

Efficacy of Fexuprazan Compared with Rebamipide in Korean Patients with Acute or Chronic Gastritis: A Matching-adjusted Indirect

Supplementary materials

Supplementary Table 1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria for the systematic literature review

Item	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Target disease	Acute or chronic gastritis with one or more gastric erosions	Other than gastritis
Interventions	Fexuprazan and/or rebamipide was included	Neither fexuprazan nor rebamipide was included.
Study design/report type	Randomized, controlled trials	Unblinded studies, redundant publication, observational studies, review articles, ad-hoc analyses, extension studies, case reports, opinion letter, or poster presentations
Outcome measures	Efficacy outcome concerning erosion improvement	Pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic endpoints, non-availability of an efficacy endpoint related with erosion improvement.
Language	English or Korean	Other than English or Korean
Others	Clinical trial involving human subjects	Full-text not obtainable

Supplementary Table 2 Evaluation of the studies for inclusion in the MAIC analysis.

Study quality element				Comparability element			
Study	Randomization	Blinding	Treatment period	Patient characteristics	Study period	Outcome or endpoint	Comparator
Fexuprazan 10 mg BID							
Kim <i>et al</i> [3].	Randomized	Blinded	2 weeks	Korean, acute or chronic gastritis with ≥ 1 erosion lesions, <i>H. pylori</i> positive (21.6%)	2020-2021	Erosion improvement rate*, Erosion healing rate	Placebo
Rebamipide 100 mg TID							
Kim <i>et al</i> [4].	Randomized	Blinded	2 weeks	Korean, acute or chronic gastritis with ≥ 1 erosion lesions	2019-2020	Erosion improvement rate ¹ , Erosion healing rate	Rebamipide 150 mg BID (AD-203)
Moon <i>et al</i> [16].	Randomized	Blinded	4 weeks	Korean, gastritis with ≥ 1 erosion lesions	2011-2012	Erosion improvement rate ¹ , Erosion healing rate	Sulglycotide 200 mg TID
Jeong <i>et al</i> [15].	Randomized	Single-blinded	3 weeks	Korean, acute or chronic gastritis with ≥ 1 erosion lesions, <i>H. pylori</i> positive (27.0%)	2004-2005	Erosion improvement rate, Erosion healing rate	Sulglycotide 200 mg TID
Du <i>et al</i> [13].	Randomized	Open	8 weeks	Chinese, chronic symptomatic gastritis with ≥ 1 erosion lesions, <i>H. pylori</i> positive (63.1%)	2004-2005	Patient-reported symptom score ¹ , Endoscopic improvement using modified Lanza Scoring	Sucralfate 1.0 g TID
Han <i>et al</i> [14].	Randomized	Open	26 weeks	Chinese, chronic symptomatic gastritis, <i>H. pylori</i> positive (60.7%)	Unknown	Patient-reported symptom score, Endoscopic improvement using modified Lanza Scoring	No treatment

*Primary endpoint of each study. Primary endpoints are not defined or unclear in the studies by Jeong *et al*[15] and by Han *et al*[14].

Supplementary Table 3 Patient characteristics and the weighted population of fexuprazan group^[3] for the primary MAIC analysis against the study by Kim *et al*^[4]

		Before matching	After matching			
			Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
No. of patients		102	102	102	102	102
Effective sample size		102	44.5	62.6	44.0	33.4
Age, years		46.4	46.4	46.8	46.8	46.4
Male		35.30	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8
Body mass index, kg/m ²		23.7	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Smoking	Non-smoker	77.5	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3
	Smoker	11.8	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2
Alcohol drinking	Non-drinker	28.4	-	39.1	-	39.1
	Drinker	57.8	-	57.3	-	57.3
Erosion	2 (1-2 erosions)	56.9	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7
	3 (3-5 erosions)	24.5	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
	4 (≥6 erosions)	18.6	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Edema	1 (none)	29.4	42.7	-	42.7	42.7
Redness	1 (none)	47.1	16.9	-	16.9	16.9
	2 (mild)	38.2	52.0	-	52.0	52.0
	3 (moderate)	10.8	27.1	-	27.1	27.1
	1 (none)	83.3	60.4	-	60.4	60.4
Hemorrhage	2 (1 lesion)	8.8	16.4	-	16.4	16.4
	3 (2-5 lesions)	5.9	16.9	-	16.9	16.9
	4 (6-10 lesions)	1.0	4.9	-	4.9	4.9
Patient-assessed		20.5	-	-	-	-

