Supplement 1. The original protocol of the study

Fixed and uploaded on September 4, 2018

The Placebo Attributable Fraction in General Medicine: Protocol for a metaepidemiological Study of Cochrane Reviews

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INTRODUCTION

Placebo has long been used as dummy treatment in the "control group" in randomized controlled trials to ensure methodological validity (1,2). Placebo-controlled group may show similar response to active treatment especially for subjective outcomes. This is known as placebo response and, sometimes, placebo response may reach up to about 40% of active treatment response (3–5).

Placebo response consists of placebo effect and other factors such as natural course of the disease and regression to the mean (6). Among these, placebo effect is the change of the status caused by placebo and the existence and degree of this effect was controversial (7–9). No matter how much placebo effect exists, the magnitude of placebo response attributable to active treatment response, which called the placebo-attributable fraction, is highly important for the implications of clinical trials and treatment choice in clinical setting.

In this study, we will systematically review Cochrane reviews to examine the placeboattributable fraction in all fields of medicine and reveal the difference of the size of the placebo-attributable fraction according to specialties and intervention methods.

METHODS

Types of studies included

We will select all the systematic review of randomized placebo-controlled trials published in the Cochran Database of Systematic Reviews. Among selected studies, we will include reviews which showed the significant beneficial effect of intervention arm compared to placebo for their first primary outcome. If there are multiple comparison regarding the first primary outcome due to multiple intervention arms, we will select the first comparison.

We will define placebo-attributable fraction (P-AF) as follows:

For dichotomous beneficial outcome,

the proportion of beneficial event in the placebo arm the proportion of beneficial event in the intervention arm

For dichotomous harmful outcome,

1-the proportion of harmful event in the placebo arm
1-the proportion of harmful event in the intervention arm

For continuous beneficial outcome

the change of score or scale in the placebo arm the change of score or scale in the placebo arm

We will exclude interventions whose aim is to prevent deterioration in the continuous score (i.e. either increase in bad outcome scale or decrease in good outcome scale, as this would complicate interpretation of placebo-attributable fraction.

To calculate the P-AF defined above, we will use the average proportion or change score in the control group in the numerator, and the event rate or the change score in the intervention group based on the pooled OR or SMD/MD in the denominator. Therefore, we will exclude reviews that did not perform meta-analysis, did not report the change of score (if first primary outcome is continuous), did not report the number of participants and events for each arm (if first primary outcome is dichotomous), using outcome measure other than MD or SMD for first primary outcome. We will also exclude systematic reviews of studies other than pill placebo-controlled trials (e.g. sham-controlled trials, non-randomized controlled trials, diagnostic test accuracy studies and prognostic studies), overview of reviews, or methodological reviews.

Search strategy

We will search Cochrane Central Register Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) using "placebo" as keyword in Title, Abstract, Keywords in Cochrane Reviews

Study selection

Two authors will independently perform the initial screening of the titles and abstracts of all studies identified by the search and will examine the potential eligibility for inclusion. After initial screening, same authors will assess the eligibility based on a full-text review. We will resolve disagreements by discussion between the authors, with another author acting as an arbiter.

Data extraction

Two authors will use structured data extraction form to independently collect the data from included studies. If the review reported RR, we will extract pooled RR of each review. If the review reported MD, we will extract the change of the outcome and the number of participants for each of intervention and placebo arm of included trials separately. If the review reported SMD, we will extract the change of the outcome with standard deviation and the number of participants for each of intervention and placebo arm of included trials separately. We will also extract the following information: number of participants and trials in meta-analysis of first primary outcome, sample size of intervention and placebo arm, outcome data type (dichotomous or continuous), outcome type, medical specialty, Intervention type (pharmacological or non-pharmacological) and Cochrane review group.

We will categorize outcome types as below: (10–12)

Objective outcome

·All-cause mortality,

Semi objective outcomes

- · Major morbidity event
- · Obstetric outcomes
- · Resource use and Hospital stay/process measures
- · Internal and external structure related outcomes
- · Biological markers
- · Other semi-objective outcomes including cause-specific mortality, composite (mortality / morbidity only), and withdrawals/dropouts

Subjective outcomes

·Pain

·Quality of life/functioning

- ·Mental health outcomes
- ·Various subjectively measured outcomes including consumption, satisfaction with care, composite (at least 1 non-mortality/morbidity) and surgical/device related success/failure
- ·General health-related outcomes including general physical health and adverse events
- ·Signs/symptoms reflecting continuation/end of condition and Infection/onset of new acute/chronic disease

Others

·Other outcomes

We will categorize medical specialty as follows: cancer, cardiovascular, central nervous system/ musculoskeletal, digestive system, infectious disease, mental health and behavioral conditions, obstetrics and gynecology, pathological conditions, respiratory disease, urogenital and others (10–12).

Statistical analysis

First, we will calculate P-AF for each review as described above. Next, we will compute the weighted mean of P-AF of each review to show the overall P-AF across general clinical condition.

Additionally, we will perform sub-group analyses and meta-regression analyses to examine any heterogeneity of P-AF across outcome types, intervention types, medical specialty, overall risk of bias and Cochrane review groups.

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Supplement 2. Changes to the protocol

- 1. We revised category names of outcome type as the name indicates beneficial outcome rather than harmful outcome (e.g. from all-cause mortality to survival).
- 2. We revised the detailed definition of placebo attributable fraction (PAF) to cope with the variation of outcome measure (dichotomous or continuous, beneficial or harmful, and risk ratio or odds ratio)
- We add the detailed method to calculate PAF for continuous outcomes. As described in the
 Method section, we calculate weighted standardized mean of intervention and placebo arm of
 each Cochran SR by performing meta-analysis, and then calculate PAF and its standard error
 using Delta method.
- 4. We add the detailed method to calculate PAF by outcome type, medical specialty and GRADE rating. As described in the Method section, we performed meta-analysis to calculate.
- 5. We categorized other types of outcomes into others (semi-objective) and others (subjective).
- 6. We changed the term PAF to the proportion attributable to contextual effect (PCE) throughout the manuscript.
- 7. We slightly modified the category of medical specialty, in which we delete pathological condition and cancer, and added aneathesia.

Supplement 3. All of included Cochrane reviews and its PCE. Created by authors.

