

Supplemental file 2

Intervention A compared to no Intervention A for primary prevention**Patient or population:** healthy adults**Intervention:** Intervention A**Comparison:** no Intervention A

Outcome Follow-up	No of participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Relative effect	Anticipated absolute effects	
				Risk with no Intervention A	Risk difference with Intervention A
Outcome A follow up range: 2 to 4 weeks	2336 (8 RCTs)	HIGH	RR 0.48	85 per 1,000	44 fewer per 1,000

***The risk in the intervention group** is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention.

RR: Risk ratio

As reported above, subjects who received Intervention A had **44 fewer cases of Outcome A per 1,000 people (4.4%)** compared to subjects who did not receive Intervention A.

This outcome has a value (utility) **of 0.8**. In other words, the reduction in value (disutility) from 1 (perfect health) is 0.2.

Figure 1 - Example of a case-scenario

*** How substantial are the anticipated desirable effects?**

You can select only one judgment.

 Trivial or None Small Moderate Large**Figure 2 - Judgment on health benefits***** Select the lower bound for Small***** Select the upper bound for Small***** Select the lower bound for Moderate***** Select the upper bound for Moderate****Figure 3 - Selection of ranges for judgments of Small and Moderate**

Example of calculation of DTs based on survey data

In the examples shown in Figures 2 and 3 we assumed that, after having evaluated a given case-scenario (ARD of 44 events fewer per 1000 on an outcome valued 0.8), a survey participant rated the hypothetical ranges of ARD for judgments of 'Small' and 'Moderate' of from 25 fewer per 1000 to 60 fewer per 1000, and of from 61 fewer per 1000 to 90 fewer per 1000, respectively. We used this data to derive the ranges of ARD for judgments of 'Trivial or None' and of 'Large' (table below).

boundaries of ranges described in Figure 3						
value of the outcome = 0.8						
Trivial or None		Small		Moderate		Large
range of values						
lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound	range
0 per 1000	24 per 1000	25 per 1000	60 per 1000	61 per 1000	90 per 1000	more than 90 per 1000

Table 1 - Ranges of sizes of effects (ARD)

For each range of ARD, we calculated the product between range boundaries and the reduction in value from perfect health (1 - outcome's value) for the outcome associated. Then, we derived the DTs as follow: $DT_{\text{Trivial/Small}}$ equal to the the product calculated from the lower bound for the

judgment of 'Small', $DT_{\text{Small}/\text{Moderate}}$ equal to average of the products calculated from the upper bound for the judgment of 'Small' and the lower bound for the judgment of 'Moderate', and $DT_{\text{Moderate}/\text{Large}}$ equal to the smallest number larger than the mean of the products calculated from the upper bound for the judgment of 'Moderate'.

product values = $ARD * (1 - \text{outcome's value})$						
Trivial or None		Small		Moderate		Large
range of values						
lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound	lower bound	upper bound	any value
$(0/1000)*0.2$	$(24/1000) *0.2$	$(25 /1000) *0.2$	$(60/1000) *0.2$	$(61/1000)*0.2$	$(90/1000)*0.2$	bigger than $(90/1000)*0.2$
0	0.0048	0.005	0.012	0.0122	0.018	>0.018

Table 2 - Ranges of product values

Using the data from Table 2, the DTs would result as follow: $DT_{\text{Trivial}/\text{Small}} = 0.005$, $DT_{\text{Small}/\text{Moderate}} = 0.0121$, $DT_{\text{Moderate}/\text{Large}} = 0.0180001$.