INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Corresponding author:
Yaxu Su

suyaxu920506@163.com

Author Affiliation:
Xuzhou Medical University.

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None declared.

Yinhua Miyanling Tablets combined with levofloxacin for urinary tract infection: A meta-analysis

Su, YX[1]; Lu, XY[2]; Xin, Y[3].

Review question / Objective: **To evaluate response rate;gastrointestinal reactions.**
Condition being studied: **Urinary tract infection (UTI) is a common and high incidence infectious diseases next only to respiratory diseases, of which the following urinary tract infections are the most common, while women are more prone to urinary tract infections due to their special physiological and anatomical structures. Modern medical treatment is often based on antibiotics. In recent years, many studies have shown that traditional Chinese medicine has obvious advantages and characteristics in the prevention and treatment of urinary tract infection. The Yinhua Miyanling Tablets has the effects of clearing away heat, detoxifying, and relieving dampness and pain. In addition, its ingredients are mostly Chinese herbal medicine, such as honeysuckle, scutellaria barbata, Chuanmutong, plantain seed and rushes, which is expected to shorten the treatment cycle of urinary tract infections and reduce the occurrence of gastrointestinal and other adverse reactions.**

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 12 December 2022 and was last updated on 12 December 2022 (registration number INPLASY2022120049).

INTRODUCTION

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METHODS

Participant or population: Patients were diagnosed as urinary tract infection according to the standards of traditional Chinese medicine or western medicine.

Intervention: Yinhua Miyanling Tablets combined with levofloxacin.

Comparator: Levofloxacin alone.

Study designs to be included: Randomized controlled trials(Rcts) and retrospective studies.

Eligibility criteria: ①Randomized controlled studies or Retrospective experiments published worldwide. ②Diagnosis of urinary tract infection according to the standards of traditional Chinese medicine or western medicine in patients without serious organic disease. ③The experimental group received YMT+LEV, while the control group received LEV alone. ④The primary efficacy outcomes were response rates; The secondary indicators were incidence of gastrointestinal reactions after medication (including nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea anorexia and stomach upset).

Information sources: PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, EMBASE, CNKI, Wanfang Data, CBM, and VIP databases.

Main outcome(s): Response rate.

Additional outcome(s): Gastrointestinal reactions (including nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea anorexia and stomach upset).

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: The Cochrane collaboration's tool and the Newcastle-Ottawa scale.

Strategy of data synthesis: All statistical analyses will be performed using the RevMan version 5.4 software and the Stata software(version 16).

Subgroup analysis: No subgroup analysis.

Sensitivity analysis: The sensitivity analyses will be performed by excluding one study at a time to assess the influence of each study on overall results.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: Yinhua Miyanling Tablets; levofloxacin; urinary tract infection; Meta-analysis.

Contributions of each author:
Author 1 - Yaxu Su.
Email: suyaxu920506@163.com
Author 2 - Xinyu Lu.
Email: 757039861@qq.com
Author 3 - Yong Xin.
Email: deep369@163.com