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|---------------|--|---------------------------|--------------|------------|------|
| Paracetamol/acetaminophen (single administration) for perineal pain in the early postpartum period | 2013 | Chou D | Adequate pain relief as reported by women. | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.47 |
| Single dose oral lornoxicam for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2009 | Hall PE | Participants with at least 50% pain relief over 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.43 |
| Single dose oral gabapentin for established acute postoperative pain in adults | 2010 | Straube S | Participants with ≥50% pain relief over 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.41 |
| Single dose oral etodolac for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2009 | Tirunagari SK | Participants with at least 50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.58 |
| Single dose oral ibuprofen plus oxycodone for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2013 | Derry S | Participants with ≥ 50% pain relief at 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.28 |
| Single dose oral dihydrocodeine for acute postoperative pain | 2000 | Moore RA | Patients with at least 50% pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.63 |
| Single dose oral ibuprofen plus codeine for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2015 | Derry S | Participants with ≥ 50% pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.24 |
| Single dose oral naproxen and naproxen sodium for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2009 | Derry CJ | Participants with at least 50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.35 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------|------------|------|
| Single dose oral flurbiprofen for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2009 | Sultan A | Participants with ≥ 50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.14 |
| Single dose oral lumiracoxib for postoperative pain in adults | 2010 | Roy YM | Participants with at least 50% pain relief at 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.15 |
| Single dose oral celecoxib for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2013 | Derry S | At least 50% pain relief over 4-6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.06 |
| Oral non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (single dose) for perineal pain in the early postpartum period | 2016 | Wuytack F | Adequate pain relief (4 hours after administration) | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.52 |
| Single dose oral ibuprofen for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2009 | Derry CJ | Participants with at least 50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.22 |
| Intravenous or intramuscular parecoxib for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2009 | Lloyd R | Participants with at least 50% pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.20 |
| Topical NSAIDs for acute musculoskeletal pain in adults | 2015 | Derry S | Clinical success | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.63 |
| Single dose oral mefenamic acid for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2011 | Moll R | ≥50% pain relief over 4 to 6 h | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.47 |
| Single dose oral paracetamol (acetaminophen) for postoperative pain in adults | 2008 | Toms L | Participants with at least 50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.41 |
| Muscle relaxants for non-specific low-back pain | 2003 | van Tulder MW | Pain | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.29 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|------------|------|
| Therapeutic ultrasound for postpartum perineal pain and dyspareunia | 1998 | Hay-Smith J | No improvement (self-report) post-treatment | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.88 |
| Lacosamide for neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia in adults | 2012 | Hearn L | Moderate benefit (≥2/10 on NRS or ≥30% on visual analogue scale (VAS) pain intensity reduction) | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.78 |
| Oxycodone for neuropathic pain in adults | 2016 | Gaskell H | At least moderate pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.60 |
| Single dose oral paracetamol (acetaminophen) with codeine for postoperative pain in adults | 2009 | Toms L | Participants with at least 50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.16 |
| Salicylate-containing rubefacients for acute and chronic musculoskeletal pain in adults | 2014 | Derry S | Clinical success (eg 50% reduction in pain) | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.52 |
| Topical clonidine for neuropathic pain | 2015 | Wrzosek A | Pain relief ≥ 30% | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.74 |
| Single fixed-dose oral dexketoprofen plus tramadol for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2016 | Derry S | Participants with ≥ 50% pain relief over 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.49 |
| Single dose oral diclofenac for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2015 | Derry S | At least 50% of maximum pain relief over 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.06 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|------------|------|
| Tramadol for postoperative pain treatment in children | 2015 | Schnabel A | Number of patients requiring rescue analgesia (PACU) | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.32 |
| Single dose oral ibuprofen plus caffeine for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2015 | Derry S | At least 50% maximum pain relief. | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.18 |
| Non-surgical interventions for the management of chronic pelvic pain | 2014 | Cheong YC | Improvement in pain score at end of treatment | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.81 |
| Single dose oral fenoprofen for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2011 | Traa MX | ≥50% total pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.24 |
| Tramadol for neuropathic pain in adults | 2017 | Duehmke RM | Participants with ≥ 50% pain intensity reduction | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.46 |
| Single dose oral ibuprofen plus paracetamol (acetaminophen) for acute postoperative pain | 2013 | Derry CJ | Participants with ≥50% pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.10 |
| Single dose oral diflunisal for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2010 | Wasey JO | Participants with ≥50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.35 |
| Carbamazepine for chronic neuropathic pain and fibromyalgia in adults | 2014 | Wiffen PJ | Any pain improvement | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.15 |
| Lidocaine for reducing propofol- induced pain on induction of anaesthesia in adults | 2016 | Euasobhon P | High-intensity pain | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.75 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|--------------|------------|------|
| Single dose oral codeine, as a single agent, for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2010 | Derry S | Participants with ≥50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.67 |
| Gabapentin for chronic neuropathic pain in adults | 2017 | Wiffen PJ | At least 50% pain reduction over baseline | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.59 |
| Single dose oral etoricoxib for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2014 | Clarke R | Participants with at least 50% pain relief over 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.18 |
| Combination pharmacotherapy for the treatment of neuropathic pain in adults | 2012 | Chaparro LE | At least moderate/good pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.77 |
| Single dose dipyrone (metamizole) for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2016 | Hearn L | Participants with ≥ 50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.42 |
| Single-dose intravenous diclofenac for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2018 | McNicol ED | Number of participants with at least 50% pain relief at 4 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.35 |
| Milnacipran for pain in fibromyalgia in adults | 2015 | Cording M | At least 30% pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.72 |
| Paracetamol for pain relief after surgical removal of lower wisdom teeth | 2007 | Weil K | Number of people with at least 50% pain relief at 4 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.35 |
| Single dose oral ketoprofen or dexketoprofen for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2017 | Gaskell H | Participants with ≥ 50% pain relief over 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.24 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------|
| Single dose oral dextropropoxyphene, alone and with paracetamol (acetaminophen), for postoperative pain | 1999 | Moore RA | No. patients experiencing at least 50% pain relief (>50% maxTOTPAR) | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.68 |
| Single dose oral piroxicam for acute postoperative pain | 2000 | Moore RA | Participants with at least 50% pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.41 |
| Single dose oral rofecoxib for acute postoperative pain in adults | 2009 | Bulley S | Participants with at least 50% pain relief over 4 to 6 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.20 |
| Single dose intravenous paracetamol or intravenous propacetamol for postoperative pain | 2016 | McNicol ED | Number of participants with > 50% pain relief over 4 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.40 |
| Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for low back pain | 2008 | Roelofs PDDM | Change in Pain Intensity from baseline on 100mmVAS | continuous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.86 |
| Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for chronic low back pain | 2016 | Enthoven WTM | Change in pain intensity from baseline on 100 mm visual analogue scale (VAS) | continuous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.41 |
| Analgesia for relief of pain due to uterine cramping/involution after birth | 2011 | Deussen AR | Pain Reduction | continuous | Pain relief | Anesthesia | 0.54 |
| Phlebotonics for venous insufficiency | 2016 | Martinez- Zapata MJ | Oedema in the lower legs (dichotomous variable) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Cardiovascular | 0.71 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Naftidrofuryl for intermittent claudication | 2012 | de Backer TLM | Responder rate | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Cardiovascular | 0.82 |
