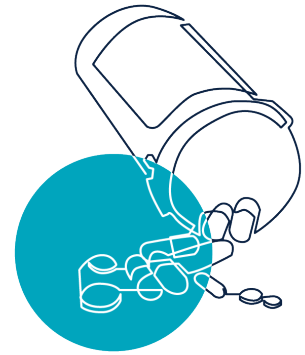


Treatment of helicobacter infection of the stomach

Triple Therapy with PPI-A-Rifabutin



Take the following 10-day treatment

MEDICATION	DOSE	DETAILS	SIDE EFFECTS AND PRECAUTIONS
<p>Proton-pump inhibitors</p> <p>Options: Losec (Omeprazole) 20mg Prevacid (Lansoprazole) 30mg Pantoloc (Pantoprazole) 40mg Pariet (Rabeprazole) 20mg Nexium (Esomeprazole) 40mg Dexilant (Dexlansoprazole) 60 or 90mg</p>	1 tablet 2x/day	Strong blocker of acid production in the stomach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nausea • Headache • Dry mouth • Loose stools
Rifabutin	150 mg 2x/day	Antibiotic commonly used to treat tuberculosis and Helicobacter infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscle aches, taste disturbance, urine and skin discoloration • Bone marrow suppression (up to 3% of patients) resulting in fever, infection, increased bleeding risk. In most cases this is not serious and the bone marrow returns to a normal function in a few weeks after the drug is discontinued. There have been a few reports of more serious bone marrow depression where the bone marrow did not completely return to normal but this has not been reported for patients treated for Helicobacter infection.
Amoxicillin	1 gram 2x/day	Antibiotic commonly used to treat infections such as pneumonia and bladder infections. This antibiotic is like a penicillin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loose stools (7%) • Skin rash (2%) <p>*If you are allergic to penicillin you cannot take this medication. Should a skin rash develop while on this medication, please contact your physician and stop taking the drug.</p>

Importance of adherence for treatment success

Despite the fact that side effects are listed most people can take these medications without too much difficulty. However, we know that that success of treatments is lower if not all tablets are taken. Therefore, it is important that you try to take all medication as prescribed.