

Association Between ABO Blood Groups and *Helicobacter pylori* Infection: A Meta-Analysis

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Online Supplemental Figures

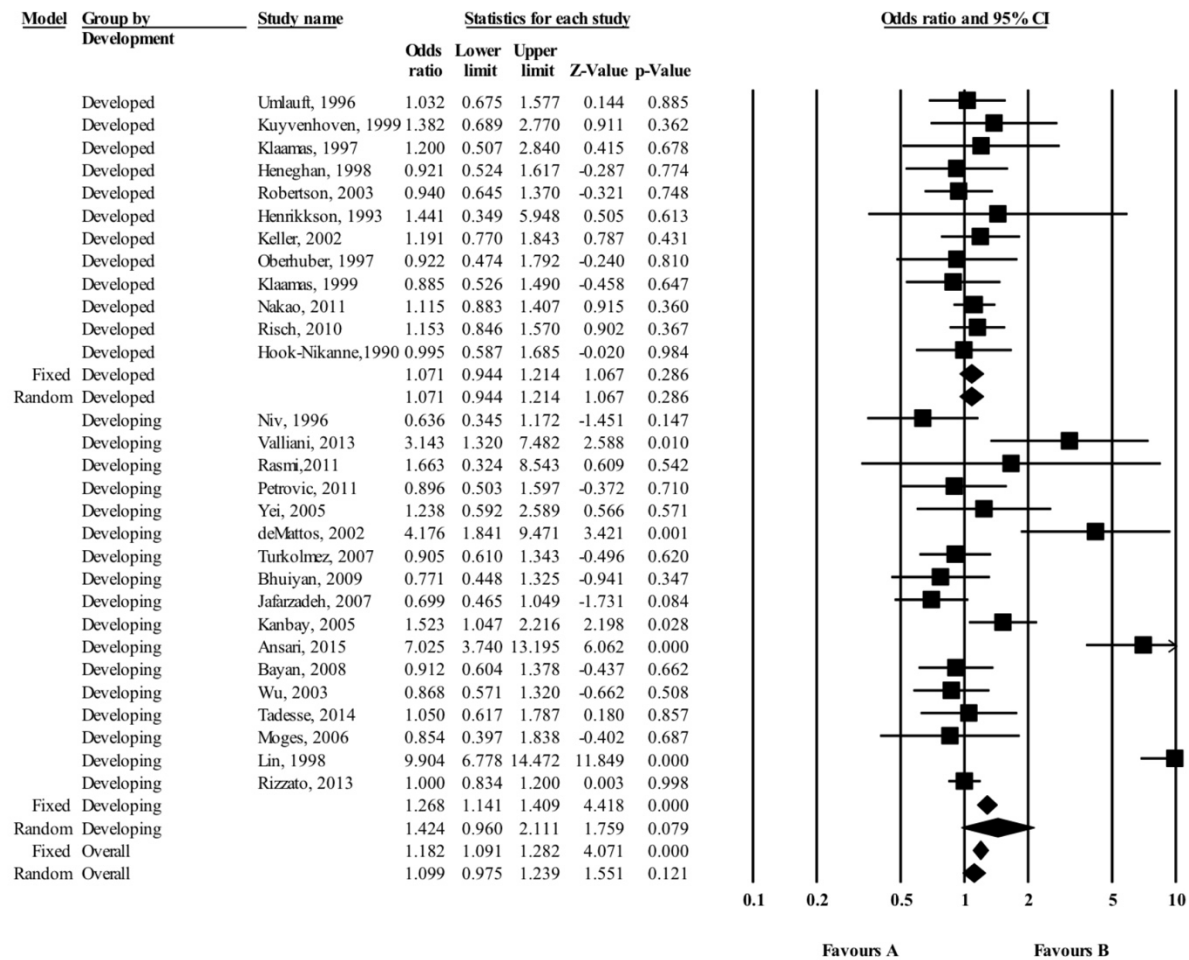


Fig. S1. Forest plot of the association between O blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to definition of income. Developed indicates studies completed in high income countries and developing indicates studies completed in low income countries. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: Developed, $z = 1.067$; $P = 0.0286$; Developing, $z = 4.418$; $P < 0.001$; Overall $z = 4.071$; $P < 0.001$.

