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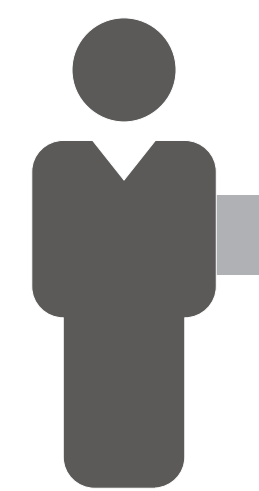
## BACKGROUND

The prevalence of *H pylori* infection in US adults is around 35%. Eradication of *H pylori* is essential to the successful management of peptic ulcer disease, and the potential prevention of gastric cancer. The goal of this project was to assess the role of continuing medical education (CME) on improving learners' knowledge regarding evidence-based treatment of *H pylori* infection.



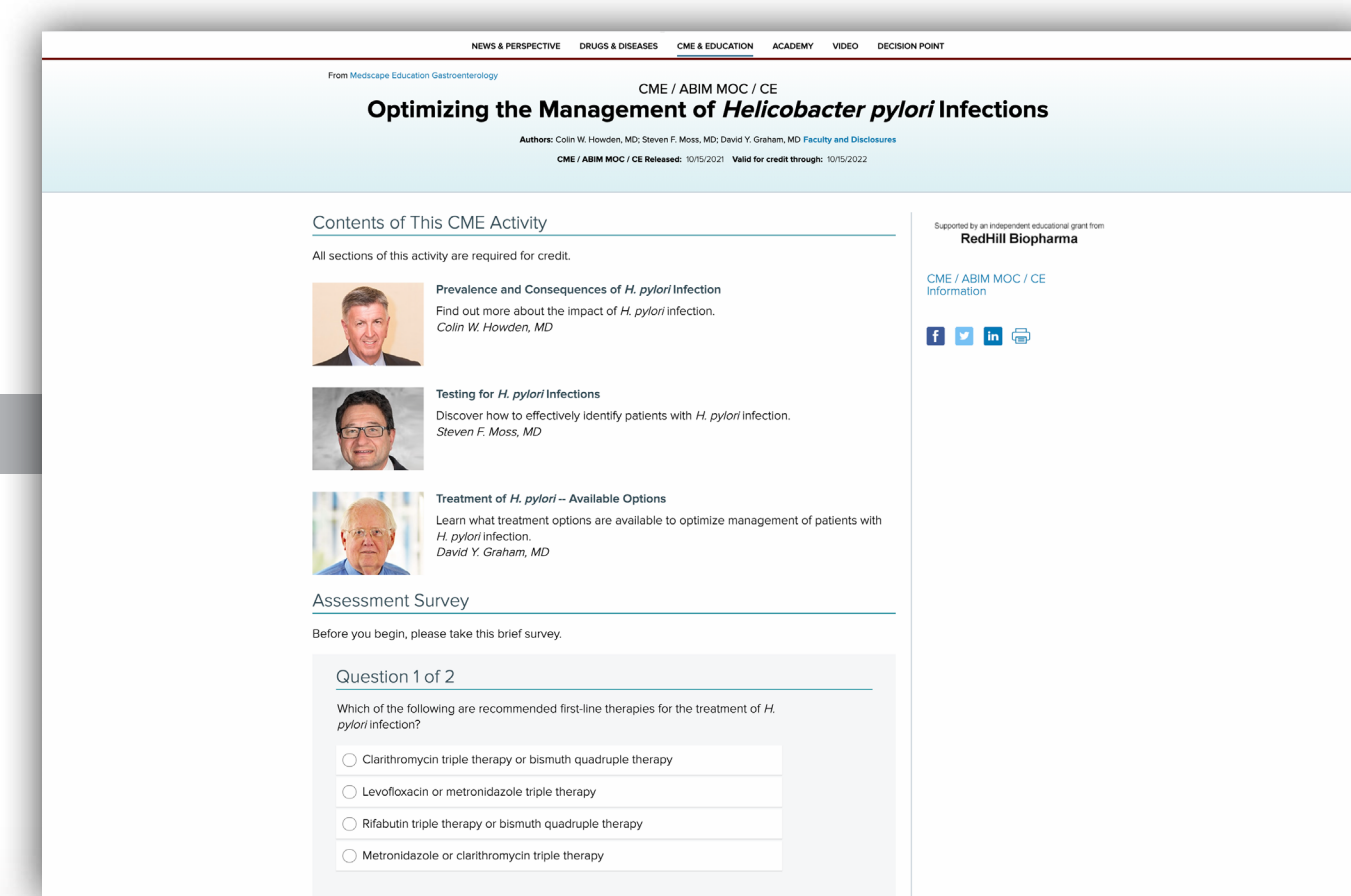
## METHODS

### PRE-ASSESSMENT



Gastroenterologists  
(n = 1,499)

