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Quality of reporting and risk of bias: a review of randomised trials in occupational health

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To assess the reporting quality of randomisation and allocation methods in occupational health and safety (OHS) trials in relation to Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) requirements of journals, risk of bias (RoB) and publication year.

Methods We systematically searched for randomised controlled trials (RCTs) in PubMed between 2010 and May 2019 in 18 OHS journals. We measured reporting quality as percentage compliance with the CONSORT 2010 checklist (items 8–10) and RoB with the ROB V.2.0 tool (first domain). We tested the mean difference (MD) in % in reporting quality between CONSORT-requiring and non-requiring journals, trials with low, some concern and high RoB and publications before and after 2015.

Results In 135 articles reporting on 129 RCTs, average reporting quality was at 37.4% compliance (95% CI 31.9% to 43.0%), with 10% of articles reaching 100% compliance. Reporting quality was significantly better in CONSORT-requiring journals than non-requiring journals (MD 31.0% (95% CI 21.4% to 40.7%)), for studies at low RoB than high RoB (MD 33.1% (95% CI 16.1% to 50.2%)) and with RoB of some concern (MD 39.8% (95% CI 30.0% to 49.7%)). Reporting quality did not improve over time (MD –5.7% (95% CI –16.8% to 5.4%)).

Conclusions Articles in CONSORT-requiring journals and of low RoB studies show better reporting quality. Low reporting quality is linked to unclear RoB judgements (some concern). Reporting quality did not improve over the last 10 years and CONSORT is insufficiently implemented. Concerted efforts by editors and authors are needed to improve CONSORT implementation.

INTRODUCTION

As researchers, we have an implicit sense that some studies are better than others. To this end, we judge how studies are set up and whether a risk exists that the results are biased.^{1,2} For this, proper reporting of how research data was collected, analysed, and interpreted is crucial regardless of the study type. Already twenty years ago, researchers called for better reporting of studies, which resulted in reporting guidelines for almost any study type.³

Even though randomised controlled trials (RCTs) are considered the most rigorous scientific method to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions,⁴ evaluating the risk of bias (RoB) is indispensable to judge if findings can be trusted. When randomisation was not carried out properly or the allocation

Key messages

What is already known about this subject?

► The hallmark of randomised controlled trials is the random allocation of study participants but it has since long been recognised that randomisation and allocation methods are not well reported in general medical journals.

What are the new findings?

- In 135 articles of occupational health intervention studies, on average authors reported sufficiently on only 37.4% (95% CI 31.9% to 43.0%) of the required Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) checklist items regarding randomisation and allocation concealment, with only 10% of articles reaching 100%.
- In journals that require authors to use CONSORT reporting guidelines, reporting quality was 31 percentage points better (95% CI 21.4% to 40.7%) than in non-requiring journals.
- The average reporting quality of studies with low risk of bias was 33.1 percentage points better (95% CI 16.1% to 50.2%) than of studies with a high risk of bias.
- Over the past 10 years, the average reporting quality of randomisation and allocation concealment methods in occupational health and safety (OHS) trials did not improve.

How might this impact on policy or clinical practice in the foreseeable future?

- Findings demonstrate the need for journal editors and peer-reviewers to improve CONSORT adherence in randomised OHS trial reports.
- Trial authors need to improve reporting of sequence generation, allocation concealment and randomisation implementation methods in trial reports.

of participants was not maintained throughout the study, the results may be biased leading to false positive or false negative findings.^{5–7} Yet, missing information in study reports may make it difficult or impossible to judge the RoB and the truthfulness of the results.

To ensure that methods are well documented and to improve the reporting quality of RCTs, the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials

(CONSORT) has been developed. It is a list of items to be reported in RCTs 'for which there was evidence, whenever possible that not adequately reporting this information could lead to biased estimates of the benefits of the intervention under investigation'.⁸ According to the CONSORT statement, articles reporting RCTs should include specific information about, among others, the randomisation methods and allocation procedure.⁹ The CONSORT checklist addresses the minimum set of items deemed fundamental to be reported in any randomised trial.⁸ It has been developed for RCTs with an extension for cluster RCTs (cRCTs), which are conducted in many health fields including occupational health and safety (OHS). From the reported information, the reader can judge if allocation was truly random and was maintained throughout the study and assess the RoB for these items.¹⁰ In 2010, the CONSORT statement was revised and published in ten journals. Since then the updated statement has been endorsed by some journals and not by others. One can assume that more attention is drawn to the statement over the years, but it is unclear whether compliance with CONSORT has improved over time. Compliance with CONSORT has been studied in many medical fields with the general conclusion that reporting quality needs to be improved.^{11–17} However, compliance with CONSORT of trials reported in OHS journals and the association to the RoB in studies has not been evaluated.

Objective

The aim of this study is to assess the reporting quality of randomisation and allocation methods of trials published in OHS journals and to evaluate if the reporting quality differs between earlier and more recent years of publication, CONSORT-requiring and non-requiring journals, and studies with high, some concern and low RoB.

METHODS

We defined reporting quality as percentage compliance with CONSORT checklist items in articles, with 100% indicating full compliance (highest reporting quality) and 0% implying no CONSORT item being reported (lowest reporting quality). We calculated the minimum required sample size to be 100 articles to detect a prevalence of 3% reporting quality different from zero with a power of 0.8 and p being 0.05.¹⁸ We conducted a systematic literature search in 18 scientific OHS journals using MEDLINE via PubMed. We searched for RCTs published between 1 January 2010 (the year the CONSORT statement was revised)⁹ and 28 May 2019. The full search strategy is provided in online supplemental table a.

We included RCTs with workers or workplaces as participants, irrespective of the type of intervention and comparison. We excluded cross-over trials, protocols, pilot studies, exposure studies, and studies that only reported secondary outcomes or cost-effectiveness analysis results because of more complicated reporting issues. We retrieved full-text articles of included studies to extract data on the year of publication, journal, randomisation methods and allocation process. We classified journals as CONSORT-requiring or non-requiring journals, based on the information provided on the journals' websites. We defined a journal as CONSORT-requiring, if authors are required to comply with the CONSORT statement or checklist^{9,19} when submitting an article. We distinguished between RCTs and cRCTs and classified articles with missing information on the type of randomisation method as RCTs.