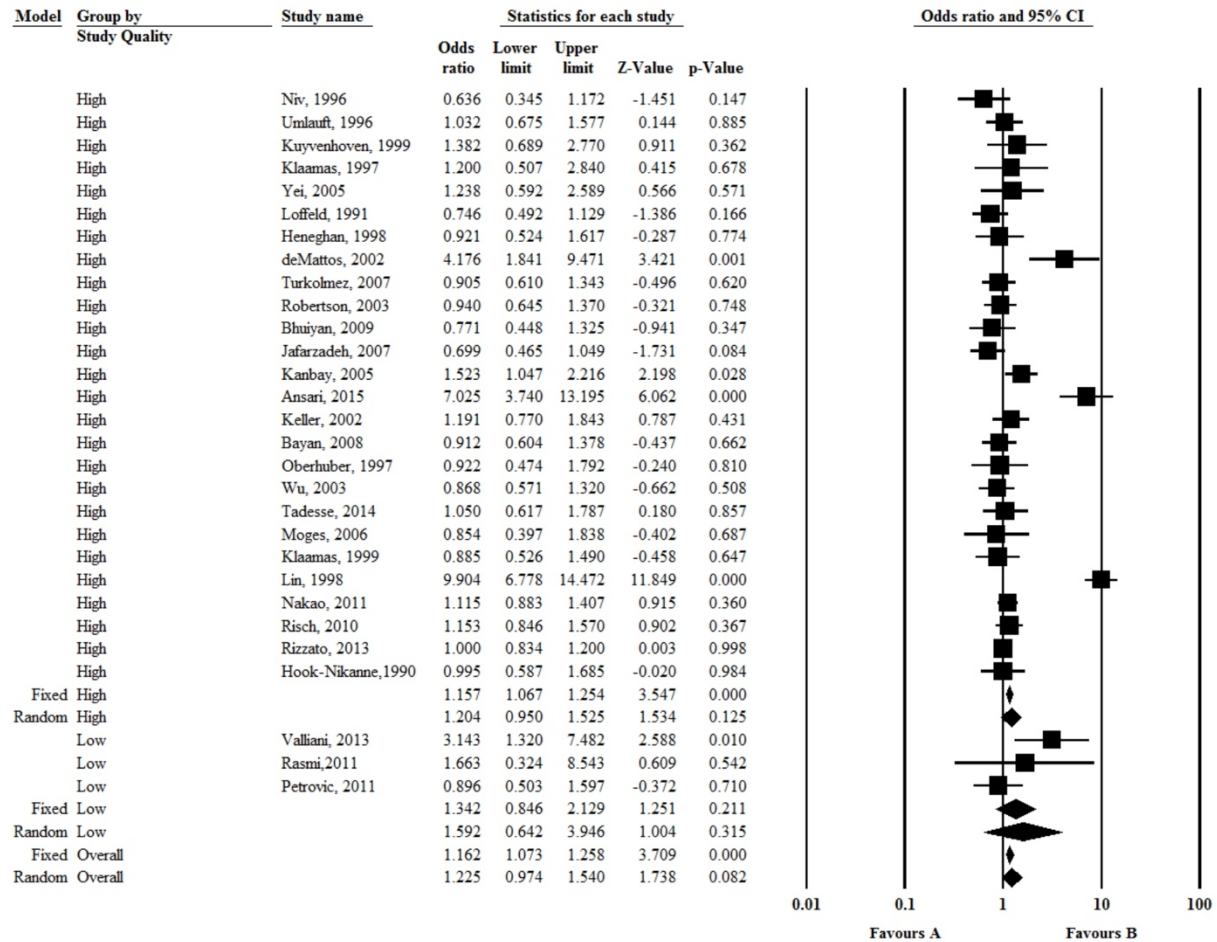


Fig. S2. Forest plot of the association between O blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to NOS quality scale. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: High, $z = 3.547$; $P < 0.001$; Low, $z = 1.251$; $P = 0.211$; Overall, $z = 3.709$; $P < 0.001$.

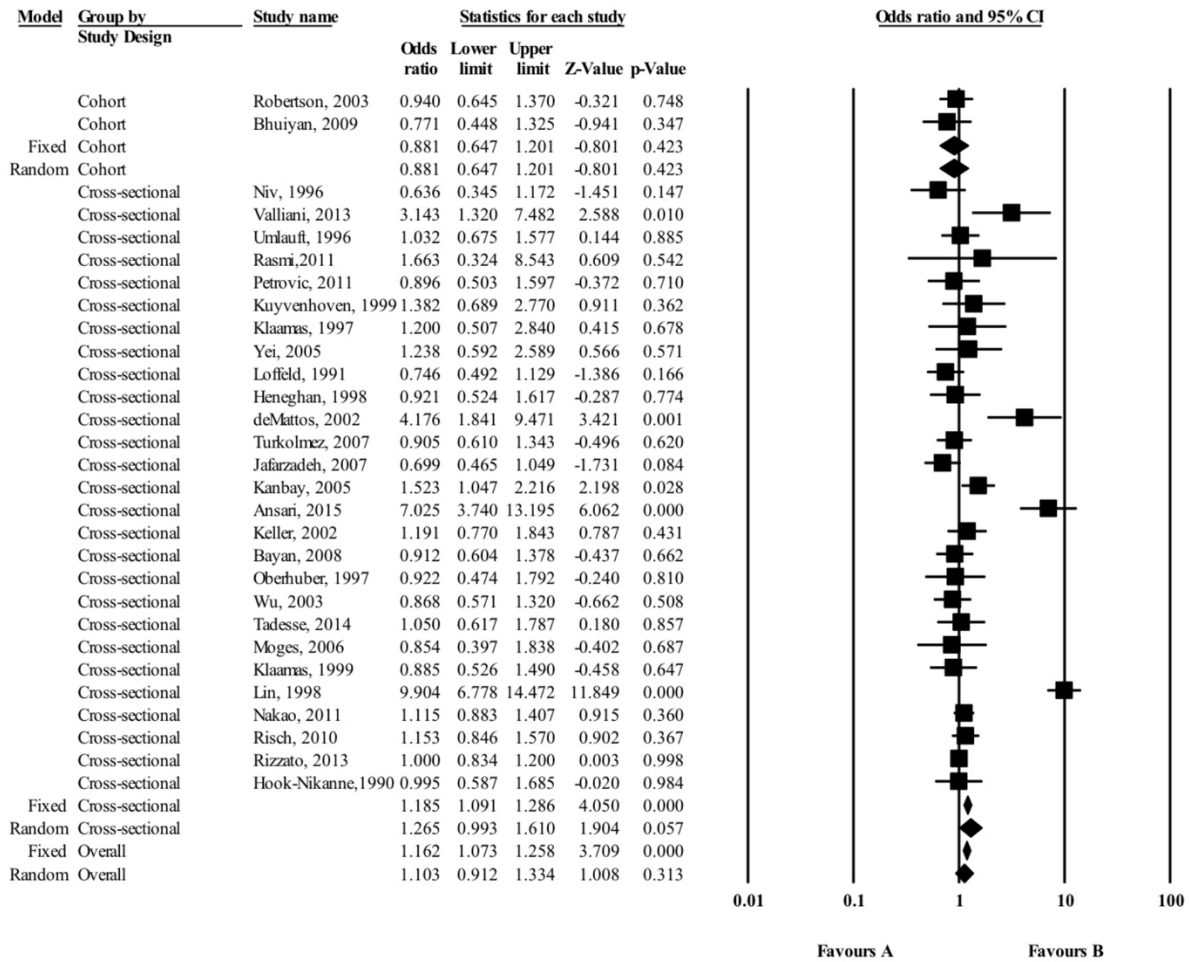


Fig. S3. Forest plot of the association between O blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to study design. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: Cohort, $z = -0.801$; $P = 0.423$; Cross-sectional, $z = 4.050$; $P < 0.001$; Overall, $z = 3.709$; $P < 0.001$.

