Epidemiology of *Helicobacter pylori* in Australia: a scoping review

Jillian Congedi¹, Craig Williams² and Katherine L. Baldock¹

¹ UniSA Allied Health and Human Performance, Australian Centre for Precision Health, University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

² UniSA Clinical and Health Sciences, Australian Centre for Precision Health, University of South Australia, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

**ABSTRACT**

**Background.** *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*), a bacterium implicated in the development of peptic ulcer and gastric cancer, is estimated to infect around half the world’s population. Its prevalence in Australia is unclear. This scoping review aimed to evaluate all Australian literature providing estimates of the prevalence of *H. pylori*.

**Methods.** Australian studies examining *H. pylori* prevalence from 1982 onwards were eligible for inclusion. Medline, Embase and Scopus databases, and grey literature sources, were searched. Two independent reviewers undertook a two-stage screening process. Data were extracted by two independent reviewers using a pre-specified template.

**Results.** Of 444 identified studies, 75 were included in the review. *H. pylori* prevalence in Australian population-based studies (*n* = 8) ranged from 38.0% in 1991 to 15.1% in 2002; however, estimated prevalence across all non-clinical population studies in diverse sub-groups (*n* = 29) has varied dramatically. Decreased prevalence has been more marked in populations with gastrointestinal symptoms and conditions compared to non-clinical populations. Data on *H. pylori* prevalence in vulnerable populations are lacking.

**Conclusions.** This is the first scoping review of Australian studies reporting *H. pylori* prevalence. A wide range of study designs, population groups, geographic regions, and diagnostic methods was included, involving data collected over a 50-year period (1969 to 2018). The summary of *H. pylori* prevalence estimates over time in this review points to a decrease in prevalence in Australia, particularly among populations with gastrointestinal symptoms and illnesses; however, it is unknown whether there is inequity in prevalence trends across vulnerable sub-groups of the Australian population. Future research and interventions supporting the health and wellbeing of vulnerable populations is required to ensure equitable health gains are made for all.

**Keywords** Helicobacter pylori, Epidemiology, Prevalence, Australia, Scoping review

**BACKGROUND**

*Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*), a spiral-shaped bacillus, is a major risk factor for the development of peptic ulcers, some forms of gastric cancer and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma (*Kusters, van Vliet & Kuipers, 2006*). There is also
some evidence of an association with conditions such as cardiovascular disease and ischaemic stroke, although this is debated (Jiang et al., 2017). When used alongside standard treatment, *H. pylori* eradication therapy, typically comprising combinations of two to three antibiotics and a proton-pump inhibitor (Chey et al., 2017), can support healing of peptic ulcers and prevent their recurrence (Ford et al., 2016), and can reduce the risk of gastric cancer (Shiotani, Cen & Graham, 2013; Chiang et al., 2021).

*H. pylori* is an important pathogen from a public health perspective. It is estimated that in 2018, around 800,000 new cases of gastric cancer worldwide could be attributed to *H. pylori* infection (de Martel et al., 2020). The 2010 Global Burden of Disease Study estimated that 3.5 deaths per 100,000 population per year were due to peptic ulcer disease (Stewart et al., 2014), for which *H. pylori* is a major risk factor (Kusters, van Vliet & Kuipers, 2006; Kuipers, Thijs & Festen, 1995). In addition, studies of Japanese-American men have found *H. pylori* infection to be associated with 3.0 to 4.7 times the odds of developing peptic ulcer disease compared to those uninfected (Nomura et al., 2002; Nomura et al., 1994).

There is evidence to suggest that *H. pylori* prevalence varies according to place, person and time characteristics. A systematic review of global *H. pylori* prevalence estimated that, in 2015, there were approximately 4.4 billion individuals with *H. pylori* infection worldwide (Hooi et al., 2017). This review of prevalence data from 62 countries reported large differences in *H. pylori* prevalence across geographic regions, with the highest prevalence in Africa (70.1%; 95% CI [62.6–77.7]) and the lowest prevalence in Oceania (24.4%; 95% CI [18.5–30.4]) (Hooi et al., 2017). Another systematic review of global *H. pylori* prevalence reported wide variation in prevalence between countries, from 13.1% in Finland to 90% in Mexico (Peleteiro et al., 2014). Studies have similarly shown variation across sub-populations within countries, typically with higher *H. pylori* prevalence in vulnerable groups such as migrant and Indigenous populations (Jones et al., 2012; Windsor et al., 2005). For instance, the systematic review by Hooi et al. (2017) reported that, in Australia, the general population pooled prevalence was 24.6% (95% CI [17.2–32.1]) compared to 76.0% in a rural Western Australian Indigenous community. The same systematic review reported a pooled prevalence estimate in the United States of 35.6% (95% CI [30.0–41.1]) for the general population, compared to 74.8% (95% CI [72.9–76.7]) in an Alaskan Indigenous population. In addition, there are documented associations between poorer social and environmental contextual factors, for example low socio-economic status and crowded living conditions, and *H. pylori* infection (Mentis, Lehours & Mégraud, 2015; Cheng et al., 2009; Genta, Turner & Sonnenberg, 2017; Lim et al., 2013; Pandeya, Whiteman & Australian Canc Study, 2011), and numerous studies have found that *H. pylori* prevalence increases with age (EUROGAST Study Group, 1993; Lane et al., 2002; Megraud et al., 1989).

With regard to variations in prevalence over time, systematic reviews have reported that the population-wide prevalence of *H. pylori* may have decreased in some, typically more industrialised, countries in recent decades. Hooi and colleagues reported lower period prevalence from 2000–2016 compared to 1970–1999 in Europe, North America and Oceania, whereas similar prevalence across the two time periods was reported for Asia, Latin American and the Caribbean (Hooi et al., 2017). In contrast, Nagy, Johansson & Molloy-Bl (2016) reported a decrease in *H. pylori* prevalence in China from 1983 to 2013.
(25 studies; 28 datasets), but no significant trend was observed in prevalence over time for the United States (1990–2006; 11 studies). It has been stated that higher prevalence of *H. pylori* with increasing age is likely due to a cohort effect rather than incremental infection over the life course (Banatvala et al., 1993). Mitchell & Katelaris (2016) have argued that this cohort effect, whereby each birth cohort has a lower overall *H. pylori* prevalence than the cohorts before them, has led to a decrease in the prevalence of infection in Australia over time.

In Australia, estimated population prevalence has ranged from 38% in 1991 (Lin et al., 1998a) to 15% in 2002 and 2005 (Pandeya, Whiteman & Australian Canc Study, 2011; Moujaber et al., 2008). However, these prevalence data represent different population groups and different age ranges. The earlier study from data collected in 1991 (Lin et al., 1998a) included 273 participants aged 20–80 years from the Melbourne metropolitan area; a sample which is unlikely to be representative of the Australian population as a whole. The two later studies included larger samples from across Australia. One utilised a random sample of 2,413 serum samples from 37 major diagnostic laboratories across Australia, collected from people aged from 1 to 59 years (Moujaber et al., 2008). The other study used data from 1,355 community controls aged 18 to 79 years, who were recruited for a nation-wide case-control study of oesophageal cancer (Pandeya, Whiteman & Australian Canc Study, 2011).

There have been no studies published to date which have comprehensively reviewed and reported on studies of the prevalence of *H. pylori* in Australia over time. Given the public health importance of *H. pylori* infection, even in populations with relatively lower prevalence such as Australia, and lack of existing reviews of Australian *H. pylori* prevalence, this scoping review aimed to systematically identify and describe all studies reporting prevalence of *H. pylori* in Australia. In particular, this scoping review aimed to describe the scope of Australian *H. pylori* prevalence studies in terms of study characteristics (e.g., geographic location, population and diagnostic methods), and to describe prevalence estimates according to person (e.g., type of population studied, diagnoses, age, gender) and time characteristics (year(s) of data collection relating to *H. pylori* status).

**METHODS**

This review was performed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (Tricco et al., 2018).

**Eligibility criteria**

All studies reporting prevalence of *H. pylori* infection in Australian populations from 1982 onwards were eligible for inclusion. The search was limited to studies published from 1982, when *H. pylori* was first identified. Reviews, letters, commentaries or opinion papers were excluded. Studies were also excluded if they reported on a dataset that was published in a more recent or complete study.

**Information sources**

Medline, Embase and Scopus were searched for articles published from 1982 onwards on 26/06/2017 (search updated on 29/01/2021 to capture additional studies published...
between the original and updated search). Reference lists of the included studies were hand-searched to identify any additional relevant studies. Grey literature was searched using Google, Web of Science for conference presentations, and online government sources including the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and the State Health Departments. A search was made on websites of all Australian universities to find researchers who conduct *H. pylori* research. These researchers (some of whom were authors of included papers), were contacted by email for information about current research, unpublished studies or studies not identified by previous searches.

**Search strategy**

The search strategy was developed in conjunction with an experienced University of South Australia librarian. The search was performed using the following search terms together with relevant Boolean Operators and MeSH terms identified for individual databases: *Helicobacter pylori* (*Helicobacter pylori* *or H pylori* *or Campylobacter pylori* *), Australia (australia* or tasmania* or victoria* or new south wales or queensland* or northern territory* or christmas island or canton island or enderbury island or melbourn* or sydney or adelaid* or perth or hobart or canberra or brisbane or darwin), Prevalence (prevalen* or infection rate* or proportion* or frequenc* or occurrence* or likelihood* or probabilit*), Epidemiolog*, risk factors (“population? at risk” or risk factor?), cohort studies (follow up stud* or follow?up stud* or longitudinal stud* or longitudinal survey* or prospective stud* or retrospective stud* or cohort stud* or cohort analys?s or con?current stud* or incidence stud* or cross?section* stud*), population surveillance (Population Surveillance or Sentinel Surveillance or Public Health Surveillance or general population* or screen*), asymptomatic infections (a?symptomatic infection* or sub?clinical infection*). See Appendix 1 for full search details.

