

**Dyspepsia and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease: investigation and management of dyspepsia, symptoms suggestive of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease, or both**

**NICE guideline**

**Draft for consultation, April 2014**

If you wish to comment on this version of the guideline, please be aware that all the supporting information and evidence is contained in the full version.

## Contents

Introduction .....	3
Patient-centred care.....	5
Strength of recommendations .....	6
Update information.....	8
Key priorities for implementation.....	10
1 Recommendations .....	12
Terms used in this guideline.....	12
1.1 The community pharmacist.....	12
1.2 Common elements of care.....	12
1.3 Referral guidance for endoscopy .....	13
1.4 Interventions for uninvestigated dyspepsia .....	14
1.5 Reviewing patient care.....	14
1.6 Interventions for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) .....	15
1.7 Interventions for peptic ulcer disease.....	16
1.8 Interventions for functional dyspepsia.....	18
1.9 Helicobacter pylori testing and eradication .....	18
1.10 Laparoscopic fundoplication .....	21
1.11 Referral to a specialist service.....	21
1.12 Surveillance for people with Barrett's oesophagus .....	21
2 Research recommendations.....	23
3 Other information.....	25
4 The Guideline Development Group, NICE Internal Clinical Guidelines Programme team and NICE project team .....	29
Appendix A: Dosage information on proton pump inhibitors .....	32
Appendix B: Recommendations from NICE clinical guideline 17 (2004) that have been deleted or changed.....	34

## Introduction

Dyspepsia describes a range of symptoms arising from the upper gastrointestinal (GI) tract, but it has no universally accepted definition. The British Society of Gastroenterology (BSG) defines dyspepsia as a group of symptoms that alert doctors to consider disease of the upper GI tract, and states that dyspepsia itself is not a diagnosis. These symptoms, which typically are present for 4 weeks or more, include upper abdominal pain or discomfort, heartburn, gastric reflux, nausea or vomiting.

Some of the costs associated with treating dyspepsia are decreasing, but the overall use of treatments is increasing. As a result, the management of dyspepsia continues to have potentially significant costs to the NHS.

The use of endoscopy has increased considerably over the past decade, as awareness of its value in investigating dyspepsia and gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) has grown.

The review of 'Dyspepsia: management of dyspepsia in adults in primary care' (NICE clinical guideline 17) highlighted some concerns about the drug regimens that were recommended in the guideline for *Helicobacter pylori* (hereafter referred to as *H pylori*) eradication, because some bacterial resistance has developed. Overall, the review process concluded that some guidance in this area should be updated and expanded to cover aspects of specialist hospital care.

NICE clinical guideline 17 covered the management of several underlying causes of dyspepsia in primary care, but there is a lack of comprehensive national guidance about managing GORD (in particular, surgical management) when pharmacological treatments fail. Because of this, and the possible role of GORD (with the subsequent development of Barrett's oesophagus) as a risk factor for cancer, the scope of the guideline update was extended to cover managing GORD in secondary care.

This guideline update covers adults (18 years and older) with symptoms of dyspepsia, symptoms suggestive of GORD, or both. It also covers endoscopic

surveillance for adults with a diagnosis of Barrett's oesophagus, but it does not cover the management of Barrett's oesophagus. It is important to note that children and young people (younger than 18 years) and people with a diagnosis of oesophagogastric cancer are not covered in this guideline update.

In this guideline, specialist care is defined as treatment decisions made by a consultant-led service in secondary or tertiary care.

### ***Drug recommendations***

The guideline will assume that prescribers will use a drug's summary of product characteristics to inform decisions made with individual patients.

This guideline recommends some drugs for indications for which they do not have a UK marketing authorisation at the date of publication, if there is good evidence to support that use. The prescriber should follow relevant professional guidance, taking full responsibility for the decision. The patient (or those with authority to give consent on their behalf) should provide informed consent, which should be documented. See the General Medical Council's [Good practice in prescribing and managing medicines and devices](#) for further information. Where recommendations have been made for the use of drugs outside their licensed indications ('off-label use'), these drugs are marked with a footnote in the recommendations.

Specific dosage information on proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) is detailed in [appendix A](#).

## Patient-centred care

This guideline offers best practice advice on the care of adults (18 years and older) with symptoms of dyspepsia or symptoms suggestive of GORD, or both.

Patients and healthcare professionals have rights and responsibilities as set out in the [NHS Constitution for England](#) – all NICE guidance is written to reflect these. Treatment and care should take into account individual needs and preferences. Patients should have the opportunity to make informed decisions about their care and treatment, in partnership with their healthcare professionals. Healthcare professionals should follow the [Department of Health's advice on consent](#). If someone does not have capacity to make decisions, healthcare professionals should follow the [code of practice that accompanies the Mental Capacity Act](#) and the supplementary [code of practice on deprivation of liberty safeguards](#).

NICE has produced guidance on the components of good patient experience in adult NHS services. All healthcare professionals should follow the recommendations in [Patient experience in adult NHS services](#).

## **Strength of recommendations**

Some recommendations can be made with more certainty than others. The Guideline Development Group makes a recommendation based on the trade-off between the benefits and harms of an intervention, taking into account the quality of the underpinning evidence. For some interventions, the Guideline Development Group is confident that, given the information it has looked at, most patients would choose the intervention. The wording used in the recommendations in this guideline denotes the certainty with which the recommendation is made (the strength of the recommendation).

For all recommendations, NICE expects that there is discussion with the patient about the risks and benefits of the interventions, and their values and preferences. This discussion aims to help them to reach a fully informed decision (see also 'Patient-centred care').

### ***Interventions that must (or must not) be used***

We usually use 'must' or 'must not' only if there is a legal duty to apply the recommendation. Occasionally we use 'must' (or 'must not') if the consequences of not following the recommendation could be extremely serious or potentially life threatening.

### ***Interventions that should (or should not) be used – a 'strong' recommendation***

We use 'offer' (and similar words such as 'refer' or 'advise') when we are confident that, for the vast majority of patients, an intervention will do more good than harm, and be cost effective. We use similar forms of words (for example, 'Do not offer...') when we are confident that an intervention will not be of benefit for most patients.

### ***Interventions that could be used***

We use 'consider' when we are confident that an intervention will do more good than harm for most patients, and be cost effective, but other options may be similarly cost effective. The choice of intervention, and whether or not to have the intervention at all, is more likely to depend on the patient's values

and preferences than for a strong recommendation, and so the healthcare professional should spend more time considering and discussing the options with the patient.

### ***Recommendation wording in guideline updates***

NICE began using this approach to denote the strength of recommendations in guidelines that started development after publication of the 2009 version of 'The guidelines manual' (January 2009). This does not apply to any recommendations shaded in grey and ending [2004] (see 'Update information' box below for details about how recommendations are labelled). In particular, for recommendations labelled [2004], the word 'consider' may not necessarily be used to denote the strength of the recommendation.