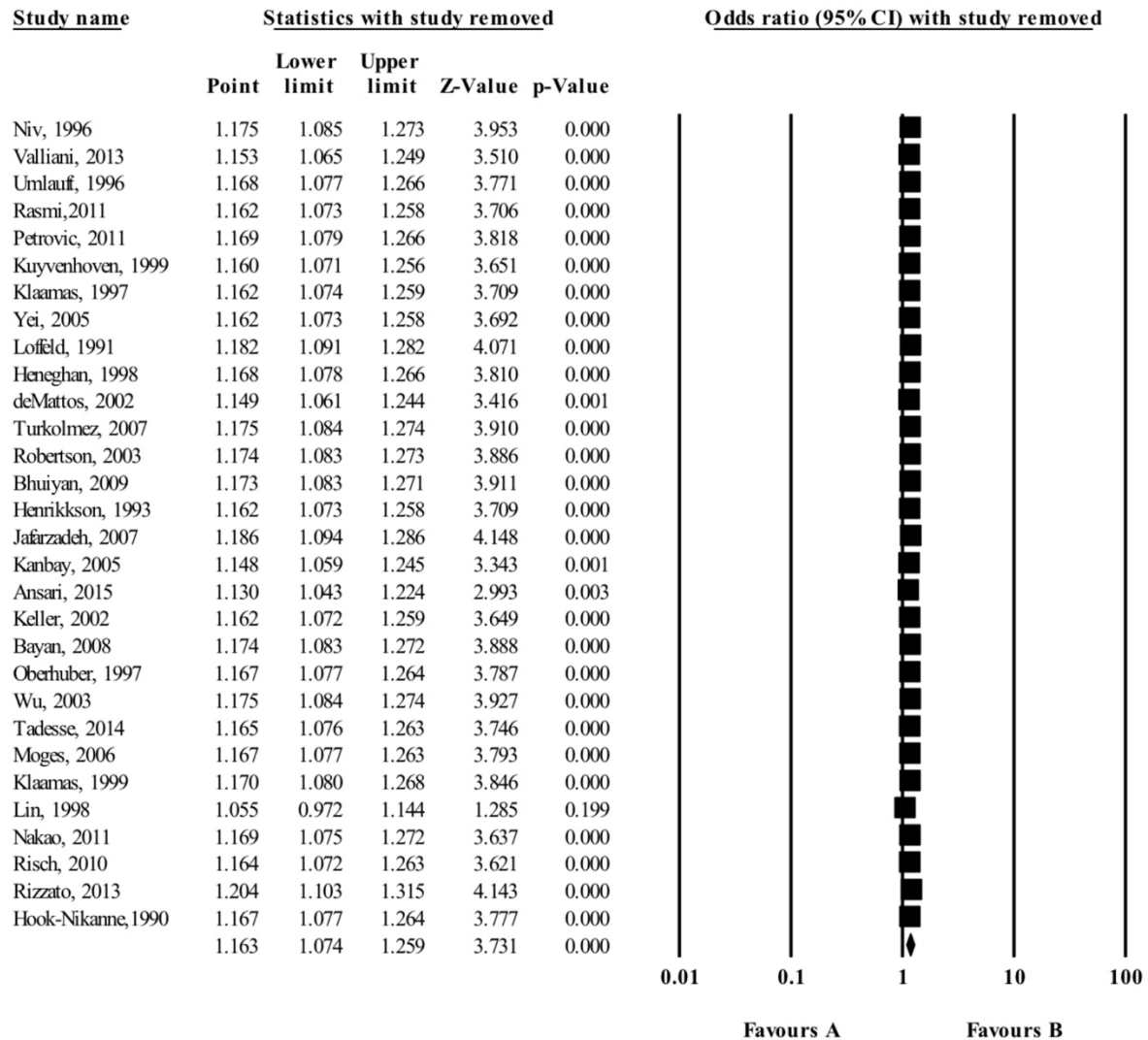


Fig. S4. Sensitivity analysis for O blood group and *H. pylori*. The vertical axis shows the omitted study. The box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals when the named study is omitted from the meta-analysis.

