 (109 v 102) patients.

Corpus gastritis activity was moderate to severe in 50% of patients in the OM only group at the start of the study and in 50% and 48% at one and two years, respectively (table 2). The OM triple group was strikingly different at two years, as moderate to severe gastritis was present in 55% at baseline and in only 4% and 5% at one and two years, respectively.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the two groups (omeprazole alone (OM only) or OM plus *H pylori* eradication therapy given in the first week (OM triple))

	OM only (n = 120)	OM triple (n = 111)
Sex (M/F)	72/48	54/57
Age (y)		
Mean	62.4	61.8
SD	12.0	12.3
Min	31	27
Max	82	86
No of treatment years with omeprazole at baseline		
Mean	5.3	5.3
SD	3.1	3.0
Min	1.0	0.9
Max	12.9	11.4
Omeprazole maintenance dose (mg)		
Mean	26.1	26.7
SD	12.0	13.2
Min	10.0	10.0
Max	80.0	80.0
Duration of GORD (y)		
1-5	30	26
6-10	25	26
>10	65	59
Hiatus hernia		
Present	52	44
Barrett's oesophagus		
Present	24	27

GORD, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease.

This difference in the change in gastritis activity between the groups over the two years was highly significant ($p < 0.001$).

Moderate to severe chronic inflammation was present in 69% of OM only patients at baseline and in 80% and 75% at one and two years (table 2). By comparison, moderate to severe chronic inflammation was observed in the OM triple group in 73% at baseline and in only 11% and 13% at one and two years (comparison between groups, $p < 0.001$).

Corpus glandular atrophy of any degree was present in 24% of the OM only group at baseline and in 23% at one and two years (fig 3). If only moderate to severe atrophy were considered, this was present in the OM only group in 11% at baseline and in 13% and 12% at one and two years, respectively. In the OM triple group, corpus mucosa atrophy of any degree was present in 27% of patients at baseline. In contrast with the lack of effect seen in the OM only group, the prevalence of atrophy of any severity decreased to 19% and 14%, respectively, one and two years after *H pylori* eradication therapy. The proportion of OM triple treated patients who had moderate to severe atrophy changed from 15% at baseline to 3% and 5% at one and two years, respectively (comparison between groups, $p < 0.001$) (table 2).

Corpus intestinal metaplasia was uncommon at baseline, and did not change in either group at two years (table 2). All cases of intestinal metaplasia were type I.

Corpus argyrophil cell hyperplasia did not change significantly over time in the OM only group, increasing from 20% at baseline to 29% at two years. In the OM triple group, the proportion of patients with argyrophil cell hyperplasia decreased significantly from 29% at baseline to 19% at two years ($p < 0.001$). Argyrophil cell hyperplasia was significantly more common in patients with glandular atrophy; at two years hyperplasia was present in 31/41 (76%) patients with glandular atrophy versus 21/173 (12%) patients without atrophy ($p < 0.001$).

Corpus dysplasia was found in one patient in the OM only group in the corpus biopsy at 12 months. Subsequent endoscopy with more extensive biopsy sampling confirmed

Table 2 Histological characteristics of the corpus at baseline and at the last visit, for patients randomly assigned to omeprazole alone (OM only) or to eradication triple therapy (OM triple)

Variable	Score	OM only (by treatment group)		OM triple (by treatment group)		p Value
		Baseline	Last visit	Baseline	Last visit	
Activity	None	16	25	12	92	<0.001
	Mild	39	32	34	5	
	Moderate	37	29	37	4	
	Severe	17	23	19	1	
Inflammation	None	5	12	9	43	<0.001
	Mild	29	15	19	46	
	Moderate	52	45	51	11	
	Severe	23	37	23	2	
Atrophy	None	82	84	74	88	<0.001
	Mild	15	12	13	9	
	Moderate	7	7	11	5	
	Severe	5	6	4	4	
Intestinal metaplasia	None	103	106	97	95	0.227
	Mild	6	3	4	7	
	Moderate			1		
	Severe					
<i>H pylori</i>	None	9	29	7	92	<0.001
	Mild	34	18	32	1	
	Moderate	21	18	15	4	
	Severe	45	44	48	5	

p values are for the differences in changes in status from baseline to two years between the two groups. Data are shown as number of patients with each score.

this and gastric resection revealed a 3×3 cm T2 adenocarcinoma. No signs of recurrent or metastatic disease have been found in this patient at follow up.

