

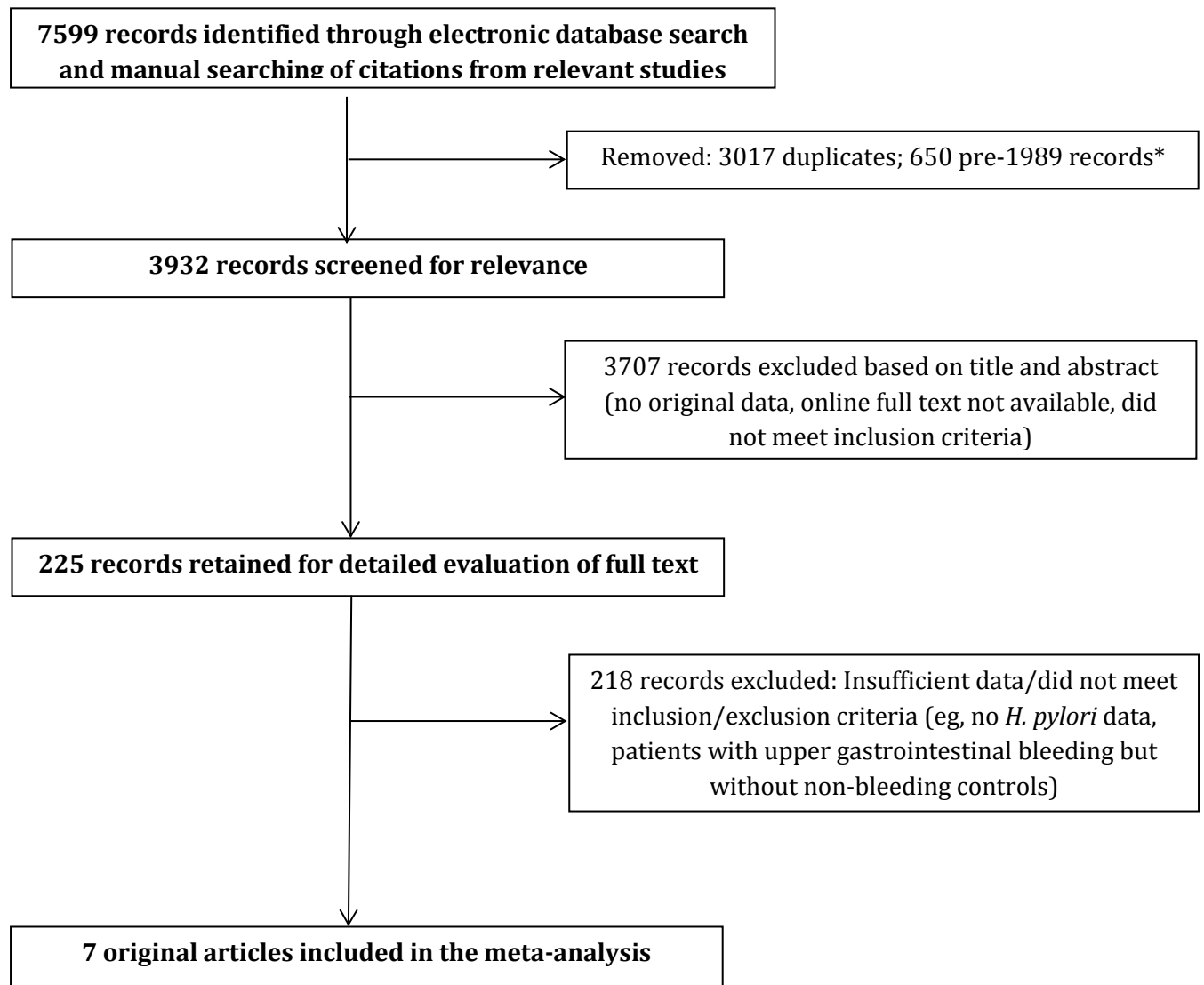


## **Appendix**

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.  
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Ng JCH, Yeomans ND. *Helicobacter pylori* infection and the risk of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in low dose aspirin users: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Med J Aust* 2018; 209: 306-311. doi: 10.5694/mja17.01274.

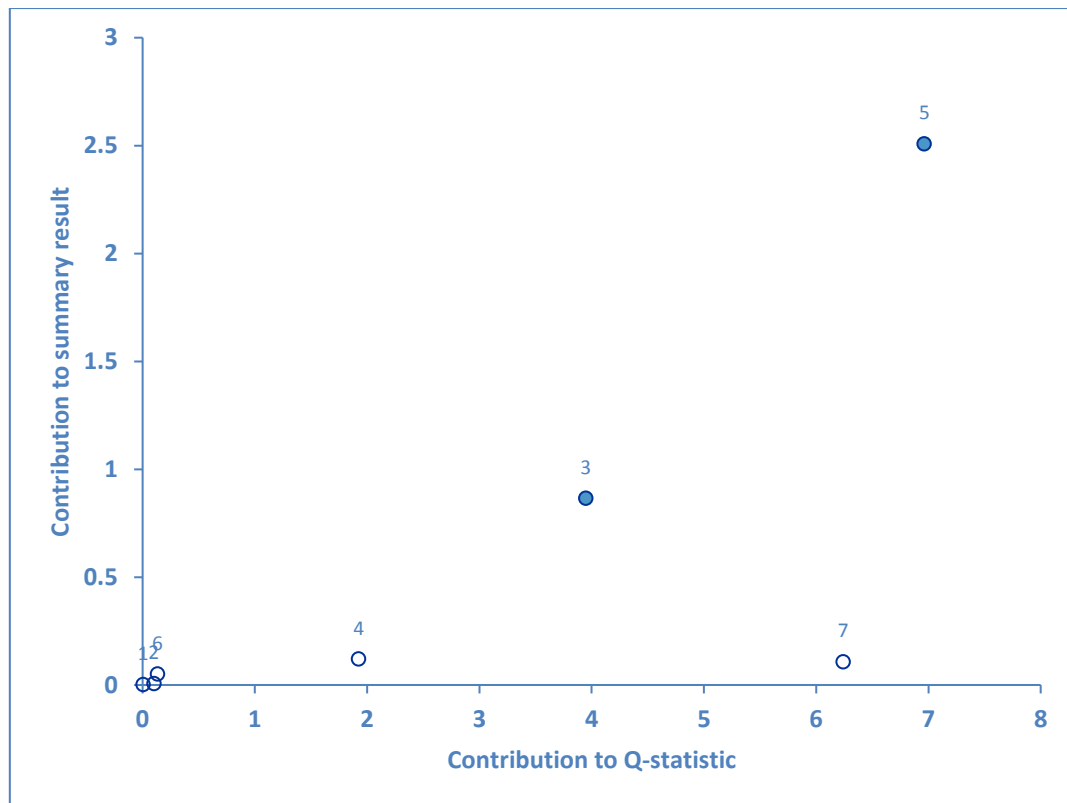
**Figure 1.** PRISMA flow chart of the selection process



