

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGITAL MATERIAL 7

Supplementary Table XXX.—GRADE Approach regarding activity outcome during chronic and subacute phase.

Author(s): New Technologies compared to CT for post-stroke rehabilitation for post-stroke rehabilitation
Question: New technologies for post-stroke rehabilitation. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].
Setting: . New technologies for post-stroke rehabilitation. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].
Bibliography: . New technologies for post-stroke rehabilitation. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

Certainty assessment							N _o of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N _o of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	New Technologies	CT for post-stroke rehabilitation	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Activity - Subacute - Virtual reality												
21	randomised trials	not serious	serious ^a	not serious	not serious	none	554	548	-	SMD 0.25 SD higher (0.07 higher to 0.44 higher)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate	
Activity - Subacute - Robot-assisted therapy												
9	randomised trials	not serious	serious ^a	not serious	very serious ^{c,d}	none	146	141	-	SMD 0.36 SD higher (0.13 lower to 0.85 higher)	⊕○○○ Very low	
Activity - Subacute - Telerehabilitation												
2	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	very serious ^{c,d}	none	34	29	-	SMD 0.06 SD lower (0.55 lower to 0.44 higher)	⊕⊕○○ Low	
Activity - Chronic - Virtual reality												
29	randomised trials	serious ^b	not serious	not serious	serious ^d	none	603	444	-	SMD 0.11 SD higher (0.01 lower to 0.24 higher)	⊕⊕○○ Low	
Activity - Chronic - Robot-assisted therapy												
2	randomised trials	serious ^b	not serious	not serious	very serious ^{c,d}	none	61	59	-	SMD 0.15 SD lower (0.51 lower to 0.21 higher)	⊕○○○ Very low	
Activity - Chronic - Telerehabilitation												
3	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	very serious ^{c,d}	none	46	46	-	SMD 0.04 SD higher (0.37 lower to 0.45 higher)	⊕⊕○○ Low	

CI: confidence interval; SMD: standardised mean difference

Explanations

- a. Consistency was downgraded because the heterogeneity was superior to 30%
- b. Risk of bias was considered as moderate according to the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool
- c. Precision was downgraded because less than 400 observations were made
- d. Precision was downgraded because the resultant SMD overlapped between intervention and control therapy

Supplementary Table XXXI.—GRADE Approach regarding activity outcome when provided in addition to or in substitution of conventional therapy.

Author(s):

Question: New Technologies compared to CT for post-stroke rehabilitation for post-stroke rehabilitation

Setting:

Bibliography: . New technologies for post-stroke rehabilitation. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

Certainty assessment							N _o of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N _o of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	New Technologies	CT for post-stroke rehabilitation	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Activity - Virtual reality in addition to conventional therapy												
34	randomised trials	serious ^b	serious ^a	not serious	not serious	none	881	730	-	SMD 0.28 SD higher (0.13 higher to 0.44 higher)	⊕⊕○○ Low	
Activity - Robot assisted therapy in addition to conventional therapy												
8	randomised trials	not serious	very serious ^e	not serious	very serious ^{c,d}	none	156	153	-	SMD 0.34 SD higher (0.18 lower to 0.86 higher)	⊕○○○ Very low	
Activity - Virtual reality in substitution of conventional therapy												
18	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious ^d	none	310	295	-	SMD 0.09 SD higher (0.08 lower to 0.26 higher)	⊕⊕⊕○ Moderate	
Activity - Robot assisted therapy in substitution of conventional therapy												
2	randomised trials	serious ^b	not serious	not serious	very serious ^{c,d}	none	35	31	-	SMD 0.28 SD lower (0.77 lower to 0.21 higher)	⊕○○○ Very low	
Activity - Telerehabilitation in substitution of conventional therapy												
3	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	very serious ^{c,d}	none	45	41	-	SMD 0.04 SD higher (0.39 lower to 0.46 higher)	⊕⊕○○ Low	

CI: confidence interval; SMD: standardised mean difference

Explanations

- a. Consistency was downgraded because the heterogeneity was superior to 30%
- b. Risk of bias was considered as moderate according to the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool
- c. Precision was downgraded because less than 400 observations were made
- d. Precision was downgraded because the resultant SMD overlapped between intervention and control therapy
- e. Consistency was doubly downgraded because the heterogeneity was superior to 75%