**Study selection**

Search results were imported into Endnote (*The EndNote Team, 2013*) where duplicates were removed. The studies were then imported into Covidence (*Covidence, 2022*) and were screened in duplicate by two independent reviewers (JC and KB) through a two-stage process: (1) screening titles and abstracts; and (2) reviewing full text of articles identified in step 1). Any differences were discussed between the reviewers (JC and KB) to reach consensus.

**Charting the data**

The data extraction process was completed by two independent reviewers (JC and KB) using a standardised template. Any differences were resolved through discussion among the review team. The following information was extracted from the selected papers: “title”, “authors”, “year of publication”, “location of study”, “study design”, “year(s) of data collection”, “*H. pylori* testing method(s) used”, “description of study population”, “age groups”, “sample size”, and “*H. pylori* prevalence (percentage)”. 
Collating and summarising the results

Data were categorised according to study design and then tabulated in chronological order according to the date(s) of data collection. Studies for which no data collection date was available were listed chronologically by date of publication. The data were described in terms of types of populations studied, diagnostic methods used, Australian state and *H. pylori* prevalence. Study results were also analysed using meta-regression to estimate trends in *H. pylori* prevalence over time in clinical populations (those with gastrointestinal symptoms or conditions) and non-clinical populations. Prevalence data organised by clinical and non-clinical populations were plotted using the method described by Nagy, Johansson & Molloy-Bl (2016).

RESULTS

The search resulted in 86 publications that met the inclusion criteria. Of these, 75 distinct studies were included in the review (Fig. 1).

The included studies were published between 1988 (Dwyer et al., 1988a; Dwyer et al., 1988b; Mitchell et al., 1988) and 2020 (Chamberlain et al., 2020; Endall et al., 2020) and were based on data collected between 1969 (Cullen et al., 1993) and 2018 (Sharma & Dowling, 2018; van der Poorten et al., 2018). Although *H. pylori* was identified in 1982, some studies used frozen plasma from earlier studies to determine *H. pylori* prevalence prior to 1982. Eleven of the 75 papers were conference abstracts for which no subsequent published paper was found. The majority of studies used a cross-sectional design. Characteristics of included studies are presented in Table 1.

Studies were performed in all Australian states and in the Northern Territory, with more than 70% of the publications reporting findings from Victorian, New South Wales or Western Australian populations. The number of participants ranged from nine (Ho et al., 2001) to over 70,000 (Wise, Lamichhane & Webberley, 2019). Around 50% of the studies included 100–500 participants. Over a third of the studies investigated patients with gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms or conditions. Patients with non-GI related conditions, for example coronary heart disease (Coles et al., 2003), diabetes (Schimke et al., 2009), sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) (Ho et al., 2001), multiple sclerosis (Pedrini et al., 2015) and HIV/AIDS (Edwards et al., 1991) were also commonly investigated. Specific cultural groups studied included both urban and rural Aboriginal populations (8.0% of the included publications) (Windsor et al., 2005; Dwyer et al., 1988b; Pringle et al., 2015; Mollison et al., 1994; McDonald et al., 2004; Ritchie et al., 2009), newly arrived migrants (10.6% of included studies) (Dwyer et al., 1988a; Gibney et al., 2009; Chaves et al., 2009; Cherian et al., 2008; Mutch et al., 2012; Johnston, Smith & Roydhouse, 2012; Abdul Rahim et al., 2017; Benson, Rahim & Agrawal, 2017), ethnic groups such as members of the Chinese population of Melbourne (2.6% of included studies) (Chow et al., 1995; Lin et al., 1991), and institutionalised populations (2.6% of included studies) (Lambert et al., 1995; Wallace, Webb & Schluter, 2002). Several studies investigated groups of health professionals, hypothesised to be at greater risk of contracting *H. pylori*, including dentists (Lin et al., 1998b) gastroenterologists (Lin et al., 1994) and nurses (Robertson, Cade & -
Clancy, 1999). Fourteen of the included papers (19%) estimated *H. pylori* prevalence in children (Windsor et al., 2005; Moujaber et al., 2008; Dwyer et al., 1988a; Dwyer et al., 1988b; Mitchell et al., 1993a; Hardikar et al., 1996; Hardikar et al., 1991; Mitchell et al., 1993b; Hardikar & Grimwood, 1995; Ho et al., 2001; Ritchie et al., 2009; Cherian et al., 2008; Mutch et al., 2012; Benson, Rahim & Agrawal, 2017).

A range of different diagnostic methods were used to determine *H. pylori* presence in the included studies. Histology, rapid urease and culture are invasive tests performed on tissue samples collected by endoscopy. Non-invasive tests include serology, urea breath test (UBT) and faecal antigen (FA) test. Among the studies included in this review, serology was by far the most common method used to detect presence of *H. pylori* infection, used in 56 (75%) studies. Serology and histology have been used throughout the study period. The earliest study using UBT as the diagnostic method was published in 1994 (Borody et
Table 1  Study characteristics.

| Study author & publication date; State; Year(s) of data collection | Diagnostic method | Study population or condition | Age           | n      | \( H. pylori \) Prevalence (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| **STUDY DESIGN: PROSPECTIVE COHORT**                          |                   |                                |               |        |                               |
| *Coles et al., 2003*  Western Australia 1981                  | Serology          | - All participants             | 40–89         | 451    | 57.6                          |
|                                                               |                   | - CHD                          | Mean 59.0     | 218    | 64.2                          |
|                                                               |                   | - Stroke                       | Mean 65.5     | 119    | 60.5                          |
|                                                               |                   |                                | Mean 67.8     |        |                               |
| *Dugué et al., 2019*  Victoria 1990-1994                      | Serology (Immunoblot) | - Gastric cancer               | Median: 62    | 159    | 77.0                          |
|                                                               |                   | - Controls                     | 159           | 60.0   |                               |
| *Borody et al., 1994*  New South Wales not stated             | Urea Breath Test  | Previously diagnosed           | 24–82         | 94     | 2.2                           |
|                                                               |                   | \( H. pylori \) infection      |               |        |                               |
| *Eslick et al., 2002*  New South Wales not stated             | Serology          | Pregnant women                 | 15–44         | 448    | 19.9                          |
| *Chung & Cummins, 2009* (Conference abstract) South Australia not stated  | Serology          | Gastritis                      | 18–85         | 78     | 19.2                          |
|                                                               | Testing of biopsy tissue (method not stated) |                               |               |        |                               |
| *Pringle et al., 2015* New South Wales not stated             | Serology          | - Pregnant Aboriginal women    | 13–40         | 131    | 33                            |
|                                                               |                   | - Blood donors (controls)      | 150           | 3      |                               |
| **STUDY DESIGN: RETROSPECTIVE COHORT**                         |                   |                                |               |        |                               |
| *Cullen et al., 1993*  Western Australia 1969, 1978 & 1990   | Serology          | Random selection from          | 1969:         | 141    | 39.0                          |
|                                                               |                   | Busselton Health Survey.       | 20.2–44.0     | 110    | 40.9                          |
|                                                               |                   |                                | 1978:         | 141    | 34.8                          |
|                                                               |                   |                                | 1990:         | 41.2–64.0 |                               |
| *Mitchell et al., 1993a* New South Wales 1971 & 1987–1991    | Serology          | 1971:                          | 3–17          | 17     | 35.2                          |
|                                                               |                   | - Hepatitis positive children  | 7–59          | 21     | 76.1                          |
|                                                               |                   | - Family members of \( Hp^+ \) children | 10–53        | 40     | 15.0                          |
|                                                               |                   | - Family members of \( Hp^- \) children | 1–49         | 69     | 76.8                          |
|                                                               |                   | 1987–1991:                     | 1–49          | 69     | 21.7                          |
|                                                               |                   | - Family members of 21 \( Hp^+ \) children | Controls for family members |                               |
| *Lambert et al., 1995*  Victoria 1977 & 1989                  | Serology          | Institutionalised adults:      | not stated    | 122    | 34.4                          |
|                                                               |                   | - 1977                         | 122           | 75.4   |                               |
|                                                               |                   | - 1989                         | 122           | 23.0   |                               |
|                                                               |                   | - Community controls- 1989     |               |        |                               |
| *Schimke et al., 2009*  Western Australia 1993–1996          | Serology          | Diabetes                       | 62.0 ± 13.3   | 1301   | 60.6                          |
|                                                               |                   |                                |               |        |                               |
| *Mangira et al., 2014* (Conference abstract) South Australia 2012–2013 | Rapid Urease      | Endoscopy patients             | 58 ± 1        | 400    | 14.5                          |