| Vitamin E for intermittent claudication | 1998 | Kleijnen J | Subjective assessment of no change or deterioration after 40 weeks or 8 months | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Cardiovascular | 0.59 |
| Blood pressure lowering efficacy of renin inhibitors for primary hypertension | 2017 | Musini VM | Systolic blood pressure | continuous | Improved biological markers | Cardiovascular | 0.70 |
| Rosuvastatin for lowering lipids | 2014 | Adams SP | Total cholesterol | continuous | Improved biological markers | Cardiovascular | 0.12 |
| Omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) for type 2 diabetes mellitus | 2008 | Hartweg J | Triglycerides | continuous | Improved biological markers | Cardiovascular | 0.09 |
| Blood pressure-lowering efficacy of loop diuretics for primary hypertension | 2015 | Musini VM | Systolic blood pressure | continuous | Improved biological markers | Cardiovascular | 0.41 |
| Long-term effects of weight- reducing drugs in people with hypertension | 2016 | Siebenhofer A | Change in systolic blood pressure from baseline to endpoint | continuous | Improved biological markers | Cardiovascular | 0.74 |
| Blood pressure-lowering efficacy of reserpine for primary hypertension | 2016 | Shamon SD | Weighted mean change in systolic blood pressure | continuous | Improved biological markers | Cardiovascular | 0.39 |
| Ibuprofen for the treatment of patent ductus arteriosus in preterm or low birth weight (or both) infants | 2018 | Ohlsson A | Failure to close a patent ductus arteriosus (after 3 doses) | dichotomous | Improved internal structure | Cardiovascular | 0.75 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma agonists for preventing recurrent stroke and other vascular events in people with stroke or transient ischaemic attack | 2019 | Liu J | Recurrence of stroke | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Cardiovascular | 0.97 |
| Prolonged thromboprophylaxis with low molecular weight heparin for abdominal or pelvic surgery | 2019 | Felder S | All venous thromboemboli sm (VTE) | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Cardiovascular | 0.91 |
| Pentasaccharides for the prevention of venous thromboembolism | 2016 | Dong K | Total venous thromboemboli sm (VTE) | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Cardiovascular | 0.93 |
| Prevention of infection in arterial reconstruction | 2006 | Stewart A | Wound infection | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Cardiovascular | 0.88 |
| Buflomedil for intermittent claudication | 2013 | de Backer TLM | Pain free walking distance | continuous | Pain relief | Cardiovascular | 0.70 |
| Phosphodiesterase 5 inhibitors for pulmonary hypertension | 2019 | Barnes H | Improvement in World Health Organization (WHO) functional class | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Cardiovascular | 0.95 |
| First-line drugs for hypertension | 2018 | Wright JM | Total mortality | dichotomous | Survival | Cardiovascular | 0.99 |
| Antiplatelet agents for intermittent claudication | 2011 | Wong PF | All cause mortality | dichotomous | Survival | Cardiovascular | 0.98 |
| Adrenaline and vasopressin for cardiac arrest | 2019 | Finn J | Survival to hospital discharge | dichotomous | Survival | Cardiovascular | 0.69 |
| Losigamone add-on therapy for focal epilepsy | 2019 | Chen H | 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.57 |
| Surgical interventions for lumbar disc prolapse | 2007 | Gibson JNA | No success at 6 wks - patient rated | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.59 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------|---|------|
| Vigabatrin for refractory partial epilepsy | 2013 | Hemming K | 50% responders | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.39 |
| Pregabalin add-on for drug- resistant focal epilepsy | 2019 | Panebianco M | 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.44 |
| Tiagabine add-on therapy for drug- resistant focal epilepsy | 2019 | Bresnahan R | 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.32 |
| Gabapentin add-on treatment for drug-resistant focal epilepsy | 2018 | Panebianco M | Reduction in seizure frequency ≥ 50% | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.53 |
| Pharmacological interventions for epilepsy in people with intellectual disabilities | 2015 | Jackson CF | Responder rate (≥ 50% reduction in overall seizure frequency) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.91 |
| Topiramate add-on therapy for drug-resistant focal epilepsy | 2019 | Bresnahan R | 50% reduction in seizure frequency | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.23 |
| Rufinamide add-on therapy for refractory epilepsy | 2018 | Panebianco M | 50% reduction in seizure frequency | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.56 |
| Lacosamide add-on therapy for partial epilepsy | 2015 | Weston J | 50% reduction in seizure frequency | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.71 |
| Antiepileptic drugs for the treatment of infants with severe myoclonic epilepsy | 2017 | Brigo F | ≥ 50% reduction in seizure frequency | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.10 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Immunosuppressive agents for myasthenia gravis | 2007 | Hart IK | Improvement or lack of improvement at six months | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.41 |
| Iron for the treatment of restless legs syndrome | 2019 | Trotti LM | Change in IRLS severity scale score | continuous | Cure of condition | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.47 |
| Strontium ranelate for preventing and treating postmenopausal osteoporosis | 2006 | O'Donnell S | Verterbral fractures | dichotomous | Improved internal structure | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.97 |
| Risedronate for the primary and secondary prevention of osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women | 2008 | Wells GA | Vertebral Fractures | dichotomous | Improved internal structure | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.95 |
| Huperzine A for Alzheimer's disease | 2008 | Li J | The change of general cognitive function measured by MMSE | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.03 |
| Rofecoxib for osteoarthritis | 2005 | Garner SE | Adverse events | dichotomous | No adverse events | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.87 |
| Gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA) modulators for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis/motor neuron disease | 2017 | Diana A | Adverse events | dichotomous | No adverse events | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.36 |
| Interferon in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis | 2001 | Rice GPA | Patients with at least one exacerbation until 1 yr | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.63 |
| Dimethyl fumarate for multiple sclerosis | 2015 | Xu Z | The proportion of patients with at least one relapse at two years | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.75 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|--|---|------|
| Antibiotics for preventing infection in open limb fractures | 2004 | Gosselin RA | Early wound infection | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.93 |
| Leflunomide for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis | 2002 | Osiri M | Treatment responder - The American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 20 | dichotomous | No unpleasant composite endpoint | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.84 |
| Celecoxib for rheumatoid arthritis | 2017 | Fidahic M | Clinical improvement: American College of Rheumatology 20% improvement criteria (ACR20) | dichotomous | No unpleasant composite endpoint | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.65 |
| Photodynamic therapy for neovascular age-related macular degeneration | 2007 | Wormald R | Loss of 3 or more lines (15 or more letters) visual acuity at 12 months | dichotomous | Others (Semi- objective) | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.83 |
| Scopolamine (hyoscine) for preventing and treating motion sickness | 2011 | Spinks A | Prevention of sickness symptoms (nausea) | dichotomous | Others (Subjective) | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.05 |
| Botulinum toxin type A therapy for hemifacial spasm | 2005 | Costa J | Improvement | dichotomous | Others (Subjective) | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.07 |
| Ketoprofen for episodic tension- type headache in adults | 2016 | Veys L | Pain-free at 2 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.59 |
| Sumatriptan (subcutaneous route of administration) for acute migraine attacks in adults | 2012 | Derry CJ | Pain-free at 2 h | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.21 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|------|
| Ibuprofen with or without an antiemetic for acute migraine headaches in adults | 2013 | Rabbie R | Pain-free at 2 hours. | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.51 |
| Drugs for the acute treatment of migraine in children and adolescents | 2016 | Richer L | Pain-free | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.53 |
| Aspirin for acute treatment of episodic tension-type headache in adults | 2017 | Derry S | Participants using rescue medication | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.81 |
| Naproxen with or without an antiemetic for acute migraine headaches in adults | 2013 | Law S | Pain-free response at two hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.49 |
| Sumatriptan (intranasal route of administration) for acute migraine attacks in adults | 2012 | Derry CJ | Headache relief at 1 h | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.71 |
| Aspirin with or without an antiemetic for acute migraine headaches in adults | 2013 | Kirthi V | Pain free at 2 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.48 |
| Sumatriptan plus naproxen for the treatment of acute migraine attacks in adults | 2016 | Law S | Pain-free at two hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.36 |
| Zolmitriptan for acute migraine attacks in adults | 2014 | Bird S | Pain-free at 2 h | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.36 |
| Paracetamol (acetaminophen) with or without an antiemetic for acute migraine headaches in adults | 2013 | Derry S | Pain-free at 2 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.56 |
| Ibuprofen for acute treatment of episodic tension-type headache in adults | 2015 | Derry S | Pain-free at 2 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.66 |
