

Tables

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study participants (n=72)

n (%)	Mean (SD), [range]	Parameter
	22 (1.75), [20-29]	Age (years)
		Gender
15 (20.8)		○ Males
57 (79.2)		○ Females
		Academic year
4 (5.6)		○ Third year
44 (61.1)		○ Fourth year
24 (33.3)		○ Fifth year
		Social living status
20 (27.8)		○ Alone
47 (65.3)		○ With family
5 (6.9)		○ With friends
		Dietary habits
21(29.2)		○ Home cooked
3 (4.2)		○ Fast food
48 (66.7)		○ Mix of the two

Table 2. Assessment of student's knowledge and awareness about *H pylori* (n= 72)

Incorrect answer n (%)	Correct answer n (%)	Statement no.
38 (52.8)	34 (47.2)	Prevalence of <i>H pylori</i> is increasing with time in Jordan ¹
8 (11.1)	64 (88.9)	Infection with <i>H pylori</i> can occur at any age ¹
23 (31.9)	49 (68.1)	There are certain food types associated with <i>H pylori</i> infection ¹
15 (20.8)	57 (79.2)	Good hygiene practice reduces <i>H pylori</i> infection rates ¹
15 (20.8)	57 (79.2)	Socioeconomic status has no association with <i>H pylori</i> ²
37 (51.4)	35 (48.6)	There are different routes of infection for <i>H. pylori</i> ¹
16 (22.2)	56 (77.8)	There is only one treatment regimen for <i>H pylori</i> infection according to the guidelines ²
26 (36.1)	46 (63.9)	Therapy plan can last for more than 14 days ¹
6 (8.3)	66 (91.7)	Symptoms of infection can include nausea, mucous in stool, reduced appetite, unintentional weight loss ¹
26 (36.1)	46 (63.9)	Physicians usually depend on reported symptoms only to prescribe the proper medication ²
20 (27.8)	52 (72.2)	Once the patient is diagnosed and treated, the infection cannot reoccur ²
28 (38.9)	44 (61.1)	Diagnostic lab tests for <i>H pylori</i> only uses stool based samples ²
21 (29.2)	51 (70.8)	Primary lab tests can be confirmed by other blood based (serum) tests ¹

1: true statement, 2: false statement.