Corpus *H pylori* density at baseline was moderate or severe in about two thirds of patients in both treatment groups (table 2).

Antrum

Follow up antrum biopsy specimens were unavailable from 13 OM only and 15 OM triple patients. Accordingly, the data summarised in table 3 are for 203 (107 versus 96) patients.

Antral gastritis activity was predominantly mild or absent in both groups at baseline and did not change significantly over the two years of observation in the OM only group. The OM triple group showed a highly significant ($p<0.001$) virtual disappearance of antral activity at two years compared with the OM only group.

Antral chronic gastritis at baseline was highly prevalent for both groups, and remained so for the OM only group,

although this was mild in slightly more than half of the patients. The OM triple group showed a substantial improvement in antral inflammation at two years ($p<0.01$).

Antral glandular atrophy did not change in either group over time and was moderate to severe in only 5% of patients at two years.

Antral intestinal metaplasia was also not influenced by *H pylori* eradication but was present in 19% of patients at two years, with no differences between the groups.

Antral *H pylori* density was either mild or could not be assessed because of absence of visible bacteria in the great majority of patients at baseline.

Analysis according to *H pylori* status

At two years, 90 (88%) OM triple patients and 29 (24%) OM only patients had become *H pylori* negative. Of the latter group, 10 were documented to have used antibiotics during follow up. Tables 4 and 5 show the data according to *H pylori* status at two years for the subgroups of proven *H pylori* negative OM triple patients and persistently *H pylori* positive OM only patients. From a comparison with tables 2 and 3, it can be seen that changes in gastric histology over time in the OM only and OM triple groups were related to *H pylori* status. In other words, patients in whom OM triple failed to eradicate *H pylori* showed a similar persistence of chronic active gastritis during follow up as those treated with OM only. This contrasted clearly with patients in the OM only group who became *H pylori* negative in whom there was a similar improvement in histology as in those OM triple treated patients in whom *H pylori* eradication was successful.

Symptoms, omeprazole dose, and endoscopic oesophagitis

There were no significant changes in the severity of GORD symptoms in either treatment group during follow up, with median symptom scores of 0 and less than 10% prevalence of moderate to severe symptoms in both groups at all three visits (fig 4). The prevalence of any degree of reflux symptoms at the two year visit was 25% in the OM only group and 34% in the OM triple group ($p = 0.15$). There was no change in endoscopic signs of oesophagitis over time in

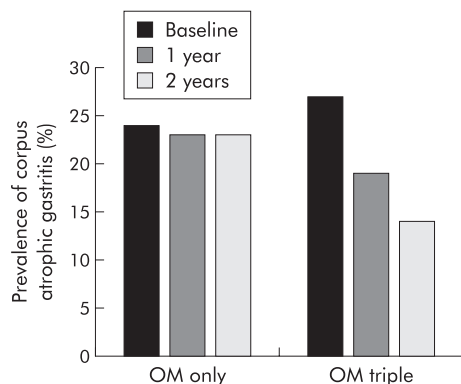


Figure 3 Prevalence of corpus atrophic gastritis in patients randomly assigned to omeprazole alone (OM only) or to eradication triple therapy (OM triple). The bars represent per cent corpus atrophic gastritis at baseline, and after one and two years of follow up for the OM only and OM triple group.

Table 3 Histological characteristics of the antrum at baseline and at the last visit, for patients randomly assigned to omeprazole alone (OM only) or to eradication triple therapy (OM triple)

Variable	Score	OM only (by treatment group)		OM triple (by treatment group)		p Value
		Baseline	Last visit	Baseline	Last visit	
Activity	None	48	64	39	85	<0.001
	Mild	45	32	43	11	
	Moderate	8	7	9		
	Severe	6	4	5		
Inflammation	None	9	14	8	30	<0.001
	Mild	63	49	53	59	
	Moderate	30	37	30	7	
	Severe	5	7	5		
Atrophy	None	85	91	73	80	0.953
	Mild	17	12	16	9	
	Moderate	3	2	4	2	
	Severe	2	2	2	4	
Intestinal metaplasia	None	87	88	82	77	0.278
	Mild	13	15	7	13	
	Moderate	5	2	5	3	
	Severe	2	2	2	3	
<i>H pylori</i>	None	41	67	37	89	<0.001
	Mild	46	18	38	5	
	Moderate	7	6	7		
	Severe	13	16	14	2	

p values are for the differences in changes in status from baseline to two years between the two groups. Data are number of patients with each score.

either group during follow up. For both groups, erosive or ulcerative oesophagitis was present in less than 8% at the one and two year follow ups (fig 5).

