Appendix S3:

AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both

For Yes	:	Optional (recommended)		
	Population Intervention Comparator group Outcome	 Timeframe for follow-up 		Yes No
2.		ntain an explicit statement that the review t of the review and did the report justify a		
	tial Yes:	For Yes:		
The authors state that they had a written protocol or guide that included ALL the following:		As for partial yes, plus the protocol should be registered and should also have specified:		
	review question(s) a search strategy inclusion/exclusion criteria a risk of bias assessment	 a meta-analysis/synthesis plan, if appropriate, <i>and</i> a plan for investigating causes of heterogeneity justification for any deviations from the protocol 		Yes Partial Yes No
3.	Did the review authors explain	their selection of the study designs for inc	lusion	in the review?
For Yes	Explanation for including only R OR Explanation for including on OR Explanation for including bo	view should satisfy ONE of the following: <i>nation for</i> including only RCTs <i>xplanation for</i> including only NRSI <i>xplanation for</i> including both RCTs and NRSI he review authors use a comprehensive literature search strategy?		Yes No
For Part	tial Yes (all the following):	For Yes, should also have (all the following):		
	searched at least 2 databases (relevant to research question) provided key word and/or search strategy justified publication restrictions (e.g. language)	 searched the reference lists / bibliographies of included studies searched trial/study registries included/consulted content experts in the field where relevant, searched for grey literature conducted search within 24 months of completion of the review 		Yes Partial Yes No
5.	Did the review authors perform	n study selection in duplicate?		
For Yes	and achieved consensus on which OR two reviewers selected a sam	ntly agreed on selection of eligible studies n studies to include ple of eligible studies <u> and</u> achieved good with the remainder selected by one		Yes No

AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both

or yes	s, either ONE of the following:				
	at least two reviewers achieved co included studies		Yes No		
	OR two reviewers extracted data	from a sai	mple of eligible studies and		
	achieved good agreement (at leas				
	extracted by one reviewer.				
7.	Did the review authors provide	a list of e	excluded studies and justify the e	xclusio	ns?
For Par	tial Yes:	For Yes	, must also have:		
	provided a list of all potentially		Justified the exclusion from		Yes
	relevant studies that were read		the review of each potentially		Partial Yes
	in full-text form but excluded from the review		relevant study		No
8.	Did the review authors describe	o tho inclu	udad studios in adaguata datail?		
	tial Yes (ALL the following):		, should also have ALL the		
orra	that i tes (i tele une following).	followin			
	described populations		described population in detail		Yes
	described interventions		described intervention in		Partial Yes
	described comparators		detail (including doses where		No
	described outcomes		relevant)		
	described research designs		described comparator in detail (including doses where		
			relevant)		
			described study's setting		
		_			
Q	Did the review authors use a sa	utisfactors	timeframe for follow-up	of hise	s (RoB) in
9. RCTs	Did the review authors use a sa individual studies that were inc		v technique for assessing the risk	of bias	; (RoB) in
RCTs For Par		cluded in	v technique for assessing the risk	of bias	; (RoB) in
RCTs For Par	individual studies that were inc	For Yes	v technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was	of bias	Yes
RCTs For Par From	individual studies that were individual studies that were individual Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and	For Yes from:	 technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB (allocation sequence that was) (not truly random, <i>and</i>) 	of bias	Yes Partial Yes
RCTs For Par from	individual studies that were individual studies that were individual Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing	For Yes from:	y technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result		Yes Partial Yes No
RCTs For Par from	individual studies that were individual studies that were individual Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for	For Yes from:	 technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple 	of bias	Yes Partial Yes No Includes only
RCTs For Par From	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-	For Yes from:	x technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a		Yes Partial Yes No
RCTs For Par Trom	individual studies that were individual studies that were individual Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for	For Yes from:	 technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple 		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only
RCTs For Par Trom	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-	For Yes from:	 technique for assessing the risk the review? must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome must also have assessed RoB: 		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI
RCTs For Par Trom	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed	For Yes from:	 technique for assessing the risk the review? must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain 		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes
RCTs For Par from	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i>	For Yes from:	x technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome , must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i>		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes
RCTs For Par Trom	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed	For Yes from:	x technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome , must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No
RCTs For Par Trom	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i>	For Yes from:	v technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome , must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No Includes only
RCTs For Par Trom	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i>	For Yes from:	x technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome , must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No
RCTs For Par from	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i> from selection bias	For Yes from:	 technique for assessing the risk the review? must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple 		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No Includes only RCTs
RCTs For Par from	individual studies that were ind tial Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, <i>and</i> lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all- cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, <i>and</i> from selection bias	For Yes from:	v technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome , must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No Includes only RCTs
RCTs For Par From B NRSI For Par RoB: B B 10.	individual studies that were individual studies that were individual Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, and from selection bias Did the review authors report of es	For Yes from:	v technique for assessing the risk the review? , must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome , must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, and selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome measurements or analyses of a specified outcome measurements or analyses of a specified outcome		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No Includes only RCTs
RCTs For Par Trom	 individual studies that were individual studies that were individual Yes, must have assessed RoB unconcealed allocation, and lack of blinding of patients and assessors when assessing outcomes (unnecessary for objective outcomes such as all-cause mortality) tial Yes, must have assessed from confounding, and from selection bias 	For Yes from:	 technique for assessing the risk the review? must also have assessed RoB allocation sequence that was not truly random, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple measurements or analyses of a specified outcome must also have assessed RoB: methods used to ascertain exposures and outcomes, <i>and</i> selection of the reported result from among multiple 		Yes Partial Yes No Includes only NRSI Yes Partial Yes No Includes only RCTs I in the review?

AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both

11. If meta-analysis was performed did the review authors use appropriate combination of results?	metho	ods for statistical
RCTs		
For Yes:		Vac
□ The authors justified combining the data in a meta-analysis		Yes No
AND they used an appropriate weighted technique to combine study results and adjusted for heterogeneity if present.		No meta-analysis
 AND investigated the causes of any heterogeneity 		conducted
For NRSI		
For Yes:		
The authors justified combining the data in a meta-analysis		Yes
AND they used an appropriate weighted technique to combine		No
study results, adjusting for heterogeneity if present		No meta-analysis
□ AND they statistically combined effect estimates from NRSI that		conducted
were adjusted for confounding, rather than combining raw data,		
or justified combining raw data when adjusted effect estimates		
were not available		
AND they reported separate summary estimates for RCTs and NRSI separately when both were included in the review		
12. If meta-analysis was performed, did the review authors assess the poten individual studies on the results of the meta-analysis or other evidence s		
For Yes:		
□ included only low risk of bias RCTs		Yes
□ OR, if the pooled estimate was based on RCTs and/or NRSI at variable] No
RoB, the authors performed analyses to investigate possible impact of		
RoB on summary estimates of effect.		conducted
13. Did the review authors account for RoB in individual studies when into results of the review?	erpreti	ng/ discussing the
For Yes:		
included only low risk of bias RCTs		Yes
OR, if RCTs with moderate or high RoB, or NRSI were included the		No
review provided a discussion of the likely impact of RoB on the results		
14. Did the review authors provide a satisfactory explanation for, and disc heterogeneity observed in the results of the review?	ussion	of, any
For Yes:		
There was no significant heterogeneity in the results	_	
OR if heterogeneity was present the authors performed an investigation of		Yes
sources of any heterogeneity in the results and discussed the impact of this on the results of the review		No
15. If they performed quantitative synthesis did the review authors carry o investigation of publication bias (small study bias) and discuss its likely the review?		
For Yes:		
□ performed graphical or statistical tests for publication bias and discussed		Yes
the likelihood and magnitude of impact of publication bias		No
		conducted

AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both

16. Did the review authors report any potential sources of conflict of interest, including any funding they received for conducting the review?					
For Yes:					
	The authors reported no competing interests OR	Yes			
	The authors described their funding sources and how they managed	No			
	potential conflicts of interest				

To cite this tool: Shea BJ, Reeves BC, Wells G, Thuku M, Hamel C, Moran J, Moher D, Tugwell P, Welch V, Kristjansson E, Henry DA. AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both. BMJ. 2017 Sep 21;358:j4008.