**Helicobacter pylori Diagnostic Algorithm**

**Dyspepsia**

Alarm Features: overt gastrointestinal bleeding (melena, hematemesis), unintentional weight loss, family history of gastric or esophageal cancer, palpable abdominal or epigastric mass, abnormal adenopathy, iron deficiency anemia, persistent vomiting, dysphagia, odynophagia

**NO**

- Patients <3 years
  - Stool Antigen\(^1\)
    - Test Code HPSEIA
  - Urea breath test\(^1\)
    - Age 3-17
      - Test Code HPBRT
    - Age 18-54
      - Test Code HPBTAD
      - OR
        - Stool Antigen\(^1\)
          - Test Code HPSEIA

**POSITIVE**

- Treat for *Helicobacter pylori* infection

**NEGATIVE**

- Evaluate for other causes of dyspepsia

**YES**

- Patients 3 to 54 years
  - Urea breath test\(^1\)
    - Age 3-17
      - Test Code HPBRT
    - Age 18-54
      - Test Code HPBTAD
  - OR
    - Stool Antigen\(^1\)
      - Test Code HPSEIA

**POSITIVE**

- Treat for *Helicobacter pylori* infection

**NEGATIVE**

- Evaluate for other causes of dyspepsia

**Adults \(\geq 55\) Years**

- Endoscopy with biopsy\(^1\)

**POSITIVE**

- Treat for *Helicobacter pylori* infection

**NEGATIVE**

- Evaluate for other causes of dyspepsia

**RECOMMEND TO RETEST FOR CONFIRMATION OF ERADICATION**

- Urea breath test
  - OR
  - Stool Antigen

**REFERENCES**

1. 2007 American College of Gastroenterology guidelines recommend using a test that identifies an active infection such as urea breath test or stool antigen test. Serology should be avoided. Confirmation of eradication testing should be performed 4 weeks after the completion of treatment.