The protocol allowed investigators to adjust the omeprazole dose according to the adequacy of the control of GORD. However, in both groups, the omeprazole dose required did not change over time. The mean daily dose in the OM only group was 26.1 (range 10–80) mg at baseline and 28.1 (range 10–120) mg at two years. In the OM triple group, the mean daily omeprazole dose was 26.7 mg at baseline (range 10–80) and 29.0 (range 20–80) mg at two years ($p>0.20$) (fig 6).

DISCUSSION

Our study has provided important insights into the issues that relate to *H pylori* infection, reflux disease, and its treatment. In contrast with previous studies, ours was randomised, prospective, double blind, well powered, and specifically designed to investigate issues concerning *H pylori* infection and long term acid suppression in reflux disease. As such, it addressed the criticisms and concerns that were raised in previous studies such as in our initial cohort study.⁹ Interpretation of the gastric biopsies was made as uniform and objective as possible by the use of predefined criteria, and

Table 4 Histological characteristics of the corpus at baseline and at the last visit for those patients randomly assigned to omeprazole alone (OM only) who remained *H pylori* positive versus those assigned to eradication triple therapy (OM triple) who became *H pylori* negative

Variable	Score	OM only (<i>H pylori</i> +ve patients at 2 y)		OM triple (<i>H pylori</i> -ve patients at 2 y)		p Value
		Baseline	Last visit	Baseline	Last visit	
Activity	None	1	3	9	89	<0.001
	Mild	33	27	30	1	
	Moderate	32	29	33		
	Severe	16	23	18		
Inflammation	None			8	43	<0.001
	Mild	17	6	16	44	
	Moderate	43	39	45	3	
	Severe	22	37	21		
Atrophy	None	58	60	66	80	0.001
	Mild	14	11	11	7	
	Moderate	6	6	11	3	
	Severe	4	5	2		
Intestinal metaplasia	None	79	80	85	83	0.688
	Mild	3	2	4	7	
	Moderate			1		
	Severe					
<i>H pylori</i>	None	3	2	6	90	<0.001
	Mild	19	18	29		
	Moderate	20	18	14		
	Severe	40	44	41		

p values are for the differences in changes in status from baseline to two years between the two groups. Data are number of patients with each score.

Table 5 Histological characteristics of the antrum at baseline and at the last visit for those patients randomly assigned to omeprazole alone (OM only) who remained *H pylori* positive versus those assigned to eradication triple therapy (OM triple) who became *H pylori* negative

Variable	Score	OM only (<i>H pylori</i> +ve patients at 2 y)		OM triple (<i>H pylori</i> -ve patients at 2 y)		p Value
		Baseline	Last visit	Baseline	Last visit	
Activity	None	29	40	32	78	<0.001
	Mild	38	29	38	6	
	Moderate	6	7	9		
	Severe	6	3	5		
Inflammation	None	4	3	8	30	<0.001
	Mild	45	34	46	51	
	Moderate	25	35	25	3	
	Severe	5	7	5		
Atrophy	None	85	91	73	80	0.682
	Mild	17	12	16	9	
	Moderate	3	2	4	2	
	Severe	2	2	2	4	
Intestinal metaplasia	None	61	64	72	68	0.113
	Mild	13	12	7	11	
	Moderate	3	2	3	3	
	Severe	2	1	2	2	
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>	None	31	39	33	84	<0.001
	Mild	29	18	33		
	Moderate	7	6	6		
	Severe	12	16	12		

p values are for the differences in changes in status from baseline to two years between the two groups. Data are number of patients with each score.

by blinded assessment of all biopsies by having one histopathologist very experienced in the field. The major findings of the present study were: (1) moderate to severe corpus gastritis is highly prevalent among *H pylori* positive reflux disease patients who are receiving daily long term PPI therapy; (2) *H pylori* eradication results in healing of most of the gastritis, despite continued PPI therapy; and (3) there is no clinically significant adverse impact on the severity of reflux disease or its control by omeprazole in the two years following *H pylori* eradication, during which time gastritis largely healed.