(continued on next page)
Table 1 (continued)

| Study author & publication date; State; Year(s) of data collection | Diagnostic method | Study population or condition | Age | n   | H. pylori Prevalence (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|
| **STUDY DESIGN: CASE-CONTROL**                                  |                  |                                |     |     |                        |
| Hardikar et al., 1996 Victoria 1990–1991                      | Serology         | - Children with RAP Controls   | 5–12| 98  | 5.1 (n = 4)            |
| Chamberlain et al., 2020 Victoria 1990–1994                    | Serology         | Gastric cancer cases Controls  | Median 61 (IQR 56–65) | 168 | 84.0 (n = 3)           |
| Whiteman et al., 2010 National 2002–2005                      | Serology         | - Esophageal adenocarcinoma     | 18–79| 269 | 13.0 (n = 4)           |
| - Esophagogastric junction adenocarcinoma                      |                  | - Community controls           |     |     |                        |
| - Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma                            |                  |                                |     |     |                        |
| Thrift et al., 2012 Queensland 2002–2005                      | Serology         | - Barrett’s Oesophagus Controls| 18–79| 296 | 9.5 (n = 4)            |
| Fabis Pedrini et al., 2015 Western Australia 2007–2011        | Serology         | Multiple Sclerosis Community controls | 23–69 (Mean 43.7) | 299 | 15.1 (n = 4)           |
| Van der Poorten et al., 2018 New South Wales 2016–2018        | Rapid Urease     | - Common variable immunodeficiency (CVID) Controls | 18–82 (mean 51) | 50  | 8.0 (n = 4)            |
| - Controls                                                     |                  | - Controls                     | 18–74 (mean 48) | 40  | 8.1 (n = 3)            |
| Edwards et al., 1991 New South Wales 1987–1991                | Histology        | - Male AIDS patients with GI dysfunction | 18–59 | 201 | 3.0 (n = 4)            |
| - Controls HIV-negative dyspeptic patients                      |                  | - Controls                     | 702  | 137 | 21.7 (n = 4)           |
| - Controls                                                     |                  | - Controls                     | 137  |     | 59.1 (n = 4)           |
| Mitchell et al., 2008 Victoria not stated                      | Serology (ELISA & Immunoblot) | - Cardia cancer Controls | 42–69 | 18  | 33/44 (n = 4)          |
| - Controls for cardia cancer patients                           |                  | - Controls                     | 69   | 69  | 35/39 (n = 4)          |
| - Non-cardia cancer patients                                    |                  | - Controls                     | 34   | 34  | 79/94 (n = 4)          |
| - Controls for non-cardia cancer patients                       |                  | - Controls                     | 134  | 134 | 63/63 (n = 4)          |
| Hunt et al., 2014 (Conference abstract) New South Wales not stated | Histology        | Coeliac disease                | not stated | 53  | 5.6 (n = 4)            |

**STUDY DESIGN: CROSS-SECTIONAL**

| Study author & publication date; State; Year(s) of data collection | Diagnostic method | Study population or condition | Age | n   | H. pylori Prevalence (%) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|
| Hardikar et al., 1991 Victoria May 1986–January 1989             | Culture            | Endoscopy patients            | 1 month–26 years | 363 | 7.7 (n = 4)            |
| Mitchell et al., 1993b New South Wales 1987–1991                | Histology Rapid Urease Serology | - Children Controls | 6mths–18yrs | 227 | 14.1 (n = 4)          |
| Chow et al., 1995 Victoria 1990                                 | Serology           | Adults                          | 16–78 | 258 | 53.9 (n = 4)          |
| Hardikar & Grimwood, 1995 Victoria 1991                         | Serology           | Children attending for minor elective surgery | 0–14 | 147 | 14.3 (n = 4)          |

(continued on next page)
| Study author & publication date; State; Year(s) of data collection | Diagnostic method | Study population or condition | Age | n    | H. pylori Prevalence (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------|
| Lin et al., 1998a Victoria 1991                              | Serology         | Subjects with Anglo-Celtic names | 20–80 | 273  | 38.0                      |
| Mollison et al., 1994 Central Australia 1991–1992           | Histology (Giemsa stain) | Aboriginal endoscopy patients | 19–80 (mean 43) | 64  | 75.0                      |
| Peach, Bath & Farish, 1998 Victoria 1992                     | Serology         | Ballarat health survey participants |         |      | 30.1                      |
| Peach, Pearce & Farish, 1997 Victoria 1994 - 1995             | Serology         | Ballarat health survey participants |         | 217  | 30.6 (age standardised prevalence) |
| Xia et al., 2001 New South Wales 1994 & 1998                  | Histology Rapid Urease | Endoscopy patients | 51.1 ± 19.0 | 202  | 39.1                      |
| Lee, Windsor & Marshall, 2001 (Conference abstract) Western Australia 1994 | Serology Urea Breath Test Molecular typing | - General married population - Spouse Hp+ | not stated | 1000 | 25.1                      |
| Xia et al., 2000b New South Wales 1996–1998                  | Serology Culture Rapid Urease Histology | Dyspepsia or reflux symptoms | 18–86 (mean 52.0) | 277  | 41.5                      |
| Henry & Batey, 1998 New South Wales Jan–Oct 1997             | Rapid Urease Serology Urea Breath Test | Duodenal ulcer | Mean 58 | 125  | 55                        |
| Ho et al., 2001 Western Australia 1997–1999                  | Rapid Urease Culture Histology PCR | Sudden Infant Death Syndrome | 4–52 weeks | 9   | 0                        |
| Samarasam, Roberts-Thomson & Brockwell, 2009 Tasmania 1997–2007 | Histology Rapid Urease | Fundic Gland Polyps | 21 - 89 | 120  | 3.0                      |
| Mollison et al., 2000 Western Australia 1998–1999             | Culture and gram stain | Endoscopy patients | 18+ | 434  | 29.5                      |
| McDonald et al., 2004 Northern Territory 1999–2000            | Serology | Adult Aboriginal community | 18+ | 212  | 72.0                      |
| Wallace, Webb & Schluter, 2002 Queensland 1999–2000          | Serology Faecal antigen | Adults with intellectual disability, institutionalised: | 17+ | 76   | 86.8                      |
| - Long term | 35.8 ± 8.9 | 53 | 79.2 |
| - Previously | 39.1 ± 12.2 | 39 | 43.6 |
| - Never | 29.4 ± 8.7 | | |
| Endall et al., 2020 Tasmania 1982–2018                        | Serology | Patients with Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia Type 1 (MEN1) | Median 44 | 95   | 35.8                      |
| Moujaber et al., 2008 National 2002                           | Serology | Laboratory sample | 1–59 | 2413 | 15.1                      |

(continued on next page)
| Study author & publication date; State; Year(s) of data collection | Diagnostic method | Study population or condition | Age | n   | H. pylori Prevalence (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|
| Ritchie et al., 2009 Northern Territory 2002–2004            | Urea Breath Test  | Aboriginal children with acute diarrhoeal disease. 4 months–2 years | 52  | 44.2 |
| Pandeya, Whitman & Australian Canc Study, 2011 National 2002–2005 | Faecal antigen | Controls matched to oesophageal cancer cases 18–79 | 1355 | 22.3 |
| (Standardised by age and sex to the Australian population: 15.5) | Serology | | | |
| Windsor et al., 2005 Western Australia 2003–2004              | Urea Breath Test  | Aboriginal patients: - Urban - Remote 3–75 2–90 | 250 | 60  |
| Lam, Trinh & Wilson, 2006 New South Wales 2003–2004          | Histology         | Symptomatic gastroscopy patients 13–89 | 179 | 31.3 |
| Gibney et al., 2009 Victoria 2003–2006                         | Gastroscopy       | Immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa and Sudan 16–76 | 58  | 60.3 |
| Chaves et al., 2009 Victoria 2004–2008                         | Faecal antigen    | Burmese refugees 16–86 | 41  | 80.5 |
| Cherian et al., 2008 Western Australia 2006                    | Faecal antigen    | African refugees <16 (mean 7.9) | MFAT: 182 ICT: 176 Serology: 192 | 81.9 67.0 47.4 |
| Mutch et al., 2012 Western Australia 2006–2008                 | Serology          | Refugee children 2 months–17 years | 1026 | 20.1 |
| Kane, Shenstone & Katelaris, 2009 (Poster abstract) New South Wales 2008 | Serology | Patients on Non-Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) >60 | 50  | 40  |
| Hiew et al., 2012 New South Wales August 2008–April 2009       | Serology          | Percutaneous coronary intervention patients 64.4 ± 11 | 245 | 37  |
| Johnston, Smith & Roydhouse, 2012 Northern Territory 2009–2010 | Serology          | Symptomatic refugee patients not stated for this group | 18  | 50.0 |
| Abdul Rahim et al., 2017 South Australia 2010–2013             | Faecal antigen    | Newly arrived migrants 0–82 | 922 | 21.5 |
| Benson, Rahim & Agrawal, 2017 South Australia 2010–2013        | Faecal antigen    | Newly arrived refugee children 0–19 | 460 | 21.0 |
| Wise, Lamichhane & Webberley, 2019 Western Australia 2010–2015 | Urea Breath Test  | All patients with UBT test results 1–98 | 77552 | 22.0 |

