Can helicobacter pylori be eradicated by combination by fleroxacine and ascorbic acid?

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Abstrak

Background: The aim of the treatment for Helicobacter pylori (H. pylor) infection in any therapeutic context is the eradication of the organism from the fore gut. Triple or quadruple therapy has been widely accepted by many concensus as an eradication treatment in patients with ulcer or HC pylori positive dyspep- sia, but in our experience, especially in Malang successful eradication with a combination of amoxycillin, clarithromycin, metronidazole and PPI was only found in l5-20% of patients, showing an inadequacy in the use of a combination of triple or quadruple drugs. This failure may be due to multi resistant H. pylori. Thus, we must look for another agent for successful eradication. Ascorbic acid is known to play a role in inhibiting H. pylori activities.

Objective: To evaluate the eject of the fleroxacine and ascorbic acid combination on H. pylori dyspeptic patients.

Design: Single blind randomized clinical trial.

Setting: Out-patients from The Gastro-Hepatologic Clinic, Internal Department Medical Faculty Unibraw/Dr: Sahhil Anwar Hospital, Malang, East Java, Indonesia.

Patient: 30 patients were enrolled with a history of more than 3 months of ayspeptic symptoms with prior treatment using amoxycillin 500 t. id, metronidazole 500 :ng t. i.d, and landsoprazole 30 mg and persistent H. pylori after therapy.

Method: We administered a combination ofjleroxacine 400 mg, ascorbic acid 1000 mg and lansoprazole to patients who had formerly taken amoxicillin, rnetronidazole and lansoprazole. These drugs were given for I4 days. Evaluation was performed 8 weeks after therapy The pre-elementary study showed that H. pylori strains in Malang, East Java, Indonesia were multi-resistant to many antibiotics.

Result: After 2 weeks of treatment and 8 weeks after termination' of therapy 96, 6% of patients treated with fleroxacine, ascorbic acid and PPI demonstrated an absence of ayspeptic symptoms. The culture turned out negative and the treatment was found effective in eradicating H pylori in 28 patients (93,3%).

Conclusion: Fleroxacine in combination with hexoxaene, ascorbic acid and lansoprazole was efficacious in the treatment of H. pylori dyspeptic patients in Malang East Java, Indonesia.