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	PBN	PBMT		PAL		Risk difference			Risk difference			
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, fixed, 95% CI		M-H, fixed, 95% CI				
Chuak SKT et al. (2012)	43	47	44	47	25.4%	-0.02 [-0.13, 0.08]			-			
Jung et al. (2008)	22	35	16	30	17.5%	0.10 [-0.14, 0.34]						
Karatapanis et al. (2009) 30	35	37	38	19.7%	-0.12 [-0.24, 0.01]		-				
Kuo et al. (2009)	53	63	58	77	37.5%	0.09 [-0.04, 0.22]			+=-	-		
Total (95% CI) Total events	148	180	155	192	100.0%	0.02 [-0.05, 0.10]	1		•			
Heterogeneity: Chi ² =6.52, df=3 (p=0.09); I ² =54%							-1	-0.5	0	0.5	1	
Test for overall effect: Z=0.56 (p=0.58)								Favours [PAL]		Favours [PBTM]		

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Supplementary Figure 10. Meta-analysis of four studies which compared bismuth quadruple therapy (PBMT) and levofloxacin triple therapy after failure of first-line standard triple therapy. (A) Intention-to-treat analysis. (B) Per protocol analysis. Risk of bias: A, random sequence generation (selection bias); B, allocation concealment (selection bias); C, blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias); D, blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias); E, incomplete outcome data (attrition bias); F, selective reporting (reporting bias); G, other bias. PAL, proton pump inhibitor (PPI), amoxicillin, levofloxacin; M-H, Mantel-Haenszel; CI, confidence interval.