

Supplementary Online Content

McGuire C, Nurmsoo S, Samargandi OA, Bezuhly M. Role of tranexamic acid in reducing intraoperative blood loss and postoperative edema and ecchymosis in primary elective rhinoplasty: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Facial Plast Surg*. Published online January 3, 2019. doi:10.1001/jamafacial.2018.1737

eTable. Cochrane Collaboration Risk of Bias Tool

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Cochrane Collaboration Risk of Bias Tool¹

Domain	High Risk of Bias	Low Risk of Bias	Unclear Risk of Bias	Reviewer Assessment
Selection bias- Random sequence generation	Selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate generation of a randomized sequence.	Random sequence generation method should produce comparable results.	Not described in sufficient detail.	High, low or unclear.
Selection bias- Allocation concealment	Selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate concealment of allocations prior to assignment.	Intervention allocations likely could not have been foreseen in before or during enrollment.	Not described in sufficient detail.	High, low or unclear.
Reporting bias- Selective reporting	Reporting bias due to selective outcome reporting.	Selective outcome reporting bias not detected.	Insufficient information to permit judgment.	High, low or unclear.
Other sources of bias	Bias not covered elsewhere in the table.	No other bias detected.	There may be a risk of bias, but there is either insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists or insufficient rationale or evidence that an identified problem will introduce bias.	High, low or unclear.
Performance bias- Blinding (participants and personnel)	Performance bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by participants and personnel during the study.	Blinding was likely effective.	Not described in sufficient detail.	High, low or unclear.
Detection bias- Blinding (outcome assessment)	Detection bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by outcome assessors.	Blinding was likely effective.	Not described in sufficient detail.	High, low or unclear.
Attrition bias- Incomplete	Attrition bias due to amount, or	Handling of incomplete	Insufficient reporting of attrition/exclusions to	High, low or unclear.

outcome data	nature of handling of incomplete outcome data.	outcome data was complete and unlikely to have produced bias.	permit judgment (e.g., number randomized not states, no reasons for missing data provided).	
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Reference

1. Higgins JP, Altman DG, Gøtzsche PC, et al; Cochrane Bias Methods Group; Cochrane Statistical Methods Group. The Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. *BMJ*. 2011;343:d5928. Medline:22008217 doi:10.1136/bmj.d5928