## Update information

This guidance is an update of NICE clinical guideline 17 (published in April 2004) and will replace it.

New recommendations have been added about investigation and referral, *H pylori* eradication therapy, specialist management, and surveillance of Barrett's oesophagus in people with dyspepsia.

You are invited to comment on the new and updated recommendations in this guideline. These are marked as:

- **[new 2014]** if the evidence has been reviewed and the recommendation has been added or updated
- **[2014]** if the evidence has been reviewed but no change has been made to the recommended action.

You are also invited to comment on recommendations that NICE proposes to delete from the [2004] guideline, because either the evidence has been reviewed and the recommendations have been updated, or NICE has updated other relevant guidance and has replaced the original recommendations. Appendix A sets out these recommendations and includes details of replacement recommendations. Where there is no replacement recommendation, an explanation for the proposed deletion is given.

Where recommendations are shaded in grey and end **[2004]**, the evidence has not been reviewed since the original guideline. We will not be able to accept comments on these recommendations. Yellow shading in these recommendations indicates wording changes that have been made for the purposes of clarification only.

Where recommendations are shaded in grey and end **[2004, amended 2014]**, the evidence has not been reviewed but changes have been made to the recommendation wording that change the meaning (for example, because of equalities duties or a change in the availability of drugs, or incorporated

guidance has been updated). These changes are marked with yellow shading, and explanations of the reasons for the changes are given in appendix B for information. We will not be able to accept comments on these recommendations.

The original NICE guideline and supporting documents are available [here](#).

## Key priorities for implementation

The following recommendations have been identified as priorities for implementation.

### Referral guidance for endoscopy

- For people presenting with dyspepsia together with significant acute gastrointestinal bleeding, refer them immediately (on the same day) to a specialist. [2004] (Also see [Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding](#) [NICE clinical guideline 141].) [Recommendation 1.3.1]

### Interventions for uninvestigated dyspepsia

- Leave a 2-week washout period after proton pump inhibitor (PPI) use before testing for *Helicobacter pylori* (hereafter referred to as *H pylori*) with a breath test or a stool antigen test. [2004, amended 2014] [Recommendation 1.4.2]

### Interventions for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)

- Offer people a full-dose PPI (see table 2 in [appendix A](#)) for 8 weeks to heal severe oesophagitis, taking into account the person's preference and clinical circumstances (for example, underlying health conditions and possible interactions with other drugs). [new 2014] [Recommendation 1.6.7]
- Offer a full-dose PPI (see table 2 in [appendix A](#)) long-term as maintenance treatment for people with severe oesophagitis, taking into account the person's preference and clinical circumstances (for example, tolerability of the PPI, underlying health conditions and possible interactions with other drugs), and the acquisition cost of the PPI. [new 2014] [Recommendation 1.6.9]
- Do not routinely offer endoscopy to diagnose Barrett's oesophagus, but consider it if the person has GORD. Discuss the person's preferences and their individual risk factors (for example, long duration of symptoms, increased frequency of symptoms, previous oesophagitis, previous hiatus

hernia, oesophageal stricture or oesophageal ulcers, or male gender).

**[new 2014] [Recommendation 1.6.11]**

### Interventions for peptic ulcer disease

- Offer *H pylori* eradication therapy to people who have tested positive for *H pylori* and who have peptic ulcer disease. Also see '*H pylori* testing and eradication'. **[2004] [Recommendation 1.7.1]**
- For people using NSAIDs with diagnosed peptic ulcer, stop the use of NSAIDs where possible. Offer full-dose PPI (see table 1 in [appendix A](#)) or H<sub>2</sub>RA therapy for 8 weeks and, if *H pylori* is present, subsequently offer eradication therapy. **[2004] [Recommendation 1.7.2]**
- Offer people with peptic ulcer (gastric or duodenal) and *H pylori* retesting for *H pylori* 6 to 8 weeks after beginning treatment, depending on the size of lesion. **[2004, amended 2014] [Recommendation 1.7.4]**

### Referral to a specialist service

- Consider referral to a specialist service for people:
  - of any age with gastro-oesophageal symptoms that are persistent, non-responsive to treatment or unexplained<sup>1</sup>
  - with suspected GORD who are thinking about surgery
  - with *H pylori* and persistent symptoms that have not responded to second-line eradication therapy. **[new 2014] [Recommendation 1.11.1]**

### Surveillance for people with Barrett's oesophagus

- Consider surveillance to check progression to cancer for people who have a diagnosis of Barrett's oesophagus (confirmed by endoscopy and histopathology), after first talking to the person about their preferences and risk factors (for example, male gender, older age and the length of the Barrett's oesophagus segment). **[new 2014] [Recommendation 1.12.2]**

---

<sup>1</sup> In [Referral guidelines for suspected cancer](#) (NICE clinical guideline 27), 'unexplained' is defined as 'a symptom(s) and/or sign(s) that has not led to a diagnosis being made by the primary care professional after initial assessment of the history, examination and primary care investigations (if any)'. (Please note that an update is in progress; publication expected May 2015. For more information see <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG/Wave0/618>.)

## 1 Recommendations

The following guidance is based on the best available evidence. The [full guideline](#) [\[hyperlink to be added for final publication\]](#) gives details of the methods and the evidence used to develop the guidance.

### ***Terms used in this guideline***

In this guideline, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) refers to endoscopically determined oesophagitis or endoscopy-negative reflux disease.

### **1.1 *The community pharmacist***

1.1.1 Community pharmacists should offer initial and ongoing help for people with symptoms of dyspepsia. This includes advice about lifestyle changes, using over-the-counter medication, help with prescribed drugs and advice about when to consult a GP. **[2004]**

1.1.2 Community pharmacists should record adverse reactions to treatment and may participate in primary care medication review clinics. **[2004]**

### **1.2 *Common elements of care***

1.2.1 Offer simple lifestyle advice, including advice on healthy eating, weight reduction and smoking cessation. **[2004]**

1.2.2 Advise people to avoid known precipitants they associate with their dyspepsia where possible. These include smoking, alcohol, coffee, chocolate, fatty foods and being overweight. Raising the head of the bed and having a main meal well before going to bed may help some people. **[2004]**

1.2.3 Provide people with access to educational materials to support the care they receive. **[2004]**

1.2.4 **Recognise that** psychological therapies, such as cognitive behavioural therapy and psychotherapy, may reduce dyspeptic

symptoms in the short term in individual people. **[2004, amended 2014]**

1.2.5 **Encourage people who need** long-term management of dyspepsia symptoms to reduce their use of prescribed medication stepwise: by using the effective lowest dose, by trying 'as-needed' use when appropriate, and by returning to self-treatment with antacid and/or alginate therapy **(unless there is an underlying condition or comedication that needs continuing treatment)**. **[2004, amended 2014]**

### **1.3 Referral guidance for endoscopy**

1.3.1 For people presenting with dyspepsia together with significant acute gastrointestinal bleeding, refer them immediately (on the same day) to a specialist. **[2004]** (Also see [Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding](#) [NICE clinical guideline 141].)