(continued on next page)
| Study author & publication date; State; Year(s) of data collection | Diagnostic method | Study population or condition | Age | n  | H. pylori Prevalence (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----|----|-------------------------|
| **Buckle et al., 2018**<br>Victoria 2012–onwards             | Histopathology   | Gastric biopsy specimens      | Not stated | Total: 959<br>Patients born in Asia: 102 | 10.1 18.0 |
| **Vaughan & Metz, 2017**<br>Victoria Jan 1, 2015–Dec 31, 2016 | Not stated       | Patients with a new gastric ulcer diagnosis | Not stated | 101 | 26.7 |
| **Sharma & Dowling, 2018**<br>Victoria Oct 2017–April 2018 | Histopathology  | Having routine diagnostic gastroscopy | >50 median = 66 | 80 | 6.0 |
| **Mitchell et al., 1988**<br>New South Wales Not stated | Serology         | Upper GI symptoms              | Not stated | 189 | Histology: 63.5<br>Serology: 65.6<br>20.0 |
| **Dwyer et al., 1988a**<br>Victoria & Northern Territory not stated | Serology         | Refugees<br>- Aboriginal participants<br>- 'Healthy' white participants<br>- Duodenal ulcer patients | 10–59 101 144 142 | 274 | 0.7 14.6 62.7 |
| **Dwyer et al., 1988b**<br>Victoria not stated | Serology         | Refugees<br>- Vietnamese<br>- El Salvadorian<br>- Ethiopian | 10–59 101 144 142 | 274 | 0.7 14.6 62.7 |
| **Mitchell, Lee & Carrick, 1989**<br>New South Wales not stated | Serology         | Gastroenterologists<br>Gastroenterology nurses<br>General practitioners<br>Blood donors (controls) | 28–65<br>25–60<br>32–65<br>25–65 | 33 68 35 715 | 51.5 19.1 28.6 21.5 |
| **Lin et al., 1991**<br>Victoria not stated | Serology         | Chinese<br>Japanese<br>Caucasian | 24–84<br>(mean 45)<br>29–50<br>(mean 39)<br>20–77<br>(mean 52) | 341 85 98 | 59.5 60.0 30.6 |
| **Clancy et al., 1994**<br>New South Wales not stated | Histology        | Dyspeptic endoscopy patients | 22–83 (mean 58.9) | 134 | 28.4 |
| **Lin et al., 1994**<br>Victoria not stated | Serology         | Gastroenterologists<br>Controls for<br>General internists<br>Controls for General internists<br>Gastroenterology nurses<br>Controls for Gastroenterology nurses<br>General nurses<br>Controls for general nurses | 31–73<br>28–67<br>23–60<br>22–50<br>107<br>115<br>42<br>120 | 39 195 25 40 | 69.2 36.9 40.0 37.5 16.8 27.8 19.0 24.2 |
| **Borody, Andrews & Shortis, 1996**<br>New South Wales not stated | Rapid Urease Histology | Dyspepsia | 52.7 ± 15.7 | 203 | 35.0 |
| Study author & publication date; State; Year(s) of data collection | Diagnostic method | Study population or condition | Age | n  | H. pylori Prevalence (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----|----|-------------------------|
| Leong et al., 1998 (Conference abstract) Victoria not stated | Serology            | Anaesthetists & Anaesthetist trainees - Representative normal population (no details given) | 26–79 | 84 | 27.4                    |
| Lin et al., 1998b Victoria not stated                      | Serology            | Dentists - Controls for Dentists - 1st year Dental students - 5th year Dental students - Controls for Dental students - Dental nurses - Controls for Dental nurses | 42 ± 11.2 | 92 | 22.8                    |
| Lin et al., 1998b Victoria not stated                      | Urea Breath Test    | Patients with dyspepsia: - Melbourne - Sydney | 25–85 | 65 | 58.5                    |
| Peach, Bath & Farish, 1999 Victoria not stated             | Serology            | Ballarat health survey participants adults | 324 | 30.2 |
| Robertson, Cade & Clancy, 1999 Victoria not stated         | Serology (Rapid Whole Blood Test) | Intensive care patients - Controls for intensive care patients - Intensive care nurses - Controls for nurses | 19–88 | 100 | 67                      |
| Robertson et al., 2003 Victoria not stated                 | Serology            | Well, older adults (aged ≥65) (mean 75) | ≥65 | 220 | 42.3                    |
| Ren et al., 2005 New South Wales not stated                 | Histology           | Consecutive blood donors | 16–71 | 500 | 31.4                    |
| Bergmann-Hug et al., 2010 (Poster abstract) South Australia not stated | Serology | Chronic idiopathic urticaria | 17–73 | 27 | 22.2 |

Notes.
* Data collection date determined by contacting the author.
FA was first used for *H. pylori* testing in an Australian epidemiological study in 2002 (Wallace, Webb & Schluter, 2002).

The estimated prevalence of *H. pylori* in included studies was wide-ranging, among diverse populations, from 0% in SIDS babies in 1997–1999 (Ho et al., 2001) to 91% in Aboriginal community members in 2003–2004 (Windsor et al., 2005). Estimated prevalence among children ranged from 0% in SIDS babies (Ho et al., 2001) to 85% in a group of Aboriginal children (Windsor et al., 2005). In 2002, Moujaber and colleagues estimated that the *H. pylori* prevalence was 7.8% among children in the general population aged 1 to 19 years (Moujaber et al., 2008). Prevalence was similarly low among patients with conditions including oesophageal cancer (Whiteman et al., 2010), Barrett’s oesophagus (Thrift et al., 2012) and fundic gland polyps (Samarasam, Roberts-Thomson & Brockwell, 2009). Male AIDS patients (Edwards et al., 1991) and females with multiple sclerosis (Pedrini et al., 2015) were also found to have a low prevalence of *H. pylori* infection. Gastric cancer patients (Dugue et al., 2019; Mitchell et al., 2008), institutionalised individuals (Lambert et al., 1995; Wallace, Webb & Schluter, 2002), refugees (Chaves et al., 2009; Cherian et al., 2008; Johnston, Smith & Roydhouse, 2012) and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations (Windsor et al., 2005; Mollison et al., 1994; McDonald et al., 2004) typically had high prevalence of *H. pylori* infection. Recent prevalence estimates are lacking for vulnerable groups. The most recent prevalence estimates available for these groups are: 60% in an urban Aboriginal population in 2003–2004; 91% in a non-urban Aboriginal population at the same time; 21.5% in a refugee population in metropolitan South Australia in 2010–2013; 86.8% in long-term institutionalised and 79.2% in previously institutionalised adults with intellectual disability in 1999–2000; 31.6% in adults aged over 70 in 2002–2005; and 69.2% in gastroenterologists studied in 1994.

*H. pylori* prevalence estimated in general population studies ranged from 38.0% in 1991 (Lin et al., 1998a) to 15.1% in 2002 (Moujaber et al., 2008). In addition to population-based studies, a number of studies included control groups such as blood donors. Figure 2 illustrates prevalence over time in non-clinical populations (excluding studies that looked only at children) and indicates a stable prevalence between 1988 and 2009 (Coefficient = −0.10, 95% CI [−0.66—−0.46]). This is shown alongside the pronounced downward trend seen in clinical populations with gastrointestinal conditions or symptoms (Coefficient = −1.61, 95% CI [−2.26—−0.97]).

Prevalence estimate ranges by birth decade were determined from the studies that reported prevalence estimates in general populations by age-group (Pandeya, Whiteman & Australian Canc Study, 2011; Lin et al., 1998a; Moujaber et al., 2008; Dwyer et al., 1988b; Mitchell et al., 1988), and are presented in Table 2. Observation of these prevalence ranges across birth decades appears to indicate lower prevalence with successive birth cohorts.

**DISCUSSION**

The aim of this review was to describe the scope of studies to have documented the prevalence of *H. pylori* in Australia with regard to study characteristics such as study design, geographic region, population characteristics, and diagnostic methods, and to summarise...
Figure 2  *H. pylori* prevalence over time in populations with gastrointestinal conditions and in non-clinical populations in Australia. Data labels indicate source reference.

Table 2  *H. pylori* Australian prevalence estimate ranges by decade of birth.

| Decade of birth | Prevalence range (%) |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Earlier than 1920 | 53.0 |
| 1920s | 20.0–46.0 |
| 1930s | 26.0–37.0 |
| 1940s | 16.7–27.0 |
| 1950s | 11.7–24.0 |
| 1960s | 18.0–18.4 |
| 1970s | 5.0–12.4 |
| 1980s | 4.0–10.0 |
| 1990s | 4.0–8.3 |

the estimated prevalence in the included studies according to person characteristics and time. This review has compiled the most comprehensive collection of Australian-based *H. pylori* prevalence data to date.

*H. pylori* prevalence estimated in Australian general population studies ranged from 38.0% in 1991 (Lin et al., 1998a) to 15.1% in 2002 (Moujaber et al., 2008), but prevalence has varied dramatically across population sub-groups. In Australia, it appears from the data summarised from included studies in this review that there may have been a decrease
in prevalence in recent decades, which may be more marked in populations with GI symptoms and conditions than in the general population. Whether this is a true difference is unknown, as this study did not consider the quality of included studies. However, several international studies have similarly claimed a recent decrease in \textit{H. pylori} prevalence in clinical populations. \textit{Leow et al. (2016)} reported that \textit{H. pylori} prevalence decreased in first-time gastroscopy patients in a single medical centre in Malaysia, from 51.7\% in 1989–1990 to 11.1\% in 2009–2010. \textit{Kamada et al. (2015)} collected data from gastric biopsies performed in Honshu, Japan and reported that \textit{H. pylori} prevalence decreased from 74.7\% in the 1970s to 35.1\% in the 2010s. However, no studies have compared clinical and non-clinical populations in the same country. Our observation of a potentially smaller decrease in prevalence in non-clinical populations is novel. The apparent larger decrease in prevalence among clinical populations may be attributed to greater levels of diagnostic testing and treatment for \textit{H. pylori} infection among those with gastrointestinal symptoms compared to infected individuals who are asymptomatic. \textit{Aro et al. (2006)} and \textit{Bae et al. (2018)} reported that peptic ulcer and gastric cancer were present even in asymptomatic populations so a stable prevalence in non-clinical populations may be of concern.

Analysis of the included studies found that while no longitudinal or comparable studies have been performed, some evidence for a decrease in prevalence comes from examining the data from the point of view of prevalence by birth year using the studies that have estimated prevalence by age-group. This indicates a clear cohort effect. Evidence from this review suggests that \textit{H. pylori} prevalence in Australia was much lower in the early 21st century than in the first half of the 20th century. This observation may be explained by a decrease in childhood acquisition rates in line with improvements to living conditions, such as household size (a measure of ‘crowding’), over the 20th century. Information from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare shows that average household size decreased from 4.5 persons in 1911 to 2.6 persons in 2016 (\textit{Australian Institute of Family Studies, 2021}). Interestingly, a plateau in \textit{H. pylori} prevalence has been observed in the early 21st century among children in Holland (\textit{den Hoed et al., 2011}). While it appears there may have been a similar plateau in childhood acquisition of \textit{H. pylori} infection in Australia, potentially driving the decrease in prevalence from the first half of the 20th century to the early 21st century, this decrease may not continue into the future if a decrease in adult-acquired infections does not also follow and if further improvements to living conditions are not made. For instance, while data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare shows average household size decreased from 4.5 to 2.6 persons between 1911 to 2016, there was no change from 2001 to 2016 (\textit{Australian Institute of Family Studies, 2021}). Further, evidence from studies of institutionalised adults (\textit{Lambert et al., 1995}; \textit{Wallace, Webb & Schluter, 2002}), gastroenterologists (\textit{Mitchell, Lee & Carrick, 1989}; \textit{Lin et al., 1994}) and married couples (\textit{Lee, Windsor & Marshall, 2001}), indicate that acquisition in adulthood is possible, and there are not sufficient data to determine whether the proportion of adult-acquired infections is decreasing over time and/or whether the proportion of adult-acquired infections has an impact on changes in population prevalence either historically or into the future. However, the potential that overall \textit{H. pylori} prevalence is stabilising in Australia remains a possibility that is not currently being discussed in the
literature, with associated issues of anti-microbial resistance in eradication treatment, and risks of peptic ulcers and gastric cancer.

