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A systematic review and meta-analysis of rosacea and helicobacter pylori infection

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Gao, Y¹; Yang, XJ²; Zhu, Y³; Yang, M⁴; Gu, F⁵.

Corresponding author:

Ying Gao

sccgcw@126.com

Author Affiliation:

Children's Hospital Capital Institute of Pediatrics.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 03 November 2023 and was last updated on 03 November 2023.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective Is helicobacter pylori infection related to rosacea?

Rationale Rosacea is an inflammatory dermatological disorder which has become a challenge for dermatologist for its limited curative strategies and high recurrence. HP infection has been linked to Rosacea whereas the results of relevant studies are not consistent. Revealing the association between HP infection and Rosacea on patient level may be important to identify the risk factor, mechanism, and potential treatment of Rosacea. Rosacea is an inflammatory dermatological disorder which has become a challenge for dermatologist for its limited curative strategies and high recurrence.

Condition being studied Rosacea is an inflammatory dermatological disorder which has become a challenge for dermatologist for its limited curative strategies and high recurrence..

METHODS

Search strategy ("rosacea") AND ("Helicobacter pylori" OR "H. pylori" OR "HP").

Participant or population Patients with rosacea were included as cases, and participants without skin diseases were included as controls.

Intervention Diagnosing rosacea was considered as exposure, consistent with the criteria used among the included studies.

Comparator Participants without skin diseases were selected as controls.

Study designs to be included Observational studies.

Eligibility criteria Observational studies, such as cohort studies, case-control studies, and cross-sectional studies.

Information sources PubMed, Embase, and Web of Science.

Main outcome(s) Reported the odds ratio (OR) for the prevalence or the incidence of HP infection, compared between patients with rosacea or controls, or these data could be calculated.

Data management Two authors independently undertook the literature searches and data collection.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis Two authors independently undertook study quality assessments.

Strategy of data synthesis The results were pooled using a random-effects model, as this model has been suggested for incorporating the influence of potential between-study heterogeneity.

Subgroup analysis Subgroup analyses were performed accordingly to determine the influence of methods for diagnosing HP infection on the results.

Sensitivity analysis None performed.

Language restriction English.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords Rosacea; Helicobacter pylori; Prevalence; Meta-analysis.

Contributions of each author

Author 1 - Ying Gao.

Author 2 - Xiao-jing Yang.

Author 3 - Yun Zhu.

Author 4 - Ming Yang.

Author 5 - Fei Gu.