1.3.2 Review medications for possible causes of dyspepsia (for example, calcium antagonists, nitrates, theophyllines, bisphosphonates, corticosteroids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs]). In people needing referral, suspend NSAID use. **[2004]**

1.3.3 **Think about** the possibility of cardiac or biliary disease as part of the differential diagnosis. **[2004, amended 2014]**

1.3.4 If people have had a previous endoscopy and do not have any new alarm signs<sup>2</sup>, consider continuing management according to previous endoscopic findings. **[2004]**

For more information about when to refer people to specialists when they present with symptoms that could be caused by cancer, see [Referral for suspected cancer](#) (NICE clinical guideline 27 [update in progress; publication expected May 2015: <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG/Wave0/618>]).

---

<sup>2</sup> For more information about alarm signs please see [Referral for suspected cancer](#) (NICE clinical guideline 27 [update in progress; publication expected May 2015. For more information see <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG/Wave0/618>]).

## **1.4 Interventions for uninvestigated dyspepsia**

- 1.4.1 **Be aware that** dyspepsia in unselected people in primary care is defined broadly to include people with recurrent epigastric pain, heartburn or acid regurgitation, with or without bloating, nausea or vomiting. **Also see 'Common elements of care'.** [2004, amended 2014]
- 1.4.2 **Leave** a 2-week washout period after proton pump inhibitor (PPI) use before testing for *Helicobacter pylori* (hereafter referred to as *H pylori*) with a breath test or a stool antigen test. [2004, amended 2014]
- 1.4.3 Offer empirical full-dose PPI therapy (see table 1 in [appendix A](#)) for 4 weeks to people with dyspepsia. [2004]
- 1.4.4 Offer *H pylori* 'test and treat' to people with dyspepsia. [2004]
- 1.4.5 If symptoms return after initial care strategies, step down PPI therapy to the lowest dose needed to control symptoms. Discuss using the treatment on an 'as-needed' basis with people to manage their own symptoms. [2004]
- 1.4.6 **Offer H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist (H<sub>2</sub>RA) therapy** if there is an inadequate response to a PPI. [2004, amended 2014]

## **1.5 Reviewing patient care**

- 1.5.1 Offer people **who need** long-term management of dyspepsia symptoms an annual review of their condition, and encourage them to try stepping down or stopping treatment (**unless there is an underlying condition or comedication that needs continuing treatment**). [2004, amended 2014]
- 1.5.2 **Advise people that** it may be appropriate for them to return to self-treatment with antacid and/or alginate therapy (either prescribed or purchased over-the-counter and taken as needed). [2004, amended 2014]

## **1.6 Interventions for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)**

- 1.6.1 Manage uninvestigated 'reflux-like' symptoms as uninvestigated dyspepsia. **[2004, amended 2014]**
- 1.6.2 Offer people with GORD a full-dose PPI (see table 1 in [appendix A](#)) for 4 or 8 weeks. **[2004]**
- 1.6.3 If symptoms recur after initial treatment, offer a PPI at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms. **[2004, amended 2014]**
- 1.6.4 Discuss with people how they can manage their own symptoms by using the treatment when they need it. **[2004]**
- 1.6.5 Offer H<sub>2</sub>RA therapy if there is an inadequate response to a PPI. **[2004, amended 2014]**
- 1.6.6 People who have had dilatation of an oesophageal stricture should remain on long-term full-dose PPI (see table 1 in [appendix A](#)) therapy. **[2004]**
- 1.6.7 Offer people a full-dose PPI (see table 2 in [appendix A](#)) for 8 weeks to heal severe oesophagitis, taking into account the person's preference and clinical circumstances (for example, underlying health conditions and possible interactions with other drugs). **[new 2014]**
- 1.6.8 If initial treatment for healing severe oesophagitis fails, consider a high dose of the initial PPI, switching to another full-dose PPI (see table 2) or switching to another high-dose PPI (see table 2 in [appendix A](#)), taking into account the person's preference and clinical circumstances (for example, tolerability of the initial PPI, underlying health conditions and possible interactions with other drugs). **[new 2014]**

- 1.6.9 Offer a full-dose PPI (see table 2 in [appendix A](#)) long-term as maintenance treatment for people with severe oesophagitis, taking into account the person's preference and clinical circumstances (for example, tolerability of the PPI, underlying health conditions and possible interactions with other drugs), and the acquisition cost of the PPI. **[new 2014]**
- 1.6.10 If the person's severe oesophagitis fails to respond to maintenance treatment, carry out a clinical review. Consider switching to another PPI at full dose or high dose (see table 2 in [appendix A](#)), taking into account the person's preference and clinical circumstances, and/or seeking specialist advice. **[new 2014]**
- 1.6.11 Do not routinely offer endoscopy to diagnose Barrett's oesophagus, but consider it if the person has GORD. Discuss the person's preferences and their individual risk factors (for example, long duration of symptoms, increased frequency of symptoms, previous oesophagitis, previous hiatus hernia, oesophageal stricture or oesophageal ulcers, or male gender). **[new 2014]**

## **1.7 Interventions for peptic ulcer disease**

- 1.7.1 Offer *H pylori* eradication therapy to people who have tested positive for *H pylori* and who have peptic ulcer disease. Also see '*H pylori* testing and eradication'. **[2004]**
- 1.7.2 For people using NSAIDs with diagnosed peptic ulcer, stop the use of NSAIDs where possible. Offer full-dose PPI (see table 1 in [appendix A](#)) or H<sub>2</sub>RA therapy for 8 weeks and, if *H pylori* is present, subsequently offer eradication therapy. **[2004]**
- 1.7.3 Offer people with gastric ulcer and *H pylori* repeat endoscopy 6 to 8 weeks after beginning treatment, depending on the size of lesion. **[2004, amended 2014]**

