Supplemental Table Mobile gastric reflux biomarkers

Therapeutic Area	Technology	Position of device	Epochs	Study design	Type of clinical study	Other mobile outcomes	Other standard outcome assessment	Use of mobile outcomes	Objectives	Source
Gastrointestinal disorders (GERD)	Ingestible pH monitor (BRAVO capsule pH monitoring device)	GI track (Attached to Esophageal Mucosa)	6 seconds	Observational (Cohort study)	Diagnostic	NA	Gastric reflux (PRO)	Co-Primary Endpoint	To assess the need for doubling esomeprazole standard dose (40 mg) for 4 weeks in PPI naive patients with typical reflux symptoms and diagnosis of GERD based on endoscopy and 48 hours, wireless pH metry.	Kandulski 2013 [1]
Gastrointestinal disorders (GERD)	Ingestible pH monitor (BRAVO capsule pH monitoring device)	GI track (Attached to Esophageal Mucosa)	Not specified	Interventional (RCT)	Treatment (Phase IV)	NA	Gastric reflux (PRO)	Primary endpoint	To investigate the efficacy of three different dosages of esomeprazole in patients receiving maintenance therapy for GERD, using the Bravo pH system.	Vasiliadis 2010 [2]

PRO = Patient Reported Outcome

References

1. Kandulski A, Peitz U, Monkemuller K, Neumann H, Weigt J, Malfertheiner P. GERD assessment including pH metry predicts a high response rate to PPI standard therapy. BMC gastroenterology. 2013;13:12. Epub 2013/01/18. doi: 10.1186/1471-230x-13-12. PubMed PMID: 23324360; PubMed Central PMCID: PMCPMC3562521.
2. Vasiliadis KV, Viazis N, Vlachogiannakos J, Sgouros SN, Stefanidis G, Archimandritis A, et al. Efficacy of three different dosages of esomeprazole in the long-term management of reflux disease: a prospective, randomized study, using the wireless Bravo pH system. The American journal of gastroenterology. 2010;105(2):308-13. Epub 2009/10/08. doi: 10.1038/ajg.2009.556. PubMed PMID: 19809412.