Primary Care  
Physicians (PCPs)  
(n = 1,244)



Online text-based CME/CE activity on the diagnosis and treatment of *H pylori* infection.

### POST-ASSESSMENT



Gastroenterologists  
(n = 1,499)

Primary Care  
Physicians (PCPs)  
(n = 1,244)

Educational effect was assessed using a repeated-pair design with pre-/post-assessment and 2 multiple choice questions. This assessed knowledge and included evaluation questions that gauged patient numbers and overall satisfaction with the education.

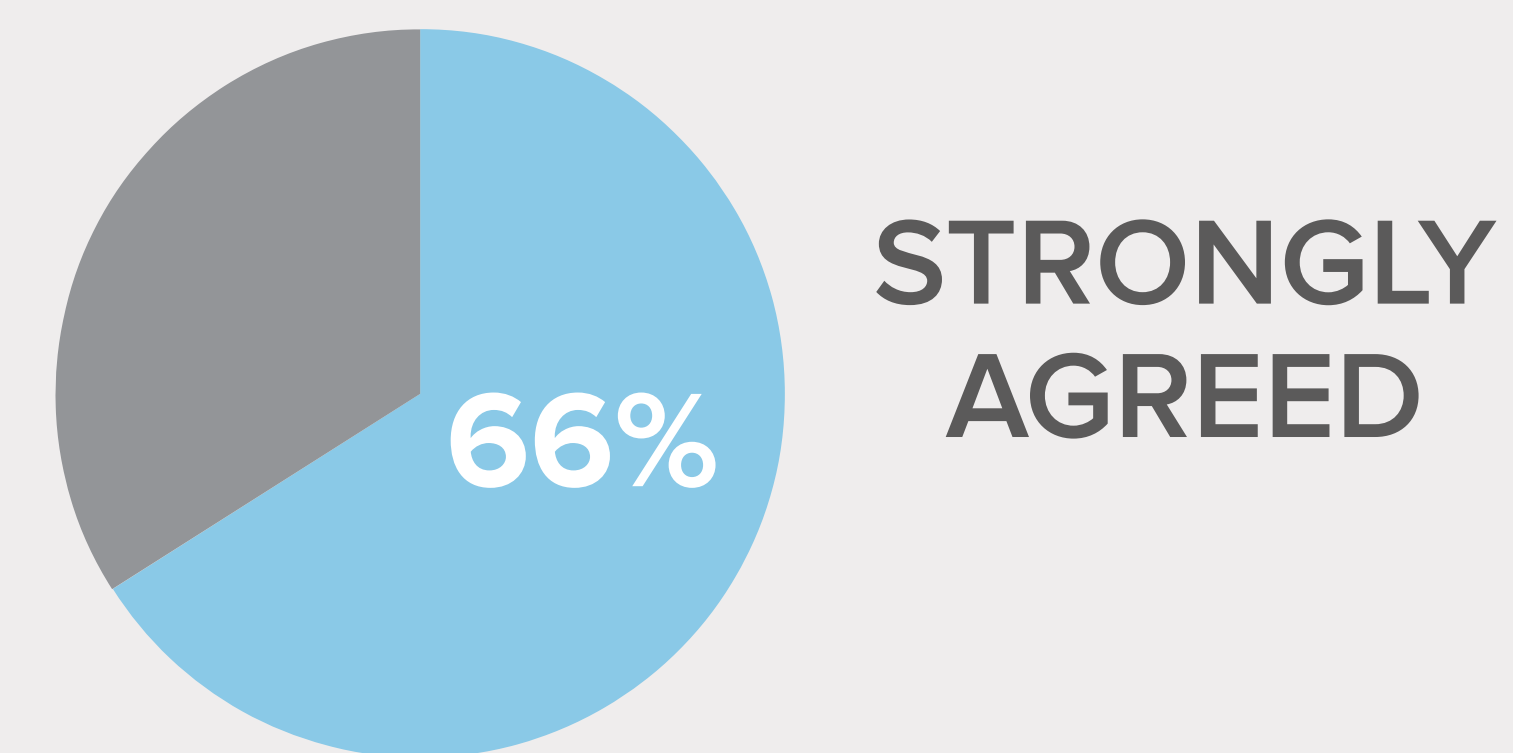
The chi-squared test for significance testing on the number of correct responses pre- to post-activity was used, with  $P < 0.05$  considered statistically significant.

