Discontinuation of Rapid H. pylori urease (CLOtest)

Effective 7/25/22

Alternate testing: LAB3829 H. pylori Stool Antigen LAB7427 H. pylori Breath test LAB3802 H. pylori Antibody -or- Biopsy specimen for pathology

Why?

-Sparse utilization

- Difficulty in maintaining reagent on-site
- Wide availability of multiple non-invasive testing alternatives
- Current urease (SN, SP: 90, 95%).
- Improved sensitivity and specificity on biopsy samples (SN, SP:95%, 98%).

Ideal alternative: Endoscopic Biopsy

If testing is needed via biopsy instead of other non-invasive tests, biopsy samples can be sent to the pathology lab for analysis in formalin. These samples will be evaluated for *H. pylori*.

Noninvasive testing alternative — Noninvasive tests for the diagnosis of *H. pylori* include urea breath testing (UBT), stool antigen testing, and serology. Of these, UBT and stool antigen assay are tests of active infection. *H. pylori* serology can be positive in patients with an active or prior infection.

The detection of stool antigen indicates an ongoing *H. pylori* infection. Stool antigen testing can therefore be used to establish the initial diagnosis of *H. pylori* and to confirm eradication. Of the available tests, stool antigen testing is the most cost effective in areas of low to intermediate prevalence of *H. pylori*.

References:

Indications and diagnostic tests for Helicobacter pylori infection in adults - UpToDate

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