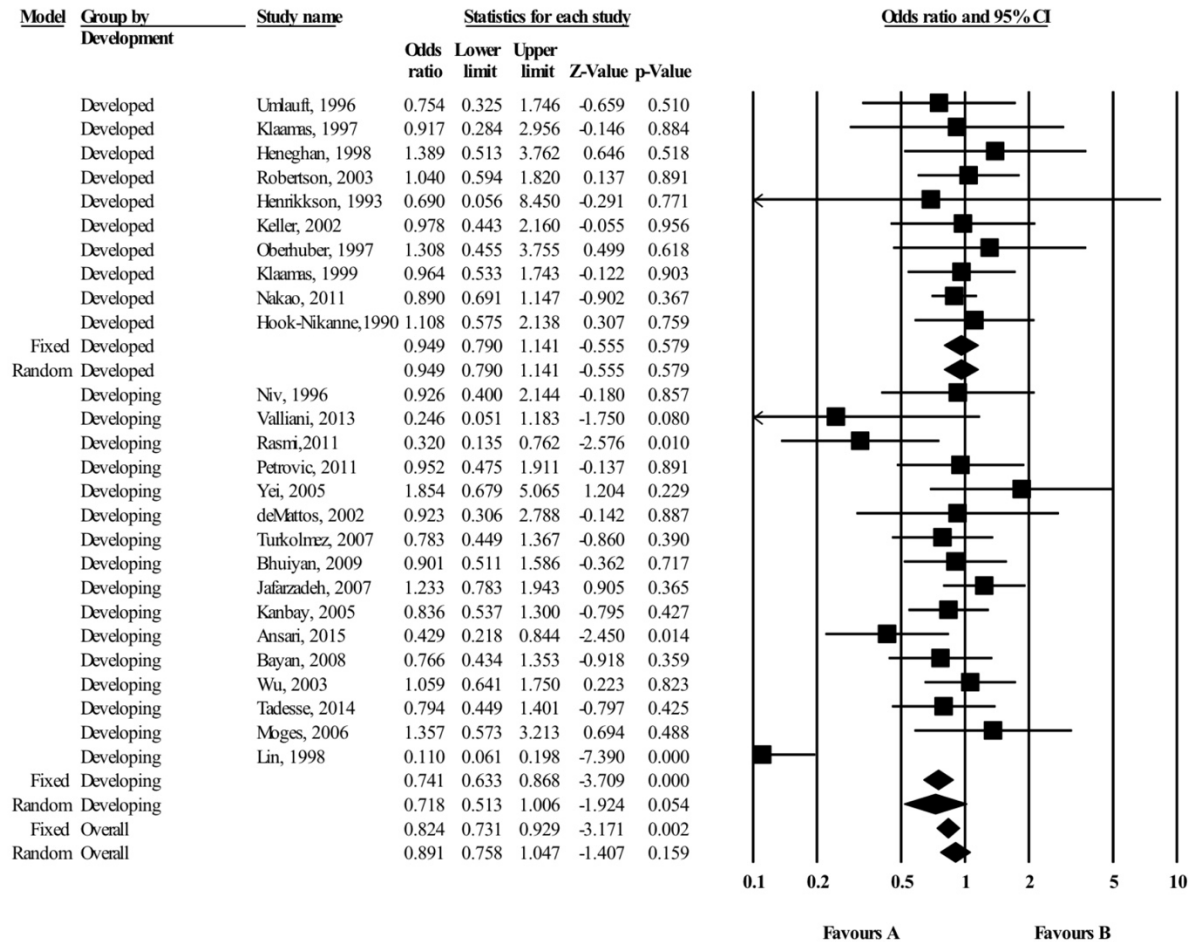


Fig. S5. Forest plot of the association between B blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to definition of income. Developed indicates studies completed in high income countries and developing indicates studies completed in low income countries. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: Developed, $z = -0.555$; $P = 0.579$; Developing, $z = -3.709$; $P < 0.001$; Overall $z = -3.171$; $P = 0.002$.

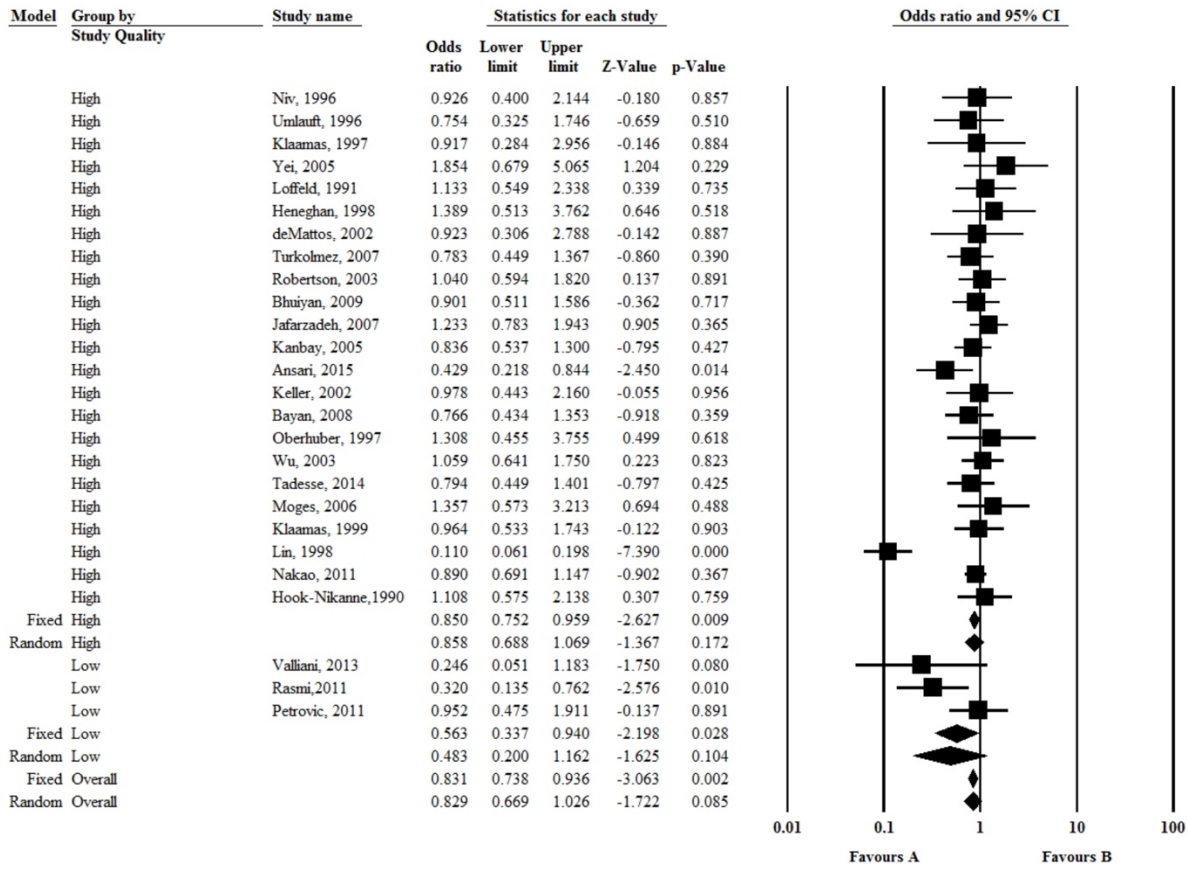


Fig. S6. Forest plot of the association between B blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to NOS quality scale. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: High, $z = -2.627$; $P = 0.009$; Low, $z = -2.198$; $P = 0.028$; Overall, $z = -3.063$; $P = 0.085$.

