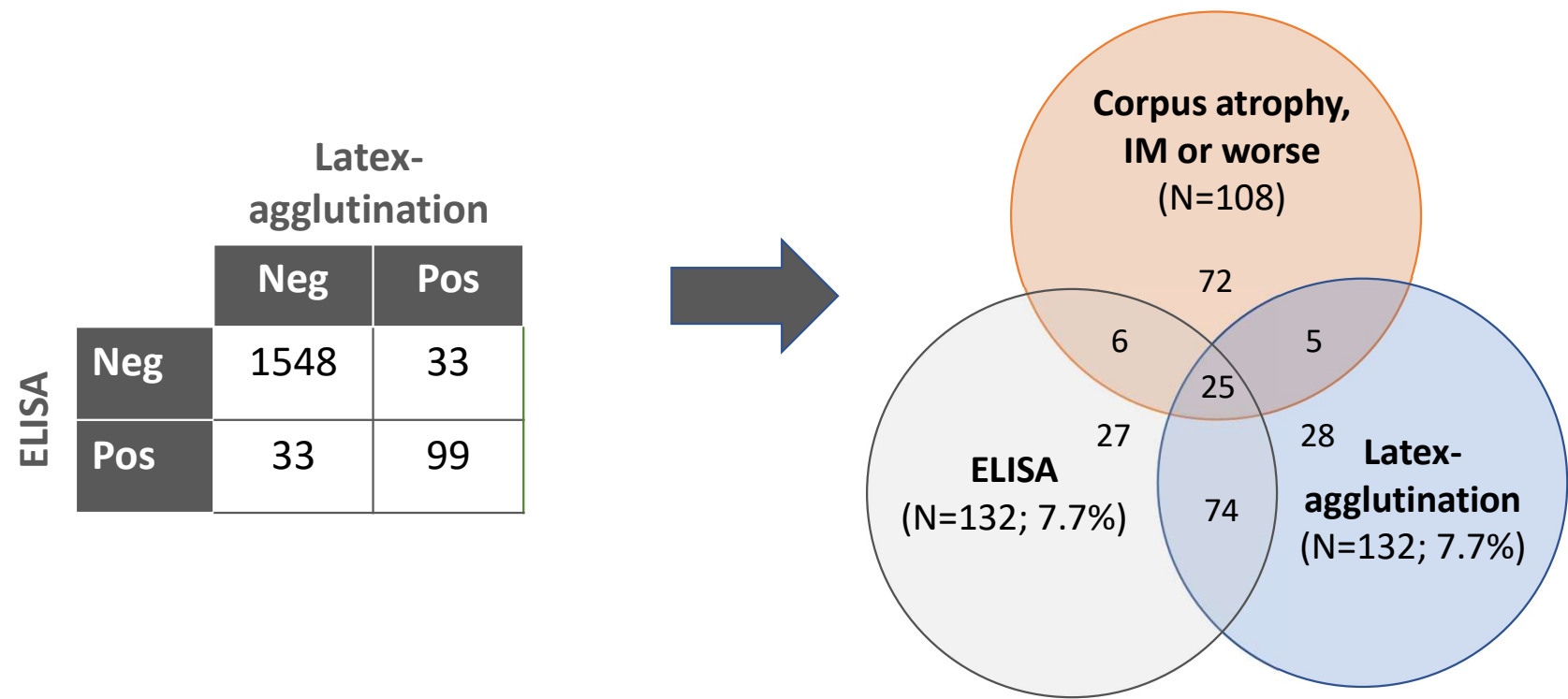


Supplemental Figure S2. Concordance between ELISA and latex-agglutination pepsinogen tests results and their performance to detect corpus atrophy, intestinal metaplasia (IM) or worse



Out of 108 high-risk lesions requiring clinical or surveillance follow-up (severe lesions in corpus, dysplasia or cancer); 23% were detected irrespective of the pepsinogen test used whereas 5 or 6 lesions (5%) were test specific. Double testing could result in an additional 5% sensitivity to detect precancerous lesions but it will increase costs (double processing of samples and an additional 2% referred to endoscopy) to obtain a poor co-testing sensitivity of 33%.