Efficacy of the eradication of Helicobacter pylori infection in patients with chronic urticaria. A placebo-controlled double blind study


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SUMMARY

Helicobacter pylori has been involved in the pathogenesis of chronic idiopathic urticaria (CIU) in patients suffering both CIU and H. pylori infection. We selected 49 patients with 13C urea breath test positive, long-lasting CIU and H. pylori infection; 20 remained symptomatic, had positive urease test or H. pylori histologic identification in gastric biopsy material and accepted to participate in a placebo-controlled treatment trial. They were randomized for a 7-day, double-blind, placebo-controlled H. pylori eradication treatment with amoxicillin, clarithromycin and omeprazol or placebo. H. pylori eradication was assessed by a second 13C urea breath test six weeks after the end of treatment. We observed a significant improvement of more than 70% of CIU; baseline clinical score was seen in 4 of the 9 (44%) patients who eradicated H. pylori after active treatment and in 1 of the 7 (12,3%) of those who did not (p = 0.19). No clinical differences in CIU characteristics were found between patients with and without improvement. No serious adverse effects were observed in either treatment group. We conclude that the eradication of H. pylori may be useful for patients suffering long-lasting CIU and H. pylori infection, although these results did not reach statistical significance probably owing to the strict conditions of the recruitment.

Key words: Helicobacter pylori. Chronic urticaria. Infection. Treatment.

INTRODUCTION

Helicobacter pylori is the most common chronic bacterial human infection worldwide. It causes some of the most prevalent gastroduodenal diseases such as peptic ulcer disease, gastric cancer and B-cell gastric lymphoma. It has also been associated with other extradigestive conditions such as cardiovascular, immunological or skin diseases (1).

Chronic urticaria is a long-lasting skin disease characterized by pruritic wheals daily or almost daily for more than six weeks. Chronic urticaria is defined as idiopathic (CIU) when all known conditions causing the disease have been ruled out.

In recent years, some studies have suggested that H. pylori could be involved in the pathogenesis of CIU. Hence, several studies have shown a higher prevalence of H. pylori infection in patients with CIU than in the general population, and occasional remissions of skin lesions have been reported after eradication treatment (2-5). However, other investigations have failed to find a significant improvement after successful eradication (6-8). These differences may be due to pitfalls of design, especially the lack of a control group, in the majority of the studies. The aim of the present study was to investigate the efficacy of H. pylori eradication on CIU in patients affected by both conditions, using a prospective, randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled design.
PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients

Patients with chronic urticaria of more than three months’ duration were recruited from the outpatient allergy clinic of a general hospital in the setting of a small Mediterranean town. All were entered in a study protocol in which data of the following were collected: physical examination, common tests for physical urticarias, complete blood count, ESR, liver and renal function tests, chest X-rays, abdominal ultrasound study, skin tests to common inhalant and food allergens, stool analysis for parasite ova, serum tests for hepatitis B and C viruses and Treponema, thyroid function tests, ANA, anti-thyroglobulin and anti-peroxidase antibodies, C, C亃, IgG, IgM, IgA and IgE. Patients with negative results were tested for infection with Treponema pallidum and antral mucosa biopsies. The presence of H. pylori infection was established by a positive biopsy urease-test (Ballard Medical Products, Draper, Utah) or identification of H. pylori by histology study.

Methods

The patients in whom H. pylori infection was confirmed at least by biopsy urease test or histologic identification and who remained symptomatic were randomly assigned to a 7-day double-blind, placebo-controlled treatment. The treatment consisted of amoxicillin 1 g b.i.d; clarithromycin 500 mg b.i.d and omeprazole 20 mg, b.i.d or the corresponding placebos. H. pylori eradication was confirmed by a second 13C urea breath test six weeks after the end of treatment. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Hospital and all patients gave their informed consent.