We used the CONSORT 2010 checklist⁹ and the extension for cRCTs¹⁹ to measure the reporting quality of the randomisation

method and allocation process in articles. Assessment was done by one and checked by a second author. Disagreements were resolved via discussion. The checklist is structured into a fixed set of items that need to be included in a journal article when reporting a randomised trial. We applied the checklist items required for reporting the sequence generation, allocation concealment, randomisation implementation method and type. Those are four items for RCTs (8a, 8b, 9 and 10) and eight items for cRCTs (8a, 8b, extension 8b, 9, extension 9, 10a, 10b, 10c) (online supplemental table b). We calculated the reporting quality as percentage score (0%–100%) using the number of items reported divided by the number of items required according to CONSORT. For each article, data extraction and assessment of reporting quality was done by one and checked by a second author. We calculated the mean and SD of the reporting quality score per journal, journal type (CONSORT requirement yes or no), publication year (2010–2014 and 2015–2019), study type (RCTs and cRCTs) and RoB (low, some concern and high).

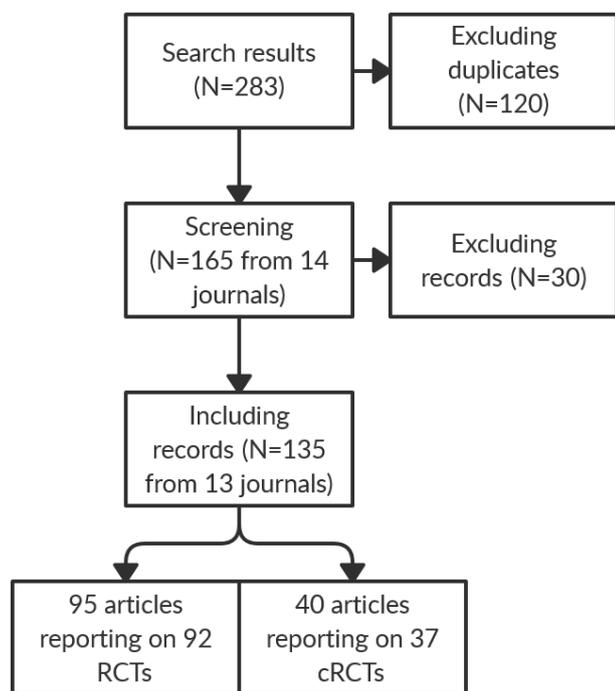
The Cochrane risk of bias tool (ROB V2.0) is structured into five domains of signalling question. Each domain focuses on different aspects of the trial. Based on the answers to the signalling questions, the judgement of the RoB can be generated by an algorithm as either 'low RoB', 'some concern' or 'high RoB'. We used the first domain of ROB V2.0 and the proposed algorithm to assess the RoB arising from the randomisation process (risk of selection bias) for each included trial.¹⁰ We used study IDs to identify articles that report on the same study and agreed on the outcome for which to assess RoB (the first primary outcome mentioned in the results section). We did not contact study authors for additional information but used information from references provided in included articles. We assessed the RoB in duplicate and resolved disagreements via discussion. To ensure similar results between assessors, we performed one calibration exercise prior to the RoB assessment and discussed how to apply and interpret the RoB V2.0 guidance document.²⁰ We also developed additional criteria for one of the three signalling questions (online supplemental table c) and used a third author to double-check RoB judgements from baseline characteristics.

We calculated the interrater reliability for the RoB judgement using Fleiss kappa. Agreement was categorised as poor (≤ 0.00), slight (0.01–0.20), fair (0.21–0.40), moderate (0.41–0.60), substantial (0.61–0.80) and almost perfect (0.81–1.00) using the interpretation of the k value proposed by Landis and Koch.²¹

We used the t -test and Satterthwaite approximation for standard errors to evaluate if the mean reporting quality of articles (1) improved over time (before 2015 vs after 2015), (2) is higher in journals referring to the CONSORT statement compared with articles published in journals without a reference to it, (3) is higher for articles reporting on low RoB studies compared with (A) high RoB studies or (B) studies of some concern and (4) is lower for articles reporting on studies with an unclear RoB judgement (some concern) compared with a clear RoB judgement (high or low).

RESULTS

Our search resulted in 135 included articles from 13 journals reporting on 129 (92 RCTs and 37 cRCTs) (figure 1, online supplemental table d). Six studies were reported in more than one article. Four studies did not provide enough information to identify the randomisation type. We categorised these as RCTs. A minority of journals ($N=4$) required authors to comply with the CONSORT statement (table 1). In our sample the journal with the highest mean reporting quality score was Occupational



N: number; RCT: randomised controlled trial; cRCT: cluster RCT

Figure 1 Flow chart.

Environmental Medicine, followed by Annals of Work Exposure and Health, and Scandinavian Journal of Work Environment and Health.

Reporting quality was slightly better for RCTs (mean 38.9, SD 34.2) than cRCTs (mean 33.8, SD 28.8). All required checklist items were reported in 10% of the articles (13/135). Most articles (78/135) reported less than half of the checklist items (online supplemental table e). Sequence generation methods were most frequently reported (checklist item 8a) and the implementation of randomisation the least (checklist item 10

Table 2 Checklist items reported by articles of RCTs and cRCTs

CONSORT checklist items reported in N (%) articles	RCTs (N=95)	cRCTs (N=40)	Total (N=135)
All items	12 (13%)	1 (3%)	13 (10%)
Sequence generation method (8a)	54 (59%)	16 (42%)	70 (54%)
Sequence generation type	46 (53%)	9 (28%)	55 (41%)
Type of randomisation (8b)	46 (53%)	13 (34%)	59 (47%)
Details of stratification or matching (extension 8b)	na	15 (45%)	15 (14%)
Allocation concealment	27 (32%)	8 (20%)	35 (26%)
Mechanisms to conceal sequence until allocation (9)	27 (32%)	10 (26%)	37 (30%)
Concealment at cluster or individual level (extension 9)	na	12 (34%)	12 (11%)
Implementation of randomisation	21 (26%)	2 (3%)	23 (17%)
Who generated sequence, who enrolled, who assigned (10)	21 (26%)	na	21 (18%)
Who generated sequence, who enrolled clusters, who assigned (10a)	na	6 (15%)	6 (5%)
How were individual participants included in clusters (10b)	na	17 (43%)	17 (13%)
Who gave consent and when (10c)	na	19 (44%)	19 (14%)

CONSORT, Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials; cRCTs, cluster randomised controlled trial; na, not applicable; RCTs, randomised controlled trial.

and 10a, b, c) (table 2, online supplemental table e). In some articles authors reported both the method and type of sequence generation (34 RCTs, 7 cRCTs) in half of those articles either allocation concealment method (18 RCTs, 4 cRCTs) or the implementation of the randomisation (14 RCTs, 2 cRCTs) were also reported.

