**Supplementary File C. Risk of Bias Template**

| Type of Bias | Description | Example in Intervention Studies | Example of an Equivalent Scenario in Included Studies |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Selection bias** | The bias that occurs when groups are not randomised and thus comparisons cannot be made | Systematic differences in baseline characteristics between the groups, leading to biases when comparing results after an intervention; randomised groups being used | That the context of the study was a convenience or purposive sample, or was not the most appropriate context for the study |
| **Performance bias** | When study participants or researchers have knowledge of the study or its aims | Systematic differences in the care provided between the groups, or exposure to other confounding variables that influence results; can be minimised through double blinding (and reporting on its effectiveness) | Performance of the nurses or health professionals altering due to knowledge that patient outcomes are being measured |
| **Detection bias** | Systematic differences in results due to the assessor's knowledge of study or group allocation | Differences in how outcomes are determined between groups; can be prevented through blinding of researchers | Researchers interpreting the results have knowledge of the aims and hypotheses of the study, and the results are altered accordingly |
| **Attrition bias** | The incompleteness of data due to participants withdrawing from the study | Systematic differences in withdrawals of groups from studies, leading to incomplete outcome data | The rate of non-participation e.g., in survey responses, the dropout rates between nurses and doctors |
| **Reporting bias** | Selective reporting of outcomes | Difference in the probability of reporting significant verses insignificant findings | Significant findings more likely to be published than less important results |
| **Other bias** | Any other important concerns regarding the study | Biases that are found in a particular study setting | Bias due to issues not otherwise outlined here |

*Note*. Table descriptions derived from Higgins J, Altman D, Sterne J. Chapter 8. Assessing risk of bias in included studies. In: Higgins J, Green S, eds. *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 5.1.0*: The Cochrane Collaboration; 2011. Examples are the authors', based on included studies.