Table I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Clinical score</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N° wheals</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 to 6</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>7 to 12</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>&gt; 12</td>
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RESULTS

From a total of 106 patients screened, 88 were diagnosed of CIU. The 13C urea breath test was positive in 49 of these (56%). Twenty-seven patients were excluded: eight because of spontaneous disappearance of wheals, four refused to undergo endoscopy and the remaining fifteen for personal reasons, including reluctance to participate in placebo trials. In two additional patients, both Clo-test and histology failed to confirm H. pylori infection. Therefore, only 20 patients were included in the study. Sensitivity of the 13C urea breath test compared to endoscopic tests was 91%. No patient presented gastrointestinal symptoms or endoscopic lesions.

Nine of the ten patients assigned to active treatment and three of the ten assigned to placebo eradicated H. pylori infection. One patient from the placebo group dropped out of the study for accidental reasons. For the final analysis and, given that the probability of spontaneous H. pylori eradication in adults is very small (9), we excluded the 3 patients who showed a negative second 13C urea breath test after being treated with placebo.

CIU improved significantly in 4 of the 9 patients (44.4%) who eradicated H. pylori infection after active treatment and in 1 of the 7 (12.3%) who did not (p = 0.19). No clinical differences in CIU characteristics were found between patients with and without improvement (table 2). No serious adverse effects were observed in either treatment group.

DISCUSSION

The reported prevalence of H. pylori infection in CIU patients is high, ranging from 24 to 80% depen-
ing on the geographical area and patients’ age (2, 7, 8). We found a prevalence of 56%, in agreement with other Spanish authors (4, 6) which is similar to that of the general population.

In the present study, a tendency towards improvement with successful eradication was seen, although these results did not reach statistical significance. As chronic urticaria usually shows an erratic nature and, moreover, may disappear spontaneously in the first 6 months in approximately half the patients (7, 10), very strict conditions in the trial design were established, yielding a small number of recruited patients.

Our results are in the range of previous studies, in which CIU improvement varies from 13% to almost 100% (2-4, 11). In the only other double-blind placebo-controlled study by Schnyder et al (7), only three patients eradicated H. pylori and, therefore, result was inconclusive.

In summary, since in some patients remission of a long-lasting urticaria after H. pylori eradication was observed without adverse effects, we believe that a trial of H. pylori eradication should be offered to patients with CIU and evidence of H. pylori infection. The high sensitivity of the 13C urea breath test makes it the most convenient and cost-effective screening test for H. pylori infection in these patients. The results of this study support further investigation into the involvement of H. pylori infection in CIU and offer the possibility of an effective treatment for a chronic, symptomatic, quality-of-life-affecting disease.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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RESUMEN

La infección por Helicobacter pylori ha sido implicada en la patogénesis de la urticaria crónica idiopática (UCI), sin embargo los resultados de los diversos estudios publicados son contradictorios. Seleccionamos 49 pacientes con UCI de larga evolución y con una prueba del aliento con urea 13C positiva. De ellos 20 que estaban con síntomas activos y que presentaron una prueba de la ureasa positiva o identificación histológica de H. pylori en el material de la biopsia gástrica aceptaron participar en un estudio ciego con tratamiento activo controlado con placebo. Para ello se aleatorizaron para tratamiento erradicador de H. pylori con amoxicilina, claritromicina y omeprazol durante 7 días o para placebo. La erradicación de la infección por H. pylori fue valorada por una segunda prueba del aliento con urea 13C, 6 semanas después de acabado el tratamiento.

Los resultados mostraron una mejoría superior al 70% del baremo clínico basal en 4 de los 9 pacientes (44%) que erradicaron la infección después de realizar el tratamiento activo y en uno de los 7 (12,3%) que no lo hicieron (p=0,19). No encontramos características clínicas diferentes entre los pacientes que mejoraron y los que no. No se registraron reacciones adversas destacables en ninguno de los grupos de tratamiento.

Concluimos que la erradicación de la infección por H. pylori puede ser útil en algunos pacientes afectados de UCI de larga evolución con infección por H. pylori, aunque los resultados no llegaron a ser estadísticamente significativos debido a las estrictas condiciones del reclutamiento.

REFERENCES