

Vonoprazan: Adis Evaluation

Clinical Considerations

- Vonoprazan-based dual and triple therapy regimens are non-inferior to lansoprazole-based triple therapy in patients infected with *H. pylori* strains not resistant to clarithromycin or amoxicillin, based on eradication rates in the PHALCON-HP trial
- Additionally, the vonoprazan-based regimens are superior to lansoprazole-based triple therapy in patients who have a clarithromycin-resistant strain of *H. pylori* and in the overall population, based on PHALCON-HP

Plain Language Summary

- Infection with the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* is a leading cause of peptic ulcer disease and has been identified as an important risk factor for gastric cancer.
- Current recommended treatments for *H. pylori* infection generally involve a combination of antibiotics together with an acid suppressant, such as a proton-pump inhibitor (PPI).
- However, treatment success rates with current guideline-recommended PPI-based regimens remain suboptimal.
- Vonoprazan (Voquezna®), from a new class of drugs known as potassium-competitive acid blockers, has the potential to provide potent and sustained acid suppression.
- Based on the findings of a pivotal trial (PHALCON-HP) conducted in the USA and Europe, vonoprazan is now approved in the USA for the treatment of *H. pylori* infection in adults when used in combination with amoxicillin, or amoxicillin and clarithromycin.
- Alongside the demonstrated efficacy and tolerability of the vonoprazan-based regimens, vonoprazan has a rapid onset of action and can be taken with or without food.

Conclusion

Vonoprazan-based dual and triple therapy regimens present valuable alternatives to standard PPI-based triple therapy in the treatment of *H. pylori* infection.

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