FIGURE 1. Diagnosis and treatment algorithm for peptic ulcer disease Dyspepsia Age >55 years or alarm features present YES NO H. pylori Endoscopy prevalence <5% with biopsy and rapid YES NO urease test Empiric PPI Noninvasive H. pylori testing Treat therapy for four to eight based on **NEGATIVE** POSITIVE weeks endoscopic findings PPI therapy FAILS H. pylori eradication triple therapy for four to eight weeks or  $H_2$ Endoscopy with biopsy **FAILS** receptor and rapid urease test antagonist therapy for six **NEGATIVE POSITIVE** H. pylori eradication quadruple therapy to eight weeks. Discontinue NSAID therapy, Treat Consider if possible. Retest for H. pylori four to eight weeks based on other disorders after therapy to confirm eradication endoscopic with similiar FAILS findings presentations If symptoms persist after eradication, Endoscopy treat with PPI therapy for four weeks. Ulcers > I cm or ulcer complications with biopsy also require additional PPI therapy and rapid urease test **FAILS POSITIVE NEGATIVE** Endoscopy Treat Consider **POSITIVE NEGATIVE** based on other disorders endoscopic with similar presentations findings Treat Consider based on other disorders endoscopic with similar findings presentations Adapted from: Harmon RC, Peura DA. Evaluation and management of dyspepsia. Therap Adv Gastroenterol. 2010;3:87-98; and Talley NJ. American Gastroenterological Association medical position statement: evaluation of dyspepsia. Gastroenterology. 2005;129:1753-1755.