| Diclofenac with or without an antiemetic for acute migraine headaches in adults | 2013 | Derry S | Pain-free at 2 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.50 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|---------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Valproate (valproic acid or sodium valproate or a combination of the two) for the prophylaxis of episodic migraine in adults | 2013 | Linde M | Responders (patients with ≥ 50% reduction in headache frequency) | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.85 |
| Zonisamide add-on therapy for focal epilepsy | 2018 | Brigo F | 50% responder rate - whole treatment period | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.54 |
| Paracetamol (acetaminophen) for acute treatment of episodic tension-type headache in adults | 2016 | Stephens G | Pain-free at 2 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.79 |
| Sumatriptan (oral route of administration) for acute migraine attacks in adults | 2012 | Derry CJ | Pain-free at 2 h | dichotomous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.38 |
| Electromagnetic fields for treating osteoarthritis | 2013 | Li S | Pain | continuous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.56 |
| Celecoxib for osteoarthritis | 2017 | Puljak L | Pain | continuous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.83 |
| Paracetamol versus placebo for knee and hip osteoarthritis | 2019 | Leopoldino AO | Pain | continuous | Pain relief | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.83 |
| Corticosteroids or ACTH for acute exacerbations in multiple sclerosis | 2000 | Citterio A | Worse or unimproved within 5 weeks from randomisation | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.62 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Pyridoxal 5 phosphate for neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia | 2015 | Adelufosi AO | Global: Clinical efficacy - significant reduction in Extrapyramidal Symptoms Rating Scale (ESRS) scores from baseline | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.05 |
| Endothelin receptor antagonists for subarachnoid hemorrhage | 2012 | Guo J | The development of Delayed ischemic neurological deficit (DIND) | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.94 |
| Edaravone for acute ischaemic stroke | 2011 | Feng S | Improvement of neurological deficit at the end of treatment | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.50 |
| Methotrexate for treating juvenile idiopathic arthritis | 2001 | Takken T | Improvement in limited joint range score | continuous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.48 |
| Nimodipine for primary degenerative, mixed and vascular dementia | 2002 | Birks J | The Sandoz Clinical Assessment Geriatric Scale (SCAG) score | continuous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.21 |
| Riluzole for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)/motor neuron disease (MND) | 2012 | Miller RG | Percent mortality at 12 months | dichotomous | Survival | Central nervous system/ musculoskeletal | 0.85 |
| Adalimumab for induction of remission in Crohn's disease | 2019 | Abbass M | Failure to achieve clinical remission at 4 weeks: | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.39 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------|
| Omega 3 fatty acids (fish oil) for maintenance of remission in Crohn's disease | 2014 | Lev-Tzion R | Relapse rate at one year | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.83 |
| Tumor necrosis factor-alpha antibody for maintenance of remission in Crohn's disease | 2008 | Behm BW | Clinical Remission | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.40 |
| Non surgical therapy for anal fissure | 2012 | Nelson RL | Non-healing of fissure (persistence or recurrence) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.58 |
| Oral 5-aminosalicylic acid for induction of remission in ulcerative colitis | 2016 | Wang Y | Failure to Induce global / clinical remission | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.59 |
| Oral 5-aminosalicylic acid for maintenance of remission in ulcerative colitis | 2016 | Wang Y | Failure to Maintain Clinical or Endoscopic Remission | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.70 |
| Budesonide for maintenance of remission in Crohn's disease | 2014 | Kuenzig ME | Maintenance of clinical remission | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.80 |
| Vedolizumab for induction and maintenance of remission in ulcerative colitis | 2014 | Bickston SJ | Failure to induce clinical remission | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.40 |
| Mu-opioid antagonists for opioid- induced bowel dysfunction in people with cancer and people receiving palliative care | 2018 | Candy B | Rescue-free laxation within 24 hours of dose | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.36 |
| Prokinetics for functional dyspepsia | 2018 | Pittayanon R | Not symptom- free or no symptom improvement | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.65 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------|
| Short-term treatment with proton pump inhibitors, H2-receptor antagonists and prokinetics for gastro-esophageal reflux disease- like symptoms and endoscopy negative reflux disease | 2013 | Sigterman KE | Heartburn remission | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.35 |
| Azathioprine or 6-mercaptopurine for maintenance of remission in Crohn's disease | 2015 | Chande N | Maintenance of remission | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.80 |
| Anti-tuberculous therapy for maintenance of remission in Crohn's disease | 2016 | Patton PH | Relapse | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.54 |
| Tumour necrosis factor alpha blocking agents for induction of remission in ulcerative colitis | 2006 | Lawson MM | Clinical remission at 8 weeks | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.31 |
| Azathioprine and 6-mercaptopurine for maintenance of surgically-induced remission in Crohn's disease | 2019 | Gjuladin- Hellon T | Clinical relapse at 12 to 36 months | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.73 |
| Antibiotics for induction and maintenance of remission in Crohn's disease | 2019 | Townsend CM | Failure to enter clinical remission at week 10 or 12 | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.47 |
| Oral budesonide for induction of remission in ulcerative colitis | 2015 | Sherlock ME | Remission (combined clinical and endoscopic remission) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.44 |
| Rectal 5-aminosalicylic acid for maintenance of remission in ulcerative colitis | 2012 | Marshall JK | Symptomatic remission | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.45 |
| Certolizumab pegol for induction of remission in Crohn's disease | 2019 | Yamazaki H | Clinical remission at week 8 | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.74 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------------|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------|------|
| Traditional corticosteroids for induction of remission in Crohn's disease | 2008 | Benchimol El | Remission rate (Late, 15+ weeks) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Digestive system | 0.50 |
| Antiemetics for reducing vomiting related to acute gastroenteritis in children and adolescents | 2011 | Fedorowicz Z | Rate of admission to hospital (during ED stay) | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Digestive system | 0.94 |
| Probiotics for the prevention of pediatric antibiotic-associated diarrhea | 2019 | Guo Q | Incidence of diarrhea | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Digestive system | 0.90 |
| Arginine supplementation for prevention of necrotising enterocolitis in preterm infants | 2017 | Shah PS | Necrotising enterocolitis(N EC) any stage | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Digestive system | 0.79 |
| Antibiotics versus placebo for prevention of postoperative infection after appendicectomy. | 2005 | Andersen BR | Wound infection | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Digestive system | 0.90 |
| Non-Steroid anti-inflammatory drugs for biliary colic | 2016 | Fraquelli M | Lack of pain relief | dichotomous | Pain relief | Digestive system | 0.27 |
| Rectal 5-aminosalicylic acid for induction of remission in ulcerative colitis | 2010 | Marshall JK | Symptomatic Improvement | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Digestive system | 0.75 |
| Tegaserod for the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome and chronic constipation | 2007 | Evans BW | Subjects Global Assessment (SGA) of relief at endpoint | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Digestive system | 0.84 |
| Tranexamic acid for upper gastrointestinal bleeding | 2014 | Bennett C | Mortality | dichotomous | Survival | Digestive system | 0.96 |
| Vaccines for preventing rotavirus diarrhoea: vaccines in use | 2019 | Soares-Weiser K | Rotavirus diarrhoea: severe (up to 1 year follow-up) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Infectious disease | 0.99 |
| Antibiotic treatment for travellers' diarrhoea | 2000 | de Bruyn G | Number cured at 72 hours | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Infectious disease | 0.58 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Antibiotics for acute rhinosinusitis in adults | 2018 | Lemiengre MB | Cure in adults with clinically diagnosed acute rhinosinusitis | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Infectious disease | 0.86 |
| Antibiotics versus placebo for acute bacterial conjunctivitis | 2012 | Sheikh A | Clinical remission (early) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Infectious disease | 0.74 |
| Topical antifungal treatments for tinea cruris and tinea corporis | 2014 | El-Gohary M | Mycological cure | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Infectious disease | 0.35 |
| Hepatitis B vaccination for patients with chronic renal failure | 2004 | Schroth RJ | Seroconversion to anti-Hepatitis B (HB)s | dichotomous | Improved biological markers | Infectious disease | 0.04 |
| Drugs for treating Schistosoma mansoni infection | 2013 | Danso-Appiah A | Parasitological failure at one month | dichotomous | Improved biological markers | Infectious disease | 0.32 |
| Interventions for treating genital Chlamydia trachomatis infection in pregnancy | 2017 | Cluver C | Microbiological cure | dichotomous | Improved biological markers | Infectious disease | 0.38 |
| Topical treatments for fungal infections of the skin and nails of the foot. | 2007 | Crawford F | Short term (2 weeks) treatment failure | dichotomous | Improved external structure | Infectious disease | 0.47 |
| Imiquimod for anogenital warts in non-immunocompromised adults | 2014 | Grillo-Ardila CF | Complete regression after treatment | dichotomous | Improved external structure | Infectious disease | 0.25 |
