1. Did the research questions and inclusion criteria for the review include the components of PICO?							
	opulation ntervention omparator group utcome	Optional (recommended) Timeframe for follow-up	YesNo				
es	2. Did the report of the review contain an explicit statement that the review methods were established prior to the conduct of the review and did the report justify any significant deviations from the protocol?						
protocol or following:	s state that they had a written guide that included ALL the	 For Yes: As for partial yes, plus the protocol should be registered and should also have specified: a meta-analysis/synthesis plan, if appropriate, and a plan for investigating causes of heterogeneity justification for any deviations from the protocol 	 Yes Partial Yes No 				
For Yes, th E: O O O 4. D For Partial Set	ne review should satisfy ONE of t explanation for including only RC or Explanation for including only or Explanation for including both	Ts y NRSI	Iusion in the review?				
□ pr se □ ju	rovided key word and/or earch strategy istified publication restrictions e.g. language)	 studies searched trial/study registries included/consulted content experts in the field where relevant, searched for grey literature conducted search within 24 months of completion of the review 	□ No				
For Yes, ei	nd achieved consensus on which	ly agreed on selection of eligible studies studies to include le of eligible studies <u>and</u> achieved good	YesNo				

	, either ONE of the following:				
	at least two reviewers achieved of included studies		Yes No		
	OR two reviewers extracted data achieved good agreement (at leas extracted by one reviewer.				
7.	Did the review authors provide	a list of	excluded studies and justify the exc	lusior	ns?
For Part	tial Yes:	For Yes	s, must also have:		
	provided a list of all potentially relevant studies that were read in full-text form but excluded from the review		Justified the exclusion from the review of each potentially relevant study		Yes Partial Yes No
8.	Did the review authors describe	e the incl	uded studies in adequate detail?		
For Part	tial Yes (ALL the following):	For Yes followi	s, should also have ALL the ng:		
	described populations		described population in detail		Yes
	described interventions		described intervention in		Partial Yes
	described comparators		detail (including doses where relevant)		No
	described outcomes		described comparator in detail		
	described research designs		(including doses where relevant)		
			described study's setting		
9.	Did the review authors use a sa		timeframe for follow-up y technique for assessing the risk of	f bias	(RoB) in
RCTs	Did the review authors use a sa individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB	tisfactory luded in	y technique for assessing the risk of	f bias	(RoB) in
RCTs For Part	individual studies that were inc	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review?	f bias	
RCTs For Part	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i>	tisfactory luded in For Yes	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was		Yes
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i>		Yes Partial Yes
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result		Yes Partial Yes No
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result		Yes Partial Yes No
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality)	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome s, must also have assessed RoB:		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome s, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i>	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome s, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i>		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome s, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i>	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome s, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i>		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i> from selection bias	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome s, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No Includes only RCTs
RCTs For Part from	individual studies that were inc tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i> from selection bias Did the review authors report o	tisfactory luded in For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk of the review? s, must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome s, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No Includes only RCTs

11. If meta-analysis was performed did the review authors use appropriate combination of results?	method	s for statistical
RCTs For Yes:		
The authors justified combining the data in a meta-analysis	— 1	les
AND they used an appropriate weighted technique to combine		No
study results and adjusted for heterogeneity if present.		No meta-analysis
AND investigated the causes of any heterogeneity	С	conducted
For NRSI For Yes:		
□ The authors justified combining the data in a meta-analysis		les
AND they used an appropriate weighted technique to combine		No
study results, adjusting for heterogeneity if present		No meta-analysis
AND they statistically combined effect estimates from NRSI that	С	conducted
were adjusted for confounding, rather than combining raw data,		
or justified combining raw data when adjusted effect estimates		
were not available		
AND they reported separate summary estimates for RCTs and		
NRSI separately when both were included in the review		
12. If meta-analysis was performed, did the review authors assess the poter individual studies on the results of the meta-analysis or other evidence s		
For Yes:		
included only low risk of bias RCTs		Yes
□ OR, if the pooled estimate was based on RCTs and/or NRSI at variable		No
RoB, the authors performed analyses to investigate possible impact of		No meta-analysis
RoB on summary estimates of effect.		conducted
13. Did the review authors account for RoB in individual studies when interesults of the review?	rpretin	g/ discussing the
For Yes:		
included only low risk of bias RCTs		Yes
□ OR, if RCTs with moderate or high RoB, or NRSI were included the		No
review provided a discussion of the likely impact of RoB on the results		
14. Did the review authors provide a satisfactory explanation for, and disc heterogeneity observed in the results of the review?	ussion o	f, any
For Yes:		
□ There was no significant heterogeneity in the results	_	
OR if heterogeneity was present the authors performed an investigation of		Yes
sources of any heterogeneity in the results and discussed the impact of this		No
on the results of the review		
15. If they performed quantitative synthesis did the review authors carry o investigation of publication bias (small study bias) and discuss its likely the review?		
For Yes:		
performed graphical or statistical tests for publication bias and discussed		Yes
the likelihood and magnitude of impact of publication bias		No
6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		No meta-analysis
	_	conducted

16. Did the review authors report any potential sources of conflict of interest, including any funding they received for conducting the review?					
For Yes					
	The authors reported no competing interests OR		Yes		
	The authors described their funding sources and how they managed		No		
	potential conflicts of interest				

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