|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Authors & Year | Bias due to confounding | Bias in selection of participants into the study | Bias in  classification of interventions | Bias due to  deviations from intended interventions | Bias due to missing data | Bias in measurement of outcomes | Bias in selection of the reported result | Overall bias |
| *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