| Vaccines for preventing hepatitis B in health-care workers | 2005 | Chen W | Hepatitis B events at maximum follow-up | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Infectious disease | 0.97 |
| Prophylactic antibiotics for preventing pneumococcal infection in children with sickle cell disease | 2017 | Rankine- Mullings AE | Incidence of pneumococcal infection, for initiation or withdrawal of treatment. | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.94 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|--------------------|------|
| Vaccines for preventing cholera: killed whole cell or other subunit vaccines (injected) | 2010 | Graves PM | Cholera cases | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 1.00 |
| Drugs for treating urinary schistosomiasis | 2014 | Kramer CV | Parasitological failure | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.15 |
| Interventions for the prevention and treatment of herpes simplex virus in patients being treated for cancer | 2009 | Glenny AM | The herpes simplex virus (HSV) oral lesions (by mode of administration) | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.58 |
| Vaccines for preventing influenza in healthy children | 2018 | Jefferson T | Influenza | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.83 |
| Isoniazid for preventing tuberculosis in non-HIV infected persons | 1999 | Smieja M | Active tuberculosis | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.99 |
| Amantadine and rimantadine for influenza A in adults | 2006 | Jefferson T | Influenza cases | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.92 |
| Mefloquine for preventing malaria during travel to endemic areas | 2017 | Tickell-Painter M | Clinical cases of malaria | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.81 |
| Monoclonal antibody for reducing the risk of respiratory syncytial virus infection in children | 2013 | Andabaka T | Hospitalisation for RS virus (RSV) infection | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.95 |
| Treatment of latent tuberculosis infection in HIV infected persons | 2010 | Akolo C | Incidence of active tuberculosis (TB) | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.98 |
| Oral antiviral therapy for prevention of genital herpes outbreaks in immunocompetent and nonpregnant patients | 2014 | Le Cleach L | Participants with at least 1 clinical recurrence | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Infectious disease | 0.08 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|----------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Anabolic steroids for the treatment of weight loss in HIV-infected individuals | 2005 | Johns KKJ | Change from baseline in lean body mass | continuous | Others (Semi- objective) | Infectious disease | 0.27 |
| Corticosteroids as standalone or add-on treatment for sore throat | 2012 | Hayward G | Complete resolution of pain at 24 hours | dichotomous | Pain relief | Infectious disease | 0.32 |
| Topical analgesia for acute otitis media | 2006 | Foxlee R | 50% reduction in ear pain | dichotomous | Pain relief | Infectious disease | 0.47 |
| Antihistamines for the common cold | 2015 | De Sutter Al | Change in severity of overall symptoms | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Infectious disease | 0.84 |
| Micronutrient supplementation for children with HIV infection | 2013 | Irlam JH | All-cause mortality | dichotomous | Survival | Infectious disease | 0.78 |
| Interventions to reduce harm from continued tobacco use | 2016 | Lindson- Hawley N | Reduction in cigarettes/day of > 50% of baseline or cessation | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.57 |
| Interventions for smoking cessation and reduction in individuals with schizophrenia | 2013 | Tsoi DT | Abstinence at 6-month follow- up | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.36 |
| Pharmacological interventions for clozapine-induced hypersalivation | 2008 | Syed R | No Effect / not cured / not markedly improved | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.22 |
| Clonidine for smoking cessation | 2004 | Gourlay SG | Smoking Cessation | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.61 |
| Megestrol acetate for treatment of anorexia-cachexia syndrome | 2013 | Ruiz Garcia V | Appetite improvement | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.46 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---|------|
| Nicotine receptor partial agonists for smoking cessation | 2016 | Cahill K | Continuous/sus tained abstinence at longest follow- up (24+ weeks) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.94 |
| Opioid antagonists for alcohol dependence | 2010 | Rösner S | Return to heavy drinking | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.79 |
| Valproic acid, valproate and divalproex in the maintenance treatment of bipolar disorder | 2013 | Cipriani A | Study withdrawal due to episode of mood disorder. | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.82 |
| Oral paliperidone for schizophrenia | 2008 | Nussbaum AM | Leaving the study early | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.79 |
| Quetiapine for schizophrenia | 2004 | Srisurapanont M | Leaving the study early | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.80 |
| Treatment for amphetamine withdrawal | 2009 | Shoptaw SJ | Discontinuation rates | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.77 |
| Antipsychotic medications for cocaine dependence | 2016 | Indave BI | Dropouts | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.77 |
| Haloperidol alone or in combination for acute mania | 2006 | Cipriani A | Failure to complete treatment - total dropouts | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.90 |
| Depot haloperidol decanoate for schizophrenia | 1999 | Quraishi SN | Not completing the study | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.31 |
| Azapirones versus placebo for panic disorder in adults | 2014 | lmai H | Dropouts for any reason | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.47 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Paliperidone palmitate for schizophrenia | 2012 | Nussbaum AM | Leaving the study early | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.82 |
| Antipsychotic medication for early episode schizophrenia | 2011 | Bola JR | Leaving the study early | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.63 |
| Amisulpride for schizophrenia | 2002 | Silveira da Mota Neto JI | Leaving the study early - overall | dichotomous | Less drop-out from the treatment | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.73 |
| Aripiprazole (intramuscular) for psychosis-induced aggression or agitation (rapid tranquillisation) | 2018 | Ostinelli EG | Repeated need for tranquillisation | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.69 |
| Pharmacotherapy for anxiety disorders in children and adolescents | 2009 | lpser JC | Clinical Global Impressions scale - Improvement item (CGI-I) | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.49 |
| Thioridazine for schizophrenia | 2007 | Fenton M | Global state: no change or worse | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.64 |
| Lithium for maintenance treatment of mood disorders | 2001 | Burgess SSA | All relapses | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.56 |
| Olanzapine for schizophrenia | 2005 | Duggan L | Global effect: no important clinical response - by 6 weeks | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.68 |
| Antidepressants versus placebo for panic disorder in adults | 2018 | Bighelli I | Failure to respond | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.74 |
| Amitriptyline versus placebo for major depressive disorder | 2012 | Leucht C | Response | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.81 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|---------------|--|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Tryptophan and 5- Hyroxytryptophan for depression | 2002 | Shaw KA | Numbers of responders | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.81 |
| Risperidone versus placebo for schizophrenia | 2016 | Rattehalli RD | Mental state: no clinically significant response in psychotic symptoms (defined by various scale total score change) - short term (up to 12 weeks) | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.55 |
| Penfluridol for schizophrenia | 2006 | Soares BGO | No marked improvement | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.41 |
| Interventions for preventing relapse and recurrence of a depressive disorder in children and adolescents | 2012 | Cox GR | Number relapsed | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.56 |
| Vortioxetine for depression in adults | 2017 | Koesters M | Response | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.74 |
| Ketamine and other glutamate receptor modulators for depression in bipolar disorder in adults | 2015 | McCloud TL | Response rate | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.09 |
| St John's wort for major depression | 2008 | Linde K | Responder | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.68 |
| Comparative effectiveness of continuation and maintenance treatments for persistent depressive disorder in adults | 2019 | Machmutow K | Relapse/recurr ence | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.77 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Valproate for acute mania | 2019 | Jochim J | Response rate (adults) | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.85 |
| Lithium for acute mania | 2019 | McKnight RF | The Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) decrease by =>50% at end of trial | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.82 |
| Pharmacotherapy augmentation strategies in treatment-resistant anxiety disorders | 2006 | Ipser JC | Clinical Global Impression (CGI-I) scale response | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.32 |
| Risperidone for autism spectrum disorder | 2007 | Jesner OS | Number of participants improved/very much improved | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.21 |
| Antidepressant treatment for postnatal depression | 2014 | Molyneaux E | Response rate at post- treatment | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.70 |
| Trifluoperazine versus placebo for schizophrenia | 2014 | Koch K | Global state - clinical improvement | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.16 |
| Antidepressants versus placebo for people with bulimia nervosa | 2003 | Bacaltchuk J | Remission | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.43 |
| Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) for autism spectrum disorders (ASD) | 2013 | Williams K | Proportion improved for Clinical Global Impression Improvement (CGI-I) | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.08 |
