

14 当院におけるエソメプラゾール・ラベプラゾールを用いた H. pylori 二次除菌療法の比較検討

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Comparison of second-line eradication therapy for Helicobacter pylori using esomeprazole and rabeprazole in our clinic

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【目的】ラベプラゾールとエソメプラゾールによる二次除菌療法の効果について比較検討した。

【方法】一次除菌を施行した約300症例のうち、除菌失敗の判定となった成人患者71名を対象とした。一次除菌は(ランソプラゾール $60\,\mathrm{m}\,\mathrm{g}$ + AMPC $1500\,\mathrm{mg}$ + CAM $400\,\mathrm{mg}$ /日の7日間投与法を用いた。二次除菌はエソメプラゾール $40\,\mathrm{mg}$ /日 (EAM群) もしくはラベプラゾール $20\,\mathrm{mg}$ /日 (RAM群) + (AMPC $1500\,\mathrm{mg}$ + MNZ $500\,\mathrm{mg}$)/日の7日間投与法を用いた。

【結果】二次除菌成功率はEAM群で100%(40/40)、RAM群で87.1%(27/31) であり、有意にEAM群が良好な結果であった (p=0.0324)。

【結語】当院におけるエソメプラゾールとラベプラゾールの H.pylori 二次除菌療法を比較検討し、両薬剤において高い除菌成績を得られた。特に強力な胃酸分泌抑制効果を有するエソメプラゾールは、今後の H.pylori 除菌療法に非常に期待できる薬剤と考えられる。

[Conclusion] Among approximately 300 cases that underwent first-line H. pylori eradication treatment, second-line eradication treatment using esomeprazole or rabeprazole was conducted for 71 adult patients in whom first-line eradication treatment was judged to have failed. First-line therapy (lansoprazole 60 mg, AMPC 1500 mg and CAM 400 mg per day) was administered to all the patients for 1 week. In a retrospective study, second-line therapy was performed in two different ways (EAM group and RAM group). Esomeprazole 40 mg, AMPC 1500 mg and MNZ 500 mg per day were administered to the 40 patients in the EAM group for 1 week. Rbeprazole 20 mg, AMPC 1500 mg and MNZ 500 mg per day were administered to the 31 patients in the RAM group for 1 week. The success rate of second-line eradication therapy was 100% (40/40) in the EAM group and 87.1% (27/31) in the RAM group, the result for the EAM group being significantly good (p=0.034, Fisher's exact test). In conclusion, as esomeprazole was found to have a very strong gastric acid secretion suppressant effect, it is expected to greatly contribute to H.pylori eradication therapy.

[Keyword] second-line eradication therapy, H.pylori, esomeprazole, rabeprazole