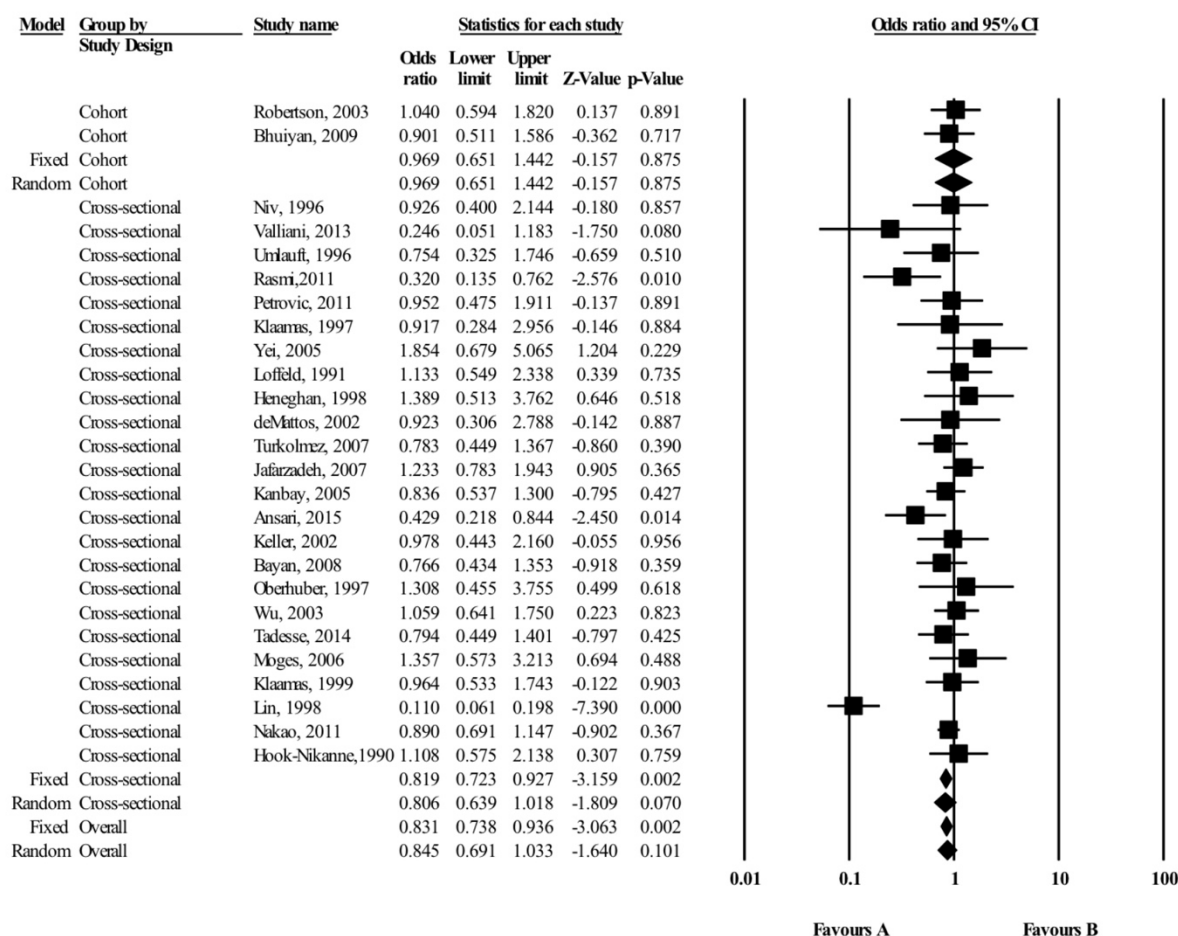


Fig. S7. Forest plot of the association between B blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to NOS quality scale. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: High, $z = -2.627$; $P = 0.009$; Low, $z = -2.198$; $P = 0.028$; Overall, $z = -3.063$; $P = 0.085$.

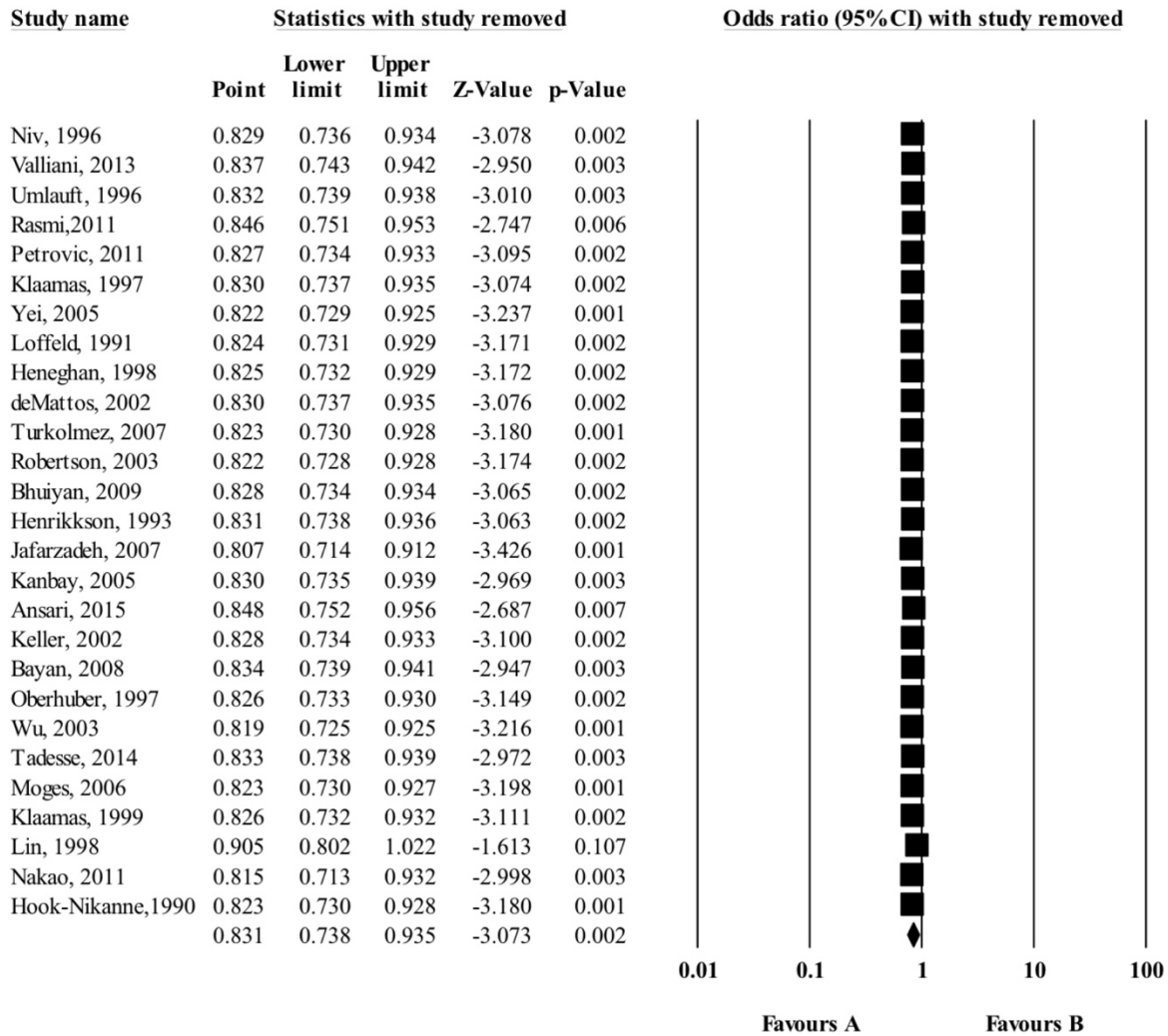


Fig. S8. Sensitivity analysis for B blood group and *H. pylori*. The vertical axis shows the omitted study. The box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals when the named study is omitted from the meta-analysis.