## RESULTS

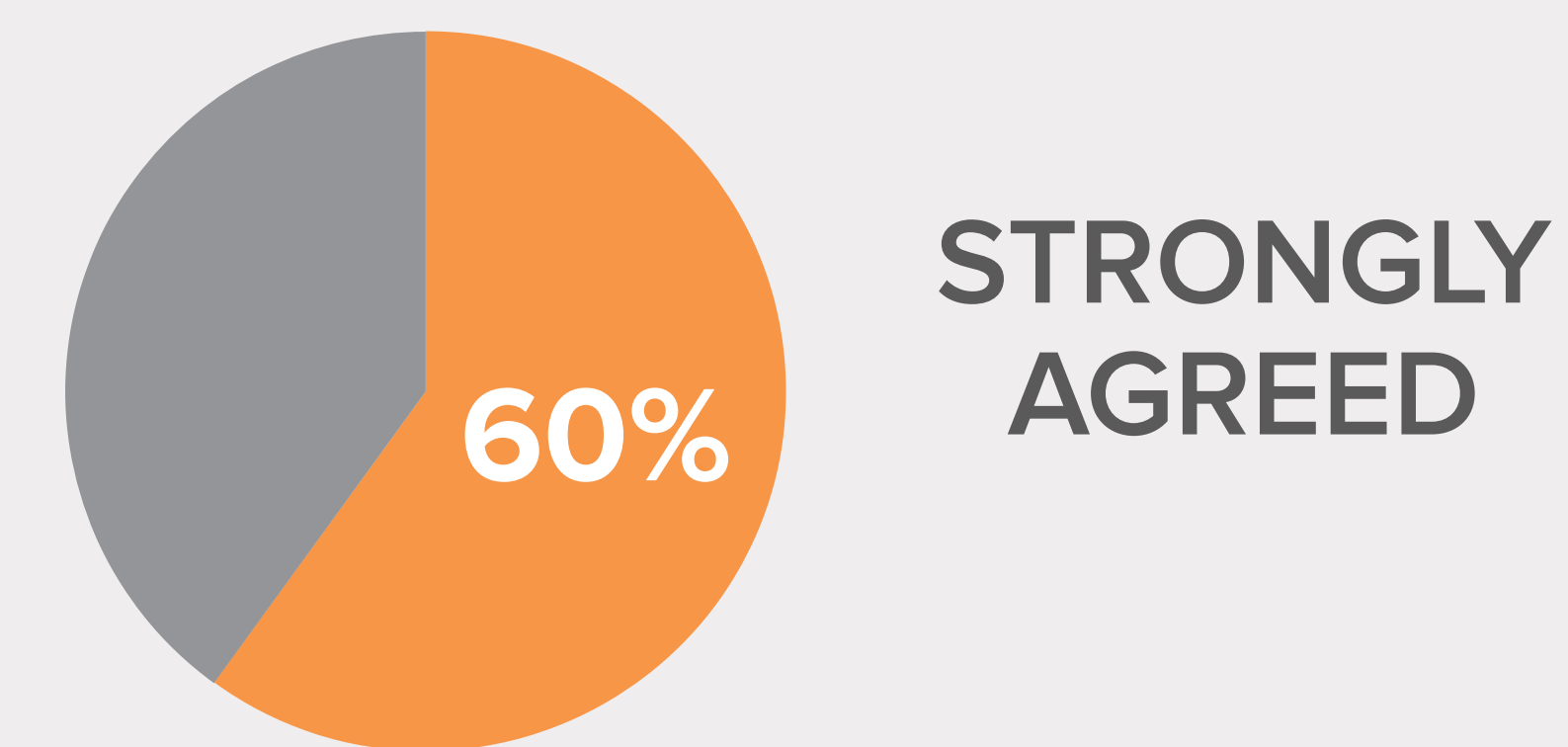
### EVALUATION RESULTS

66% of gastroenterologists and 60% of PCPs strongly agreed that this education increased their knowledge regarding evidence-based treatments for *H pylori* infection.

