

四天、七天之**Rabeprazole**三合療法與七天之**Omeprazole**  
三合療法在清除消化性潰瘍患者幽門螺旋桿菌之療效比較

**A Comparative Study on the Efficacy of Rabeprazole  
Four-and Seven- day triple Therapy to Omeprazole  
Seven- day Triple Therapy in the Eradication of  
Helicobacter pylori Infection in Peptic Ulcers.**

楊國卿

**Yang KC;Wang GM;Chen JH;Chen TJ;Lee SC**

摘要

**Abstract**

Background and Purpose: Rabeprazole is a new proton pump inhibitor producing rapid inhibition of gastric acid secretion. This may potentiate the inhibitory effect of antibiotics against *Helicobacter pylori*. This study compared the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of 4- and 7- day rabeprazole-based triple therapies versus 7-day omeprazole-based triple therapy. Methods: A total of 70 *H. pylori*-infected peptic ulcer patients were randomly assigned to 1 of 3 groups: RAC4 (rabeprazole 20 mg, amoxicillin 1000mg; and clarithromycin 500 mg twice daily for 4 days), RAC7 (rabeprazole 20mg, amoxicillin 1000 mg, and clarithromycin 500 mg twice daily for 7 days), and OAC7 (omeprazole 20mg, amoxicillin 1000mg, and clarithromycin 500 mg twice daily for 7 days). Endoscopy, Campylobacter-like organism (CLO) test, *H. pylori* culture, and <sup>13</sup>C-urea breath test were performed before randomization and 8 weeks after the start of triple therapy. Results: Intention-to-treat (ITT) eradication rates for the RAC4, RAC7 and OAC7 groups were 87% (20/23), 83% (19/23), and 88% (21/24), respectively, and per-protocol (PP) eradication rates were 91% (20/22), 95% (19/20), and 100% (21/21), respectively. There was no significant difference among the ITT or PP eradication rates of the 3 groups. All 3 regimens were well tolerated and compliance was excellent. Conclusions: One-week RAC and 1-week OAC are equally effective for *H. pylori* eradication in peptic ulcer patients. The duration of RAC triple therapy can be shortened to 4 days without compromising its efficacy.

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