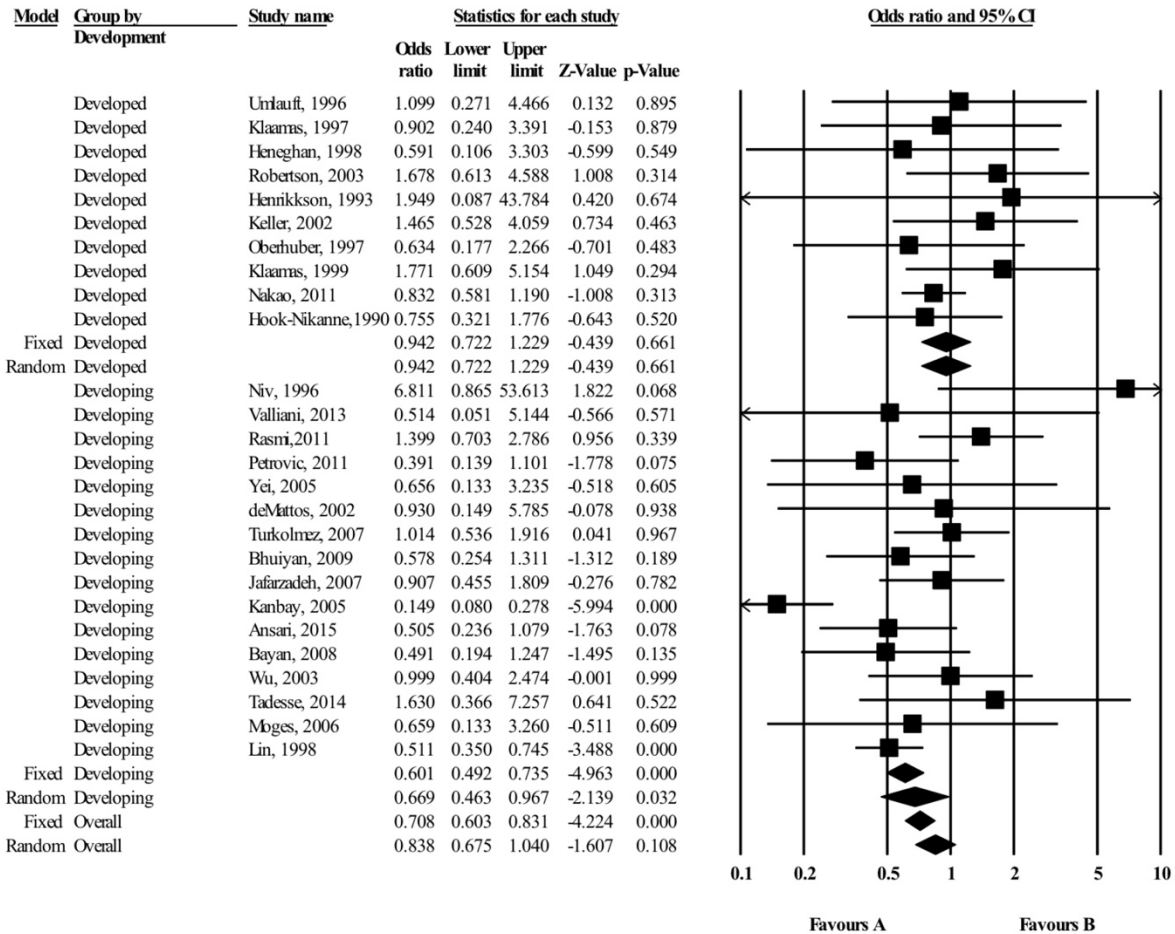


Fig. S9. Forest plot of the association between AB blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to definition of income. Developed indicates studies completed in high income countries and developing indicates studies completed in low income countries. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: Developed; $z = -0.439$, $P = 0.661$ Developing, $z = -4.963$; $P < 0.001$; Overall $z = 4.224$; $P < 0.001$.