- 1.7.4 Offer people with peptic ulcer (gastric or duodenal) and *H pylori* retesting for *H pylori* 6 to 8 weeks after beginning treatment, depending on the size of lesion. **[2004, amended 2014]**
- 1.7.5 Offer full-dose PPI (see table 1 in [appendix A](#)) or H<sub>2</sub>RA therapy for 4 to 8 weeks to people who have tested negative for *H pylori* who are not taking NSAIDs. **[2004]**
- 1.7.6 For people continuing to take NSAIDs after a peptic ulcer has healed, discuss the potential harm from NSAID treatment. Review the need for NSAID use regularly (at least every 6 months) and offer a trial of use on a limited, 'as-needed' basis. Consider reducing the dose, substituting an NSAID with paracetamol, or using an alternative analgesic or low-dose ibuprofen (1.2 g daily). **[2004]**
- 1.7.7 In people at high risk (previous ulceration) and for whom NSAID continuation is necessary, offer gastric protection or consider substitution with a cyclooxygenase (COX)-2-selective NSAID. **[2004]**
- 1.7.8 In people with an unhealed ulcer, exclude non-adherence, malignancy, failure to detect *H pylori*, inadvertent NSAID use, other ulcer-inducing medication and rare causes such as Zollinger–Ellison syndrome or Crohn's disease. **[2004]**
- 1.7.9 If symptoms recur after initial treatment, offer a PPI to be taken at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms. Discuss using the treatment on an 'as-needed' basis with people to manage their own symptoms. **[2004, amended 2014]**
- 1.7.10 Offer H<sub>2</sub>RA therapy if there is an inadequate response to a PPI. **[2004]**

## **1.8 Interventions for functional dyspepsia**

- 1.8.1 Manage endoscopically determined functional dyspepsia using initial treatment for *H pylori* if present, followed by symptomatic management and periodic monitoring. **[2004]**
- 1.8.2 Offer eradication therapy to people testing positive for *H pylori*. **[2004]**
- 1.8.3 Do not routinely offer re-testing after eradication, although the information it provides may be valued by individual people. **[2004]**
- 1.8.4 If *H pylori* has been excluded and symptoms persist, offer either a low-dose PPI (see table 1 in [appendix A](#)) or an H<sub>2</sub>RA for 4 weeks. **[2004, amended 2014]**
- 1.8.5 If symptoms continue or recur after initial treatment offer a PPI or H<sub>2</sub>RA to be taken at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms. **[2004, amended 2014]**
- 1.8.6 Discuss using PPI treatment on an as-needed basis with people to manage their own symptoms. **[2004]**
- 1.8.7 **Avoid** long-term, frequent dose, continuous antacid therapy (it only relieves symptoms in the short term rather than preventing them). **[2004, amended 2014]**

## **1.9 Helicobacter pylori testing and eradication**

### **Testing**

- 1.9.1 **Test for** *H pylori* using a carbon-13 urea breath test or a stool antigen test, or laboratory-based serology where its performance has been locally validated. **[2004, amended 2014]**

1.9.2 Perform re-testing for *H pylori* using a carbon-13 urea breath test.

(There is currently insufficient evidence to recommend the stool antigen test as a test of eradication<sup>3</sup>.) **[2004]**

1.9.3 **Do not use** office-based serological tests for *H pylori* because of their inadequate performance. **[2004, amended 2014]**

## Eradication

### *First-line treatment*

1.9.4 Offer people who test positive for *H pylori* a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:

- a PPI (see table 3 in [appendix A](#)) **and**
- amoxicillin **and**
- either clarithromycin or metronidazole.

Choose the treatment regimen with the lowest acquisition cost, and take into account previous exposure to clarithromycin or metronidazole. **[new 2014]**

1.9.5 Offer people who are allergic to penicillin and who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin and a quinolone a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:

- a PPI (see table 3 in [appendix A](#)) **and**
- clarithromycin **and**
- metronidazole. **[new 2014]**

1.9.6 Offer people who are allergic to penicillin and who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:

- a PPI (see table 3 in [appendix A](#)) **and**
- bismuth **and**

---

<sup>3</sup> This refers to evidence reviewed in 2004.

- metronidazole **and**
- tetracycline. **[new 2014]**

1.9.7 Discuss treatment adherence with the person and emphasise its importance. For more information about supporting adherence, see [Medicines adherence](#) (NICE clinical guideline 76). **[new 2014]**

### ***Second-line treatment***

1.9.8 Offer people who still have symptoms after first-line eradication treatment a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:

- a PPI (see table 3 in [appendix A](#)) **and**
- amoxicillin **and**
- either clarithromycin or metronidazole (whichever was not used first-line). **[new 2014]**

1.9.9 Offer people who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin and metronidazole a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:

- a PPI (see table 3 in [appendix A](#)) **and**
- amoxicillin **and**
- a quinolone or tetracycline (whichever has the lowest acquisition cost). **[new 2014]**

1.9.10 Offer people who are allergic to penicillin (or who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin but not a quinolone) a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:

- a PPI (see table 3 in [appendix A](#)) **and**
- metronidazole **and**
- levofloxacin. **[new 2014]**

1.9.11 Offer people who are allergic to penicillin and who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin and a quinolone:

- a PPI (see table 3 in [appendix A](#)) **and**
- bismuth **and**

- metronidazole **and**
- a tetracycline. **[new 2014]**

1.9.12 Seek advice from a gastroenterologist if eradication of *H pylori* is not successful with second-line treatment. **[new 2014]**

## **1.10 Laparoscopic fundoplication**

1.10.1 Consider laparoscopic fundoplication for people who have:

- adequate symptom control with acid suppression therapy but do not wish to continue with this therapy long term
- a confirmed diagnosis of acid reflux but cannot tolerate acid suppression therapy. **[new 2014]**

## **1.11 Referral to a specialist service**

1.11.1 Consider referral to a specialist service for people:

- of any age with gastro-oesophageal symptoms that are persistent, non-responsive to treatment or unexplained<sup>4</sup>
- with suspected GORD who are thinking about surgery
- with *H pylori* and persistent symptoms that have not responded to second-line eradication therapy. **[new 2014]**

## **1.12 Surveillance for people with Barrett's oesophagus**

1.12.1 Do not routinely offer surveillance for people with Barrett's oesophagus. **[new 2014]**

1.12.2 Consider surveillance to check progression to cancer for people who have a diagnosis of Barrett's oesophagus (confirmed by endoscopy and histopathology), after first talking to the person about their preferences and risk factors (for example, male gender,

---

<sup>4</sup> In [Referral guidelines for suspected cancer](#) (NICE clinical guideline 27), 'unexplained' is defined as 'a symptom(s) and/or sign(s) that has not led to a diagnosis being made by the primary care professional after initial assessment of the history, examination and primary care investigations (if any)'. (Please note that an update is in progress; publication expected May 2015. For more information, see <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG/Wave0/618>.)

older age and the length of the Barrett's oesophagus segment).

**[new 2014]**

## **2 Research recommendations**

The Guideline Development Group has made the following recommendations for research, based on its review of evidence, to improve NICE guidance and patient care in the future.

### **2.1 *Patient characteristics, risk factors and predictors that indicate endoscopy for excluding Barrett's oesophagus***

In people who experience symptoms of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) or symptoms suggestive of GORD, what patient characteristics, risk factors, and predictors indicate when endoscopy is needed to exclude Barrett's oesophagus?

