Lansoprazole reduced recurrence of ulcer complications in long term use of low dose aspirin


QUESTION: In patients receiving continuous treatment with low dose aspirin, is Helicobacter pylori eradication plus lansoprazole more effective than H pylori eradication alone for preventing the recurrence of ulcer complications?

Design
Randomised (allocation concealed†‡), blinded (clinicians, patients, outcome assessors, monitoring committee, and data analysts)*, placebo controlled trial with a median follow up of 12 months.

Setting
A university hospital in Hong Kong, China.

Patients
123 patients who were 18–80 years of age (mean age 70 y, 72% men) and had ulcers (gastric, duodenal, or gastroduodenal), were receiving low dose aspirin for >1 month before developing ulcers, had a disease such as stroke or ischemic heart disease that required long term continuous treatment with low dose aspirin, and had H pylori infection that was objectively diagnosed. Exclusion criteria included esophagitis; a history of gastric or duodenal surgery other than oversewing of a perforation; allergy to study drugs; H pylori infection that could not be eradicated after 2 attempts with eradication therapies; and concomitant treatment with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, corticosteroids, or anticoagulants. Follow up was 92%.

Intervention
After healing of the ulcers and eradication of H pylori infection, 62 patients were allocated to aspirin (100 mg/d) plus lansoprazole (30 mg/d), and 61 patients were allocated to aspirin (100 mg/d) plus placebo, all taken once daily for 12 months.

Main outcome measures
Recurrence of ulcer complications (bleeding, perforation, or obstruction).

Main results
Analysis was by intention to treat. Fewer patients in the lansoprazole group than in the placebo group had a recurrence of ulcer complications (table).

### Table: Lansoprazole v placebo in continuous treatment with low-dose aspirin at 12 months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Lansoprazole</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>RRR (95% CI)</th>
<th>NNT (CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recurrence of ulcer complications</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>89% (37 to 98)</td>
<td>8 (5 to 24)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†Abbreviations defined in glossary; RRR, NNT, and CI calculated from data in article.

Conclusion
In patients receiving continuous treatment with low dose aspirin, Helicobacter pylori eradication plus lansoprazole was more effective than H pylori eradication alone for preventing the recurrence of ulcer complications.

‡See glossary.

*Information provided by author.

COMMENTARY
Even low doses of aspirin can cause serious ulcer complications. H pylori infection, which is a risk factor for aspirin associated ulcers, is more prevalent in Hong Kong (where the study by Lai et al was done) than in North America. Lai et al showed that eradication of H pylori infection alone was inadequate for preventing recurrence of ulcer complications in Chinese patients who were restarted on low dose aspirin after ulcer healing. The combination of H pylori eradication and subsequent maintenance with lansoprazole was substantially superior to H pylori eradication alone in preventing ulcer complications within 1 year. We do not know the "natural" rate of recurrent ulcer complications without either of these interventions because the inclusion of a control group in which patients were not offered treatment for H pylori infection would have been unethical.

A recent multinational study (currently only available in abstract form) found a point prevalence of endoscopic ulcers of 11% in patients who were receiving aspirin, 75–325 mg/day, but not nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, proton pump inhibitors, or H₂ antagonists. Advancing age and H pylori infection were risk factors for ulcers while dyspepsia was a negative predictor. Therefore, some patients receiving low dose aspirin (particularly the elderly and those who are asymptomatic) will have ulcers and will be at risk for complications. This does not mean that they all require long term treatment with proton pump inhibitors. However, those who have an ulcer complication should be tested for H pylori infection, which should be treated if present. For such patients who are resuming low dose aspirin because of a medical necessity, long term proton pump inhibitor co-therapy after documented ulcer healing and H pylori eradication is recommended.

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