

Patients aged <50 years with dyspepsia<sup>3,4</sup>

Non-invasive tests for *H. pylori*<sup>3</sup>



<sup>13</sup>C-UREA BREATH TEST (UBT)<sup>3</sup>

- Highest sensitivity (95%–100%) and specificity (95%–100%)
- PPIs need to be stopped 14 days before testing; current or recent antibiotic therapy needs to be excluded



SEROLOGICAL ANTIBODY DETECTION<sup>3</sup>

- Lowest sensitivity (74.4%) and specificity (59%)
- Rapid, simple, and inexpensive
- Cannot distinguish between active and previous infection

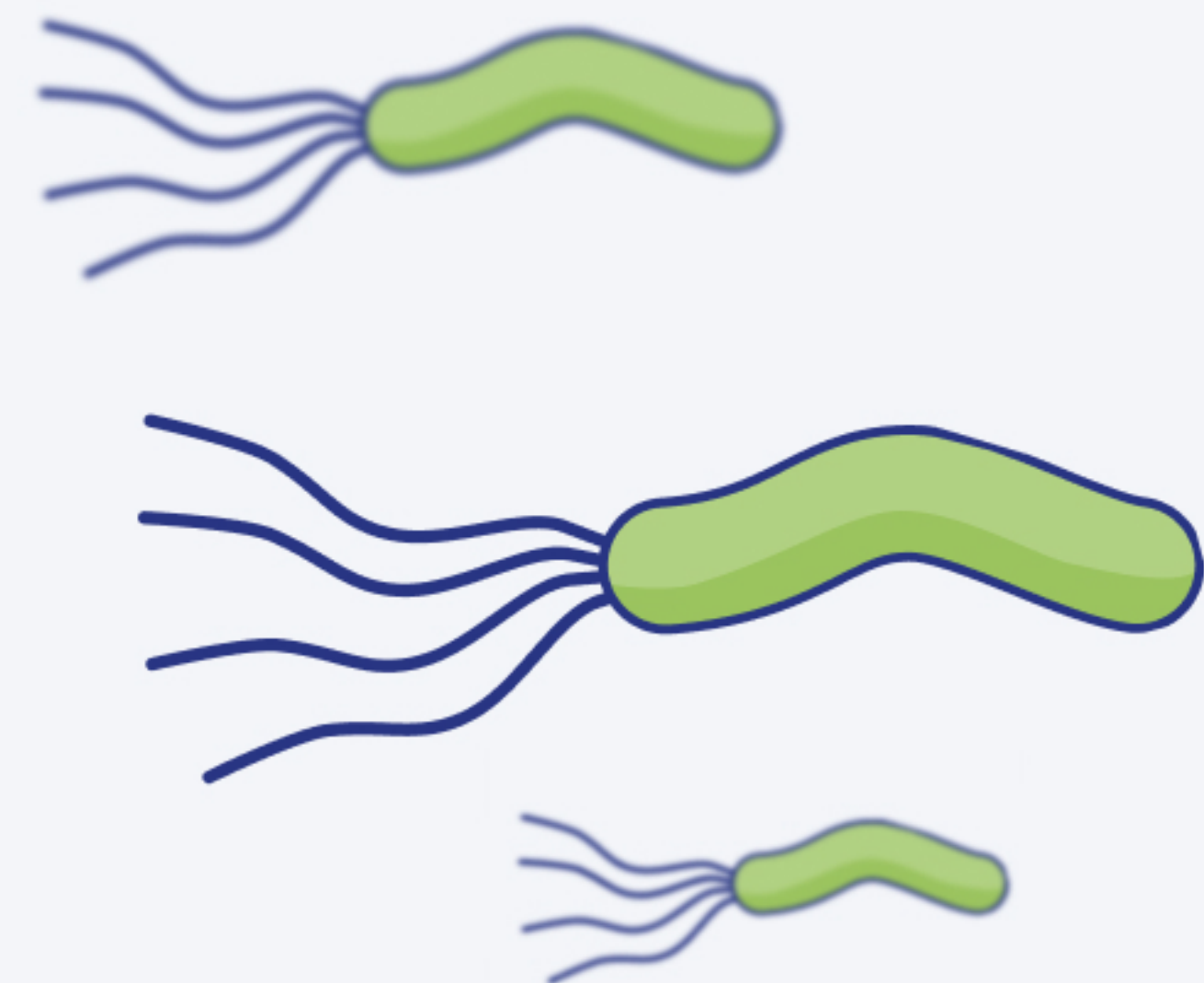


STOOL ANTIGEN TEST<sup>3</sup>

- Slightly lower sensitivity (>95%) and specificity (>95%) vs UBT, but higher vs serological antibody detection
- Rapid, simple, and inexpensive

DIRECT DETECTION IN STOOL VIA PCR

Adapted from: Malfertheiner P, et al. 2022 and 2023,  
and Koletzko, L, et al. 2019.<sup>3,4,24</sup>



Patients aged ≥50 years with dyspepsia  
or at any age with ALARM SYMPTOMS<sup>3,4</sup>



ALARM SYMPTOMS:<sup>3,22</sup>

- Dysphagia
- Anaemia
- Jaundice
- Black stools/blood in stools
- Unintentional weight loss
- Vomiting