#### **Why this is important**

The aim is to identify adults with symptoms of GORD or symptoms suggestive of GORD who may benefit from having an endoscopy for the purpose of early identification of Barrett's oesophagus (or to exclude Barrett's oesophagus).

### **2.2 *Laparoscopic fundoplication compared with medical management***

What is the effectiveness of laparoscopic fundoplication compared with medical management in people with GORD that does not respond to optimal proton pump inhibitor (PPI) treatment?

#### **Why this is important**

Current evidence on the clinical and cost effectiveness of laparoscopic fundoplication compared with medical management involves people who had relatively good treatment control with PPIs at baseline. The driver was the people's desire to be free from medication rather than their GORD being non-responsive to PPIs.

### **2.3      *Effective proton pump inhibitor dosage for severe erosive reflux disease***

What is the clinical effectiveness of double-dose PPIs in people with severe erosive reflux disease (Los Angeles classification grade C/D or Savary–Miller grade 3/4):

- to reduce severe oesophagitis
- to control symptoms
- as maintenance therapy?

#### **Why this is important**

People with severe erosive reflux disease or severe oesophagitis (Los Angeles classification grade C/D or Savary–Miller grade 3/4) experience severe heartburn, and prolonged acid and pepsin exposure in the lower oesophagus, which can affect their day-to-day wellbeing. It would substantially improve people's quality of life if an optimal treatment regimen could be identified. Currently, there is a lack of evidence on the efficacy of 'double-dose' PPIs in treating severe erosive reflux disease.

### **2.4      *Other specialist management***

What other specialist management is effective for people whose symptoms do not respond to PPIs despite optimum primary care, or for people whose symptoms return after surgery?

#### **Why this is important**

There is a small group of people whose symptoms do not resolve, despite medical management and/or surgery for reflux. The group should be divided into people with proven (by pH monitoring) GORD and people with symptoms but no diagnosed reflux. The first group should have a trial of a twice-daily, high-dose PPI versus a standard or full-dose PPI. The second group should have a trial of tricyclic antidepressants (for example, amitriptyline) versus standard or full-dose PPI. The purpose of any treatment should focus on improving quality of life.

## **2.5      *Specialist investigation***

What specialist investigations should be conducted to exclude a diagnosis of functional dyspepsia in people with uninvestigated dyspepsia that does not respond to PPIs or H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonists (H<sub>2</sub>RAs) despite optimum primary care?

### **Why this is important**

People with uninvestigated dyspepsia that fails to respond to PPI or H<sub>2</sub>RA therapy despite optimum primary care can have a poor quality of life. It is important to ensure that appropriate investigations are carried out to make an appropriate diagnosis or to correct misdiagnosis, so that appropriate treatments can be provided.

## **3            Other information**

### **3.1          *Scope and how this guideline was developed***

NICE guidelines are developed in accordance with a [scope](#) that defines what the guideline will and will not cover.

#### **How this guideline was developed**

NICE commissioned the Internal Clinical Guidelines Programme to develop the [2014] recommendations this guideline. The Centre established a Guideline Development Group (see section 4), which reviewed the evidence and developed the recommendations.

The methods and processes for developing NICE clinical guidelines are described in [The guidelines manual](#).

### **3.2          *Related NICE guidance***

Details are correct at the time of consultation on the guideline (March 2014). Further information is available on [the NICE website](#).

## Published

### *General*

- [Patient experience in adult NHS services](#). NICE clinical guidance 138 (2012).
- [Medicines adherence](#). NICE clinical guidance 76 (2009).

### *Condition-specific*

- [Endoscopic radiofrequency ablation for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 461 (2013).
- [Laparoscopic insertion of a magnetic bead band for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 431 (2012).
- [Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding](#). NICE clinical guideline 141 (2012).
- [Minimally invasive oesophagectomy](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 407 (2011).
- [Endoluminal gastroplication for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 404 (2011).
- [Barrett's oesophagus – ablative therapy](#). NICE clinical guideline 106 (2010).
- [Chest pain of recent onset](#). NICE clinical guideline 95 (2010).
- [Endoscopic submucosal dissection of gastric lesions](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 360 (2010).
- [Endoscopic mucosal resection and endoscopic submucosal dissection of non-ampullary duodenal lesions](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 359 (2010).
- [Endoscopic submucosal dissection \(ESD\) of oesophageal dysplasia and neoplasia](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 355 (2010).
- [Photodynamic therapy for Barrett's oesophagus](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 350 (2010).
- [Epithelial radiofrequency ablation for Barrett's oesophagus](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 344 (2010).
- [Photodynamic therapy for early oesophageal cancer](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 200 (2006).

## DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION

- [Catheterless oesophageal pH monitoring](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 187 (2006).
- [Endoscopic injection of bulking agents for gastro-oesophageal reflux disease](#). NICE interventional procedure guidance 55 (2004).
- [Dyspepsia](#). NICE clinical guideline 17 (2004).

### **Under development**

NICE is developing the following guidance (details available from [the NICE website](#)):

- GORD in children. NICE clinical guideline. Publication expected January 2015.
- Suspected cancer (update of CG27). NICE clinical guideline. Publication expected May 2015.

## **4 The Guideline Development Group, NICE Internal Clinical Guidelines Programme team and NICE project team**

### **4.1 *Guideline Development Group***

The Guideline Development Group members listed are those for the 2014 update. For the composition of (the) previous Guideline Development Group(s), see the full guideline [\[hyperlink to be added for final publication\]](#).

#### **Peter Barry**

Chair, Consultant in Paediatric Intensive Care, Leicester Royal Infirmary

#### **Hugh Barr**

Consultant General and Upper Gastrointestinal Surgeon, Gloucestershire Royal Hospital

#### **John de Caestecker**

Consultant Gastroenterologist, University Hospitals of Leicester

#### **Mark Follows**

Freelance GP, Yorkshire

#### **Alex Ford**

Consultant Gastroenterologist, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust

#### **Janusz Jankowski**

Consultant Gastroenterologist, Leicester Royal Infirmary

#### **Ann Harding**

Patient and carer member

#### **Mimi McCord**

Patient and carer member

## **4.2      *Expert advisers to the group***

### **Clionda McNulty**

Head of Primary Care Unit, Public Health England, Gloucestershire Royal Hospital

### **Marco Novelli**

Consultant Histopathology, University College Hospitals NHS Trust

### **Sui Man Tin**

Senior Pharmacist Gastroenterology, Royal Liverpool and Broadgreen University Hospitals NHS Trust

## **4.3      *NICE Internal Clinical Guidelines Programme team***

### **Lynda Ayiku**

Information Specialist (until January 2013)

### **Mark Baker**

Clinical Adviser (until March 2012)

### **Emma Banks**

Project Manager

### **Steven Barnes**

Technical Analyst (until December 2012)