The risk of selection bias was low in 49 trials (52 articles), of some concern for almost half the trials (63 studies reported in 66 articles), and high in 17 trials (17 articles).

The value for fixed-marginal kappa showed a moderate strength of agreement in RoB assessments between assessors (0.50; 95% CI 0.36 to 0.64).

Table 1 Characteristics of included articles and journals ranked according to mean reporting quality

Journal	Total # articles (RCTs/cRCTs)	Impact factor 2017*	CONSORT requirement†	Mean reporting quality (%) (95% CI)
Medycyna Pracy	1 (1/0)	0.6	No	0 (–)
International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health‡	1 (0/1)	1.2	No‡	0 (–)
Occupational Medicine	2 (1/1)	1.5	No	0 (–)
Toxicology & Industrial Health	1 (1/0)	1.3	Yes	0 (–)
International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health	2 (2/0)	1.4	No	12.5 (–12.2 to 37.2)
American Journal of Industrial Medicine	4 (4/0)	1.7	No	12.5 (–12.2 to 37.2)
Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	37 (29/8)	1.4	No	17.6 (11.0 to 24.2)
Journal of Occupational Health	11 (8/3)	1.3	No	31.8 (16.4 to 47.2)
International Archives of Occupational and Environmental Health	15 (9/6)	2.1	Yes	38.3 (24.4 to 52.3)
Industrial Health	5 (3/2)	1.1	No	42.5 (13.7 to 71.3)
Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health	31 (20/11)	2.8	Yes	50.4 (39.7 to 61.1)
Annals of work Exposure and Health§	1 (0/1)	1.6	No	62.5 (–)
Occupational and Environmental Medicine	24 (17/7)	4	Yes	65.1 (51.2 to 79.0)
All journals (N=13)	135 (95/40)	–	–	37.4 (31.9 to 43.0)

*As of June 2020

†Instructions to authors require authors to comply with CONSORT statement or checklist.

‡Gone out of print.

§Previously Annals of Occupational Hygiene.

CONSORT, Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials; cRCTs, cluster randomised controlled trials; RCTs, randomised controlled trials.

Table 3 Differences in the average reporting quality in articles between journals, year of publication and RoB in studies

Average reporting quality in articles	# articles	Mean reporting quality (%) (95% CI)	Mean difference (95% CI)	P value
Journals with versus without CONSORT requirement				
With CONSORT requirement	71	52.1 (44.4 to 59.8)		
Without CONSORT requirement	64	21.1 (15.1 to 27.1)	31.0 (21.4 to 40.7)	<0.001
Older versus newer publications				
Articles published 2010–2014	69	34.6 (26.7 to 42.6)		
Articles published 2015–2019	66	40.3 (32.4 to 48.2)	–5.7 (–16.8 to 5.4)	0.309
Articles of low versus some concern vs high risk of bias studies				
Low	52	61.1 (53.2 to 68.9)		
Some concern	66	21.2 (15.2 to 27.3)	39.8 (30.0 to 49.7)	<0.001
High	17	27.9 (12.4 to 43.4)	33.1 (16.1 to 50.2)	<0.001
Articles of unclear versus clear risk of bias studies				
Unclear RoB (some concern)	66	21.2 (15.2 to 27.3)		
Clear RoB (low or high)	69	52.9 (45.2 to 60.6)	–31.7 (–41.4 to –22.0)	<0.001

CONSORT, Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials; RoB, risk of bias.

Reporting quality and CONSORT requirement in journals

Reporting quality in articles published in journals requiring CONSORT compliance was on average 31% points higher than articles published in journals without a requirement (table 3).

Reporting quality and selection bias

We found a clear difference in the reporting quality of trials of different risk of selection bias (table 3). The average CONSORT reporting quality for low RoB trials was 33% points higher than for high RoB trials, and 40% points higher than for trials with a RoB of some concern ($p<0.001$). On average trials with a clear RoB (low or high) had a 32% points higher reporting quality than trials with an unclear RoB (some concern) ($p<0.001$).

Time trend in reporting quality

Articles published before and after 2015 were on average of similar reporting quality (table 3).

DISCUSSION

The average reporting quality in OHS trials was measured as 37.4% (95% CI 31.9% to 43.0%) compliance with the CONSORT checklist items 8–10. Articles published in journals requiring CONSORT compliance reported on average on 31% more checklist items, than those published in journals without a CONSORT requirement ($p<0.001$). Low RoB studies showed on average the highest reporting quality in articles (61%), which was about twice as much compared with high RoB studies (28%) and three times higher to studies with some concern (21%). Articles of studies with unclear RoB judgements (some concern) reported on average 32% less CONSORT checklist items than articles of studies with a clear RoB (high or low) ($p<0.001$). We did not find a trend over time in reporting quality.

Our results show an average reporting quality far below 100% compliance with CONSORT for low, some concern and high RoB studies. Results do not reflect how much compliance with CONSORT is necessary to judge the RoB in studies. Reporting quality refers to the CONSORT compliance per article, whereas the RoB is judged per study. In some cases, this meant we combined information from multiple publications to judge the RoB in one trial. Authors of Cochrane systematic reviews are advised to access trial protocols and other unpublished data, 'to clarify incompletely reported information or understand

discrepant information available in different sources',²² which means considerable effort for reviewers.²³

We found that more information is needed to judge a low compared with high RoB in trials. A trial can be of high RoB based on one item (allocation was not concealed), whereas for a low RoB judgement, information on both the allocation concealment and random sequence generation are necessary. Missing information requires judgements from baseline differences, which is more complicated. Complete compliance with CONSORT is therewith important to distinguish between low and high RoB in studies, avoid unclear RoB judgements, and save resources in the systematic review process.