Whether or not the overall prevalence of \textit{H. pylori} has decreased in Australia, it is important to note that high prevalence has been reported in marginalised and vulnerable population sub-groups in Australia such as Indigenous (Windsor et al., 2005; Pringle et al., 2015; McDonald et al., 2004), migrant (Chow et al., 1995; Lin et al., 1991), refugee (Gibney et al., 2009; Chaves et al., 2009; Cherian et al., 2008; Mutch et al., 2012; Abdul Rahim et al., 2017; Benson, Rahim & Agrawal, 2017) and institutionalised populations (Lambert et al., 1995; Wallace, Webb & Schluter, 2002), the elderly (Pandeya, Whiteman & Australian Canc Study, 2011; Lin et al., 1998a; Kaffes et al., 2003) and health professionals with higher exposure to \textit{H. pylori} positive patients (Mitchell, Lee & Carrick, 1989; Lin et al., 1994), consistent with worldwide studies (Jones et al., 2012; Eusebi, Zagari & Bazzoli, 2014; Fagan-Garcia et al., 2019; Pabla et al., 2020; Kheyre et al., 2018). This review indicates that recent data for these groups in Australia are lacking. As the number and proportion of older Australians increases (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2021b), it is important to know whether prevalence remains high in this population group. Data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare indicate that gastric cancer incidence declined from 9.3—7.5 cases per 100,000 persons between 1998 and 2013 among non-Indigenous Australians, as did gastric cancer mortality (6.1—3.9 deaths per 100,000 persons, 1998—2015). However, rates in Australian Indigenous populations have remained stable over time (gastric cancer incidence: 10.0—14.3 cases per 100,000 persons, 1998—2013; gastric cancer mortality: 6.7—8.8 deaths per 100,000 persons, 1998—2015) (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2021a). High prevalence of \textit{H. pylori} infection and gastric cancer are also seen in other Indigenous populations, for example in New Zealand (Signal et al., 2020) and Canada (Jones et al., 2012). Management of \textit{H. pylori} infection and associated disease in these at-risk groups requires up to date and accurate information. A 2005 report of very high (91%) prevalence within an Aboriginal community (Windsor et al., 2005) sparked a call for more research by others (Talley, 2005). As far as we can tell this is yet to eventuate.

Prevalence estimation in the general Australian population is challenging due to the populations recruited to studies included in this review. For instance, blood donors, who are commonly recruited for epidemiological studies, have been shown to poorly represent \textit{H. pylori} prevalence in the general population, particularly in relation to older age groups. A study from Sweden (Sörberg, Nyrrén & Granström, 2003), for example, showed that older participants who were \textit{H. pylori} positive were less likely to be regular blood donors, possibly because blood taking was more likely to make them feel unwell, compared to \textit{H. pylori} negative participants. Also related to age, the sero-surveillance survey included in this review (Moujaber et al., 2008) only included participants aged up to 59 years, so is likely to have underestimated population prevalence. There is also no information available about the likely socio-economic profile of the sera used in that study. Some research shows that non-participants in control groups are more likely to be of lower socio-economic status than participants (Pandeya et al., 2009). Since \textit{H. pylori} positivity is inversely associated with socio-economic status, this may also affect prevalence estimation.
With regard to diagnostic testing, serology was the most commonly used test in the studies included in this review, consistent with world-wide epidemiological studies (Zamani et al., 2018). It has been noted that serological tests are commonly used for epidemiological studies (Katelaris et al., 2021), as they are widely available and inexpensive (Tshibangu-Kabamba et al., 2021). However, antibodies to H. pylori can remain at high levels for some time after eradication of the infection (Ricci, Holton & Vaira, 2007); thus, using serological data may lead to misclassification of H. pylori presence and absence, leading to a lack of confidence in estimates of prevalence in serological studies. This is reflected in Australian clinical guidelines for diagnosis of H. pylori, which recommend the use of UBT or FA tests over serology (Mitchell & Katelaris, 2016; Stenström, Mendis & Marshall, 2008).

Strengths and limitations
This study has followed the rigorous and globally accepted methodologies for scoping reviews. Therefore, we can be confident that every possible effort was made to include all relevant research. The main limitation is that no quality appraisal of the included studies was undertaken. Although this is not strictly necessary for scoping reviews, it does mean that some included studies may be of lower standard.

CONCLUSION
This scoping review has provided, to our knowledge, the first structured review of studies reporting prevalence of H. pylori in Australia. A wide range of studies was reviewed based on data collected over a 50-year period (1969 to 2018), including diverse study designs, population groups, geographic regions within Australia, and diagnostic methods. The summary of H. pylori prevalence estimates over time in this review points to a decrease in H. pylori prevalence in Australia, particularly among clinical populations; however, it appears that prevalence in the general population without gastrointestinal symptoms or disease has remained relatively stable over time. While this novel study adds to current knowledge, there are several specific population groups for whom further research is warranted. For instance, it is unknown whether there is enduring inequity in patterns of prevalence across vulnerable sub-groups of the Australian population, specifically, older Australians and Aboriginal populations. Given the stable rates of gastric cancer among Australian Aboriginal populations, a decrease in H. pylori prevalence over time is unlikely to have occurred; however, without the data to evidence this, interventions to improve infection rates, and morbidity and mortality from resultant illnesses such as gastric cancer, may be limited. A new national survey using UBT or FA would also be a useful addition to our understanding of the prevalence and epidemiology of H. pylori in Australia, given the limitations in accuracy of serology tests.

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|-------------|
| ABS          | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| FA           | Faecal antigen |
| MALT         | Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue |
ADDENTIAL INFORMATION AND DECLARATIONS

Funding
Jillian Congedi was supported by an Australian Government Research Training Program Scholarship (RTP). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Grant Disclosures
The following grant information was disclosed by the authors:
Australian Government Research Training Program Scholarship (RTP).

Competing Interests
The authors declare there are no competing interests.

Author Contributions
- Jillian Congedi conceived and designed the experiments, performed the experiments, analyzed the data, prepared figures and/or tables, authored or reviewed drafts of the article, and approved the final draft.
- Craig Williams conceived and designed the experiments, authored or reviewed drafts of the article, and approved the final draft.
- Katherine L. Baldock conceived and designed the experiments, analyzed the data, authored or reviewed drafts of the article, and approved the final draft.

Data Availability
The following information was supplied regarding data availability:
The data collected for this review is available in Table 1.

Supplemental Information
Supplemental information for this article can be found online at http://dx.doi.org/10.7717/peerj.13430#supplemental-information.

REFERENCES

Abdul Rahim NR, Benson J, Grocke K, Vather D, Zimmerman J, Moody T, Mwanri L. 2017. Prevalence of Helicobacter pylori infection in newly arrived refugees attending the migrant health service, South Australia. Helicobacter 22(2):e12360 DOI 10.1111/hel.12360.

Aro P, Storskrubb T, Ronkainen J, Bolling-Sternevald E, Engstrand L, Vieth M, Stolte M, Talley NJ, Agréus L. 2006. Peptic ulcer disease in a general adult population: the Kalixanda study: a random population-based study. American Journal of Epidemiology 163(11):1025–1034 DOI 10.1093/aje/kwj129.
Australian Institute of Family Studies. 2021. Population and households. Available at https://aifs.gov.au/facts-and-figures/population-and-households (accessed on 21 January 2021).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2021a. Cancer in Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people of Australia 2018. Available at https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/cancer/cancer-in-indigenous-australians/contents/cancer-type/stomach-cancer-c16 (accessed on 19 January 2021).

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2021b. Older Australia at a glance 2018. Available at https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/older-people/older-australia-at-a-glance (accessed on 21 January 2021).

Bae SE, Choi KD, Choe J, Kim SO, Na HK, Choi JY, Ahn JY, Jung KW, Lee J, Kim DH, Chang HS. 2018. The effect of eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* on gastric cancer prevention in healthy asymptomatic populations. *Helicobacter* 23(2):e12464 DOI 10.1111/hel.12464.

Banatvala N, Mayo K, Megraud F, Jennings R, Deeks JJ, Feldman RA. 1993. The cohort effect and *Helicobacter pylori*. *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 168(1):219–221 DOI 10.1093/infdis/168.1.219.

Benson J, Rahim RA, Agrawal R. 2017. Newly arrived refugee children with *Helicobacter pylori* are thinner than their non-infected counterparts. *Australian Journal of Primary Health* 23(1):92–96 DOI 10.1071/PY15187.

Bergmann-Hug K, Smith W, Kette F, Kindi MA, Heddle R, Hissaria P. 2010. Chronic idiopathic urticaria—Clinical experience in a research clinic setting at Royal Adelaide Hospital. *Internal Medicine Journal* 40:3 DOI 10.1111/j.1445-5994.2010.02324.x.

Borody TJ, Andrews P, Mancuso N, McCauley D, Jankiewicz E, Ferch N, Shortis NP, Brandl S. 1994. *Helicobacter pylori* reinfection rate, in patients with cured duodenal ulcer. *American Journal of Gastroenterology* 89(4):529–532.

Borody TJ, Andrews P, Shortis NP. 1996. Evaluation of whole blood antibody kit to detect active *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *American Journal of Gastroenterology* 91(12):2509–2512.

Buckle A, Clayton CDI, Nicoll A, Tandiari T. 2018. Prevalence and associations of gastric intestinal metaplasia in a multicultural Australian cohort. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 33(Supplement 2):119–120.