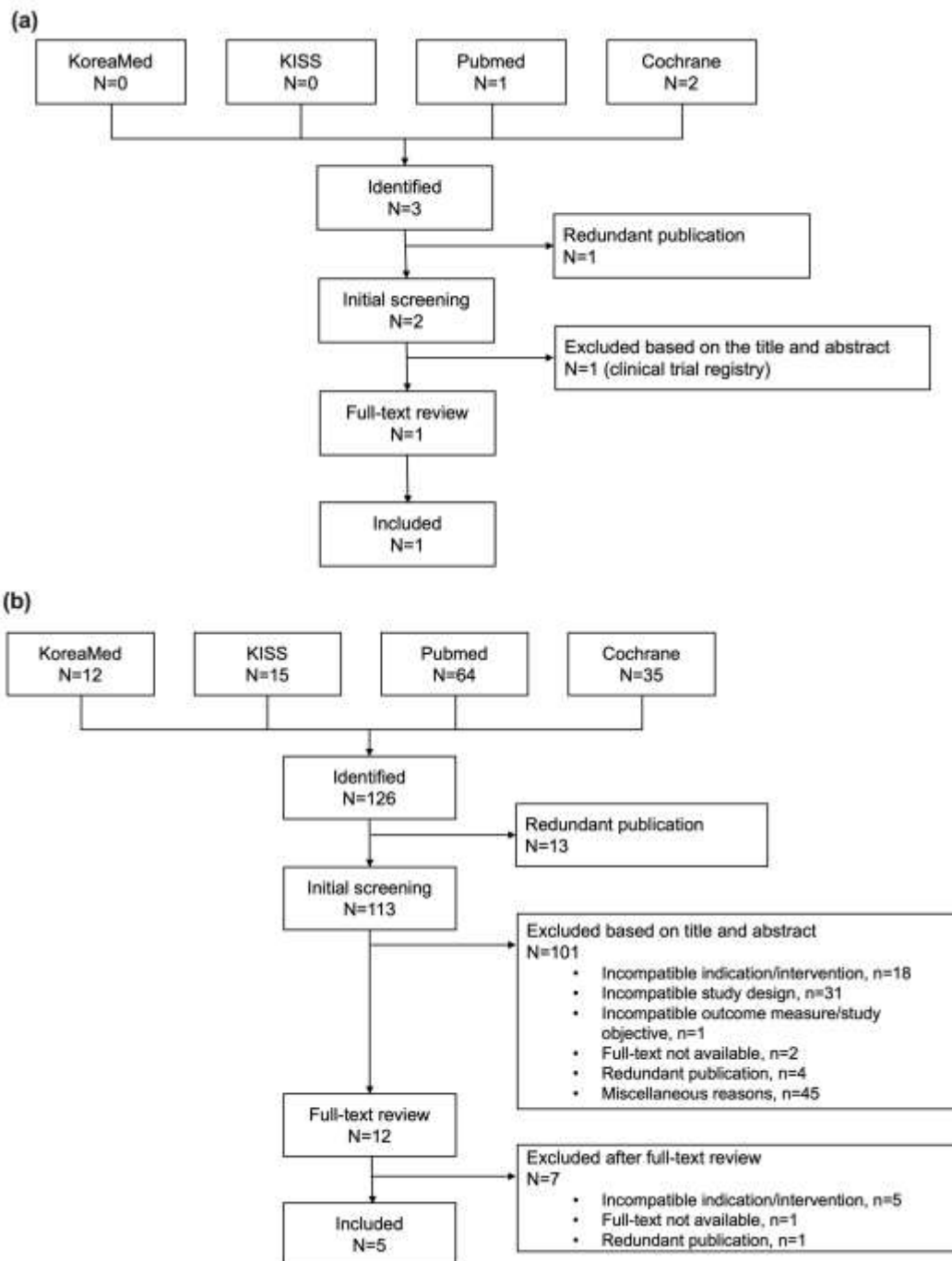
symptom score

Data are expressed as percentages of patients, unless specified otherwise. Matching variables included in the scenario are indicated in bold.

Supplementary Table 4 Patient characteristics and the weighted population of fexuprazan group^[3] for the additional MAIC analysis against the study by Moon *et al*^[16]

	Before matching	After matching				
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	
No. of patients	102	102	102	102	102	
Effective sample size	102	87.5	91.9	91.0	88.5	
Age, years	46.4	49.8	-	-	49.8	
Male	35.3	36.4	-	36.4	-	
Erosion	2 (1-2 erosions)	56.9	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5
	3 (3-5 erosions)	24.5	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
	4 (\geq 6 erosions)	18.6	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3

Data are expressed as percentages of patients, unless specified otherwise. Matching variables included in the scenario are indicated in bold.



Supplementary Figure 1 PRISMA flowchart for selection of studies reporting the efficacy of fexuprazan (a) or rebamipide (b).