Colonisation of the gastric mucosa with *H pylori* almost invariably causes chronic active gastritis.¹⁻²⁵ There is general agreement that acid suppressant therapy changes the usually antral predominant gastritis to one that is corpus predominant.⁶⁻⁷ The baseline data show that severe corpus gastritis is very prevalent in reflux disease patients who are *H pylori* positive and receive PPI therapy. This finding should be a

guide for a clinical management strategy. Overall, corpus gastritis activity was moderate in 35% and severe in 17%, and chronic corpus inflammation was moderate in 25% and severe in 22%. Corpus atrophy of any degree was present in 26%, being moderate in 8.5% and severe in 4.3%. These data show a substantial impact of *H pylori* infection on the corpus mucosa in a high proportion of patients. This impact would be expected to become more severe over time, which is relevant as the average age of our patients was 62 years.

The pattern of gastritis seen during acid suppressant therapy is relevant as this pattern is associated with an increased risk for the development of gastric cancer, primarily as a result of progression to gastric atrophy,^{9,26} but also by itself without the presence of atrophy, as was shown in a recent longitudinal study.⁵ The present study was not designed to address the question of whether PPI therapy related changes in gastritis increase the rate of development of gastric atrophy or intestinal metaplasia. Review of the

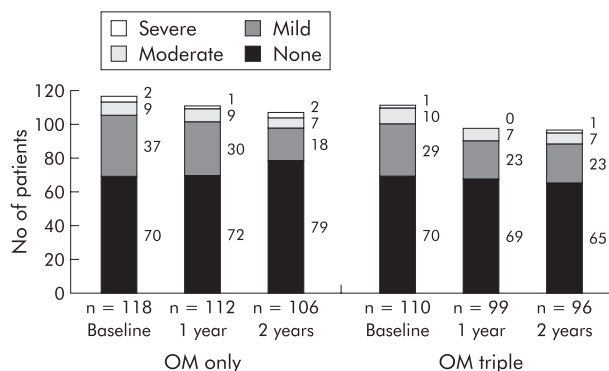


Figure 4 Overall reflux symptoms in patients randomly assigned to omeprazole alone (OM only) or to eradication triple therapy (OM triple). The bars represent the severity of reflux symptoms at baseline, and after one year and two years of follow up for the OM only and OM triple groups. The results are represented as actual numbers of patients (presented to the right of each bar segment).

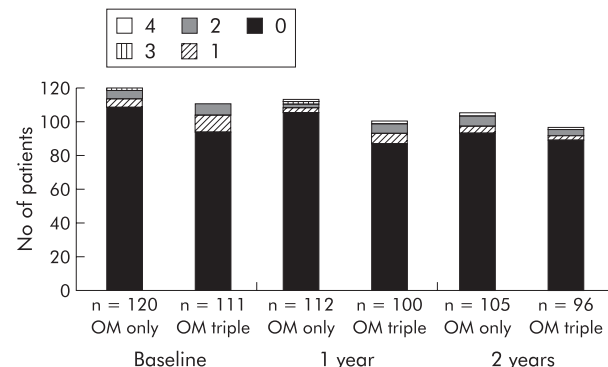


Figure 5 Grade of oesophagitis in patients randomly assigned to omeprazole alone (OM only) or to eradication triple therapy (OM triple). The bars represent the severity of grade of oesophagitis at baseline, and after one year and two years of follow up for the OM only and OM triple groups. The results are represented as actual numbers of patients.

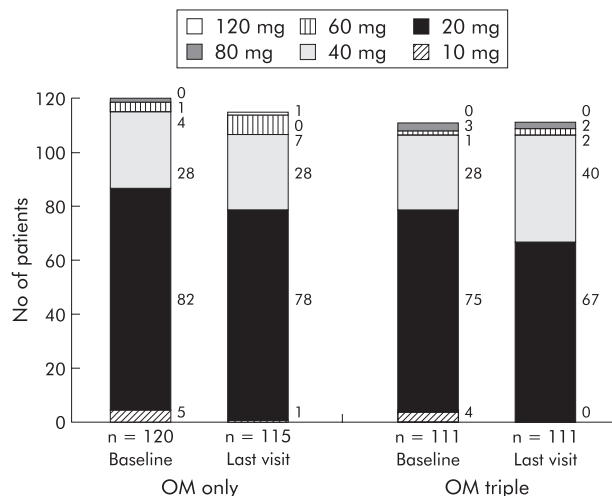


Figure 6 Omeprazole dose at baseline and at the last visit in patients randomly assigned to omeprazole alone (OM only) or to eradication triple therapy (OM triple). The bars represent the dose of omeprazole used to control gastro-oesophageal reflux disease at baseline, and after one year and two years of follow up for the OM only and OM triple groups. The results are represented as actual numbers of patients (presented to the right of each bar segment).

