

Table 2. Summary of the Bias Domains and Prompting Items of the Quality In Prognosis Studies (QUIPS) Tool²

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