| Tricyclic antidepressants for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents | 2014 | Otasowie J | Clinical Global Impression (CGI) (response rate) | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.92 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------|--|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Second-generation antidepressants for preventing seasonal affective disorder in adults | 2019 | Gartlehner G | Onset of major depressive episode | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.87 |
| Pharmacotherapy for anxiety and comorbid alcohol use disorders | 2015 | Ipser JC | Treatment response | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.45 |
| Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents | 2012 | Gillies D | Improvement in in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.46 |
| Benzodiazepines versus placebo for panic disorder in adults | 2019 | Breilmann J | Treatment response | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.61 |
| Antidepressants for depression in physically ill people | 2010 | Rayner L | Response to treatment (4-5 weeks) | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.81 |
| Ziprasidone for schizophrenia and severe mental illness | 2000 | Bagnall AM | No response (The Clinical Global Impression Improvement:C GI-I score >2 at last observation) | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.65 |
| Antidepressants versus placebo for the depressed elderly | 2001 | Wilson K | Recovered | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.49 |
| Hydroxyzine for generalised anxiety disorder | 2010 | Guaiana G | Number of patients who did not show a response | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.57 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|--|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Ketamine and other glutamate receptor modulators for depression in adults | 2015 | Caddy C | Response rate | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.97 |
| Trifluoperazine for schizophrenia | 2004 | Marques LDO | No substantial improvement (defined as slight improvement or worse) | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.09 |
| Haloperidol versus placebo for schizophrenia | 2013 | Adams CE | No marked global improvement | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.63 |
| Second-generation antipsychotics for anxiety disorders | 2010 | Depping AM | Response - as defined by original studies | dichotomous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.45 |
| Donepezil for vascular cognitive impairment | 2004 | Malouf R | The cognitive subscale of the Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS- cog) completers | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.27 |
| Olanzapine alone or in combination for acute mania | 2003 | Rendell JM | Mean change in Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.59 |
| Atypical antipsychotics for disruptive behaviour disorders in children and youths | 2017 | Loy JH | Aggression: the Aberrant Behaviour Checklist (ABC) irritability | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.35 |
| Active placebos versus antidepressants for depression | 2004 | Moncrieff J | Change in mood after treatment period | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.86 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Antidepressants for depression in adults with HIV infection | 2018 | Eshun-Wilson I | The Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D) score | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.54 |
| Pharmacological interventions for apathy in Alzheimer's disease | 2018 | Ruthirakuhan MT | Change in apathy from baseline as measured by the apathy evaluation scale (AES) | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.14 |
| Risperidone alone or in combination for acute mania | 2006 | Rendell JM | Mean change in Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS) - all participants | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.57 |
| Nicergoline for dementia and other age associated forms of cognitive impairment | 2001 | Fioravanti M | The Sandoz Clinical Assessment Geriatric Scale (SCAG) total scores | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.53 |
| Aripiprazole for autism spectrum disorders (ASD) | 2016 | Hirsch LE | Aberrant Behavior Checklist (ABC) - Irritability subscale | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.51 |
| Kava extract versus placebo for treating anxiety | 2003 | Pittler MH | Improvement of the Hamilton Anxiety (HAM- A) score | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.71 |
| Aripiprazole alone or in combination for acute mania | 2013 | Brown R | Young Mania Rating Scale | continuous | Mental health outcome improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.70 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|---|---|------|
| Benzodiazepines for alcohol withdrawal | 2010 | Amato L | Alcohol withdrawal seizures | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.93 |
| Hydergine for dementia | 2000 | Schneider L | Patient status | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.29 |
| Pharmacological interventions for sleepiness and sleep disturbances caused by shift work | 2014 | Liira J | Total sleep time | continuous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Mental health and behavioral conditions | 0.92 |
| Progesterone receptor modulators for endometriosis | 2017 | Fu J | Dysmenorrhoe a at three months | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.66 |
| The effects of antimicrobial therapy on bacterial vaginosis in non-pregnant women | 2009 | Oduyebo OO | Clinical failure | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.55 |
| Bioidentical hormones for women with vasomotor symptoms | 2016 | Gaudard AMIS | Frequency of hot flushes | continuous | Cure of condition | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.54 |
| Medical interventions for high-grade vulval intraepithelial neoplasia | 2015 | Pepas L | Response to treatment at 5-6 months | dichotomous | Improved external structure | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.08 |
| Combined oral contraceptive pills for treatment of acne | 2012 | Arowojolu AO | Mean change in total lesion count | continuous | Improved external structure | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.52 |
| Interventions for helping to turn term breech babies to head first presentation when using external cephalic version | 2015 | Cluver C | Cephalic presentation at birth | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.60 |
| Prophylactic oral betamimetics for reducing preterm birth in women with a twin pregnancy | 2015 | Yamasmit W | Preterm labour | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.88 |
| Prenatal administration of progesterone for preventing preterm birth in women considered to be at risk of preterm birth | 2013 | Dodd JM | Perinatal mortality | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.95 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| Treatment of vaginal bleeding irregularities induced by progestin only contraceptives | 2013 | Abdel-Aleem H | Continued irregular bleeding during treatment | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.38 |
| Metformin during ovulation induction with gonadotrophins followed by timed intercourse or intrauterine insemination for subfertility associated with polycystic ovary syndrome | 2017 | Bordewijk EM | Live birth rate (per woman) | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.85 |
| Combined hormonal contraceptives for heavy menstrual bleeding | 2019 | Lethaby A | Response to treatment | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.97 |
| Medical treatment for early fetal death (less than 24 weeks) | 2019 | Lemmers M | Complete miscarriage | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.24 |
| Betamimetics for inhibiting preterm labour | 2014 | Neilson JP | Birth within 48 hours of treatment | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.83 |
| Progestational agents for treating threatened or established preterm labour | 2014 | Su LL | Preterm delivery | dichotomous | Improved obstetric outcomes | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.70 |
| Calcium supplementation during pregnancy for preventing hypertensive disorders and related problems | 2018 | Hofmeyr GJ | High blood pressure (with or without proteinuria) | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.92 |
| Antibiotic prophylaxis for elective hysterectomy | 2017 | Ayeleke RO | Total postoperative infections - early and late | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.46 |
| Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation for primary dysmenorrhoea | 2002 | Proctor M | Pain relief - overall experience | dichotomous | Pain relief | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.14 |
| Oral contraceptive pill for primary dysmenorrhoea | 2009 | Wong CL | Pain improvement | dichotomous | Pain relief | Obstetrics and gynecology | 0.87 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------|
| Brivaracetam add-on therapy for drug-resistant epilepsy | 2019 | Bresnahan R | 50% or greater reduction in seizure frequency (responder rate) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.55 |
| Medical and surgical interventions for the treatment of usual-type vulval intraepithelial neoplasia | 2016 | Lawrie TA | Response to treatment at 5 to 6 months | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.08 |
| Ketanserin for Raynaud's phenomenon in progressive systemic sclerosis | 1998 | Pope J | Number of patients who improved | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.81 |
| Local corticosteroid injection for carpal tunnel syndrome | 2007 | Marshall SC | Clinical improvement | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.39 |
| Corticosteroids for the treatment of idiopathic acute vestibular dysfunction (vestibular neuritis) | 2011 | Fishman JM | Complete caloric recovery at 1 month | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.36 |
| Antibiotics for sore throat | 2013 | Spinks A | Symptom of sore throat on day 3 | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.61 |
| Interventions for impetigo | 2012 | Koning S | Cure/improvem ent | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.45 |
| Natalizumab for induction of remission in Crohn's disease | 2018 | Nelson SML | Failure to induce remission at 2 weeks | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.64 |
| Cannabinoid type 1 receptor antagonists for smoking cessation | 2011 | Cahill K | Prolonged abstinence at wk 50 | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Others | 0.67 |
