

**Table 5. Summary of the Bias Domains and Prompting Items of the Quality In Prognosis Studies (QUIPS) Tool<sup>1</sup>**

Bias Domains	Prompting Items to be considered
<p><b>Study participation</b> Optimal study: The study sample adequately represents the population of interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adequate participation in the study by eligible persons</li> <li>b. Description of the source population or population of interest</li> <li>c. Description of the baseline study sample</li> <li>d. Adequate description of the sampling frame and recruitment</li> <li>e. Adequate description of the period and place of recruitment</li> <li>f. Adequate description of inclusion and exclusion criteria</li> </ul>
<p><b>Study attrition</b> Optimal study: The study data available (i.e., participants not lost to follow up) adequately represent the study sample</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Adequate response rate for study participants</li> <li>b. Description of attempts to collect information on patients who dropped out</li> <li>c. Reasons for loss to follow-up are provided</li> <li>d. Adequate description of participants lost to follow-up</li> <li>e. There are no important differences between participants who completed the study and those who did not</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome measurement</b> Optimal study: The outcome of interest is measured in a similar way for all participants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A clear definition of the outcome is provided</li> <li>b. Method of outcome measurement used is adequately valid and reliable</li> <li>c. The method and setting of outcome measurement is the same for all study participants</li> </ul>
<p><b>Study confounding</b> Optimal study: Important potential confounding factors are appropriately accounted for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. All important confounders are measured</li> <li>b. Clear definitions of the important confounders measured are provided</li> <li>c. Measurement of all important confounders is adequately valid and reliable</li> <li>d. The method and setting of confounding measurement are the same for all study participants</li> <li>e. Appropriate methods are used if imputation is used for missing confounder data</li> <li>f. Important potential confounders are accounted for in the study design</li> <li>g. Important potential confounders are accounted for in the analysis</li> </ul>
<p><b>Statistical analysis and reporting</b> Optimal study: The statistical analysis is appropriate, and all primary outcomes are reported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sufficient presentation of data to assess the adequacy of the analytic strategy</li> <li>b. Strategy for model building is appropriate and is based on a conceptual framework or model</li> <li>c. The selected statistical model is adequate for the design of the study</li> <li>d. There is no selective reporting of results</li> </ul>

Reference:

1. Hayden JA, van der Windt DA, Cartwright JL, et al. Assessing bias in studies of prognostic factors. *Ann Intern Med* 2013;158(4):280-6.