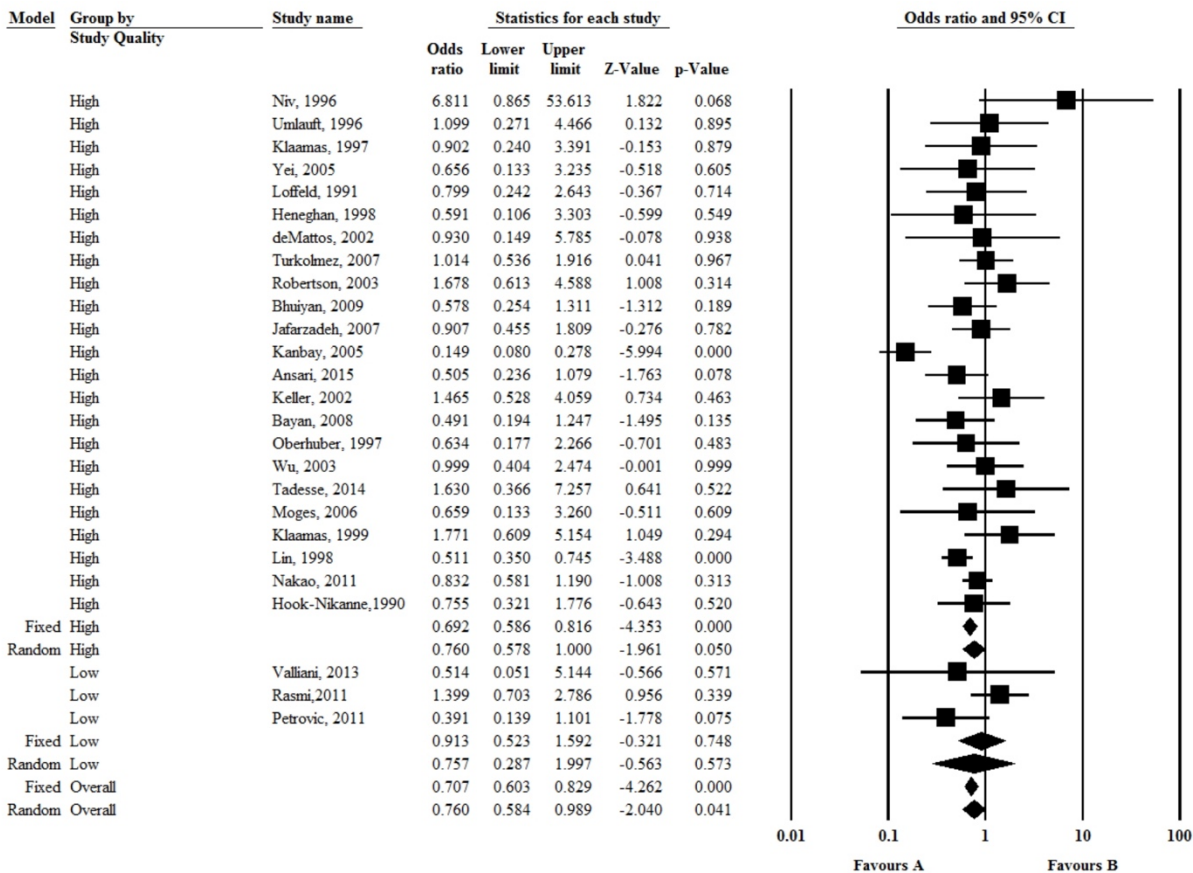


Fig. S10. Forest plot of the association between AB blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to NOS quality scale. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: High, $z = -4.353$; $P < 0.001$; Low, $z = -0.321$; $P = 0.748$; Overall, $z = -4.262$; $P < 0.001$.

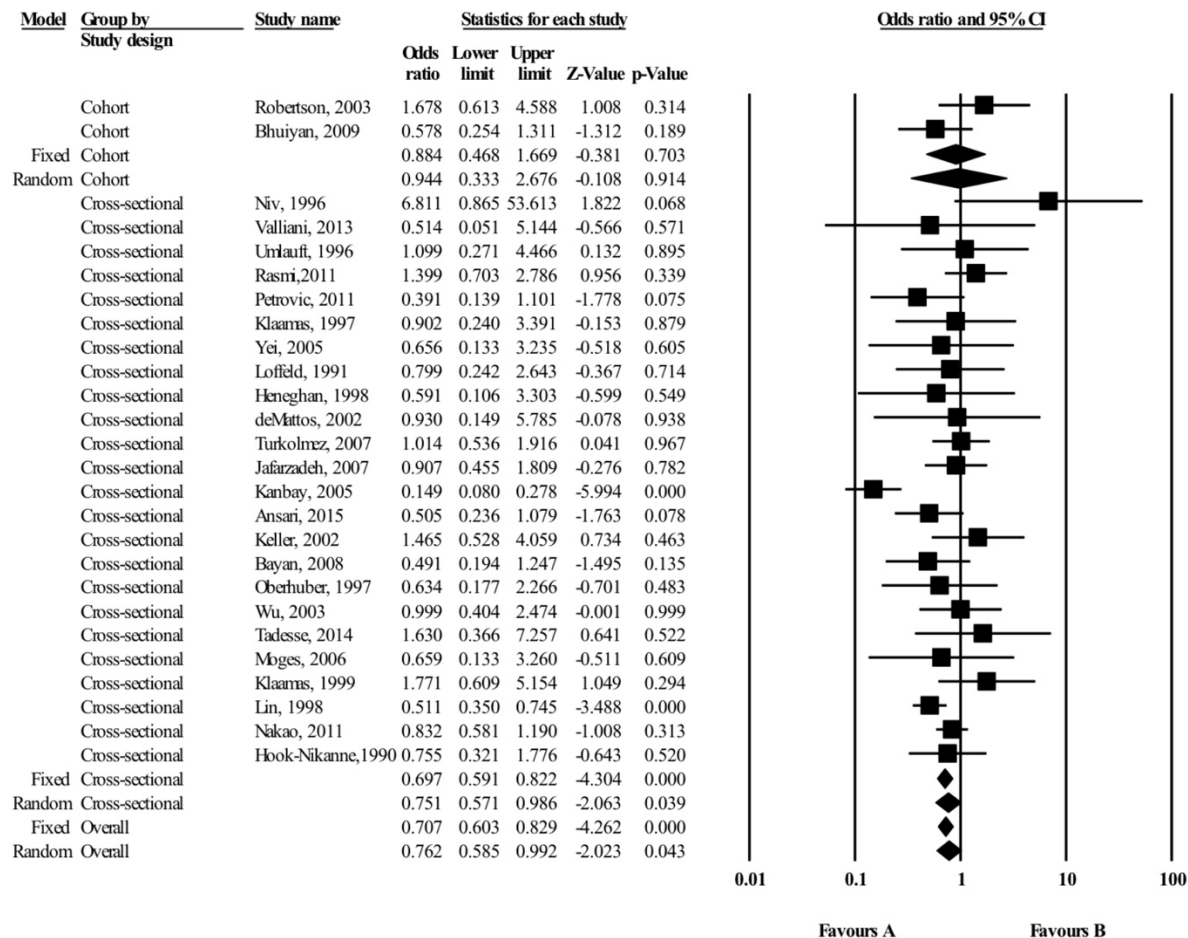


Fig. S11 Forest plot of the association between AB blood group and *H. pylori* infection according to study design. For each study, the box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals. The size of each box indicates the relative weight of each study in the meta-analysis. Test for overall fixed effects: Cohort, $z = -0.381$; $P = 0.703$; Cross-sectional, $z = -4.304$; $P < 0.001$; Overall, $z = -4.262$; $P < 0.001$.

