|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Authors & Year | Bias due to confounding | Bias in selectionof participantsinto the study | Bias inclassification of interventions | Bias due todeviations from intendedinterventions | Bias due tomissingdata | Bias inmeasurement ofoutcomes | Bias in selectionof the reportedresult | Overallbias |
| *Franco, 2015(22)* | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Low | Low | Moderate | Low | Moderate |
| *Chambi-Rocha, 2018(21)*  | Moderate | Low | Low | Low | Low | Moderate | Low | Moderate |
| *Mattar, 2011(23)* | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| *Franco, 2013(24) (1)(2)* | Moderate | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Moderate |
| *Juliano, 2009(25)* | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |
| *Juliano, 2009(26)* | Moderate | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Moderate |
| *Juliano, 2013(27) (1)(2)* | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low | Low |

**Table 3.** Assessment of bias using the Risk of Bias In Non-randomised Studies (ROBINS-I) tool