Chamberlain JA, Dugu PA, Bassett JK, Milne RL, Joo JE, Wong EM, Brinkman MT, Stuart GW, Boussioutas A, Southey MC, Giles GG. 2020. DNA methylation in peripheral blood and risk of gastric cancer: a prospective nested case-control study. *Cancer Prevention Research* 14(2):233–240 DOI 10.1158/1940-6207.CAPR-20-0003.

Chaves NJ, Gibney KB, Leder K, O’Brien DP, Marshall C, Biggs BA. 2009. Screening practices for infectious diseases among Burmese refugees in Australia. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 15(11):1769–1772 DOI 10.3201/eid1511.090777.

Cheng H, Hu F, Zhang L, Yang G, Ma J, Hu J, Wang W, Gao W, Dong X. 2009. Prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection and identification of risk factors in rural and urban Beijing, China. *Helicobacter* 14:128–133.
Cherian S, Burgner DP, Carson CF, Sanfilippo FM, Cook AG, Forbes DA. 2008. Diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in a high-prevalence pediatric population: a comparison of 2 fecal antigen testing methods and serology. *Journal of Pediatrics Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 47(2):130–135 DOI 10.1097/MPG.0b013e31815bc5b3.

Chey WD, Leontiadis GI, Howden CW, Moss SF. 2017. ACG clinical guideline: treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *American Journal of Gastroenterology* 112(2):212–238 DOI 10.1038/ajg.2016.563.

Chiang T-H, Chang W-J, Chen SL-S, Yen AM-F, Fann JC-Y, Chiu SY-H, Chen Y-R, Chuang S-L, Shieh C-F, Liu C-Y, Chiu H-M, Chiang H, Shun C-T, Lin M-W, Wu M-S, Lin J-T, Chan C-C, Graham DY, Chen H-H, Lee Y-C. 2021. Mass eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* to reduce gastric cancer incidence and mortality: a long-term cohort study on Matsu Islands. *Gut* 70(2):243–250 DOI 10.1136/gutjnl-2020-322200.

Chow TK, Lambert JR, Wahlqvist ML, Hsu-Hage BH. 1995. *Helicobacter pylori* in Melbourne Chinese immigrants: evidence for oral-oral transmission via chopsticks. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 10(5):562–569 DOI 10.1111/j.1440-1746.1995.tb01347.x.

Chung AM, Cummins AG. 2009. Aetiology of macroscopic gastritis detected during gastroscopy. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 24:A253.

Clancy RL, Cripps AW, Taylor DC, McShane LA, Webster VJ. 1994. Detection of antibody against *Helicobacter pylori* in the saliva of patients with dyspepsia. *Canadian Journal of Gastroenterology* 8(7):408–412.

Covidence. 2022. Veritas Health Innovation. Melbourne, Australia. Available at www.covidence.org.

Coles KA, Knuiman MW, Plant AJ, Riley TV, Smith DW, Divitini ML. 2003. A prospective study of infection and cardiovascular diseases: the Busselton Health Study. *European Journal of Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation* 10(4):278–282 DOI 10.1097/00149831-200308000-00010.

Cullen DJ, Collins BJ, Christiansen KJ, Epis J, Warren JR, Surveyor I, Cullen KJ. 1993. When is *Helicobacter pylori* infection acquired? *Gut* 34(12):1681–1682 DOI 10.1136/gut.34.12.1681.

De Martel C, Georges D, Bray F, Ferlay J, Clifford GM. 2020. Global burden of cancer attributable to infections in 2018: a worldwide incidence analysis. *The Lancet Global Health* 8(2):e180–e90.

Den Hoed CM, Vila AJ, Holster IL, Perez-Perez GI, Blaser MJ, De Jongste JC, Kuipers EJ. 2011. *Helicobacter pylori* and the birth cohort effect: evidence for stabilized colonization rates in childhood. *Helicobacter* 16(5):405–409 DOI 10.1111/j.1523-5378.2011.00854.x.

Dugué PA, Bassett JK, Brinkman MT, Southey MC, Joo JE, Wong EM, Milne RL, English DR, Giles GG, Boussioutas A, Mitchell H. 2019. Dietary intake of nutrients involved in one-carbon metabolism and risk of gastric cancer: a prospective study. *Nutrition and Cancer* 71:605–614 DOI 10.1080/01635581.2019.1577982.
Dwyer B, Kaldor J, Tee W, Marakowski E, Raios K. 1988a. Antibody response to *Campylobacter pylori* in diverse ethnic groups. *Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 20(3):349–350 DOI 10.3109/00365548809032465.

Dwyer B, Nanxiong S, Kaldor J, Tee W, Lambert J, Luppino M, Flannery G. 1988b. Antibody response to *Campylobacter pylori* in an ethnic group lacking peptic ulceration. *Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 20(1):63–68 DOI 10.3109/00365548809117218.

Edwards PD, Carrick J, Turner J, Lee A, Mitchell H, Cooper DA. 1991. *Helicobacter pylori*-associated gastritis is rare in AIDS: antibiotic effect or a consequence of immunodeficiency? *American Journal of Gastroenterology* 86(12):1761–1764.

Endall R, Thompson M, Parameswaran V, Burgess J. 2020. The relationship of gastrinoma in MEN 1 to *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism* 105(3):e676–e682 DOI 10.1210/clinem/dgaa004.

Eslick GD, Yan P, Xia HHX, Murray H, Spurrett B, Talley NJ. 2002. Foetal intrauterine growth restrictions with *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 16(9):1677–1682 DOI 10.1046/j.1365-2036.2002.01333.x.

EUROGAST Study Group. 1993. Epidemiology of, and risk factors for, *Helicobacter pylori* infection among 3194 asymptomatic subjects in 17 populations. The EUROGAST Study Group. *Gut* 34(12):1672–1676 DOI 10.1136/gut.34.12.1672.

Eusebi LH, Zagari RM, Bazzoli F. 2014. Epidemiology of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. *Helicobacter* 19(Suppl 1):1–5 DOI 10.1111/hel.12403.

Fabis Pedrini MJ, Seewann A, Bennett KA, Wood AJ, James I, Burton J, Marshall BJ, Carroll WM, Kermode AG. 2015. *Helicobacter pylori* infection as a protective factor against multiple sclerosis risk in females. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry* 86(6):603–607 DOI 10.1136/jnnp-2014-309495.

Fagan-Garcia K, Geary J, Chang HJ, McAlpine L, Walker E, Colquhoun A, Van Zanten SV, Girgis S, Archie B, Hanley B, Corriveau A. 2019. Burden of disease from *Helicobacter pylori* infection in western Canadian Arctic communities. *BMC Public Health* 19(1):730 DOI 10.1186/s12889-019-7065-x.

Ford AC, Gurusamy KS, Delaney B, Forman D, Moayyedi P. 2016. Eradication therapy for peptic ulcer disease in *Helicobacter pylori*-positive people. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 4:CD003840 DOI 10.1002/14651858.CD003840.pub4.

Genta RM, Turner KO, Sonnenberg A. 2017. Demographic and socioeconomic influences on *Helicobacter pylori* gastritis and its pre-neoplastic lesions amongst US residents. *Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 46(3):322–330 DOI 10.1111/apt.14162.

Gibney KB, Mihrshahi S, Torresi J, Marshall C, Leder K, Biggs BA. 2009. The profile of health problems in African immigrants attending an infectious disease unit in Melbourne, Australia. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 80(5):805–811 DOI 10.4269/ajtmh.2009.80.805.

Hardikar W, Davidson PM, Cameron DJ, Gilbert GL, Campbell PE, Smith AL. 1991. *Helicobacter pylori* infection in children. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 6(5):450–454 DOI 10.1111/j.1440-1746.1991.tb00886.x.
Hardikar W, Feekery C, Smith A, Oberklaid F, Grimwood K. 1996. Helicobacter pylori and recurrent abdominal pain in children. *Journal of Pediatrics Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 22(2):148–152 DOI 10.1097/00005176-199602000-00004.

Hardikar W, Grimwood K. 1995. Prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in asymptomatic children. *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health* 31(6):537–541 DOI 10.1111/j.1440-1754.1995.tb00879.x.

Henry A, Batey RG. 1998. Low prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* in an Australian duodenal ulcer population: NSAIDitis or the effect of ten years of *H. pylori* treatment? *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Medicine* 28(3):345 DOI 10.1111/j.1445-5994.1998.tb01961.x.

Hiew C, Duggan A, De Malmanche T, Hatton R, Baker F, Attia J, Collins N. 2012. Prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* positivity in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention. *Internal Medicine Journal* 42(3):289–293 DOI 10.1111/j.1445-5994.2010.02260.x.

Ho GY, Windsor HM, Snowball B, Marshall BJ. 2001. *Helicobacter pylori* is not the cause of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). *American Journal of Gastroenterology* 96(12):3288–3294 DOI 10.1111/j.1572-0241.2001.05327.x.

Hooi JK, Lai WY, Ng WK, Suen MM, Underwood FE, Tanyingoh D, Malfertheiner P, Graham DY, Wong VW, Wu JC, Chan FK. 2017. Global prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Gastroenterology* 153(2):420–429 DOI 10.1053/j.gastro.2017.04.022.

Hunt J, Keegan A, Walker MM, Liu C. 2014. Symptoms at presentation do not differentiate patients with coeliac disease from irritable bowel syndrome and functional dyspepsia. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 29:131.

Jiang J, Chen Y, Shi J, Song C, Zhang J, Wang K. 2017. Population attributable burden of *Helicobacter pylori*-related gastric cancer, coronary heart disease, and ischemic stroke in China. *European Journal of Clinical Microbiology* 36(2):199–212 DOI 10.1007/s10096-016-2810-x.

Johnston V, Smith L, Roydhouse H. 2012. The health of newly arrived refugees to the Top End of Australia: results of a clinical audit at the Darwin Refugee Health Service. *Australian Journal of Primary Health* 18(3):242–247 DOI 10.1071/Py11065.

