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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - None.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

INPLASY registration number: INPLASY202370095

Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 23 July 2023 and was last updated on 23 July 2023.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective To assess the association of Coffee Consumption and Helicobacter pylori Infection.

Condition being studied Assessing the effect of coffee drinking on HP infection has improved the public's knowledge of healthy living and disease prevention, and has implications for the prevention and control of stomach diseases.

METHODS

Search strategy Search include PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, clinical Trials. Articles published from 2000 to present.Speechless and other restrictions.

Participant or population Enrolled patients of any age, Coffee drinkers and non-coffee drinkers.

Intervention Coffee Consumption.

Comparator No coffee.

Study designs to be included There are no restrictions on the types of study design eligible for inclusion, General search results showed that there were few RCTS, and most of them were case-control studies.

Eligibility criteria Whether you drink coffee or not.

Information sources An electronic literature search was performed of Cochrane Library, Pubmed, Embase,Web of science, and Clinical Trials.gov from 2000 to July 2023 using the terms Coffee and Helicobacter pylori, with no constraints applied.

Main outcome(s) Whether coffee drinking is associated with HP infection.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis Q Statistic test,cochrane risk bias assessment tool.

Strategy of data synthesis Data processing heterogeneity was tested using Revman and stata.

Subgroup analysis Subgroup analyses may be performed using ethnicity or exposure usage.

Sensitivity analysis Sensitivity analysis was performed using Revman.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords Coffee Consumption, Helicobacter pylori Infection.

Contributions of each author

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