### **Jenny Craven**

Information Specialist (from January 2013)

### **Susan Ellerby**

Clinical Adviser (from October 2012)

### **Nicole Elliott**

Associate Director

### **Ruth Garnett**

Medicines Evidence Senior Adviser

**Kathryn Harrisson**

Technical Analyst

**Michael Heath**

Programme Manager

**Rachel Houten**

Health Economist (from April 2013)

**Emma McFarlane**

Technical Analyst

**Gabriel Rogers**

Technical Adviser (Health Economist)

**Claire Stevens**

Medicines Evaluation Scientist

**Lisa Stone**

Medicines Evidence Senior Adviser

**Toni Tan**

Technical Adviser

**Jonathan Underhill**

Medicines Evidence Associate Director

**Thomas Wilkinson**

Health Economist (until February 2013)

**4.4 NICE project team**

**Sharon Summers-Ma**

Guideline Lead

**Martin Allaby**

Clinical Adviser

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION

**Ben Doak**

Guideline Commissioning Manager

**Joy Carvill**

Guideline Coordinator

**Beth Shaw**

Technical Lead

**Jasdeep Hayre**

Technical Lead (Health Economics)

**Sarah Palombella**

Editor

## Appendix A: Dosage information on proton pump inhibitors

In 2004, when the original guideline was developed (CG17), doses of PPIs were based on the British National Formulary (BNF) at the time, as in table 1 below.

During the update of this guideline (2014), the GDG have further defined the PPI doses specifically for severe oesophagitis and *H pylori* eradication therapy, in tables 2 and 3 below.

**Table 1 PPI doses relating to evidence synthesis and recommendations in the original guideline (CG17; 2004)**

PPI	Full/standard dose	Low dose (on-demand dose)	Double dose
Esomeprazole	20 mg <sup>1</sup> once a day	Not available	40 mg <sup>3</sup> once a day
Lansoprazole	30 mg once a day	15 mg once a day	30 mg <sup>2</sup> twice a day
Omeprazole	20 mg once a day	10 mg <sup>2</sup> once a day	40 mg once a day
Pantoprazole	40 mg once a day	20 mg once a day	40 mg <sup>2</sup> twice a day
Rabeprazole	20 mg once a day	10 mg once a day	20 mg <sup>2</sup> twice a day

<sup>1</sup> Lower than the licensed starting dose for esomeprazole in GORD, which is 40 mg, but considered to be dose-equivalent to other PPIs. When undertaking meta-analysis of dose-related effects, NICE classed esomeprazole 20 mg as a full-dose equivalent to omeprazole 20 mg.

<sup>2</sup> Off-label dose for GORD.

<sup>3</sup> 40 mg is recommended as a double dose of esomeprazole because the 20-mg dose is considered equivalent to omeprazole 20 mg.

**Table 2 PPI doses for severe oesophagitis in this guideline update (2014)**

PPI	Full/standard dose	Low dose (on-demand dose)	High/double dose
Esomeprazole	(40 mg <sup>1</sup> once a day)	(20 mg <sup>1</sup> once a day)	(40 mg <sup>1</sup> twice a day)
Lansoprazole	30 mg once a day	15 mg once a day	30 mg <sup>2</sup> twice a day
Omeprazole	(40 mg <sup>1</sup> once a day)	(20 mg <sup>1</sup> once a day)	(40 mg <sup>1</sup> twice a day)
Pantoprazole	40 mg once a day	20 mg once a day	40 mg <sup>2</sup> twice a day
Rabeprazole	20 mg once a day	10 mg once a day	20 mg <sup>2</sup> twice a day

<sup>1</sup> Change from the 2004 dose, specifically for severe oesophagitis, agreed by the GDG during the update of CG17.

<sup>2</sup> Off-label dose for GORD.

**Table 3 PPI doses for *H pylori* eradication therapy in this guideline update (2014)**

<b>PPI</b>	<b>Dose</b>
Esomeprazole	20 mg
Lansoprazole	30 mg
Omeprazole	20–40 mg
Pantoprazole	40 mg
Rabeprazole	20 mg

## Appendix B: Recommendations from NICE clinical guideline 17 (2004) that have been deleted or changed

### *Recommendations to be deleted*

The table shows recommendations from 2004 that NICE proposes deleting in the 2014 update. The right-hand column gives the replacement recommendation, or explains the reason for the deletion if there is no replacement recommendation

Recommendation in 2004 guideline	Comment
1.2.4 Urgent specialist referral or endoscopic investigations indicated for patients of any age with dyspepsia when presenting with any of the following: chronic gastrointestinal bleeding; progressive unintentional weight loss; progressive difficulty swallowing; persistent vomiting; iron deficiency anaemia; epigastric mass or suspicious barium meal.	This recommendation has been deleted as it was felt more appropriate to cross-refer to the relevant recommendations from CG27 and its update.
1.2.5 and 1.5.5 Routine endoscopic investigation of patients of any age presenting with dyspepsia and without alarm signs is not necessary. However, in patients aged 55 years and older with unexplained and persistent recent-onset dyspepsia alone, an urgent referral for endoscopy should be made.	This recommendation has been deleted as it was felt more appropriate to cross-refer to the relevant recommendations from CG27 and its update.
1.2.6 Patients undergoing endoscopy should be free from medication with either a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) or an H <sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist (H <sub>2</sub> RA) for a minimum of 2 weeks beforehand	This recommendation has been deleted as it was felt more appropriate to cross-refer to the relevant recommendations from CG27 and its update.
1.3.1 For many patients, self-treatment with antacid and/or alginate therapy (either prescribed or purchased over-the-counter and taken 'as required') may continue to be appropriate for immediate symptom relief. However, additional therapy is appropriate to manage symptoms that persistently affect patients' quality of life.	This recommendation is now considered background information and not in line with <a href="#">The guidelines manual 2012</a> and current editorial guidance.
1.3.2 Offer older patients (over 80 years of age) the same treatment as younger patients, taking account of any comorbidity and their existing use of medication.	This recommendation has been deleted because it was considered that an age limit is no longer appropriate.