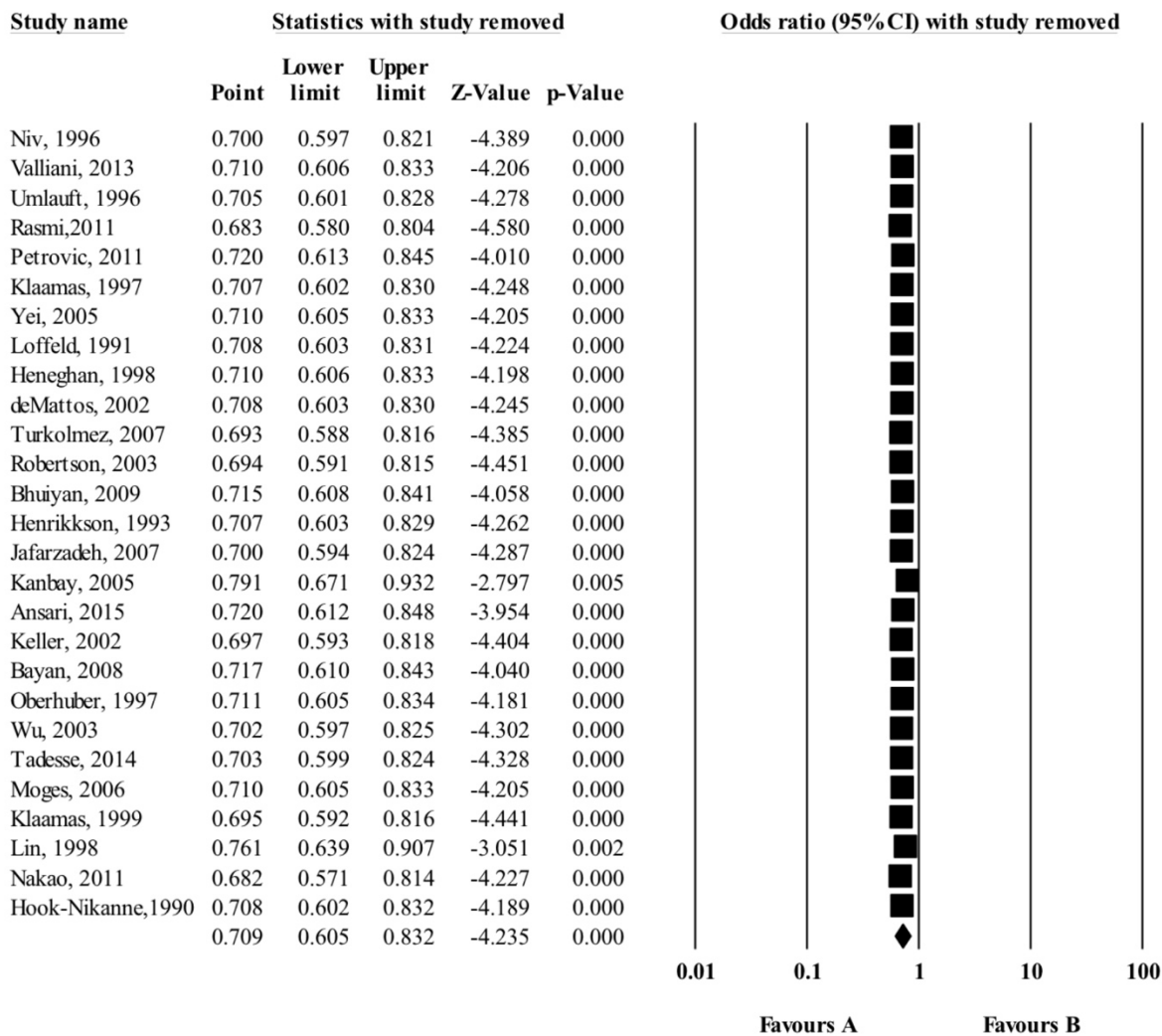


Fig. S12. Sensitivity analysis for AB blood group and *H. pylori*. The vertical axis shows the omitted study. The box represents the random effects odds ratio and the line the 95% confidence intervals when the named study is omitted from the meta-analysis.

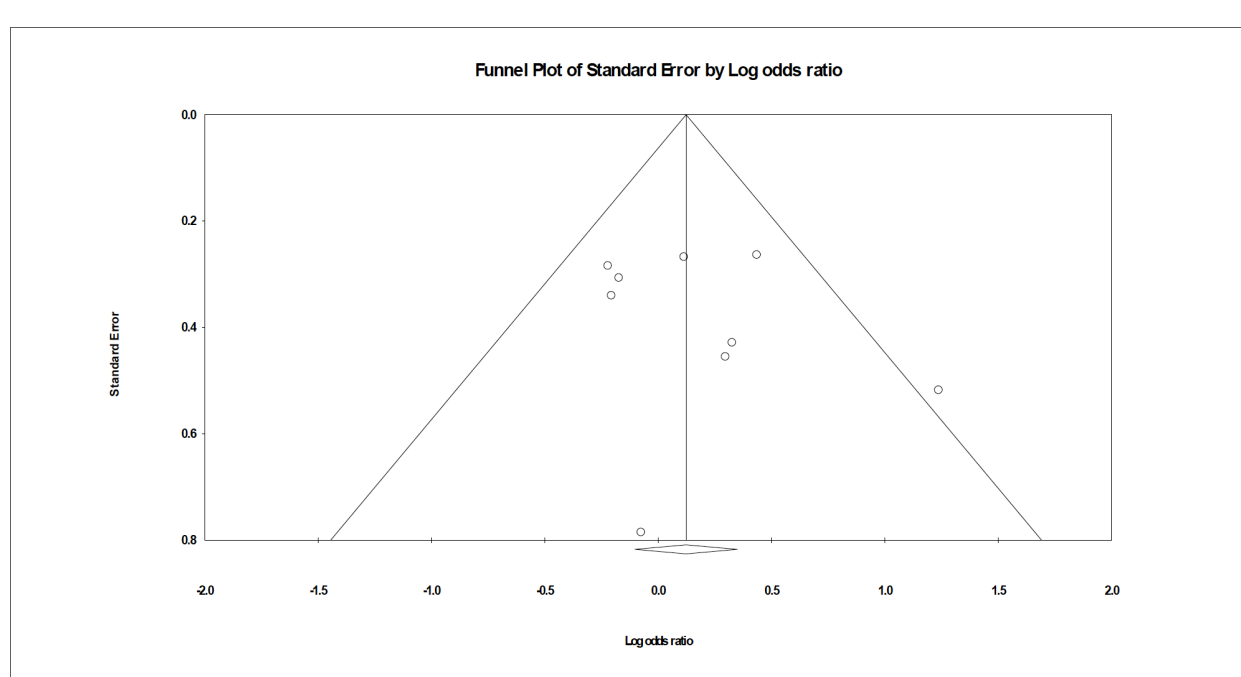


Fig. S13. Funnel plot of standard error by log odds ratio for the association between secretor status and *H. pylori* infection. Egger's test; $b = 1.0672$, $P = 0.441$