| Chinese herbal medicines for type 2 diabetes mellitus | 2002 | Liu JP | Normalisation of fasting blood glucose (< 7.2 mmol/L) | dichotomous | Improved biological markers | Others | 0.49 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|---|------------|------|
| Chinese herbal medicine for atopic eczema | 2013 | Gu S | Total effectiveness rate (number of participants recovered and significantly improved) | dichotomous | Improved external structure | Others | 0.48 |
| Rapamycin and rapalogs for tuberous sclerosis complex | 2016 | Sasongko TH | Response to tumour size | dichotomous | Improved internal structure | Others | 0.04 |
| Etidronate for the primary and secondary prevention of osteoporotic fractures in postmenopausal women | 2008 | Wells GA | Vertebral Fractures | dichotomous | Improved internal structure | Others | 0.97 |
| Interventions for restoring patency of occluded central venous catheter lumens | 2012 | van Miert C | Restored patency of central venous catheter (CVC) following one or two installations of study drug | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Others | 0.48 |
| Steroids for improving recovery following tonsillectomy in children | 2011 | Steward DL | Emesis | dichotomous | No adverse events | Others | 0.75 |
| Intravenous dexamethasone for extubation of newborn infants | 2001 | Davis PG | Endotracheal reintubation | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Others | 0.92 |
| Local interventions for the management of alveolar osteitis (dry socket) | 2012 | Daly B | Presence of dry socket | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Others | 0.86 |
| Interventions for preventing high altitude illness: Part 1. Commonly- used classes of drugs | 2017 | Nieto Estrada VH | Incidence of acute mountain sickness | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Others | 0.86 |
| Anakinra for rheumatoid arthritis | 2009 | Mertens M | American College of Rheumatology (ACR) 20 | dichotomous | No unpleasant composite endpoint | Others | 0.72 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|---|------------|------|
| Chromium picolinate supplementation for overweight or obese adults | 2013 | Tian H | Change in weight at 12-16 weeks | continuous | Others (Semi- objective) | Others | 0.38 |
| Rimonabant for overweight or obesity | 2006 | Curioni C | Weight change | continuous | Others (Semi- objective) | Others | 0.33 |
| Dexamethasone as an adjuvant to peripheral nerve block | 2017 | Pehora C | Duration of sensory block | continuous | Others (Semi- objective) | Others | 0.73 |
| Long-term pharmacotherapy for obesity and overweight | 2003 | Padwal RS | Change in Weight | continuous | Others (Semi- objective) | Others | 0.59 |
| Amitriptyline for fibromyalgia in adults | 2015 | Moore RA | Third-tier efficacy | dichotomous | Pain relief | Others | 0.35 |
| Bisphosphonates for Paget's disease of bone in adults | 2017 | Corral-Gudino L | Number of participants whose bone pain disappeared completely | dichotomous | Pain relief | Others | 0.29 |
| Hyaluronic acid and other conservative treatment options for osteoarthritis of the ankle | 2015 | Witteveen AGH | The Ankle Osteoarthritis Scale (AOS) total (combined pain and function score) at 6months | continuous | Pain relief | Others | 0.54 |
| Acetyl-L-carnitine for the treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy | 2019 | Rolim LCSP | Pain at 6 to 12 months' follow- up | continuous | Pain relief | Others | 0.57 |
| Spironolactone versus placebo or in combination with steroids for hirsutism and/or acne | 2009 | Brown J | Subjective improvement in hair growth | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Others | 0.88 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| Betahistine for symptoms of vertigo | 2016 | Murdin L | Proportion of patients with improvement according to global judgement of patient | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Others | 0.77 |
| Interventions for treating sexual dysfunction in patients with chronic kidney disease | 2010 | Vecchio M | Sexual function using the overall International Index of Erectile Function-5 (IIEF-5) | continuous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Others | 0.56 |
| Terlipressin for acute esophageal variceal hemorrhage | 2003 | Ioannou GN | Mortality | dichotomous | Survival | Others | 0.84 |
| Corticosteroids for preventing relapse following acute exacerbations of asthma | 2007 | Rowe BH | Relapse rates | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.88 |
| Umeclidinium bromide versus placebo for people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) | 2017 | Ni H | Number of participants with exacerbations requiring steroids, antibiotics, or both | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.94 |
| Antibiotics for acute bronchitis | 2017 | Smith SM | Number of participants with cough | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.73 |
| Pelargonium sidoides extract for treating acute respiratory tract infections | 2013 | Timmer A | Failure to recover by day seven (complete resolution of all symptoms) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.13 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------|------|
| Tiotropium for stable chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 2005 | Barr RG | Exacerbations | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.92 |
| Intranasal steroids for acute sinusitis | 2013 | Zalmanovici Trestioreanu A | Proportion of participants with resolution of symptoms or improved | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.91 |
| Macrolide antibiotics for bronchiectasis | 2018 | Kelly C | ≥ 1 exacerbation | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.53 |
| Addition of long-acting beta2- agonists to inhaled corticosteroids versus same dose inhaled corticosteroids for chronic asthma in adults and children | 2010 | Ducharme FM | Patients with exacerbations requiring oral steroids | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.96 |
| Mucolytic agents versus placebo for chronic bronchitis or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 2019 | Poole P | Participants with no exacerbations in study period | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.84 |
| Prophylactic antibiotic therapy for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) | 2018 | Herath SC | Number of people with one or more exacerbations | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.74 |
| Glucocorticoids for croup in children | 2018 | Gates A | Croup score | continuous | Cure of condition | Respiratory disease | 0.43 |
| Beclomethasone versus placebo for chronic asthma | 2005 | Adams NP | forced expiratory volume in one second (FEV1) (L) and FEV1 (% predicted) | continuous | Improved internal structure | Respiratory disease | 0.76 |
| Ketotifen alone or as additional medication for long-term control of asthma and wheeze in children | 2004 | Bassler D | Reduction of bronchodilator use | dichotomous | Less consumption / Satisfaction with care | Respiratory disease | 0.42 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|---|------|--------------|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| Epinephrine for bronchiolitis | 2011 | Hartling L | Admissions at enrollment or < 24 hours (outpatients only) | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Respiratory disease | 0.93 |
| Systemic corticosteroids for acute exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 2014 | Walters JAE | Need to intensify therapy/ emergency department (ED) or hospital admission Follow-up: 3-30 days | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Respiratory disease | 0.84 |
| Magnesium sulfate for treating exacerbations of acute asthma in the emergency department | 2000 | Rowe BH | Admission to hospital | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Respiratory disease | 0.72 |
| Early emergency department treatment of acute asthma with systemic corticosteroids | 2001 | Rowe BH | Admitted to hospital (all times) | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Respiratory disease | 0.75 |
| Intravenous magnesium sulfate for treating children with acute asthma in the emergency department | 2016 | Griffiths B | Hospital admissions | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Respiratory disease | 0.48 |
| Corticosteroids for hospitalised children with acute asthma | 2003 | Smith M | Discharge at first re- examination (4h) | dichotomous | Less resource use / Shorter hospital stay | Respiratory disease | 0.94 |
| Probiotics for preventing acute upper respiratory tract infections | 2015 | Hao Q | The number of participants who experienced upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) episodes: at least 1 event | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Respiratory disease | 0.86 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------------|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| Antibiotics for exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 2018 | Vollenweider DJ | Treatment failure up to 4 weeks | dichotomous | No unpleasant composite endpoint | Respiratory disease | 0.89 |
| Nebulized epinephrine for croup in children | 2013 | Bjornson C | Croup score (change baseline - 30 minutes) | continuous | Others (Semi- objective) | Respiratory disease | 0.45 |
| 5-FU for genital warts in non- immunocompromised individuals | 2010 | Batista CS | Cure | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Urogenital | 0.85 |
| Topical corticosteroids for treating phimosis in boys | 2014 | Moreno G | Resolution of phimosis (complete or partial) | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Urogenital | 0.41 |
| Prostaglandin E1 for treatment of erectile dysfunction | 2004 | Urciuoli R | At least one success | dichotomous | Cure of condition | Urogenital | 0.85 |
| Silodosin for the treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms in men with benign prostatic hyperplasia | 2017 | Jung JH | Urologic symptom scores (short term) | continuous | Cure of condition | Urogenital | 0.63 |
| Botulinum toxin injections for adults with overactive bladder syndrome | 2011 | Duthie JB | Change in post void residual volume (PVR) at 4-6 weeks | continuous | Improved internal structure | Urogenital | 0.04 |
| 5-alpha-reductase inhibitors for prostate cancer prevention | 2008 | Wilt TJ | Prostate cancer detected "for- cause" | dichotomous | No major morbidity events | Urogenital | 0.99 |
| Antibiotic prophylaxis for transrectal prostate biopsy | 2011 | Zani EL | Bacteriuria | dichotomous | No new signs of infection / disease | Urogenital | 0.88 |
| Pygeum africanum for benign prostatic hyperplasia | 1998 | Wilt TJ | Symptoms improvement: overall improvement | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Urogenital | 0.48 |