1.5.3 Offer simple lifestyle advice, including healthy eating, weight reduction and smoking cessation.	This recommendation has been deleted as it is a duplicate of recommendation 1.2.2.
1.5.4 Advise patients to avoid known precipitants they associate with their dyspepsia where possible. These include smoking, alcohol, coffee, chocolate, fatty foods and being overweight. Raising the head of the bed and having a main meal well before going to bed may help some people.	This recommendation has been deleted as it is a duplicate of recommendation 1.2.3.
1.6.6 Surgery cannot be recommended for the routine management of persistent GORD although individual patients whose quality of life remains significantly impaired may value this form of treatment.	<p>Replaced by:</p> <p>1.11.1 Consider referral to a specialist service for people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• of any age with gastro-oesophageal symptoms that are persistent, non-responsive to treatment or unexplained<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• with suspected GORD who are thinking about surgery</li> <li>• with <i>H pylori</i> and persistent symptoms that have not responded to second-line eradication therapy. <b>[new 2014]</b></li> </ul> <p><sup>1</sup> In <a href="#">Referral guidelines for suspected cancer</a> (NICE clinical guideline 27), 'unexplained' is defined as 'a symptom(s) and/or sign(s) that has not led to a diagnosis being made by the primary care professional after initial assessment of the history, examination and primary care investigations (if any)'. (Please note that an update is in progress; publication expected May 2015. For more information, see <a href="http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG/Wave0/618">http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG/Wave0/618</a>).</p>
1.9.4 For patients who test positive, provide a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment consisting of a full-dose PPI, with either metronidazole 400 mg and clarithromycin 250 mg or amoxicillin 1 g and clarithromycin 500 mg.	<p>Replaced by:</p> <p>1.9.4 Offer people who test positive for <i>H pylori</i> a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a PPI (see table 3 in appendix A) <b>and</b></li> <li>• amoxicillin <b>and</b></li> <li>• either clarithromycin or metronidazole.</li> </ul> <p>Choose the treatment regimen with the lowest acquisition cost, and take into account previous exposure to clarithromycin or metronidazole. <b>[new 2014]</b></p> <p>1.9.5 Offer people who are allergic to penicillin a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a PPI (see table 3 in appendix A) <b>and</b></li> <li>• clarithromycin <b>and</b></li> <li>• metronidazole. <b>[new 2014]</b></li> </ul> <p>1.9.6 Offer people who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin and who are allergic to penicillin a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a PPI (see table 3 in appendix A) <b>and</b></li> <li>• bismuth <b>and</b></li> <li>• metronidazole <b>and</b></li> <li>• tetracycline. <b>[new 2014]</b></li> </ul> <p>1.9.7 Discuss treatment adherence with the person and emphasise its importance. For more information about supporting adherence, see <a href="#">Medicines adherence</a> (NICE clinical guideline 76). <b>[new 2014]</b></p>
<p>1.9.5 For patients requiring a second course of eradication therapy, a regimen should be chosen that does not include antibiotics given previously (see the <i>British National Formulary</i> for guidance).</p>	<p>Replaced by:</p> <p>1.9.8 For people who still have symptoms after first-line eradication treatment, offer a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a PPI (see table 3 in appendix A) <b>and</b></li> <li>• amoxicillin <b>and</b></li> <li>• either clarithromycin or metronidazole (whichever was not used first-line). <b>[new 2014]</b></li> </ul> <p>1.9.9 Offer people who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin and metronidazole a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a PPI (see table 3 in appendix A) <b>and</b></li> <li>• amoxicillin <b>and</b></li> <li>• a quinolone or tetracycline (whichever has the lowest acquisition cost). <b>[new 2014]</b></li> </ul> <p>1.9.10 Offer people who are allergic to penicillin (or who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin) a 7-day, twice-daily course of treatment with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a PPI (see table 3 in appendix A) <b>and</b></li> <li>• metronidazole <b>and</b></li> <li>• levofloxacin. <b>[new 2014]</b></li> </ul>

	<p>1.9.11 Offer people who have had previous exposure to clarithromycin, quinolones and who are allergic to penicillin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a PPI (see table 3 in appendix A) <b>and</b></li><li>• bismuth <b>and</b></li><li>• metronidazole <b>and</b></li><li>• a tetracycline. <b>[new 2014]</b></li></ul>
--	--

**Amended recommendation wording (change to meaning)**

Recommendations are labelled [2004, amended 2014] if the evidence has not been reviewed but changes have been made to the recommendation wording (indicated by highlighted text) that change the meaning.

Recommendation in 2004 guideline	Recommendation in 2014 guideline	Reason for change
1.2.3 Consider the possibility of cardiac or biliary disease as part of the differential diagnosis.	1.3.3 <b>Think about</b> the possibility of cardiac or biliary disease as part of the differential diagnosis.	Changed to make recommendation active.
1.3.6 Psychological therapies, such as cognitive behavioural therapy and psychotherapy, may reduce dyspeptic symptoms in the short term in individual patients. Given the intensive and relatively costly nature of such interventions, routine provision by primary care teams is not currently recommended.	1.2.4 <b>Recognise that</b> psychological therapies, such as cognitive behavioural therapy and psychotherapy, may reduce dyspeptic symptoms in the short term in individual people.	Changed to make recommendation active and to bring in line with The guideline manual 2012 and editorial guidance.
1.3.7 Patients requiring long-term management of dyspepsia symptoms should be encouraged to reduce their use of prescribed medication stepwise: by using the effective lowest dose, by trying as-required use when appropriate, and by returning to self-treatment with antacid and/or alginate therapy.	1.2.5 <b>Encourage people who need</b> long-term management of dyspepsia symptoms to reduce their use of prescribed medication stepwise: by using the effective lowest dose, by trying 'as-needed' use when appropriate, and by returning to self-treatment with antacid and/or alginate therapy <b>(unless there is an underlying condition or comedication that needs continuing treatment)</b> .	Changed to make this recommendation active and for clarity as this recommendation now only applies to people without an underlying condition or comedication that needs continuing treatment.
1.4.1 Dyspepsia in unselected patients in primary care is defined broadly to include patients with recurrent epigastric pain, heartburn, or acid regurgitation, with or without bloating, nausea or vomiting. Review common elements of care for managing dyspepsia (section 1.3).	1.4.1 <b>Be aware that</b> dyspepsia in unselected people in primary care is defined broadly to include people with recurrent epigastric pain, heartburn or acid regurgitation, with or without bloating, nausea or vomiting. <b>Also see 'Common elements of care'</b> .	Changed to make recommendation active and for clarity.
1.4.2 Initial therapeutic	1.4.2 <b>Leave</b> a 2-week	Changed to make