Gastroenterologists (n = 1,499)



PCPs (n = 1,244)

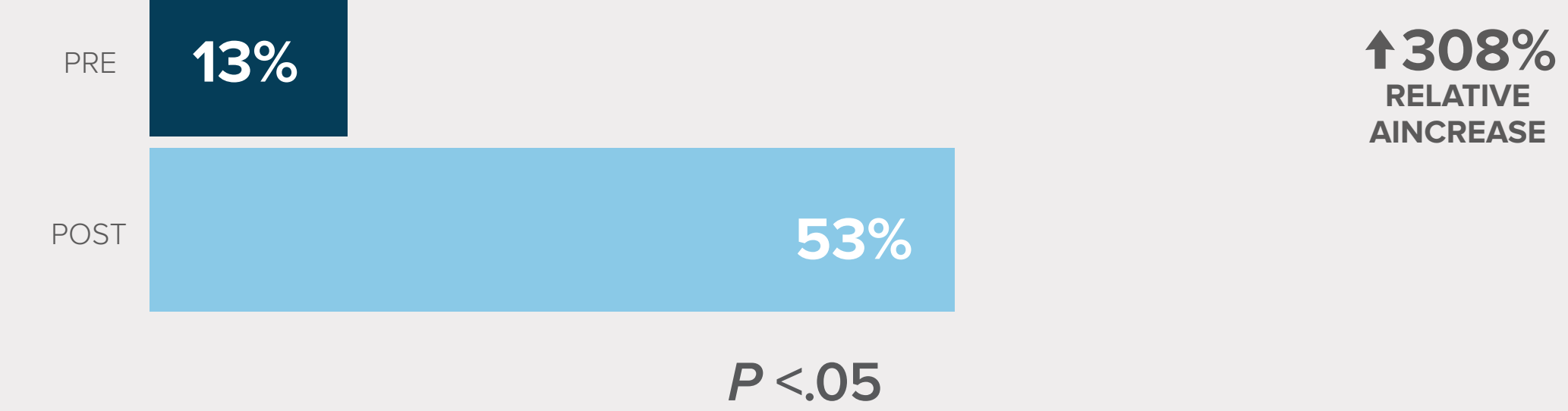


### QUESTION 1 RESULTS

Gastroenterologists had a 308% relative increase, and PCPs had a 360% relative increase in knowledge regarding recommended first-line treatment of *H pylori* infection.

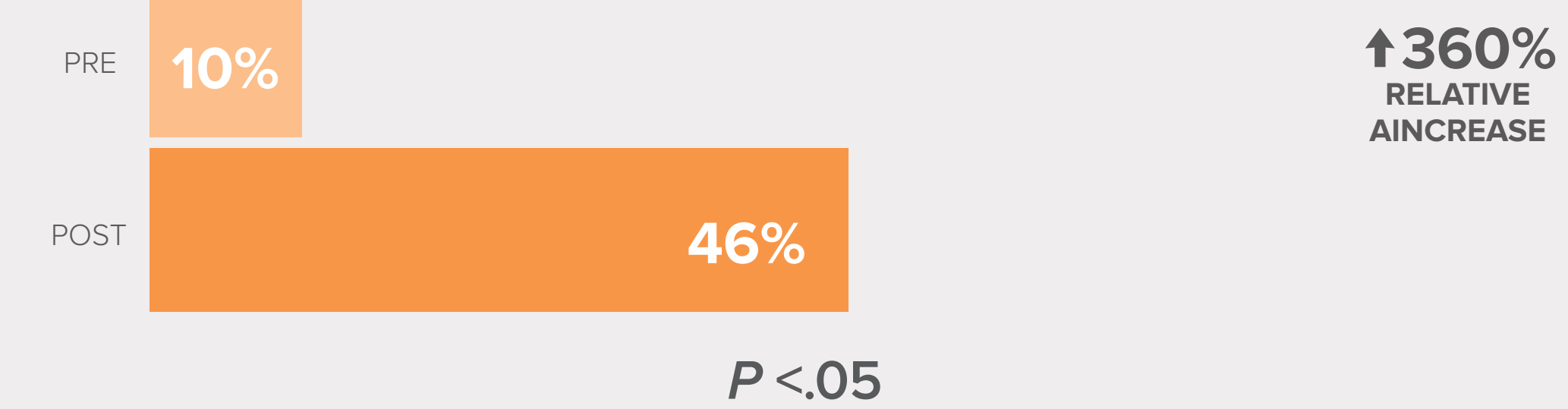
Gastroenterologists (n = 1,499)