Jones NL, Chiba N, Fallone C, Thomson A, Hunt R, Jacobson K, Goodman K. 2012. *Helicobacter pylori* in First Nations and recent immigrant populations in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Gastroenterology* 26(2):97–103 DOI 10.1155/2012/174529.

Kaffes A, Cullen J, Mitchell H, Katelaris PH. 2003. Effect of *Helicobacter pylori* infection and low-dose aspirin use on iron stores in the elderly. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 18(9):1024–1028 DOI 10.1046/j.1440-1746.2003.03089.x.

Kamada T, Haruma K, Ito M, Inoue K, Manabe N, Matsumoto H, Kusunoki H, Hata J, Yoshihara M, Sumii K, Akiyama T. 2015. Time trends in *Helicobacter pylori* infection and atrophic gastritis over 40 years in Japan. *Helicobacter* 20:192–198 DOI 10.1111/hel.12193.
Kane BA, Shenstone BD, Katelaris PH. 2009. Prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* in an at-risk population and an assessment of the awareness of current management recommendations among Rheumatologists. *Internal Medicine Journal* 39:A75.

Katelaris P, Hunt R, Bazzoli F, Cohen H, Kwong MF, Gemilyan M, Malfertheiner P, Mégraud F, Piscoya A, Quach D, Vakil N, Vaz Coelho LG, LeMair A. 2021. World gastroenterology organisation global guidelines: *Helicobacter pylori*. World Gastroenterology Organisation. Available at https://www.worldgastroenterology.org/guidelines/helicobacter-pylori accessed: 23 May 2022.

Kheyre H, Morais S, Ferro A, Costa AR, Norton P, Lunet N, Peleteiro B. 2018. The occupational risk of *Helicobacter pylori* infection: a systematic review. *International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health* 91(6):657–674 DOI 10.1007/s00420-018-1315-6.

Kuipers EJ, Thijs JC, Festen HP. 1995. The prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* in peptic ulcer disease. *Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 9(Suppl 2):59–69.

Kusters JG, Van Vliet AHM, Kuipers EJ. 2006. Pathogenesis of *Helicobacter pylori* Infection. *Clinical Microbiology Reviews* 19(3):449–490 DOI 10.1128/CMR.00054-05.

Lam VW, Trinh LK, Wilson RB. 2006. *Helicobacter pylori* infection and treatment outcome in an urban Australian population. *ANZ Journal of Surgery* 76(8):710–714 DOI 10.1111/j.1445-2197.2006.03836.x.

Lambert JR, Lin SK, Sievert W, Nicholson L, Schembri M, Guest C. 1995. High prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* antibodies in an institutionalized population: evidence for person-to-person transmission. *The American Journal of Gastroenterology* 90(12):2167–2171.

Lane JA, Harvey RF, Murray LJ, Harvey IM, Donovan JL, Nair P, Egger M. 2002. A placebo-controlled randomized trial of eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* in the general population: study design and response rates of the Bristol Helicobacter Project. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 23(3):321–332 DOI 10.1016/S0197-2456(01)00208-2.

Lee JYH, Windsor HM, Marshall BJ. 2001. *Helicobacter pylori* transmission between spouses in Western Australia. *Gut* 49:A31–A2.

Leong S, Loughnan T, Lambert JR, Lin SK, Midolo P. 1998. *Helicobacter pylori* prevalence in anaesthetists. *Anaesthesia and Intensive Care* 26(3):323.

Leow AH-R, Lim Y-Y, Liew W-C, Goh K-L. 2016. Time trends in upper gastrointestinal diseases and *Helicobacter pylori* infection in a multiracial Asian population—a 20-year experience over three time periods. *Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 43(7):831–837 DOI 10.1111/apt.13550.

Lim SH, Kwon JW, Kim N, Kim GH, Kang JM, Park MJ, Yim JY, Kim HU, Baik GH, Seo GS, Shin JE. 2013. Prevalence and risk factors of Helicobacter pylori infection in Korea: nationwide multicenter study over 13 years. *BMC Gastroenterology* 13(1):104 DOI 10.1186/1471-230X-13-104.

Lin SK, Lambert JR, Chow T, Schembri M, Nicholson L, Wahlqvist M. 1991. Comparison of *Helicobacter pylori* in three ethnic groups-evidence for oral-oral transmission. *Gastroenterology* 100(5):A111.
Lin SK, Lambert JR, Nicholson L, Lukito W, Wahlqvist M. 1998a. Prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in a representative Anglo-Celtic population of urban Melbourne. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology 13(5):505–510 DOI 10.1111/j.1440-1746.1998.tb00677.x.

Lin SK, Lambert JR, Schembri MA, Nicholson L, Johnson IH. 1998b. The prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in practising dental staff and dental students. Australian Dental Journal 43(1):35–39 DOI 10.1111/j.1834-7819.1998.tb00150.x.

Lin SK, Lambert JR, Schembri MA, Nicholson L, Korman MG. 1994. Helicobacter pylori prevalence in endoscopy and medical staff. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology 9(4):319–324 DOI 10.1111/j.1440-1746.1994.tb01249.x.

Mangira D, Chuang M, Cole S, Seiboth G, Kritas S, Burgstad C, Cock C. 2014. Helicobacter pylori diagnosed during endoscopy: treatment and follow-up. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology 29:126.

McDonald S, Maguire G, Duarte N, Wang XL, Hoy W. 2004. C-reactive protein, cardiovascular risk, and renal disease in a remote Australian Aboriginal community. Clinical Science 106(2):121–128 DOI 10.1042/CS20030186.

Megraud F, Brassens-Rabbe M, Denis F, Belbouri A, Hoa DQ. 1989. Seroepidemiology of Campylobacter pylori infection in various populations. Journal of Clinical Microbiology 27(8):1870–1873 DOI 10.1128/jcm.27.8.1870-1873.1989.

Mentis A, Lehours P, Mégraud F. 2015. Epidemiology and diagnosis of Helicobacter pylori infection. Helicobacter 20(S1):1–7.

Mitchell HM, Bohane T, Hawkes RA, Lee A. 1993a. Helicobacter pylori infection within families. Zentralblatt Für Bakteriologie: International Journal of Medical Microbiology 280:128–136 DOI 10.1016/S0934-8840(11)80948-5.

Mitchell HM, Bohane TD, Tobias V, Bullpitt P, Daskalopoulos G, Carrick J, Mitchell JD, Lee A. 1993b. Helicobacter pylori infection in children: potential clues to pathogenesis. Journal of Pediatrics Gastroenterology and Nutrition 16(2):120–125 DOI 10.1097/00005176-199302000-00004.

Mitchell H, English DR, Elliott F, Gengos M, Barrett JH, Giles GG, Forman D. 2008. Immunoblotting using multiple antigens is essential to demonstrate the true risk of Helicobacter pylori infection for gastric cancer. Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics 28(7):903–910.

Mitchell H, Katelaris P. 2016. Epidemiology, clinical impacts and current clinical management of Helicobacter pylori infection. The Medical Journal of Australia 204(10):376–380 DOI 10.5694/mja16.00104.

Mitchell HM, Lee A, Berkowicz J, Borody T. 1988. The use of serology to diagnose active Campylobacter pylori infection. Medical Journal of Australia 149(11–12):604–609 DOI 10.5694/j.1326-5377.1988.tb120800.x.

Mitchell HM, Lee A, Carrick J. 1989. Increased incidence of Campylobacter pylori infection in Gastroenterologists: further evidence to support person-to-person transmission of C. pylori. Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology 24(4):396–400 DOI 10.3109/00365528909093065.
Mollison LC, Lecons RJ, Thein H, Rajabalendaran N, Perera C. 1994. Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy in Central Australian aborigines. *The Medical Journal of Australia* 160(4):182–184 DOI 10.5694/j.1326-5377.1994.tb126597.x.

Mollison LC, Stingemore N, Wake RA, Cullen DJ, McGeachie DB. 2000. Antibiotic resistance in *Helicobacter pylori*. *The Medical Journal of Australia* 173(10):521–523 DOI 10.5694/j.1326-5377.2000.tb139319.x.

Moujaber T, MacIntyre CR, Backhouse J, Gidding H, Quinn H, Gilbert GL. 2008. The seroepidemiology of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in Australia. *International Journal of Infectious Diseases* 12(5):500–504 DOI 10.1016/j.ijid.2008.01.011.

Mutch RC, Cherian S, Nemba K, Geddes JS, Rutherford DM, Chaney GM, Burgner DP. 2012. Tertiary paediatric refugee health clinic in Western Australia: analysis of the first 1026 children. *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health* 48(7):582–587 DOI 10.1111/j.1440-1754.2012.02429.x.

Nagy P, Johansson S, Molloy-Bl M. 2016. Systematic review of time trends in the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in China and the USA. *Gut Pathogens* 8: DOI 10.1186/s13099-016-0091-7.

Nomura AMY, Pérez-Pérez GI, Lee J, Stemmermann G, Blaser MJ. 2002. Relation between *Helicobacter pylori* cagA status and risk of peptic ulcer disease. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 155(11):1054–1059 DOI 10.1093/aje/155.11.1054.

Nomura A, Stemmermann GN, Chyou PH, Perez-Perez GI, Blaser MJ. 1994. *Helicobacter pylori* infection and the risk for duodenal and gastric ulceration. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 120(12):977–981 DOI 10.7326/0003-4819-120-12-199406150-00001.

Pabla BS, Shah SC, Corral JE, Morgan DR. 2020. Increased incidence and mortality of gastric cancer in immigrant populations from high to low regions of incidence: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 18(2):347–359 DOI 10.1016/j.cgh.2019.05.032.

Pandey N, Whiteman DC, Australian Canc Study. 2011. Prevalence and determinants of *Helicobacter pylori* sero-positivity in the Australian adult community. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 26(8):1283–1289 DOI 10.1111/j.1440-1746.2011.06726.x.