<p>strategies for dyspepsia are empirical treatment with a PPI or testing for and treating <i>H pylori</i>. There is currently insufficient evidence to guide which should be offered first. A 2-week washout period following PPI use is necessary before testing for <i>H pylori</i> with a breath test or a stool antigen test.</p>	<p>washout period after proton pump inhibitor (PPI) use before testing for <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> (hereafter referred to as <i>H pylori</i>) with a breath test or a stool antigen test.</p>	<p>recommendation active and for clarity.</p>
<p>1.4.6 Offer H<sub>2</sub>RA or prokinetic therapy if there is an inadequate response to a PPI.</p>	<p>1.4.6 Offer H<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist (H<sub>2</sub>RA) therapy if there is an inadequate response to a PPI.</p>	<p>Reference to prokinetic therapy has been removed as the original guideline only reviewed the evidence for cisapride, not domperidone or metoclopramine. Cisapride has been suspended in the UK since the publication of CG17.</p>
<p>1.5.1 Offer people requiring long-term management of symptoms for dyspepsia an annual review of their condition, encouraging them to try stepping down or stopping treatment.</p>	<p>1.5.1 Offer people who need long-term management of dyspepsia symptoms an annual review of their condition, and encourage them to try stepping down or stopping treatment (unless there is an underlying condition or comedication that needs continuing treatment).</p>	<p>Changed for clarity.</p>
<p>1.5.2 A return to self-treatment with antacid and/or alginate therapy (either prescribed or purchased over-the-counter and taken as-required) may be appropriate.</p>	<p>1.5.2 Advise people that it may be appropriate for them to return to self-treatment with antacid and/or alginate therapy (either prescribed or purchased over-the-counter and taken as needed).</p>	<p>Changed to make recommendation active.</p>
<p>1.6.1 Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD) refers to endoscopically determined oesophagitis or endoscopy-negative reflux disease. Patients with uninvestigated 'reflux-like' symptoms should be managed as patients with uninvestigated dyspepsia.</p>	<p>1.6.1 Manage uninvestigated 'reflux-like' symptoms as uninvestigated dyspepsia.</p>	<p>Changed to make recommendation active.</p>

<p>1.6.3 If symptoms recur following initial treatment, offer a PPI at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms, with a limited number of repeat prescriptions.</p>	<p>1.6.3 If symptoms recur after initial treatment, offer a PPI at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms.</p>	<p>Removed 'with a limited number of repeat prescriptions' as the GDG felt this was included due to the costs of PPI at the time of original publication. Costs have since fallen and therefore limiting repeat prescriptions due to costs is not a factor in current practice.</p>
<p>1.6.5 Offer H<sub>2</sub>RA or prokinetic therapy if there is an inadequate response to a PPI.</p>	<p>1.6.5 Offer H<sub>2</sub>RA therapy if there is an inadequate response to a PPI.</p>	<p>Reference to prokinetic therapy has been removed as the original guideline only reviewed the evidence for cisapride, not domperidone or metoclopramine. Cisapride has been suspended in the UK since the publication of CG17.</p>
<p>1.7.3 Patients with gastric ulcer and <i>H pylori</i> should receive repeat endoscopy, retesting for <i>H pylori</i> 6–8 weeks after beginning treatment, depending on the size of the lesion.</p>	<p>1.7.3 Offer people with gastric ulcer and <i>H pylori</i> repeat endoscopy 6 to 8 weeks after beginning treatment, depending on the size of lesion.</p>	<p>The GDG felt the original recommendation needed to be split to reflect the different actions taken in each flowchart within the Full guideline. People with gastric ulcers needed an endoscopy and retesting, however just retesting for <i>H pylori</i> was necessary for people with duodenal ulcers.</p>
<p>1.7.3 Patients with gastric ulcer and <i>H pylori</i> should receive repeat endoscopy, retesting for <i>H pylori</i> 6–8 weeks after beginning treatment, depending on the size of the lesion.</p>	<p>1.7.4 Offer people with peptic ulcer (gastric or duodenal) and <i>H pylori</i> retesting for <i>H pylori</i> 6 to 8 weeks after beginning treatment, depending on the size of lesion.</p>	<p>The GDG felt the original recommendation needed to be split to reflect the different actions taken in each flowchart within the Full guideline. People with gastric ulcers needed an</p>

		<p>endoscopy and retesting, however just retesting for <i>H pylori</i> was necessary for people with duodenal ulcers.</p> <p>The GDG felt peptic ulcer was the more appropriate term to use and included gastric and duodenal for further clarification.</p>
1.7.8 If symptoms recur following initial treatment, offer a PPI to be taken at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms, with a limited number of repeat prescriptions. Discuss using the treatment on an as-required basis with patients to manage their own symptoms.	1.7.9 If symptoms recur after initial treatment, offer a PPI to be taken at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms. Discuss using the treatment on an 'as-needed' basis with people to manage their own symptoms.	Removed 'with a limited number of repeat prescriptions' as the GDG felt this was included due to the costs of PPI at the time of original publication. Costs have since fallen and therefore limiting repeat prescriptions due to costs is not a factor in current practice.
1.8.4 If <i>H pylori</i> has been excluded or treated and symptoms persist, offer either a low-dose PPI or an H <sub>2</sub> RA for 1 month.	1.8.4 If <i>H pylori</i> has been excluded and symptoms persist, offer either a low-dose PPI (see table 1 in <a href="#">appendix A</a> ) or an H <sub>2</sub> RA for 4 weeks.	Treatment has been removed from this recommendation and this is now covered by recommendations on <i>H pylori</i> eradication.
1.8.5 If symptoms continue or recur following initial treatment offer a PPI or H <sub>2</sub> RA to be taken at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms, with a limited number of repeat prescriptions.	1.8.5 If symptoms continue or recur after initial treatment offer a PPI or H <sub>2</sub> RA to be taken at the lowest dose possible to control symptoms.	Removed 'with a limited number of repeat prescriptions' as the GDG felt this was included due to the costs of PPI at the time of original publication. Costs have since fallen and therefore limiting repeat prescriptions due to costs is not a factor in current practice.
1.8.7 Long-term, frequent dose, continuous prescription of antacid therapy is inappropriate and only	1.8.7 <b>Avoid</b> long-term, frequent dose, continuous antacid therapy (it only relieves symptoms in the	Changed to make recommendation active and for clarity

relieves symptoms in the short term rather than preventing them.	short term rather than preventing them).	
1.9.1 <i>H pylori</i> can be initially detected using a carbon-13 urea breath test or a stool antigen test, or laboratory-based serology where its performance has been locally validated	1.9.1 <b>Test for</b> <i>H pylori</i> using a carbon-13 urea breath test or a stool antigen test, or laboratory-based serology where its performance has been locally validated.	Changed to make recommendation active.
1.9.3 Office-based serological tests for <i>H pylori</i> cannot be recommended because of their inadequate performance.	1.9.3 <b>Do not use</b> office-based serological tests for <i>H pylori</i> because of their inadequate performance.	Changed to make recommendation active.

***Changes to recommendation wording for clarification only (no change to meaning)***

<b>Recommendation numbers in current guideline</b>	<b>Comment</b>
All recommendations except those labelled [new 2014]  1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1,1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.4, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.5, 1.6.2, 1.6.4, 1.6.6, 1.7.1, 1.7.2, 1.7.5, 1.7.6, 1.7.7, 1.7.8, 1.7.10,1.8.1, 1.8.2, 1.8.3, 1.8.6, 1.9.2	Recommendations have been edited into the direct style (in line with current NICE style for recommendations in clinical guidelines) where possible. Yellow highlighting has not been applied to these changes.