

Economic Plan

This document identifies the areas prioritised for economic modelling. The final analysis may differ from those described below. The rationale for any differences will be explained in the guideline.

1 Guideline

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

2 List of Modelling Questions

Clinical questions by scope area	What is the clinical effectiveness of different proton pump inhibitors in healing and maintenance of confirmed reflux oesophagitis
Population	People with endoscopically confirmed severe erosive reflux oesophagitis (LA Grades C & D or equivalent).
Interventions considered for inclusion	Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)
Type of analysis	CUA

Clinical questions by scope area	What is the clinical effectiveness of eradication regimen for H pylori in patients with symptoms of dyspepsia who are positive for H pylori
Population	Patients with symptoms of dyspepsia who are positive for H.pylori.
Interventions considered for inclusion	A) sequential therapy B) triple therapy C) quadruple therapy with bismuth D) quadruple therapy with three antibiotics
Type of analysis	CUA

Clinical questions by scope area	What H pylori eradication regimens should be offered as 2nd (or 3rd) line treatments when 1st line treatments fail
Population	Patients who remain positive for H.pylori following first-line eradication treatment.
Interventions considered for inclusion	A) sequential therapy B) triple therapy C) quadruple therapy with bismuth D) quadruple therapy with three antibiotics
Type of analysis	CUA

Clinical questions by scope area	Should surveillance be used for patients with Barrett's Oesophagus to detect progression of cancer
Population	Patients with confirmed Barrett's Oesophagus
Interventions considered for inclusion	Structured endoscopic surveillance with biopsy vs ad hoc endoscopy as required (no surveillance programme)
Type of analysis	CUA