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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**Support** - Project funding.**Review Stage at time of this submission** - Data extraction.**Conflicts of interest** - None declared.**INPLASY registration number:** INPLASY2024110062**Amendments** - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 14 November 2024 and was last updated on 14 November 2024.**INTRODUCTION**

Review question / Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of modified Sijunzi decoction combined with conventional western medicine in the treatment of chronic atrophic gastritis.

Rationale We searched four major Chinese databases (CNKI, VIP, Wanfang, SinoMed) and English databases (Pubmed, Embase, Cochrane library, Web of science), Chinese ClinicalTrial Registry and ClinicalTrials.gov. The basic information and outcome indicators of the literature were screened and extracted. The risk assessment of the literature was performed according to the ROB standard. The Cochrane Library collaboration network was used to Grade classification.

Condition being studied Chronic atrophic gastritis (CAG) is a chronic digestive system disease characterized by atrophy of the gastric mucosal

epithelium and glands, which is characterized by thinning of the gastric mucosa and thickening of the mucosal base, possibly accompanied by pyloric and intestinal metaplasia, or atypical hyperplasia. At present, the main means of western medicine to treat CAG are eradication of *Helicobacter pylori*, elimination of the cause, symptomatic treatment and regular gastroscopy. Studies have shown that compared with western medicine in the treatment of chronic atrophic gastritis, traditional Chinese medicine can increase the clinical comprehensive efficacy, gastroscopic efficacy, pathological efficacy and symptom efficacy of patients, improve the HP negative conversion rate, and the incidence of adverse reactions is less. Compared with western medicine alone, integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine in the treatment of CAG can effectively improve the symptom score, pathological score, biochemical indexes and quality of life, and has advantages in effective rate, short-term cure rate and incidence of adverse reactions.

METHODS

Search strategy Chinese keywords 1: chronic atrophic gastritis, referring to the literature, the synonyms of the disease include atrophic gastritis, fullness, stomach fullness, deficiency fullness, epigastric pain, stomach pain, eating pain, eating pain, vomiting acid, noisy; Chinese topic 2: Sijunzi soup/Sijunzi granules/Sijunzi granules. The English Mesh terms for the disease are Gastritis, Atrophic Synonyms: Atrophic Gastritides; Atrophic Gastritis; Gastritides, Atrophic; chronic atrophic gastritis; CAG. Interventions Free word: Sijunzi decoction[Supplementary Concept] Synonyms: sijunzi soup; decoction of four drugs; the decoction of four noble drugs; Sijunzi granule.

Participant or population Adult patients meeting the diagnosis of chronic atrophic gastritis.

Intervention The experimental group was treated with modified Sijunzi decoction combined with conventional western medicine.

Comparator The control group was treated with conventional western medicine.

Study designs to be included The type of study was randomized controlled trial.

Eligibility criteria Exclusion criteria included: ① incomplete data; ② data inconsistency or error; ③ Repeated publication or multiple submissions; ④ Unable to access the full text, etc.

Information sources The Chinese databases including China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang, VIP and Sino Med were searched. English databases: Pubmed, Embase, Cochrane library, Web of science (SCI); Chinese ClinicalTrial Registry, ClinicalTrials.gov and other data resources.

Main outcome(s) Effective rate, short-term cure rate.

Additional outcome(s) TCM symptom score, pathological score, biochemical indicators, quality of life, and incidence of adverse reactions.

Data management Excel、Noteexpress document manager.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis Risk assessment of the literature was carried out according to the ROB standard.

Strategy of data synthesis RevMan5.0 was used for Meta-analysis, and the Cochrane Library collaboration network was used for Grade classification.

Subgroup analysis Sijunzi decoction combined with conventional western medicine was compared with conventional western medicine. The specific medication of the conventional western medicine group was analyzed by subgroup analysis.

Sensitivity analysis If there were literatures with poor heterogeneity, the effect size was re-combined after excluding them, and the results were observed to evaluate whether the original meta-analysis results were significantly changed by some studies.

Country(ies) involved China/Beijing University of Chinese Medicine.

Keywords Chronic atrophic gastritis, Sijunzi decoction, conventional western medicine, Meta-analysis.

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