

Appendix S3. Items for risk of bias assessment

<b>Hoy et al. tool for cross sectional studies</b>	<b>Yes (1)/No (0)</b>
<b>External validity</b>	
1. Was the study's target population a close representation of the national population in relation to occult hepatitis B virus prevalence or case fatality rate?	<b>1</b>
2. Was the sampling frame a true or close representation of the population?	<b>1</b>
3. Was some form of random selection used to select the sample, OR was a census undertaken?	<b>1</b>
4. Was the likelihood of non-response bias minimal?	<b>1</b>
<b>Internal validity</b>	
5. Were data collected directly from the subjects (as opposed to a proxy)?	<b>1</b>
6. Was an acceptable case definition used in the study?	<b>1</b>
7. Was the study viral detection assay shown to have validity and reliability?	<b>1</b>
8. Was the same mode type of sample collected for all subjects?	<b>1</b>
9. Was the length of the length of the study period > 1 year?	<b>1</b>
10. Were the numerator(s) and denominator(s) for the prevalence or case fatality rate of occult hepatitis B virus appropriate?	<b>1</b>
Total score	<b>10</b>
<b>Interpretation of the risk of bias tool</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7-10: Low risk of bias</li> <li>• 4-6: Moderate risk of bias</li> <li>• 0-3: High risk of bias</li> </ul>	