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### Effect of Helicobacter pylori eradication on healing of iatrogenic ulcer and underlying histology after endoscopic submucosal dissection

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**Background/Aims :** A role of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori) eradication is not clear in the iatrogenic ulcer healing after endoscopic resection for gastric tumors. This study was conducted to elucidate the effect of H. pylori eradication on the healing of iatrogenic ulcer and underlying histology after endoscopic resection for gastric adenoma or early gastric cancer. **Methods :** A total of 188 H. pylori-positive patients with gastric adenoma or early gastric cancer were prospectively enrolled after endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) between April 2005 and May 2007 and randomly assigned to either H. pylori eradication or follow-up group. Follow-up endoscopy was performed at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 18 months after ESD to evaluate ulcer healing and histological change, and the mean follow-up duration was 6.85±5.2 months. **Results :** H. pylori was eradicated in 85 patients, not eradicated in 103, respectively. The two groups were balanced statistically with respect to sex, age, ulcer size and complication rate. Follow-up endoscopy has revealed that all of the cases healed up to scar stages. Scores of neutrophil ( $p < 0.001$ ) and mononuclear cell infiltration ( $p < 0.001$ ) improved significantly in H. pylori-eradicated group. However, atrophy ( $p = 0.581$ ) and intestinal metaplasia ( $p = 0.823$ ) showed no significant differences. **Conclusions :** H. pylori eradication did not influence on ESD-induced iatrogenic ulcer healing as well as underlying atrophy or intestinal metaplasia. Long-term follow-up is warranted whether H. pylori eradication could reduce the risk of metachronous tumor development by improving atrophy or intestinal metaplasia.

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### The Effect of Probiotics on Helicobacter pylori Eradication.

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**Background/Aims :** Conflicting results have been reported on the effect of a variety of probiotic strains on Helicobacter pylori (HP) eradication. In this study, we evaluated the outcome of a Saccharomyces boulardii-containing probiotic use on the HP eradication. **Methodology:** We recruited 704 HP infected patients and randomized them into a triple-only group and triple-plus-probiotics group. The patients in both groups received 1 week of PPI-based triple therapy, and probiotics were supplemented to those in the triple-plus-probiotics group from the first week and continued for the following 7 weeks. All patients in the two groups were tested after 4 weeks from the completion of the therapy. **Results :** Using the intention-to-treat analysis, the triple-plus-probiotics group showed a higher eradication rate than the triple-only group (75.6% vs 69.0%,  $p=0.050$ ). Although not statistically significant, overall side-effects were more common in the triple-only group. **Conclusions :** The results of our study suggest that supplementation of Saccharomyces boulardii-containing probiotics could be effective in increasing eradication rate and possibly reduce overall side-effects.

Table. Difference of Helicobacter pylori eradication rates between the two groups

	Eradication rate		P-value
	Triple-plus-probiotics (n=352)	Triple-only (n=352)	
ITT analysis (%)	266/352 (75.6)	243/352 (69.0)	0.050
PP analysis (%)	266/313 (85.0)	243/305 (79.7)	0.083

ITT, Intention to treat; PP, Per protocol