The revised CONSORT statement was published in 2010. While we included trials published over a considerably long timespan (2010–2019), we did not find a difference in reporting quality between trials published during 2010–2014 and later years (2015–2019). This shows that compliance with the minimum standard set of items to be reported in trials is very unlikely to improve over time without further action.

Randomisation and allocation concealment in trials is not easy to perform and to describe. Errors can lead to biased estimate of the treatment effect or lower the quality of the evidence.^{5–7} Central randomisation and allocation procedures are less likely to be compromised compared with local randomisation, for example, with envelopes.²⁴ For small trials, it is possible to use simple, free of charge on-line tools (eg, app.studyrandomizer.com or sealedenvelope.com). They provide more than a list of random numbers only and might be easier to describe.

Strength and limitations

To our knowledge, this is the first study to review the reporting quality in OHS trials and to assess the link to three possibly related factors: CONSORT requirements of OHS journals, risk of selection bias and year of publication.

Our search is systematic and reproducible although not comprehensive. Searching one database only might have limited the number of search results and excluded trial reports published in OHS journals not indexed in MEDLINE. However, we searched for trials published in 18 different OHS journals and had a sufficiently large sample size to detect at least a 16% mean difference in CONSORT compliance rates between two groups.

We believe our sample from 18 representative OHS journals make our findings reliable and applicable to the OHS field.

A limitation in our work is that we restricted reporting quality and RoB assessment to the randomisation and allocation process. This is because we consider selection bias to be a key issue in OHS, where trials are set in workplaces and are not straight forward to conduct. This was also found as a key issue in other fields.²⁵

During piloting we found that interpretation of the CONSORT checklist and RoB V.2.0 tool varied between assessors and needed considerable discussion before consensus was reached. We made considerable efforts to ensure reliable judgements that can be reproduced by assessing studies in at least duplicate and by developing and applying prespecified criteria to judge the reporting quality and RoB in studies. However, it is possible that another group of researchers could reach different judgements for some trials included in our sample. The CONSORT website (www.consort-statement.org) provides many examples of good and bad trial reporting. We found this a helpful tool to better understand the checklist items, make judgements and reach consensus when necessary. Until now, exemplary guidance on the Cochrane RoB V.2.0 tool is very limited. The interrater reliability of the tool has been previously studied with lower agreement ratings (fair) compared with ours (moderate).²⁶ Authors described similar difficulties for judging RoB from baseline imbalances but did not perform a calibration exercise nor develop additional criteria before applying the tool, which could explain our better rating. Our results show the need for more explicit guidance with practice examples to help reviewers applying the RoB V.2.0 tool.

We compared the reporting quality in journals with and without CONSORT requirement, based on the information provided in the submission guidelines. While the operationalisation of reporting guideline adherence may show a wide variation across journals, we believe journals will show a significant different approach in reviewing submissions compared with journals without instructions to authors to comply with CONSORT.

Comparison with other studies

Previous studies analysed the reporting quality of trials in other medical fields than OHS.^{11–13 27} The most comprehensive was a 2012 Cochrane review,²⁷ including 16 604 articles of RCTs published in general medical journals. Review authors found similar results to ours: reporting quality of trial reports was better in CONSORT endorsing journals, but the average reporting of CONSORT checklist items was found to be insufficient. Our findings reiterate that the reporting quality of trials is still suboptimal. Preferably all journals should require CONSORT compliance, including the OHS field.

While reporting guidelines are not intended to improve trial conduct, our results show that optimally randomised studies are on average better reported. Also, studies with a clear RoB assessment (high or low) were significantly better reported than studies with an unclear assessment (some concern). This shows that better reported trials enable a clear RoB judgement rather than resulting in an RoB assessment of some concern. Few studies have analysed the association between RoB and CONSORT compliance in trial reports.^{25 28} Studies in other medical fields showed similar findings to our study, in that low RoB was associated with better reporting.

CONCLUSION

Reporting quality of randomisation and allocation methods in OHS trials did not improve over the last ten years. Optimally

randomised trials (low RoB) and trials published in CONSORT-requiring journals are on average better reported but very few articles reach full compliance with CONSORT. Poor compliance due to omission of information hinder identification of low and high RoB in studies.

Concerted efforts are needed by journals as well as authors to consistently implement the CONSORT checklist during the planning, writing and reviewing OHS trials. Trial authors and reviewers are advised to consult the CONSORT example database to better understand checklist items. Reporting of the implementation of the random allocation sequence needs improvement: which mechanism were used to implement the sequence, who generated the sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to interventions.^{9 19} We strongly recommend the use of a central unit for randomisation and allocation of study participants, for example, via online tools. The publication of more extensive study protocols by journals could also support CONSORT compliance already in an earlier stage. Editors and peer-reviewers of OHS journals are advised to require CONSORT compliance and pay attention to adequate reporting of the randomisation and allocation process in trials.

Future studies should focus on how to best disseminate the CONSORT checklist to funders, journals and trial authors. Future research should analyse the inter-rater reliability of the CONSORT checklist and RoB V.2.0 tool to help improve the usage and clarity to users. Online tools to centrally randomise and allocate study participants should be evaluated regarding accessibility and usability to support authors in choosing the best tool to perform and describe randomisation and allocation methods in trials. Future studies should analyse how journals can best operationalise reporting guideline adherence to help editors implement processes that ensure high reporting quality of OHS trials.