Pandey N, Williams GM, Green AC, Webb PM, Whiteman DC. 2009. Do low control response rates always affect the findings? Assessments of smoking and obesity in two Australian case-control studies of cancer. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health* 33(4):312–319 DOI 10.1111/j.1753-6405.2009.00401.x.

Peach HG, Barnett NE. 2001. *Helicobacter pylori* infection and fasting plasma glucose concentration. *Journal of Clinical Pathology* 54(6):466–469 DOI 10.1136/jcp.54.6.466.

Peach HG, Bath NE, Farish SJ. 1998. *Helicobacter pylori* infection: an added stressor on iron status of women in the community. *The Medical Journal of Australia* 169(4):188–190 DOI 10.5694/j.1326-5377.1998.tb140218.x.

Peach HG, Bath NE, Farish SJ. 1999. *Helicobacter pylori* infection is not a correlate of plasma fibrinogen in the Australian population. *Clinical and Laboratory Haematology* 21(1):41–43 DOI 10.1046/j.1365-2257.1999.00167.x.

Congedi et al. (2022), *PeerJ*, DOI 10.7717/peerj.13430
Peach HG, Pearce DC, Farish SJ. 1997. Helicobacter pylori infection in an Australian regional city: prevalence and risk factors. *The Medical Journal of Australia* 167(6):310–313 DOI 10.5694/j.1326-5377.1997.tb125076.x.

Peleteiro B, Bastos A, Ferro A, Lunet N. 2014. Prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infection worldwide: a systematic review of studies with national coverage. *Digestive Diseases and Sciences* 59(8):1698–1709 DOI 10.1007/s10620-014-3063-0.

Pringle KG, Rae K, Weatherall L, Hall S, Burns C, Smith R, Lumbers ER, Blackwell CC. 2015. Effects of maternal inflammation and exposure to cigarette smoke on birth weight and delivery of preterm babies in a cohort of indigenous Australian women. *Frontiers in Immunology* 6:89 DOI 10.3389/fimmu.2015.00089.

Ren Z, Borody T, Pang G, Dunkley M, Clancy R, Xia HH, Chu KM, Wong J, Wong BC. 2005. Evaluation of anti-*Helicobacter pylori* IgG2 antibody for the diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in western and Chinese populations. *Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 21(1):83–89 DOI 10.1111/j.1365-2036.2004.02293.x.

Ricci C, Holton J, Vaira D. 2007. Diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori*: invasive and non-invasive tests. *Best Practice & Research Clinical Gastroenterology* 21:299–313.

Ritchie B, Brewster D, Tran CD, McNeil Y, Zacharakis B, Davidson GP, Butler RN. 2009. Lack of diagnostic accuracy of the monoclonal stool antigen test for detection of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in young Australian Aboriginal children. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 28(4):287–289 DOI 10.1097/INF.0b013e31818e039b.

Robertson MS, Cade JF, Clancy RL. 1999. *Helicobacter pylori* infection in intensive care: increased prevalence and a new nosocomial infection. *Critical Care Medicine* 27(7):1276–1280 DOI 10.1097/00003246-199907000-00010.

Robertson MS, Cade JF, Savoia HF, Clancy RL. 2003. *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the Australian community: current prevalence and lack of association with ABO blood groups. *Internal Medicine Journal* 33(4):163–167 DOI 10.1046/j.1445-5994.2003.00376.x.

Samarasam I, Roberts-Thomson J, Brockwell D. 2009. Gastric fundic gland polyps: a clinico-pathological study from North West Tasmania. *ANZ Journal of Surgery* 79(6):467–470 DOI 10.1111/j.1445-2197.2009.04948.x.

Schimke K, Chubb SA, Davis WA, Phillips P, Davis TM. 2009. Antiplatelet therapy, *Helicobacter pylori* infection and complicated peptic ulcer disease in diabetes: the Fremantle Diabetes Study. *Diabetic Medicine* 26(1):70–75 DOI 10.1111/j.1444-5491.2008.02637.x.

Sharma S, Dowling D. 2018. The prevalence of gastric intestinal metaplasia in a low-risk Australian cohort aged >50 years. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 33(Supplement 2):174.

Shiotani A, Cen P, Graham DY. 2013. Eradication of gastric cancer is now both possible and practical. *Seminars in Cancer Biology* 23(6, Part B):492–501 DOI 10.1016/j.semcancer.2013.07.004.

Signal V, Gurney J, Inns S, McLeod M, Sika-Paotonu D, Sowerbutts S, Teng A, Sarfati D. 2020. *Helicobacter pylori*, stomach cancer and its prevention.
Sörberg M, Nyrén O, Granström M. 2003. Unexpected decrease with age of Helicobacter pylori seroprevalence among Swedish blood donors. Journal of Clinical Microbiology 41(9):4038–4042 DOI 10.1128/JCM.41.9.4038-4042.2003.

Stenström B, Mendis A, Marshall B. 2008. Helicobacter pylori—the latest in diagnosis and treatment. Australian Family Physician 37(8):608–612.

Stewart BWKP, Khanduri P, McCord C, Ohene-Yeboah M, Uiranues S, Vega Rivera F, Mock C. 2014. Global disease burden of conditions requiring emergency surgery. Journal of British Surgery 101(1):e9-e22.

Talley NJ. 2005. Helicobacter pylori infection in Indigenous Australians: a serious health issue? Medical Journal of Australia 182(5):205–206 DOI 10.5694/j.1326-5377.2005.tb06666.x.

Talley NJ, Lambert JR, Howell S, Xia HH, Lin SK, Agreus L. 1998. An evaluation of whole blood testing for Helicobacter pylori in general practice. Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics 12(7):641–645 DOI 10.1046/j.1365-2036.1998.00363.x.

The EndNote Team. 2013. EndNote. EndNote X9 ed. Philadelphia: Clarivate.

Thrift AP, Pandeya N, Smith KJ, Green AC, Hayward NK, Webb PM, White- man DC. 2012. Helicobacter pylori infection and the risks of Barrett’s Oesophagus: a population-based case-control study. International Journal of Cancer 130(10):2407–2416 DOI 10.1002/ijc.26242.

Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, O’Brien KK, Colquhoun H, Levac D, Moher D, Peters MD, Horsley T, Weeks L, Hempel S. 2018. PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR): checklist and explanation. Annals of Internal Medicine 169(7):467–473 DOI 10.7326/M18-0850.

Tshibangu-Kabamba E, Phuc BH, Tuan VP, Fauzia KA, Kabongo-Tshibaka A, Kayiba NK, Rosas-Aguirre A, Devleesschauwer B, Cimuanga-Mukanya A, Ngoma Kisoko PD, Matsumoto T. 2021. Assessment of the diagnostic accuracy and relevance of a novel ELISA system developed for seroepidemiologic surveys of Helicobacter pylori infection in African settings. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases 15(9):e0009763 DOI 10.1371/journal.pntd.0009763.

Van der Poorten DK, McLeod D, Ahlenstiel G, Read S, Kwok A, Santhakumar C, Bassan M, Culican S, Campbell D, Wong SW, Evans L. 2018. Gastric cancer screening in common variable immunodeficiency. Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology 33(Supplement 2):24–25 DOI 10.1111/jgh.14429.

Vaughan R, Metz A. 2017. Tertiary center gastric ulcer follow-up: is there a need for national guidelines? Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology 32(Supplement 2):54.

Wallace RA, Webb PM, Schluter PJ. 2002. Environmental, medical, behavioural and disability factors associated with Helicobacter pylori infection in adults with intellectual disability. Journal of Intellectual Disability Research 46(Pt 1):51–60 DOI 10.1046/j.1365-2788.2002.00359.x.
Whiteman DC, Parmar P, Fahey P, Moore SP, Stark M, Zhao ZZ, Montgomery GW, Green AC, Hayward NK, Webb PM, Study AC. 2010. Association of Helicobacter pylori infection with reduced risk for esophageal cancer is independent of environmental and genetic modifiers. Gastroenterology 139(1):73–83 DOI 10.1053/j.gastro.2010.04.009.

Windsor HM, Abioye-Kuteyi EA, Leber JM, Morrow SD. 2005. Prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in Indigenous Western Australians: comparison between urban and remote rural populations. Medical Journal of Australia 182(5):210–213 DOI 10.5694/j.1326-5377.2005.tb06668.x.

Wise MJ, Lamichhane B, Webberley KM. 2019. A longitudinal, population-level, big-data study of Helicobacter pylori-related disease across Western Australia. Journal of Clinical Medicine 8(11):1821 DOI 10.3390/jcm8111821.

Xia HH, Kalantar JS, Wyatt JM, Adams S, Cheung K, Eslick GD, Talley NJ. 2000a. High sensitivity and specificity of a laboratory-based serological test, pylori DTect ELISA, for detection of Helicobacter pylori infection. Diagnostic Microbiology & Infectious Disease 36(2):69–74 DOI 10.1016/S0732-8893(99)00101-7.

Xia HH, Phung N, Altiparmak E, Berry A, Matheson M, Talley NJ. 2001. Reduction of peptic ulcer disease and Helicobacter pylori infection but increase of reflux esophagitis in Western Sydney between 1990 and 1998. Digestive Diseases and Sciences 46(12):2716–2723 DOI 10.1023/A:1012731614075.

Xia HH, Phung N, Kalantar JS, Talley NJ. 2000b. Demographic and endoscopic characteristics of patients with Helicobacter pylori positive and negative peptic ulcer disease. The Medical Journal of Australia 173(10):515–519 DOI 10.5694/j.1326-5377.2000.tb139318.x.

Zamani M, Ebrahimtabar F, Zamani V, Miller WH, Alizadeh-Navaei R, Shokri-Shirvani J, Derakhshan MH. 2018. Systematic review with meta-analysis: the worldwide prevalence of Helicobacter pylori infection. Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics 47(7):868–876 DOI 10.1111/apt.14561.