IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF UNINVESTIGATED DYSPEPSIA

The test that is:
More Accurate
Noninvasive
Widely Available
Highly Recommended

is probably **NOT** the test you’re using!
• *H. pylori* infection is estimated to be present in 30% to 40% of Canadians

• *H. pylori* infection is associated with:
  • 90% to 95% of duodenal ulcers and,
  • 60% to 80% of gastric ulcers

• Serology, the most utilized test in Ontario, has 4 common misconceptions:
  
  **MISCONCEPTION 1**: Comparable accuracy vs. other testing methods.
  
  **MISCONCEPTION 2**: Only test that is widely reimbursed.
  
  **MISCONCEPTION 3**: Only test that is widely accessible.
  
  **MISCONCEPTION 4**: Capable of confirming eradication.

Requisitioning *H. pylori* tests?
Consider Helikit™ – $^{13}$C UBT for your patients.
Comparison of serologic testing and UBT has shown the latter to be consistently superior for the diagnosis of \textit{H. pylori} infection.\textsuperscript{1}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1\textsuperscript{3}C - UBT</th>
<th>SEROLOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SENSITIVITY</td>
<td>92% – 100%</td>
<td>74.4% – 90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFICITY</td>
<td>91% – 100%</td>
<td>41% – 85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY</td>
<td>95% – 97%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSITIVE PREDICTIVE VALUE</td>
<td>89% – 100%</td>
<td>82% – 94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEGATIVE PREDICTIVE VALUE</td>
<td>92% – 100%</td>
<td>33% – 89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a group of 50 patients, serology could incorrectly identify as many as 33 patients having an \textit{H. pylori} infection (versus only 4 if Helikit is used).

2 Helikit\textsuperscript{TM} – 1\textsuperscript{3}C UBT is widely reimbursed
   • At least \textbf{7 in 10 patients} who should be tested can claim the cost on their private health plan

3 Helikit\textsuperscript{TM} – 1\textsuperscript{3}C UBT is conveniently accessible for your patients
   • Available at leading medical laboratories across the country

4 Helikit\textsuperscript{TM} – 1\textsuperscript{3}C UBT is the only noninvasive test that can confirm eradication
   • “Since eradication therapy fails in at least \textbf{1 out of 4 patients}, follow-up testing after treatment is a necessity.”\textsuperscript{3}
   • Serology tests will continue to misread antibodies as active infection for up to \textbf{6–12 months} after treatment.

5 Helikit\textsuperscript{TM} – 1\textsuperscript{3}C UBT is the the preferred test:
   • Canadian Association of Gastroenterology (CAG) recommends “UBT for routine diagnosis of \textit{H. pylori} infection.”
   • American Gastroenterological Association (AGA) recommends non-invasive testing for \textit{H. pylori}
REFERENCES:

**WHY REQUISITION HELIKIT – 13C UBT?**

- Offers superior diagnostic accuracy vs. serology
- Convenient, fast & simple test widely available at medical clinics
- Widely reimbursed by most private plans across the country
- Only non-radioactive & noninvasive test that can confirm eradication

**Helikit™ – 13C UBT**
Easy & Convenient for Your Patients