

Supplementary Table 1 Eradication rates of patients with good compliance

| Treatment times | Eradication rate | | | | <i>P</i> Value | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------|-----------------|
| | 500mg (n=71) | bid | 500mg (n=71) | tid | | 750mg (n=69) |
| Primary therapy ¹ | 89.8% (53/59) | | 87.8% (36/41) | | 93.3% (14/15) | 0.92 |
| Rescue therapy ² | 91.6% (11/12) | | 76.6% (23/30) | | 77.7% (42/54) | 0.63 |
| All | 90.1% (64/71) | | 83.0% (59/71) | | 81.1% (56/69) | 0.30 |

¹Primary therapy was defined as patients never received regular eradication therapy before.

²Rescue therapy was defined as patients who had received eradication therapy once or more but failed.

P values were from two-side comparisons the differences among groups.

500 mg bid: Tetracycline twice daily; 500 mg tid.: Tetracycline three times daily; 750 mg bid: Tetracycline twice daily.

Supplementary Table 2 Eradication and adverse events according to compliance

| Compliance | Good ¹ (n=211) | Poor ² (n=7) | <i>P</i> value |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Regimen (500mg bid) | 33.6% (71/211) | 28.6% (2/7) | 1.000 |
| Eradication rate | 84.8% (179/211) | 42.9% (3/7) | 0.015 |
| Adverse events | 21.3% (45/211) | 57.1% (4/7) | 0.047 |

¹Good compliance was defined as taking no less than 80% of the total dose.

²Poor compliance was defined as taking less than 80% of the total dose.

P values were from two-side comparisons the differences among groups.

Supplementary Table 3 Univariate analysis of the predictive factors of H. pylori eradication failure

| Variables | Successful (n=182) | Failed (n=36) | P Value |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Age, mean \pm SD | 48.0 \pm 14.2 | 52.3 \pm 12.5 | 0.087 |
| Age range | 20-77 | 25-77 | |
| Age, \leq 50 | 98 | 13 | 0.068 |
| Sex, male/female | 98/84 | 22/14 | 0.467 |
| Family history of gastric cancer | 1 | 3 | 0.015 |
| NSAIDS | 4 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Probiotics | 11 | 1 | 0.695 |
| Smoking | 32 | 14 | 0.007 |
| Alcohol drinking | 27 | 10 | 0.086 |
| Hypertension | 38 | 11 | 0.273 |
| Diabetes | 11 | 3 | 0.708 |
| Hyperlipidemia | 3 | 2 | 0.192 |
| Treatment times | | | 0.027 |
| 1 | 105 | 13 | |
| 2 | 57 | 17 | |
| \geq 3 | 20 | 6 | |
| Rescue therapy ¹ | 77 | 23 | |
| Regimens | | | 0.249 |
| 500mg bid | 65 | 8 | |
| 500mg tid | 61 | 13 | |
| 750mg bid | 56 | 15 | |
| PPI | | | 0.278 |
| Omeprazole | 31 | 3 | |
| Rabeprazole | 136 | 30 | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|----|-------|
| Pantoprazole | | 7 | 0 | |
| Vonoprazan | | 8 | 3 | |
| Bismuth | | | | 0.168 |
| Bismuth citrate | potassium | 53 | 15 | |
| Colloidal pectin | bismuth | 129 | 21 | |

¹Rescue therapy was defined as patients who had received eradication therapy once or more but failed.

P values were from two-side comparisons the differences between two groups.

Supplementary Table 4 Multivariate analysis of the predictive factors of H. pylori eradication failure

| Factors | Adjusted OR | 95% CI | <i>P</i> value |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| Family history of gastric cancer | 12.419 | 1.097-140.59 | 0.042 |
| Smoking | 2.777 | 1.242-6.208 | 0.013 |
| Rescue therapy | 2.252 | 1.048-4.841 | 0.038 |

¹Rescue therapy was defined as patients who had received eradication therapy once or more but failed.

P values were from two-side comparisons the differences between two groups.