Supplementary Figure 2. The detail checklist of AMSTAR 2.

AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both

1. Did the research questions and	inclusion criteria for the review include th	e componentsof PICO?
	Optional (recommended) Timeframe for follow-up Intain an explicit statement that the review ctof the review and did the report justify an	
For Partial Yes: The authors state that they had a written protocol or guide that included ALL the following: review question(s) a search strategy inclusion/exclusion criteria a risk of bias assessment	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
3. Did the review authors explain	their selection of the study designs for incl	usion in the review?
For Yes, the review should satisfy ONE o Explanationfor including only R OR Explanation for including on OR Explanation for including bo 4. Did the review authors use a co For Partial Yes (all the following): searched at least 2 databases (relevant to research question) provided key word and/or search strategy justified publication restrictions (e.g. language)	CTs ly NRSI	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Partial Yes ☐ No
and achieved consensus on which OR two reviewers selected a sam	ntly agreed on selection of eligible studies	□ Yes □ No

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	n data extraction in duplicate?	
or Yes, either ONE of the following:		
	at least two reviewers achieved consensus on which data to extract from	
included studies	- C	□ No
	a from a sample of eligible studies <u>and</u> sst 80 percent), with the remainder	
extracted by one reviewer.	st 60 percent), with the remainder	
•	e a list of excluded studiesand justify the ex	clusions?
For Partial Yes:	For Yes, must also have:	
□ provided a list of all potentially	☐ Justified the exclusion from	□ Yes
relevant studies that were read	the review of each potentially	☐ Partial Yes
in full-text form but excluded	relevant study	\square No
from the review		
	be the included studies in adequate detail?	
For Partial Yes (ALL the following):	For Yes, should also have ALL the following:	
☐ described populations	□ described population in detail	□ Yes
described interventions	described intervention in	☐ Partial Yes
described comparators	detail (including doses where	\square No
described outcomes	relevant)	
described research designs	described comparator in detail	
described research designs	(including doses where	
	relevant)	
	described study's settingtimeframe for follow-up	
individual studiesthat were in	atisfactory technique for assessingtherisk on cluded in the review?	of bias (ROB) in
RCTs For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB	For Yes, must also have assessed RoB from:	
10111	nom.	
	□ allocation sequence that was	□ Yes
unconcealed allocation, and	□ allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i>	☐ Yes☐ Partial Yes
	not truly random, and selection of the reported result	
 unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for 	not truly random, and □ selection of the reported result from among multiple	□ Partial Yes□ No□ Includes only
 unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- 	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a	□ Partial Yes□ No
unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality)	not truly random, and □ selection of the reported result from among multiple	□ Partial Yes□ No□ Includes only
unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality)	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome	□ Partial Yes□ No□ Includes only
unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB:	□ Partial Yes□ No□ Includes only
unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB:	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain	□ Partial Yes□ No□ Includes only NRSI
unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB:	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB:	□ Partial Yes□ No□ Includes only NRSI□ Yes
□ unconcealed allocation, and □ lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB: □ from confounding, and	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and	□ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only NRSI □ Yes □ Partial Yes
□ lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB: □ from confounding, and	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a	 □ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only NRSI □ Yes □ Partial Yes □ No
□ unconcealed allocation, and □ lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB: □ from confounding, and	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple	□ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only NRSI □ Yes □ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only
□ unconcealed allocation, and □ lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB: □ from confounding, and □ from selection bias	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a	 □ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only NRSI □ Yes □ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only RCTs
□ unconcealed allocation, and □ lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB: □ from confounding, and □ from selection bias	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome	 □ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only NRSI □ Yes □ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only RCTs
□ unconcealed allocation, and □ lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB: □ from confounding, and □ from selection bias 10. Did the review authors report For Yes □ Must have reported on the sou	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome on the sourcesof funding for the studies included arces of funding for individual studies included	□ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only NRSI □ Yes □ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only RCTs cluded in the review?
□ unconcealed allocation, and □ lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) NRSI For Partial Yes, must have assessed RoB: □ from confounding, and □ from selection bias 10. Did the review authors report For Yes □ Must have reported on the sou	not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome For Yes, must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome on the sourcesof funding for the studies included g that the reviewers looked for this information	□ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only NRSI □ Yes □ Partial Yes □ No □ Includes only RCTs cluded in the review?

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11. If meta-analysis was performed did the review authors use appropriate methods for statistical combination of results?		
RCTs		
For Yes:		
☐ The authors justified combining the data in a meta-analysis	□ Yes	
☐ 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	conducted	
For NRSI For Yes:		
	□ Yes	
The authors justified combining the data in a meta-analysis	□ No	
AND they used an appropriate weighted technique to combine study results, adjusting for heterogeneity if present	□ No meta-analysis	
☐ AND they statistically combined effect estimates from NRSI that	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 assessthepoter individual studies on the results of the meta-analysis or other evidences		
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?	erpreting/ discussingthe	
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?	sussionof, 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 on the results of the review	□ No	
15. If they performed quantitative synthesisdid the review authors carry of investigation of publication bias (small study bias) and discussits 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	\square No	
	☐ No meta-analysis	
	conducted	

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16. Did the review authors report any potential sourcesof conflict of interest, including any funding they received for conducting the review?				
For Ye	5:			
	The authors reported no competing interests OR		Yes	
	The authors described their funding sources and how they managed		No	
	potential conflicts of interest			

Tocitethistool: Shea BJ, Reeves BC, Wells G, Thuku M, Hamel C, Moran J, Moher D, Tugwell P, Welch V, Kristjansson E, Henry DA. AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both. BMJ. 2017 Sep 21;358:j4008.