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Supplemental tables (a-e)

Supplemental Table a Search strategy (May 2019)

PubMed	28.5.2019	
Query	Search	results
#1	"AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE"[Journal] OR "ANNALS OF WORK EXPOSURES AND HEALTH"[Journal] OR "ARCHIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH"[Journal] OR "Arh Hig Rada Toksikol"[jour] OR "INDUSTRIAL HEALTH"[Journal] OR "INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH"[Journal] OR "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH"[Journal] OR "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH"[Journal] OR "JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE"[Journal] OR "JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE"[Journal] OR "JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH"[Journal] OR "Journal of occupational medicine and toxicology (London, England)"[Journal] OR "Medycyna pracy"[Journal] OR "Occupational and environmental medicine"[Journal] OR "Occupational medicine (Oxford, England)"[Journal] OR "Safety and health at work"[Journal] OR "Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health"[Journal] OR "Toxicology and industrial health"[Journal] OR Ann Occup Hyg[Journal]	44150
#2	"randomized controlled trial"[Publication Type]	483168
#3	("2010"[Date - Publication] : "3000"[Date - Publication])	9817277
#4	#1 AND #2 AND #3	283

Supplemental Table b Summary of Consort checklist items regarding randomisation and allocation process

Items	Short explanation	Applicable to
sequence generation method (item 8a)	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence	RCTs, cRCTs
sequence generation type (item 8b)	Type of randomisation; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)	RCTs, cRCTs
Extension 8b	Details of stratification or matching if used	Only for cRCTs
allocation concealment mechanism (item 9)	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned	RCTs, cRCTs
Extension 9	Specification that allocation was based on clusters rather than individuals and whether allocation concealment (if any) was at the cluster level, the individual participant level or both	Only for cRCTs
randomisation implementation (item 10)	Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to interventions	Only for RCTs
10a	Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled clusters, and who assigned clusters to interventions	Only for cRCTs
10b	Mechanism by which individual participants were included in clusters for the purposes of the trial (such as complete enumeration, random sampling)	Only for cRCTs
10c	From whom consent was sought (representatives of the cluster, or individual cluster members, or both) and whether consent was sought before or after randomisation	Only for cRCTs

Supplemental Table c Summary of ROB tool 2.0 guidance document and our additional criteria to judge RoB from baseline differences

Do baseline differences suggest a problem with the randomization process?	instructions from the Guidance document ¹	Our extension/ interpretation	Examples
Answer 'No' if	no imbalances are apparent or if any observed imbalances are compatible with chance. (A small number of differences identified as 'statistically significant' at the conventional 0.05 threshold should usually be considered to be compatible with chance.)	enough information available to judge that (im)balance of baseline characteristics fits randomization methods	<p>[22]:</p> <p>randomization: cRCT, clusters by manager participants report to, clusters were paired by age and three other factors of participants</p> <p>outcome: health outcome</p> <p># of participants: same number of randomized study participants and participants with baseline measures (N=116), control group = 57 and intervention group = 59</p> <p>statistically significant baseline differences: reported for participants not clusters, no significant differences except for one out of 22 variables (>12yrs of education) which was not a variable for pairing,</p> <p>imbalance in key prognostic factors: 1-year age difference between groups, outcome measure similar between groups</p> <p>judgment: observed imbalances and similarity in baseline characteristics</p>

			compatible with type of randomization, no information for judgement missing
Answer 'Yes' if any of the following	substantial differences between intervention group sizes, compared with the intended allocation ratio: One example is a 1948 trial: Anticoagulants were administered to patients admitted on odd admission dates (n = 589) and conventional therapy to patients admitted on even admission dates (n = 442). Such a large difference in numbers is very unlikely given the expected 1:1 allocation ratio (P = 0.001), raising suspicion that investigators manipulated the allocation so that more patients were admitted on odd dates so that they would receive the new anti-coagulant	no extension	If group size differences can be explained with clusters this cannot be answered with Yes, e.g. as seen in [23] group size differences (I=266 C=255) due to clusters randomized (I=2, C=2)
	a substantial excess in statistically significant differences in baseline characteristics between intervention groups, beyond that expected by chance	see below	
	imbalance in one or more key prognostic factors, or baseline measures of outcome variables, that is very unlikely to be due to chance and for which the between-group difference is big enough	- for health outcomes: if baseline outcome and/or age differ statistically significant AND the difference is clinically relevant	

	to result in bias in the intervention effect estimate	- for other outcomes: if the baseline outcome measurements and/or another prognostic factor differ statistically significant AND the difference is clinically relevant Note: this does not apply for trials using simple randomization with less than 200 participants (because any difference can be expected with simple randomization)	
	excessive similarity in baseline characteristics that is not compatible with chance	groups are deemed too similar if: groups show no differences in important prognostic factors (e.g. outcome measure and age) without using mechanisms for achieving balance (e.g. minimization or stratification)	fictional example of very similar baseline in two groups would be: 49.64 (13.65) and 49.63 (12.23) if it's not down to the decimals we would not deem it too similar, e.g. as seen in [24] age [mean (SD)] 49.64 (13.65) and 50.21 (12.23)
Answer 'No information' when	there is no useful baseline information available (e.g. abstracts, or studies that reported only baseline characteristics of participants in the final analysis)	baseline measurement of important prognostic factor e.g. outcome measure missing, OR no statistics have been provided	[24] baseline characteristics not reported for all participants that were randomized, also: statistical significance not tested, type of randomization not reported [23] cRCT: type of randomization and

statistical tests not reported

imbalance in key prognostic factors: 4 years age difference, relevant differences between groups in outcome measure (1:2 ratio of monthly working hours lost due to sick leave), information missing to judge if imbalance is due to randomization

[25]: **imbalance in key prognostic factors:** no statistically significant or clinical relevant differences for age and three other factors, but outcome measure at baseline not reported

¹ RoB2 Development Group. Revised Cochrane risk-of-bias tool for randomized trials (RoB 2). In: Higgins JP, Savović J, Page MJ, Sterne JAC (eds.) 2019. https://drive.google.com/file/d/19R9savfPdCHC8XLz2iiMVL_71IPJERWK/view (07. September 2020)

Supplemental Table d List of included articles (N=135)

