

Annex 1-Quality criteria for application per study design- Integrated quality criteria for review of multiple study designs (ICROMS)

| Dimension | Quality criteria | Study design ^b | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|------|----|------|----|
| | | Specific criteria ^a | RCT | CBA | CITS | NCITS | NCBA | CS | QUAL | |
| 1. Clear aims and justification | a. Clear statement of the aims of research? | | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| | b. Rationale for number of pre-and post-intervention points or adequate baseline measurement | | x | x | + | ++ | ++ | | x | x |
| | c. Explanation for lack of control group | | x | x | x | + | + | | x | x |
| | d. Appropriateness of qualitative methodology | | x | x | x | x | x | | x | + |
| | e. Appropriate study design | | x | x | x | x | x | | x | ++ |
| 2. Managing bias in sampling or between groups | a. Sequence generation | | ++ | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | b. Allocation concealment | | ++ | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | c. Justification for sample choice | | x | x | x | ++ | ++ | | x | x |
| | d. Intervention and control group selection designed to protect against systematic difference/selection bias | | x | ++ | x | x | x | | x | x |
| | e. Comparability of groups | | x | x | x | x | x | | ++ | x |
| | f. Sampling and recruitment | | x | x | x | x | x | | x | ++ |
| | g. Comparability of outcomes | | x | x | x | x | x | | ++ | x |
| 3. Managing bias in outcome measurements and blinding | a. Blinding | | ++ | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | b. Baseline measurement- protection against selection bias | | x | ++ | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| | c. Protection against contamination | | x | ++ | x | x | x | | x | x |
| | d. Protection against secular changes | | x | x | ++ | x | x | | x | x |
| | e. Protection against detection bias: blinded assessment of primary outcome measures | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | x |
| | f. Reliable primary outcome measures | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + |
| | g. Comparability of outcomes | | x | x | x | x | x | | ++ | x |
| 4. Managing bias in follow-up | a. Follow-up of subjects (protection against exclusion bias) | | + | x | x | x | x | | x | x |
| | b. Follow-up of patients of episodes of care | | + | x | x | x | x | | x | x |
| | c. Incomplete outcome data addressed | | + | + | + | + | + | | ++ | + |
| 5. Managing bias in other study aspects | a. Protection against detection bias: intervention unlikely to affect data collection | | + | + | + | + | + | | x | x |
| | b. Protection against information bias | | x | x | x | x | x | | + | x |
| | c. Data collection appropriate to address research aims | | x | x | x | x | x | | x | + |
| | d. Attempts to mitigate effects of no control | | x | x | x | ++ | ++ | | x | x |
| 6. Analytical rigour | a. Sufficient data points to enable reliable statistical inference | | x | x | ++ | x | x | | x | x |
| | b. Shaping of intervention effect specified | | x | x | + | x | x | | x | x |
| | c. Analysis sufficiently rigorous/free from bias | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + |
| 7. Managing bias in reporting/ethical considerations | a. Free of selective outcome reporting | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + |
| | b. Limitations addressed | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + |
| | c. Conclusions clear and justified | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + |
| | d. Free of other bias | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + |
| | e. Ethics issues addressed | | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + |

^a Applicability of quality criteria to each study design: + Criteria to be included in quality assessment for study design; ++ Mandatory criteria to be met quality assessment; x Criteria not to be applied in quality assessment for study design.

^b Study designs: RCT =randomised controlled trial; CBA =controlled before-after; CITS ¼ controlled interrupted time series; CS = cohort study; NCITS =non-controlled interrupted time series; NCBA =non-controlled before-after; QUAL = qualitative.

Annex 2 -Decision matrix including mandatory criteria and minimum score for study type to be analysed in review.

| Study Design ^a | Mandatory criteria ^b | Minimum score |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| RCT, cRCT | 1A, 2A, 2B, and 3A | 22 |
| CBA | 1A, 2D, 3B and 3C | 18 |
| CITS | 1A, 3D and 6A | 18 |
| NCITS | 1A, 1B, 2C and 5D | 22 |
| NCBA | 1A, 1B, 2C and 5D | 22 |
| Cohort | 1A, 2E, 3G and 4C | 18 |
| Qualitative | 1A, 1E and 2F | 16 |

^a Study Designs: RCT = randomised controlled trial; CBA =controlled before-after; CITS = controlled interrupted time series; cRCT =cluster-randomized controlled trial; NCITS = noncontrolled interrupted time series; NCBA =non-controlled before-after.

^b Scores applicable to each criteria: Yes (criterion met) =2 points; Unclear (unclear whether or not the criterion is met) =1 point; No (criterion not met) = 0 points.

Adapted from Zingg W et al. Innovative tools for quality assessment: integrated quality criteria for review of multiple study designs (ICROMS). Public Health 2016;133:19-37.

Annex 3- Score attributed to selected articles. Effectiveness of antimicrobial stewardship programmes in neonatology. A systematic review

| Reference | Study design | Minimum score required | Article Score |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Chiu, 2011 | NCITS | 22 | 32 |
| Ting, 2019 | NCBA | 22 | 31 |
| Nzegwu, 2017 | NCITS | 22 | 30 |
| Lee, 2016 | NCITS | 22 | 30 |
| McCarthy, 2018 | NCBA | 22 | 22 |
| Cantey 2016 | NCITS | 22 | 28 |

NCITS: noncontrolled interrupted time series; NCBA : non-controlled before-after.