| Title | Year | First author | Outcome | Dichotomous or continuous | Outcome type | Conditions | PCE |
|--|------|--------------|--|---------------------------|---|------------|------|
| Anticholinergic drugs versus placebo for overactive bladder syndrome in adults | 2006 | Nabi G | Patient perception of cure or improvement. | dichotomous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Urogenital | 0.72 |
| Finasteride for benign prostatic hyperplasia | 2010 | Tacklind J | Total symptom score | continuous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Urogenital | 0.99 |
| Phosphodiesterase inhibitors for lower urinary tract symptoms consistent with benign prostatic hyperplasia | 2018 | Pattanaik S | Change in the International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) - total | continuous | Quality of Life (QoL) improvement | Urogenital | 0.60 |

Supplement 4. Worked examples of PCE calculation from Cochrane reviews

Abbreviations

RR, risk ratio; OR, odds ratio; CER, control event rate; PCE, the proportion attributable to contextual effects; n, number of patients; SE, standard error; SD, standard deviation; WSM, weighted standardized mean; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval

Dichotomous harmful outcome

Example: Fenton M et al. Thioridazine for schizophrenia. CD005170.pub2

The results of this review were as follows;

RR 0.66, 95% CI 0.44 to 0.98.

CER 35/56 = 0.625 (CER on harmful outcome)

1. Converting harmful RR to harmful OR

We used formula (3) in the manuscript.

$$OR = \frac{RR \times (CER - 1)}{RR \times CER - 1} = \frac{0.66 \times (35/56 - 1)}{0.66 \times 35/56 - 1} = 0.42$$

2. Converting harmful OR to beneficial OR

We took the reciprocal.

beneficial OR =
$$\frac{1}{\text{harmful OR}} = \frac{1}{0.42} = 2.38$$

3. Converting beneficial OR to beneficial RR

We used formula (2) in the manuscript (in this case, CER must be a CER of the beneficial outcome, that is 1-CER on the harmful outcome).

$$RR = \frac{OR}{1 - CER \times (1 - OR)} = \frac{2.38}{1 - (1 - 35/56) \times (1 - 2.38)} = 1.57$$

4. Calculating the PCE

Based on the definition, PCE was calculated as follows:

$$PCE = \frac{1}{beneficial RR} = \frac{1}{1.57} = 0.64$$

5. Calculating the SE of log (PCE)

We performed the same conversions as above to compute the upper and lower 95% confidence interval of the PCE. The upper 95% CI was 0.97, and the lower 95% CI was 0.52

We then calculated the SE of PCE by the following formula:

SE of log (PCE) =
$$\frac{\log(\text{upper }95\% \text{ CI}) - \log(\text{lower }95\% \text{ CI})}{3.92} = \frac{\log(0.97) - \log(0.52)}{3.92} = 0.16$$

Continuous outcome

Example: Jung JH et al. Silodosin for the treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms in men with benign prostatic hyperplasia. CD012615.pub2

The results of the review were as follows;

SMD -2.65, 95% CI -3.23 to -2.08

Included studies in the original meta-analysis

| Study ID | Mean change (SD) | Number of patients | Mean change (SD) | Number of patients |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | in the intervention | on the intervention | in the placebo arm | on the placebo arm |
| | arm | arm | | |
| Chapple 2011 | -7.1 (5.31) | 371 | -4.9 (5.42) | 185 |
| Kawabe 2006a | -8.3 (6.4) | 175 | -5.3 (6.7) | 89 |
| Marks 2009 | -6.4 (6.63) | 466 | -3.5 (5.84) | 457 |

For each primary study,

Standardized mean change = mean change / SD

SE of standardized mean change = $1/\sqrt{n}$

1. Calculating the weighted standardized mean change of each arm by meta-analysis

We used the DerSimonian-Laird method. The results of the meta-analyses were as follows:

Weighted standardized mean change of intervention arm (SE): -1.20 (0.13)

Weighted standardized mean change of placebo arm (SE): -0.76 (0.11)

We performed the meta-analyses by metagen from the package meta in R.

2. Calculating the PCE

We used formula (5) in the manuscript.

$$PCE = \frac{\text{weighted standardized mean change score of the placebo arm}}{\text{weighted standardized mean change score of the intervention arm}} = \frac{-0.76}{-1.20} = 0.63$$

3. Calculating the SE of log(PCE)

We used formula (6) for calculating the SE based on the Delta method.

SE of log(PCE) =
$$\sqrt{\frac{\text{SE}_{\text{intervention}}^2}{\text{WSM}_{\text{intervention}}^2} + \frac{\text{SE}_{\text{placebo}}^2}{\text{WSM}_{\text{placebo}}^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(0.13)^2}{(-1.20)^2} + \frac{(0.11)^2}{(-0.76)^2}} = 0.17$$

Figure S1. PCE by outcome type (binary outcomes). Created by the authors.

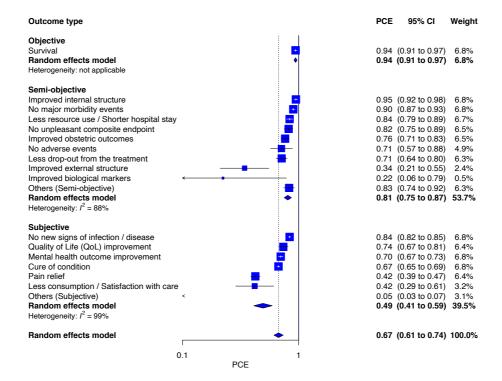


Figure S2. PCE by outcome type (continuous outcomes). Created by the authors.

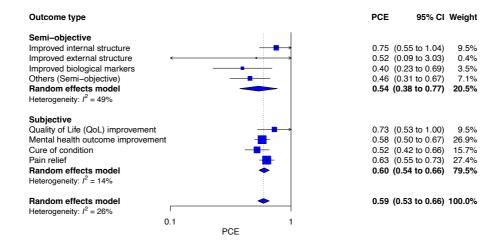


Figure S3. PCE by conditions (binary). Created by the authors.

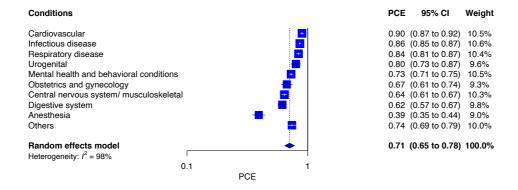


Figure S4. PCE by conditions (continuous). Created by the authors.

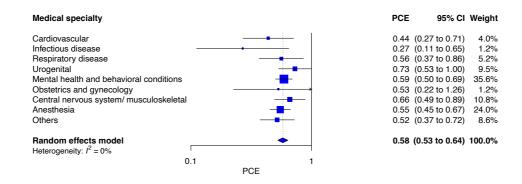


Figure S5. PCE by GRADE category (total). Created by the authors

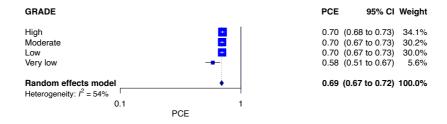


Figure S6. PCE by GRADE category (binary). Created by the authors.

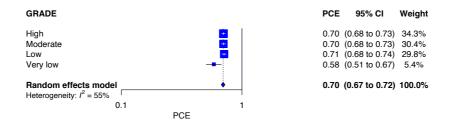


Figure S7. PCE by GRADE category (continuous). Created by the authors.