Article ID	Citation
1	Ahola K, Vuori J, Toppinen-Tanner S, Mutanen P, Honkonen T. Resource-enhancing group intervention against depression at workplace: who benefits? A randomised controlled study with a 7-month follow-up. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2012;69(12):870-6.
2	Aikens KA, Astin J, Pelletier KR, Levanovich K, Baase CM, Park YY, et al. Mindfulness goes to work: impact of an online workplace intervention. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2014;56(7):721-31.
3	Allexandre D, Bernstein AM, Walker E, Hunter J, Roizen MF, Morledge TJ. A Web-Based Mindfulness Stress Management Program in a Corporate Call Center: A Randomized Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Added Benefit of Onsite Group Support. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2016;58(3):254-64.
4	Arbogast JW, Moore-Schiltz L, Jarvis WR, Harpster-Hagen A, Hughes J, Parker A. Impact of a Comprehensive Workplace Hand Hygiene Program on Employer Health Care Insurance Claims and Costs, Absenteeism, and Employee Perceptions and Practices. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2016;58(6):e231-40.
5	Arends I, van der Klink JJ, van Rhenen W, de Boer MR, Bultmann U. Prevention of recurrent sickness absence in workers with common mental disorders: results of a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2014;71(1):21-9.
6	Arnetz JE, Hamblin L, Russell J, Upfal MJ, Luborsky M, Janisse J, et al. Preventing Patient-to-Worker Violence in Hospitals: Outcome of a Randomized Controlled Intervention. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2017;59(1):18-27.
7	Baatjies R, Meijster T, Heederik D, Sander I, Jeebhay MF. Effectiveness of interventions to reduce flour dust exposures in supermarket bakeries in South Africa. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2014;71(12):811-8.
8	Baydur H, Ergor A, Demiral Y, Akalin E. Effects of participatory ergonomic intervention on the development of upper extremity musculoskeletal disorders and disability in office employees using a computer. <i>Journal of occupational health</i> . 2016;58(3):297-309.
9	Becker A, Angerer P, Muller A. The prevention of musculoskeletal complaints: a randomized controlled trial on additional effects of a work-related psychosocial coaching intervention compared to physiotherapy alone. <i>International archives of occupational and environmental health</i> . 2017;90(4):357-71.
10	Bennett JB, Broome KM, Schwab-Pilley A, Gilmore P. A web-based approach to address cardiovascular risks in managers: results of a randomized trial. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2011;53(8):911-8.
11	Beresford SA, Bishop SK, Brunner NL, Duncan GE, McGregor BA, McLerran DF, et al. Environmental assessment at worksites after a multilevel intervention to promote activity and changes in eating: the PACE project. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2010;52 Suppl 1:S22-8.
12	Bian Y, Xiong H, Zhang L, Tang T, Liu Z, Xu R, et al. Change in coping strategies following intensive intervention for special-service military personnel as civil emergency responders. <i>Journal of occupational health</i> . 2011;53(1):36-44.
14	Bostock S, Luik AI, Espie CA. Sleep and Productivity Benefits of Digital Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia: A Randomized Controlled Trial Conducted in the Workplace Environment. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2016;58(7):683-9.
15	Bovo R, Trevisi P, Emanuelli E, Martini A. Voice amplification for primary school teachers with voice disorders: a randomized clinical trial. <i>International journal of occupational medicine and environmental health</i> . 2013;26(3):363-72.

16	Brown DK, Barton JL, Pretty J, Gladwell VF. Walks4Work: assessing the role of the natural environment in a workplace physical activity intervention. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2014;40(4):390-9.
17	Carvalho Mesquita C, Ribeiro JC, Moreira P. Effect of a specific exercise program on the strength and resistance levels of lumbar muscles in warehouse workers. <i>International journal of occupational medicine and environmental health</i> . 2012;25(1):80-8.
18	Chaleat-Valayer E, Denis A, Abelin-Genevois K, Zelmar A, Siani-Trebern F, Touzet S, et al. Long-term effectiveness of an educational and physical intervention for preventing low-back pain recurrence: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2016;42(6):510-9.
19	Chopp-Hurley JN, Brenneman EC, Wiebenga EG, Bulbrook B, Keir PJ, Maly MR. Randomized Controlled Trial Investigating the Role of Exercise in the Workplace to Improve Work Ability, Performance, and Patient-Reported Symptoms Among Older Workers With Osteoarthritis. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2017;59(6):550-6.
20	Christensen JR, Overgaard K, Hansen K, Sogaard K, Holtermann A. Effects on presenteeism and absenteeism from a 1-year workplace randomized controlled trial among health care workers. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2013;55(10):1186-90.
21	Coffeng JK, Hendriksen IJ, Duijts SF, Twisk JW, van Mechelen W, Boot CR. Effectiveness of a combined social and physical environmental intervention on presenteeism, absenteeism, work performance, and work engagement in office employees. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2014;56(3):258-65.
22	Comper MLC, Dennerlein JT, Evangelista GDS, Rodrigues da Silva P, Padula RS. Effectiveness of job rotation for preventing work-related musculoskeletal diseases: a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2017;74(8):545-52.
26	de Vries JD, van Hooff ML, Guerts SA, Kompier MA. Exercise to reduce work-related fatigue among employees: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2017;43(4):337-49.
27	Deitz D, Cook RF, Hersch RK, Leaf S. Heart healthy online: an innovative approach to risk reduction in the workplace. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2014;56(5):547-53.
28	Dellve L, Ahlstrom L, Jonsson A, Sandsjo L, Forsman M, Lindegard A, et al. Myofeedback training and intensive muscular strength training to decrease pain and improve work ability among female workers on long-term sick leave with neck pain: a randomized controlled trial. <i>International archives of occupational and environmental health</i> . 2011;84(3):335-46.
29	Doda D, Rothmore P, Pisaniello D, Briggs N, Stewart S, Mahmood M, et al. Relative benefit of a stage of change approach for the prevention of musculoskeletal pain and discomfort: a cluster randomised trial. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2015;72(11):784-91.
31	Driessen MT, Proper KI, Anema JR, Knol DL, Bongers PM, van der Beek AJ. The effectiveness of participatory ergonomics to prevent low-back and neck pain--results of a cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2011;37(5):383-93.
32	Dropkin J, Kim H, Punnett L, Wegman DH, Warren N, Buchholz B. Effect of an office ergonomic randomised controlled trial among workers with neck and upper extremity pain. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2015;72(1):6-14.
35	Ebert DD, Heber E, Berking M, Riper H, Cuijpers P, Funk B, et al. Self-guided internet-based and mobile-based stress management for employees: results of a randomised controlled trial. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2016;73(5):315-23.

