INPLASY PROTOCOL

To cite: Cai. Tailored Therapy for Helicobacter Pylori Eradication: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Inplasy protocol 202230166.

doi:

10.37766/inplasy2022.3.0166

Received: 29 March 2022

Published: 29 March 2022

Corresponding author: Zhaolun Cai

caizhaolun@foxmail.com

Author Affiliation:

West China Hospital, Sichuan University.

Support: HXHL20044.

Review Stage at time of this submission: Data analysis - Completed but not published.

Conflicts of interest:

None declared.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: We will search eligible RCTs in PubMed, Embase (Ovid), Wangfang data and Cochrane.

Condition being studied: H. pylori infection.

METHODS

Participant or population: people with H. pylori infection.

Tailored Therapy for Helicobacter Pylori Eradication: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Cai, Z1.

Review question / Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate whether tailored therapy is superior to empirical therapy for H. pylori infection.

Condition being studied: H. pylori infection.

Information sources: We will search eligible RCTs in PubMed, Embase (Ovid), Wangfang data and Cochrane.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 29 March 2022 and was last updated on 29 March 2022 (registration number INPLASY202230166).

Intervention: Tailored therapy.

Comparator: Empirical therapy.

Study designs to be included: RCTs.

Eligibility criteria: The inclusion criteria complied with PICOS (population, intervention, comparators, outcomes and study design) described above.

Information sources: We will search eligible RCTs in PubMed, Embase (Ovid), Wangfang data and Cochrane.

Main outcome(s): The primary outcome of our research is ITT efficacy.

Additional outcome(s): The secondary outcome is PP efficacy. The safety outcome is adverse events.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Cochrane Handbook's Risk of Bias assessment tool.

Strategy of data synthesis: We will use a random-effects model by default because a certain degree of heterogeneity is expected among studies. We assume that studies are not all estimating the same intervention effect and that such intervention effects follow a normal distribution across studies.

Subgroup analysis: The outcomes with more than 10 studies were explored by subgroup analyses.

Sensitivity analysis: Not reported.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: Eradication, Helicobacter pylori, H. pylori, microbial sensitivity tests, personalized therapy, tailored therapy.

Contributions of each author: Author 1 - Zhaolun Cai.