**APPENDIX**

Appendix 1 List of all members of the Helicobacter pylori working group of ESPGHAN in 2016

**Supplemental Digital Content (SDC):**

**Supplemental table legends**

Supplemental Table 1: Country distribution

Supplemental Table 2: Final logistic regression model for the presence of ulcers or erosions among pediatric patients not previously treated for *H. pylori* infection and country of residence

Supplemental Table 3: Eradication success of tailored triple therapy (TTT) for 7 (n=55) or 10 days (n=196) and TTT for 14 days (n=342) stratified in different susceptibility groups among pediatric patients not previously treated for *H. pylori* infection (group A)

**Supplemental figure legends**

Supplemental Figure 1: Flow chart of the study population

Supplemental Figure 2: Number of included subjects per country and per region from 2013 to 2016, N=1333

Supplemental Figure 3: Antibiotic resistance of *H. pylori* strains obtained from pediatric patients residing in four regions of Europe, Israel and Turkey

Supplemental Figure 4: Median dose of prescribed drugs over four years from 2013 to 2016 – Proton pump inhibitor (PPI), amoxicillin (AMO), clarithromycin (CLA) and metronidazole (MET)

Supplemental Figure 5: Therapy duration over four years from 2013 to 2016, N=811

**Supplemental Table 1:** Country distribution

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| **Country regions** | **Countries** |
| **Northern/Western Europe** |  |
| Northern Europe | Sweden, Norway, Finland |
| Western Europe | UK, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg |
| **Southern Europe** | Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece |
| **Eastern Europe** | Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, Serbia, Macedonia, Romania, Slovenia, Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, Chechnya, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Rumania |
| **Asia, Africa, America and Middle East** | Angola, Guinea, Somalia, Senegal, Ghana, Cabo to Verde, Guinea, Guinea to Bissau, Madagascar, South Africa, Libya , Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Republic Dominican, China, Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam, New Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Turkey, Israel, Armenia, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, India, Nepal, Azerbaijan, Canada, USA, US, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Australia. |

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| **Supplemental Table 2**: Final logistic regression model for the presence of ulcers or erosions among pediatric patients not previously treated for *H. pylori* infection and country of residence |
|  | **Presence of ulcers, N=1160** |  | **Presence of erosions, N=1160** |
| **Adjusted OR** | **(95% CI)** | **P-value**‡ |  | **Adjusted OR** | **(95% CI)** | **P-value**‡ |
| **Gender (Male vs. Female)** | 3.18 | (1.79 to 5.65) | <.0001 |  | 1.80 | (1.27 to 2.57) | 0.001 |
| **Age (Age ≥ 12 vs. Age <12)** | 1.83 | (1.05 to 3.19) | 0.034 |  | 1.07 | (0.75 to 1.53) | 0.704 |
| **Country of residence† (vs. Northern/Western Europe)** |
| Southern Europe | 0.26 | (0.13 to 0.55) | 0.0004 |  | 0.48 | (0.30 to 0.78) | 0.003 |
| Eastern Europe | 0.49 | (0.25 to 0.94) | 0.033 |  | 0.82 | (0.51 to 1.31) | 0.398 |
| Israel & Turkey | 0.24 | (0.08 to 0.70) | 0.009 |  | 1.81 | (1.12 to 2.92) | 0.015 |
| *Adjusted odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) obtained from the multivariate logistic regression model with gender and age group are given.* *Analyses were performed with complete datasets with no missing values in covariates.**† Country distribution was given in Supplemental Table 1.**‡ P-values obtained from the Wald Chi-Square Test for the significance of adjusted OR.* |

| **Supplemental Table 3:** Eradication success of tailored triple therapy (TTT) for 7 (n=55) or 10 day (n=196) and TTT for 14 days (n=342) stratified in different susceptibility groups among pediatric patients not previously treated for H. pylori infection (group A) |
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| **Metronidazole and clarithromycin resistance - Susceptibility subgroups** | **TTT (7 or 10 days)****E% (E/N)** | **TTT (14 days)****E% (E/N)** | **P-value†** |
| MET-S/CLA-S, n=350 | 75.6 (124/164) | 85.0 (158/186) | 0.031 |
| MET-S/CLA-R, n=133 | 75.0 (33/44) | 85.4 (76/89) | 0.157 |
| MET-R/CLA-S, n=89 | 69.4 (25/36) | 73.6 (39/53) | 0.811 |
| MET-R/CLA-R, n=21 | 85.7 (6/7) | 57.1 (8/14) | 0.337 |
| *TTT, Tailored triple therapy.**E% represents eradication success in percent as the proportion of all patients treated successfully (E) relative to all patients received a specific standard triple therapy (N) stratified in different susceptibility subgroups.**† P-values refer to comparison between TTT (7 or 10 days) and TTT (14 days) obtained by the Fisher Exact Test for each susceptibility subgroup.* |

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| **Supplemental Figure 1**: Flow chart of the study population |
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| **Supplemental Figure 2**: Number of included subjects per country and per region from 2013 to 2016, N=1333 |
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| **Supplemental Figure 3**: Antibiotic resistance of *H. pylori* strains obtained from pediatric patients residing in four regions of Europe, Israel and Turkey |
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| **Supplemental Figure 4**: Median daily dose given as mg/kg bodyweight of prescribed drugs over four years from 2013 to 2016 – Proton pump inhibitor (PPI), amoxicillin (AMO), clarithromycin (CLA) and metronidazole (MET) |
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| **Supplemental Figure 5**: Therapy duration over four years from 2013 to 2016, N=811 |
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