36	Ebert DD, Lehr D, Boss L, Riper H, Cuijpers P, Andersson G, et al. Efficacy of an internet-based problem-solving training for teachers: results of a randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2014;40(6):582-96.
37	Ebert DD, Lehr D, Heber E, Riper H, Cuijpers P, Berking M. Internet- and mobile-based stress management for employees with adherence-focused guidance: efficacy and mechanism of change. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2016;42(5):382-94.
38	Eguchi M, Ohta M, Yamato H. The effects of single long and accumulated short bouts of exercise on cardiovascular risks in male Japanese workers: a randomized controlled study. <i>Industrial health</i> . 2013;51(6):563-71.
39	Erman MK, Seiden DJ, Yang R, Dammerman R. Efficacy and tolerability of armodafinil: effect on clinical condition late in the shift and overall functioning of patients with excessive sleepiness associated with shift work disorder. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2011;53(12):1460-5.
40	Esmailzadeh S, Ozcan E, Capan N. Effects of ergonomic intervention on work-related upper extremity musculoskeletal disorders among computer workers: a randomized controlled trial. <i>International archives of occupational and environmental health</i> . 2014;87(1):73-83.
41	Faghri PD, Simon J, Huedo-Medina T, Gorin A. Perceived Self-Efficacy and Financial Incentives: Factors Affecting Health Behaviors and Weight Loss in a Workplace Weight Loss Intervention. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2017;59(5):453-60.
42	Fisker MH, Ebbehøj NE, Vejlsstrup SG, Lindschou J, Gluud C, Winkel P, et al. Prevention of hand eczema: effect of an educational program versus treatment as usual - results of the randomized clinical PREVEX trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2018;44(2):212-8.
44	Framke E, Sorensen OH, Pedersen J, Rugulies R. Effect of a participatory organizational-level occupational health intervention on short-term sickness absence: a cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2016;42(3):192-200.
45	Gartner FR, Nieuwenhuijsen K, Ketelaar SM, van Dijk FJ, Sluiter JK. The mental vitality @ work study: effectiveness of a mental module for workers' health surveillance for nurses and allied health care professionals on their help-seeking behavior. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2013;55(10):1219-29.
46	Genin PM, Degoutte F, Finaud J, Pereira B, Thivel D, Duclos M. Effect of a 5-Month Worksite Physical Activity Program on Tertiary Employees Overall Health and Fitness. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2017;59(2):e3-e10.
47	Glass N, Hanson GC, Anger WK, Laharnar N, Campbell JC, Weinstein M, et al. Computer-based training (CBT) intervention reduces workplace violence and harassment for homecare workers. <i>American journal of industrial medicine</i> . 2017;60(7):635-43.
48	Glass N, Hanson GC, Laharnar N, Anger WK, Perrin N. Interactive training improves workplace climate, knowledge, and support towards domestic violence. <i>American journal of industrial medicine</i> . 2016;59(7):538-48.
49	Glasscock DJ, Carstensen O, Dalgaard VL. Recovery from work-related stress: a randomized controlled trial of a stress management intervention in a clinical sample. <i>International archives of occupational and environmental health</i> . 2018;91(6):675-87.
50	Gram B, Holtermann A, Bultmann U, Sjogaard G, Sogaard K. Does an exercise intervention improving aerobic capacity among construction workers also improve musculoskeletal pain, work ability, productivity, perceived physical exertion, and sick leave?: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2012;54(12):1520-6.

53	Gupta N, Wahlin-Jacobsen CD, Abildgaard JS, Henriksen LN, Nielsen K, Holtermann A. Effectiveness of a participatory physical and psychosocial intervention to balance the demands and resources of industrial workers: A cluster-randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2018;44(1):58-68.
54	Hagiwara Y, Yabe Y, Yamada H, Watanabe T, Kanazawa K, Koide M, et al. Effects of a wearable type lumbosacral support for low back pain among hospital workers: A randomized controlled trial. <i>Journal of occupational health</i> . 2017;59(2):201-9.
55	Harber P, Boumis RJ, Su J, Barrett S, Alongi G. Comparison of three respirator user training methods. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2013;55(12):1484-8.
56	Hartfiel N, Burton C, Rycroft-Malone J, Clarke G, Havenhand J, Khalsa SB, et al. Yoga for reducing perceived stress and back pain at work. <i>Occupational medicine (Oxford, England)</i> . 2012;62(8):606-12.
57	Hartfiel N, Havenhand J, Khalsa SB, Clarke G, Kraye A. The effectiveness of yoga for the improvement of well-being and resilience to stress in the workplace. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2011;37(1):70-6.
59	Hees HL, de Vries G, Koeter MW, Schene AH. Adjuvant occupational therapy improves long-term depression recovery and return-to-work in good health in sick-listed employees with major depression: results of a randomised controlled trial. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2013;70(4):252-60.
60	Hellstrom L, Bech P, Hjorthoj C, Nordentoft M, Lindschou J, Eplöv LF. Effect on return to work or education of Individual Placement and Support modified for people with mood and anxiety disorders: results of a randomised clinical trial. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2017;74(10):717-25.
61	Hogg-Johnson S, Robson L, Cole DC, Amick BC, 3rd, Tompa E, Smith PM, et al. A randomised controlled study to evaluate the effectiveness of targeted occupational health and safety consultation or inspection in Ontario manufacturing workplaces. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2012;69(12):890-900.
62	Hong O, Chin DL, Fiola LA, Kazanis AS. The effect of a booster intervention to promote hearing protection behavior in operating engineers. <i>American journal of industrial medicine</i> . 2013;56(2):258-66.
64	Hutting N, Staal JB, Engels JA, Heerkens YF, Dettlele SI, Nijhuis-van der Sanden MW. Effect evaluation of a self-management programme for employees with complaints of the arm, neck or shoulder: a randomised controlled trial. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2015;72(12):852-61.
66	Jakobsen MD, Sundstrup E, Brandt M, Jay K, Aagaard P, Andersen LL. Effect of workplace-versus home-based physical exercise on musculoskeletal pain among healthcare workers: a cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2015;41(2):153-63.
67	Jay K, Frisch D, Hansen K, Zebis MK, Andersen CH, Mortensen OS, et al. Kettlebell training for musculoskeletal and cardiovascular health: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2011;37(3):196-203.
68	Jensen LD, Maribo T, Schiøtz-Christensen B, Madsen FH, Gonge B, Christensen M, et al. Counselling low-back-pain patients in secondary healthcare: a randomised trial addressing experienced workplace barriers and physical activity. <i>Occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2012;69(1):21-8.
69	Justesen JB, Sogaard K, Dalager T, Christensen JR, Sjogaard G. The Effect of Intelligent Physical Exercise Training on Sickness Presenteeism and Absenteeism Among Office Workers. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2017;59(10):942-8.
70	Kajiki S, Izumi H, Hayashida K, Kusumoto A, Nagata T, Mori K. A randomized controlled trial of the effect of participatory ergonomic low back pain training on workplace improvement. <i>Journal of occupational health</i> . 2017;59(3):256-66.

