

**Supplemental File: PRISMA Checklist**

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
<b>TITLE</b>			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	1
<b>ABSTRACT</b>			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	2
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	2-5
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	5
<b>METHODS</b>			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	5
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	5
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	5-6
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	6
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	6
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	6
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	6
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	6
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	6
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., $I^2$ ) for each meta-analysis.	6

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	6
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	n/a
<b>RESULTS</b>			
Study selection	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	6
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	13
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	6
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	8-12
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	n/a
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see Item 15).	6
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see Item 16]).	n/a
<b>DISCUSSION</b>			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	16-21
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	21
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	21
<b>FUNDING</b>			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	22

From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097  
For more information, visit: [www.prisma-statement.org](http://www.prisma-statement.org).

**Supplemental File: Summary of Appraisal, Level of Evidence and Risk of Bias**

Author	Year	Control No.	Type of Study	Appraisal					Level of Evidence	Risk of Bias				
				Yes	No	Unclear	NA	%		Assessment of Exposure	Cases had developed outcome of interest and controls had not	Cases properly selected	Controls properly selected	Cases and control matched accordingly
Chang et al.	2012	1	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	PLR
Daluwatte et al.	2014	2	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Lane et al.	2010	3	Cross-Sectional	5	1		3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Mangeot et al.	2001	4	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Matsushima et al.	2016	5	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
McCormick et al.	2014	6	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Mcintosh et al.	1999	7	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Miller et al.	2012	8	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Schaaf et al.	2003	9	Cross-Sectional	4	2		3	44.44%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	PLR
Schaaf et al.	2010	10	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	PLR
Schaaf et al.	2015	11	Cross-Sectional	6			3	77.77%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Schoen et al.	2009	12	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Su et al.	2010	13	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	77.77%	III-3	PLR	LR	PHR	PHR	LR
Woodard et al.	2012	14	Cross-Sectional	5		1	3	66.66%	III-3	PLR	PHR	PHR	PHR	PLR

Note: PHR: probable high risk; LR: low risk; PLR: probable low risk

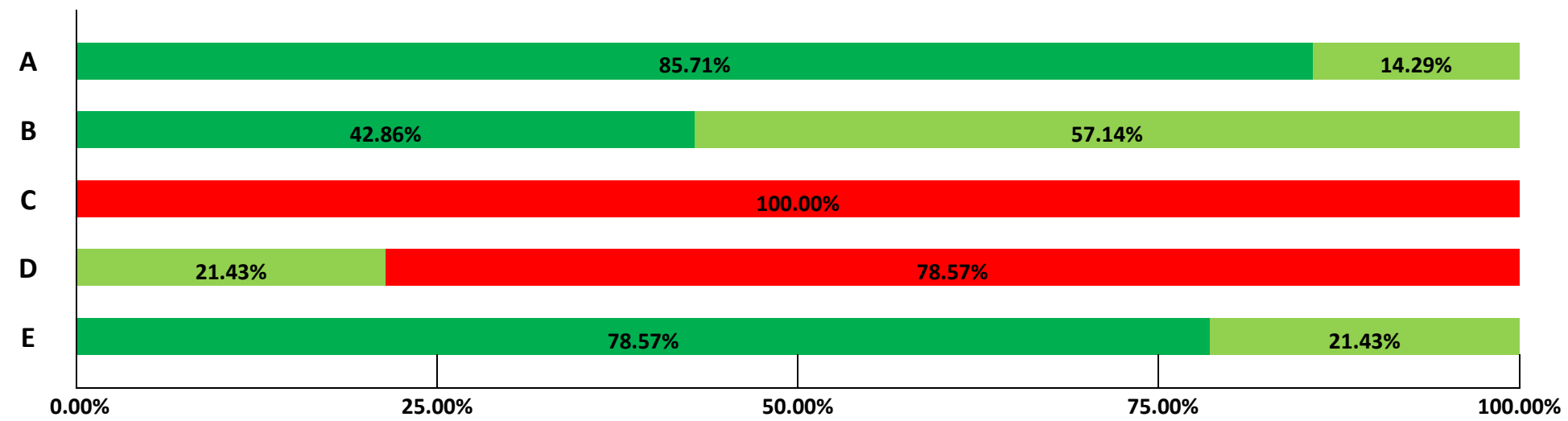
Supplementary File: Summary of Risk of Bias in Individual Studies

	A	B	C	D	E
Chang et al., 2012					
Daluwatte et al., 2014					
Lane et al., 2010					
Mangeot et al., 2001					
Matsushima et al., 2016					
McCormick et al., 2014					
Mcintosh et al., 1999					
Miller et al., 2012					
Schaaf et al., 2003					
Schaaf et al., 2010					
Schaaf et al., 2015					
Schoen et al., 2009					
Su et al., 2010					
Woodard et al., 2014					

Legend:

- Low Risk
- Probable Low Risk
- Probable High Risk
- High Risk

Supplementary File: Summary of Risk of Bias Across Studies



Note:

- A. Sequence generation
- B. Allocation concealment
- C. Blinding of participants, personnel and outcome measures
- D. Incomplete outcome data
- E. Selective outcome reporting

Legend:

- Low Risk
- Probable Low Risk
- Probable High Risk
- High Risk