---

\* Excluded because *Helicobacter pylori* not named until 1989.

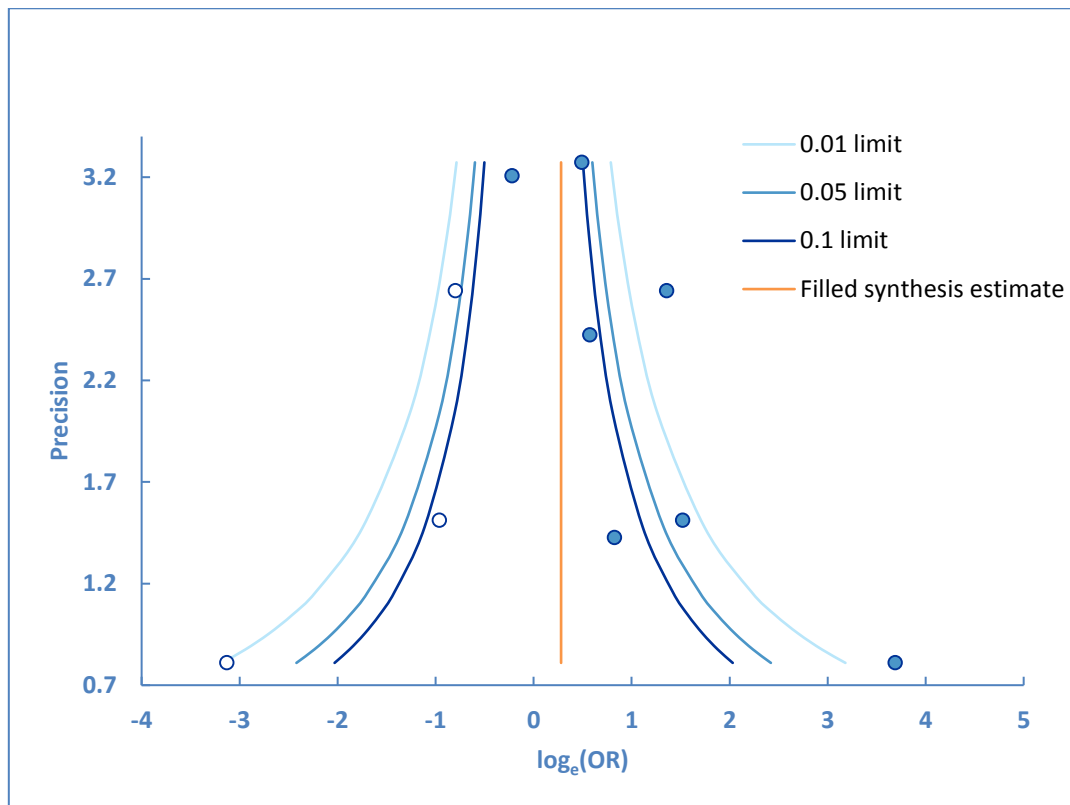
**Figure 2.** Baujat plot<sup>1</sup> of the studies in terms of their contributions to the  $Q$  statistic and the summary odds ratio



The notable outliers were the articles by Shiotani et al. (2014), which contributed nearly 7 to the  $Q$  statistic and had the greatest effect on the summary result, and by Udd et al. (2007), which contributed more than 6 to the  $Q$  statistic, but did not have a large effect on the summary result. Studies: 1. Aalykke et al. (1999); 2. Cullen et al. (1997); 3. Lanås et al. (2002); 4. Santolària et al. (1999); 5. Shiotani et al. (2014); 6. Sostres et al. (2015); 7. Udd et al. (2007).

1. Baujat B, Mahé C, Pignon JP, Hill C. A graphical method for exploring heterogeneity in meta-analyses: application to a meta-analysis of 65 trials. *Stat Med* 2002; 21: 2641-2652.

**Figure 3.** Trim-and-fill plot generated to assess likelihood of publication bias



The blue closed circles represent studies included in the meta-analysis; the x-axis is the natural logarithm of the odds ratio for the risk of upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage (*H. pylori*-positive low dose aspirin users v *H. pylori*-negative patients). The white open circles represent positions of negative studies in a more balanced plot.