

Childhood Dyspepsia: Ranitidine or Cisapride

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BACKGROUND

Despite the fact that a lot of studies referred to dyspepsia treatment, the relative data about childhood dyspepsia are limited. The aim of the study was to estimate the effectiveness of cisapride and ranitidine in childhood dyspepsia.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Four hundred ninety children with dyspeptic manifestations, without underlying organic disease were included in the study. According to the severity of the symptoms dyspepsia was considered as mild, moderate and severe. Children were divided in 2 groups: The 1st group (group A) included 296 children with mild dyspepsia and the 2nd group (group B) included 194 children with moderate and severe dyspepsia.

One hundred ten children from group A received cisapride, the other 106 children received ranitidine and the rest 80 children received placebo.

Seventy-two children from group B received cisapride, the other 64 children received ranitidine and the rest 58 children received placebo. All children were follow up for one year and symptom remission was recorded.

RESULTS

In group A, children who received cisapride had significantly higher therapeutic response, than children who received ranitidine or placebo ($p < 0.05$). In group B, children who received cisapride had significantly higher therapeutic response than children who received placebo ($p < 0.05$), but not significantly higher therapeutic response from children who received ranitidine ($p > 0.05$).

CONCLUSIONS

Cisapride seems to be more effective than ranitidine in the treatment of mild form childhood dyspepsia, but the drug has not significantly advantage (than ranitidine) for the treatment of moderate to severe form of dyspepsia.