

Study name			
Reviewer			
Papers			
Extra data provided by author			
Title of trial (if known)			
Aims of study			
Links to other papers			
Study type			
Country			
Setting (e.g. urban)			
Characterisation of participants			
Years when reported data collected			
Age: mean (SD)			
% female			
Total in analysis			
Frailty ascertainment			
Quality of life instruments			
Does the paper describe QOL instruments as measuring quality of life /well-being / life satisfaction?			
<u>categories for N and Means</u>	<u>Fit (or robust) †</u>	<u>Pre-frail (or mild frailty) ±</u>	<u>Frail (or moderate-severe frailty) §</u>
N: Not frail (Fit); pre frail; frail: number (% out of total population)			
Quality of life data by frailty status. Report means, SDs, SEs, or median and interquartile or other descriptors if used			
Reported associations between frailty and quality of life			

statistical methods used to assess the data (e.g. hypothesis tests such as t-test or chi-test for assessing mean difference, or regression analysis and the type of model used).		
Covariates adjusted for (if any)		
Authors conclusions (just a couple of lines to summarise)		
Additional information		
Notable exclusions		
<u>Quality assessment</u>	<u>Decision</u>	<u>Justification</u>
Representativeness of the sample:		
Sample size:		
Non-respondents:		
Ascertainment of frailty:		
The subjects in different outcome groups are comparable, based on the study design or analysis. Confounding factors are controlled.		
Assessment of the outcome:		
Statistical test:		