available data in 1996 led the US Food and Drug Administration to conclude that there were insufficient data to justify eradication of *H pylori* in patients taking long term acid suppressant therapy, especially as there were then substantial theoretical concerns that eradication of *H pylori* would make reflux disease more difficult to control. This concern has been largely allayed by recent data. Three recent randomised studies showed that *H pylori* eradication did not affect the relapse rate of reflux disease either during ongoing PPI therapy¹⁶ or after withdrawal of such therapy.^{27, 28}

Previous studies show that *H pylori* eradication leads to healing of gastritis within 12–24 months. Two randomised smaller studies have shown that when *H pylori* is eradicated at the start of omeprazole maintenance therapy there is resolution of gastritis and prevention of the onset of a corpus predominant pangastritis.^{16, 17} The present study confirms these findings. Chronic active pangastritis persisted in patients who remained *H pylori* positive but disappeared in most patients who received *H pylori* eradication treatment.

Our study provides important insights into the effect of *H pylori* eradication on glandular atrophy in patients receiving long term PPI therapy. Previously available data on the effect of *H pylori* eradication on atrophic gastritis are limited and conflicting, most coming from uncontrolled cohort studies, usually with a limited sample size, short follow up periods, and unblinded suboptimal protocols for histological evaluation.^{29–38} Some of these studies have suggested that *H pylori* eradication could lead to improvement in glandular atrophy and intestinal metaplasia, but others have not. Until now, there has been only one published randomised controlled study on this issue.³⁹ The investigators followed 515 *H pylori* positive Chinese subjects without specific conditions or therapy for one year after randomisation to either eradication treatment or placebo. In subjects who remained *H pylori* positive, there was an increase in corpus glandular atrophy over one year. In subjects who became *H pylori* negative, acute and chronic inflammation improved but the changes in glandular atrophy and intestinal metaplasia could not be evaluated adequately because of the small number of subjects with such lesions at baseline. We therefore followed our patients for two years and analysed the data according to treatment arm.

The overall prevalence of *H pylori* associated corpus glandular atrophy in our study population was 26% at baseline. This is consistent with other data obtained in patients who had been using long term PPI therapy.^{9, 10, 12} In the OM only group, the prevalence of glandular atrophy did not change during the two years of observation (tables 4, 5). Progression of glandular atrophy has been observed in other studies in *H pylori* infected patients with longer follow up during PPI maintenance therapy.^{9–12} The lack of evidence of progression of atrophy in the OM only group in our study can be explained by the relatively short two year follow up period of our study. Certainly, conditions that favour atrophy progression—persistent chronic active corpus gastritis—were present. The 95% confidence interval for the annual change in prevalence of atrophic gastritis over time ranged from –9% to +5%. This wide interval fully includes the possibility for progression of atrophy, as previously observed, which means that our current data do not contrast with previous findings.^{9, 10, 12} A longer follow up would have enabled calculation of a narrowed confidence limit but this was not the purpose of the study. It might be that further progression of atrophy would occur similar to that observed previously in other studies^{9, 10, 12}; it may also be that further development of atrophic gastritis would not occur as the changes have already been induced in susceptible individuals. The present study started with patients who at baseline had already used omeprazole for a mean of 5.3 years, whereas previous studies always followed patients from the start of PPI use and never had a longer mean follow up than approximately six years.¹² In contrast with the observations in the OM only group, in the OM triple group the prevalence of glandular atrophy decreased. We can thus authoritatively confirm the observation of several smaller and uncontrolled case studies that *H pylori* eradication can lead to restitution of gastric glands and regression of atrophy. This regression was not restricted to subjects with mild corpus atrophy but also occurred in patients with moderate and severe glandular atrophy (tables 2, 3).