#### AGGREGATED RESULTS



PCPs (n = 1,244)

#### AGGREGATED RESULTS



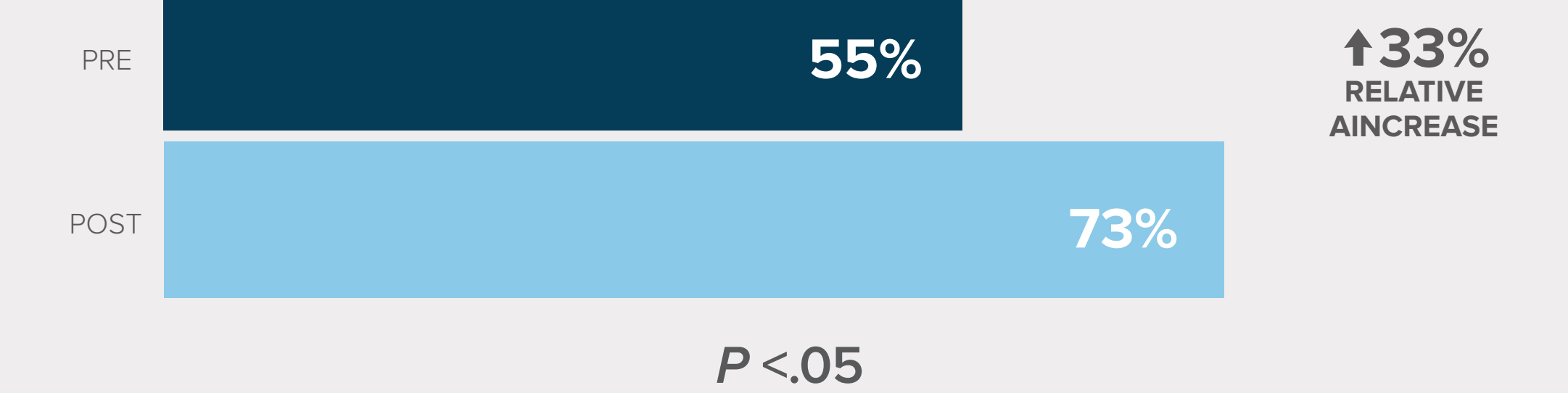
Which of the following are recommended first-line therapies for *H pylori* infection? (Correct Answer: Rifabutin or bismuth quadruple therapy)

### QUESTION 2 RESULTS

Gastroenterologists had a 33% relative increase, and PCPs had a 162% relative increase in knowledge about antibiotic resistance to clarithromycin in patients with *H pylori* infection.

Gastroenterologists (n = 1,499)

#### AGGREGATED RESULTS



PCPs (n = 1,244)

#### AGGREGATED RESULTS



Owing to the high levels of antimicrobial resistance and treatment failure, which first-line *H pylori* infection therapy is no longer suitable in many areas? (Correct Answer: Clarithromycin)

## CONCLUSIONS

We found significant improvement in knowledge among gastroenterologists and PCPs regarding evidence-based management of *H pylori* infection. However, additional educational effort is required to close some clinical knowledge gaps regarding selection of first-line treatment for *H pylori* infection and resistance to antibiotics, with particular emphasis on clarithromycin.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The educational activity was funded through an independent educational grant from Red-Hill Biopharma. For more information, contact: Shari J Dermer, PhD, Senior Director, Clinical Strategy, [sdermer@medscape.net](mailto:sdermer@medscape.net)

### REFERENCES

Howden CW, Moss SF, Graham DY. Optimizing the Management of *Helicobacter pylori* Infections. October 21, 2021. Available at: <https://www.medscape.org/viewarticle/960805>.