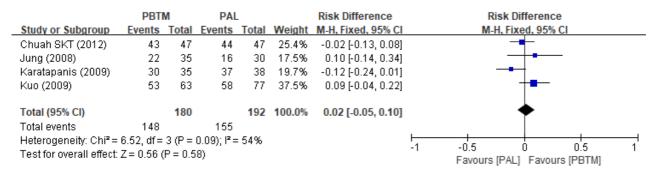


	PBTM		PAL		Risk Difference		Risk Difference
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Chuah SKT (2012)	43	50	44	51	24.2%	-0.00 [-0.14, 0.13]	-
Jung (2008)	22	45	16	31	17.6%	-0.03 [-0.26, 0.20]	
Karatapanis (2009)	30	38	37	39	18.4%	-0.16 [-0.31, -0.01]	
Kuo (2009)	53	83	58	83	39.8%	-0.06 [-0.20, 0.08]	
Total (95% CI)		216		204	100.0%	-0.06 [-0.14, 0.02]	•
Total events	148		155				
Heterogeneity: Chi² = 2.53, df = 3 (P = 0.47); l² = 0%							1 05 0 05 1
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.41 (P = 0.16)							-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1 Favours [PAL] Favours [PBTM]





Supplementary Figure 8. Meta-analysis of four studies which compared bismuth quadruple therapy and levofloxacin triple therapy after failure of first-line standard triple therapy. (A) Intention-to-treat analysis. (B) Per protocol analysis. PBTM, bismuth quadruple therapy; PAL, proton pump inhibitor, amoxicillin, levofloxacin; M-H, Mantel-Haenszel test.