It has been suggested that gland loss is often incorrectly diagnosed in patients with chronic active gastritis, as the inflammation may lead to a widening of the intraglandular space.⁴⁰ However, in most studies, including our own, the presence of glandular atrophy was determined by experienced and leading gastrointestinal pathologists^{9, 10, 12, 17, 41} who used internationally accepted criteria.²² Furthermore, follow up of *H pylori* positive GORD patients from the start of PPI therapy showed a markedly different time pattern for the evolution of corpus predominant pangastritis versus glandular atrophy, with the first occurring immediately and the second occurring within the following years.^{9, 10, 12} In the present study, regression of atrophy was also a more gradual process than resolution of active gastritis. These observations strongly and consistently support the hypothesis that inflammation and gland loss are different phenomena. This is further supported by quantitative histological studies on the effect of PPI treatment and *H pylori* eradication in *H pylori* positive GORD patients,⁴² as well as by functional studies showing an association of atrophy, but not of corpus predominant pangastritis, with hypergastrinaemia,⁴³ and a decrease in serum pepsinogen I and vitamin B12.⁴⁴ Restitution of glands after eradication is a remarkable phenomenon, which until now has been considered an unrealistic expectation.⁴⁵ It is impossible by definition to blind the pathologist to the *H pylori* status of the slides under evaluation. There is therefore the potential for the results to be biased but this is unlikely to fully explain the marked results of *H pylori* eradication on corpus gastritis and atrophy.

Our primary analysis followed the rigorous intention to treat approach of including data from all available study

patients. The reported outcomes were influenced by the inevitable minority of patients in the OM triple group in whom triple therapy failed to eradicate *H pylori* and by those in the OM only group who became *H pylori* negative. Normally, if *H pylori* eradication fails initially, the clinician would strive to eradicate the infection by retreatment. Our secondary analysis by *H pylori* status gives a clearer picture of what can be achieved with *H pylori* eradication, and emphasises how effectively gastritis is reversed despite continued omeprazole. *H pylori* eradication in the OM only group in particular appeared to occur as a result of additional antibiotic treatment outside of the protocol, mainly for respiratory infection.

This study adds significantly to the growing evidence that overall, *H pylori* eradication has a minimal impact on the clinical course of reflux disease and its therapy,^{16, 27, 28, 46, 47} or may even lead to an improvement in symptoms.⁴⁸ An exception to this generalisation is the experience from Japan and Hong Kong.⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ In East-Asian countries, gastritis is frequently so severe that it suppresses acid secretion to a level that renders gastric juice relatively non-injurious to the oesophageal mucosa. It has been shown that in such patients, acid secretion recovers substantially following *H pylori* eradication⁵² and that this can lead to the development of reflux symptoms and generally mild oesophagitis in patients with previously subclinical symptoms from impairment of gastro-oesophageal competence.⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ The structured two year follow up of patients in the present study showed no evidence of a clinically significant impact of *H pylori* eradication on the efficacy of control of reflux disease by omeprazole, as assessed by symptoms, endoscopy, and dose of omeprazole required to control GORD. These data emphasise that the balance weighs heavily in favour of benefit from *H pylori* eradication in *H pylori* infected GORD patients. This is consistent with 24 hour oesophageal pH monitoring studies performed with or without acid suppressant therapy in which no differences were observed between *H pylori* positive and negative reflux disease patients with respect to oesophageal acid exposure with or without suppressive therapy.^{53, 54}

In conclusion, our study has documented that in *H pylori* colonised GORD patients on long term proton pump inhibitor therapy, eradication of *H pylori* almost completely eliminates gastritis and may lead to regression of corpus glandular atrophy. This has no clinically significant adverse impact on the severity of reflux disease or its control by omeprazole. For these reasons, we believe that GORD patients who require long term PPI treatment should be tested for *H pylori* infection and treated if positive.

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APPENDIX

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GI SNAPSHOT

Answer

From question on page 4

A detailed interview disclosed her habit of finger evacuation of the rectum. A diagnosis of self inflicted rectal ulcer was suspected. Avoidance of rectal digitation was advised. Follow up colonoscopy showed that the ulcer had healed, indicating that self inflicted injury was the aetiology.

Rectal ulcer is an infrequent pathology associated with various disorders, including inflammatory bowel disease, infectious proctitis, mucosal prolapse syndrome (MPS), ischaemic colitis, and neoplasms. Symptoms of MPS may include a sense of incomplete rectal evacuation necessitating digital manipulation. Therefore, in addition to the pathological examination, detailed history is very important to differentiate self inflicted rectal ulcer, especially from MPS. Enquiry about finger evacuation may be better asked without the presence of patients' family members or other medical staff. In conclusion, with an emphasis of the importance of detailed history, self inflicted rectal ulcer should be recognised as an important differential diagnosis for the management of anorectal diseases.