71	Kaku A, Nishinoue N, Takano T, Eto R, Kato N, Ono Y, et al. Randomized controlled trial on the effects of a combined sleep hygiene education and behavioral approach program on sleep quality in workers with insomnia. <i>Industrial health</i> . 2012;50(1):52-9.
72	Kasperczyk S, Dobrakowski M, Kasperczyk A, Romuk E, Rykaczewska-Czerwinska M, Pawlas N, et al. Effect of N-acetylcysteine administration on homocysteine level, oxidative damage to proteins, and levels of iron (Fe) and Fe-related proteins in lead-exposed workers. <i>Toxicology and industrial health</i> . 2016;32(9):1607-18.
73	Kasperczyk S, Dobrakowski M, Kasperczyk J, Romuk E, Prokopowicz A, Birkner E. The influence of beta-carotene on homocysteine level and oxidative stress in lead-exposed workers. <i>Medycyna pracy</i> . 2014;65(3):309-16.
74	Kawashima M, Sano K, Takechi S, Tsubota K. Impact of lifestyle intervention on dry eye disease in office workers: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Journal of occupational health</i> . 2018;60(4):281-8.
75	Ketelaar SM, Nieuwenhuijsen K, Gartner FR, Bolier L, Smeets O, Sluiter JK. Mental Vitality @ Work: The effectiveness of a mental module for workers' health surveillance for nurses and allied health professionals, comparing two approaches in a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>International archives of occupational and environmental health</i> . 2014;87(5):527-38.
77	Kimura R, Mori M, Tajima M, Somemura H, Sasaki N, Yamamoto M, et al. Effect of a brief training program based on cognitive behavioral therapy in improving work performance: A randomized controlled trial. <i>Journal of occupational health</i> . 2015;57(2):169-78.
78	Korshoj M, Lidegaard M, Skotte JH, Krusturup P, Krause N, Sogaard K, et al. Does aerobic exercise improve or impair cardiorespiratory fitness and health among cleaners? A cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2015;41(2):140-52.
79	Korshoj M, Ravn MH, Holtermann A, Hansen AM, Krusturup P. Aerobic exercise reduces biomarkers related to cardiovascular risk among cleaners: effects of a worksite intervention RCT. <i>International archives of occupational and environmental health</i> . 2016;89(2):239-49.
80	Kouwenhoven-Pasmooij TA, Robroek SJ, Nieboer D, Helmhout PH, Wery MF, Hunink M, et al. Quality of motivational interviewing matters: the effect on participation in health-promotion activities in a cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2018;44(4):414-22.
81	Kramer MK, Molenaar DM, Arena VC, Venditti EM, Meehan RJ, Miller RG, et al. Improving employee health: evaluation of a worksite lifestyle change program to decrease risk factors for diabetes and cardiovascular disease. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2015;57(3):284-91.
82	Lammerts L, Schaafsma FG, Bonefaas-Groenewoud K, van Mechelen W, Anema J. Effectiveness of a return-to-work program for workers without an employment contract, sick-listed due to common mental disorders. <i>Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health</i> . 2016;42(6):469-80.
84	Lenderink AF, Spreeuwens D, van der Klink JJ, van Dijk FJ. Information and feedback to improve occupational physicians' reporting of occupational diseases: a randomised controlled trial. <i>International archives of occupational and environmental health</i> . 2010;83(4):381-8.
85	Lerner D, Adler D, Hermann RC, Chang H, Ludman EJ, Greenhill A, et al. Impact of a work-focused intervention on the productivity and symptoms of employees with depression. <i>Journal of occupational and environmental medicine</i> . 2012;54(2):128-35.
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Supplemental Table e Overview reporting quality of CONSORT checklist items per article

article IDs	Sequence generation method (item 8a)	Sequence generation type (item 8b)	Extension 8b for cRCTs	Allocation concealment mechanism (item 9)	Extension 9 for cRCTs	Randomisation implementation (item 10)	Extension for cRCTs, randomisation implementation 10a: who did what	Extension for cRCTs, randomisation implementation 10b: how clusters included (all?, random?)	Extension for cRCTs, randomisation implementation 10c: Informed consent from whom and when
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Randomised controlled trials (RCT)

18	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
32	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
61	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
64	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
68	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
87	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
111	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
113	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
114	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
116	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
148	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
154	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
16	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
35	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
49	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
86	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
91	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na

158	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
92	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	Yes	na	na	na
110	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	Yes	na	na	na
9	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
42	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
54	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
59	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
70	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
71	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
77	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
93	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
103	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
109	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
139	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
143	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
155	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
156	Yes	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
118	Yes	No	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
132	Yes	No	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
19	Yes	No	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
120	Yes	No	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
150	Yes	No	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
1	Yes	No	na	No	na	Yes	na	na	na
153	Yes	No	na	No	na	Yes	na	na	na
2	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
14	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
15	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
36	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
37	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
38	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na

57	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
67	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
69	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
105	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
122	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
129	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
137	Yes	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
60	No	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
108	No	Yes	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
82	No	Yes	na	Yes	na	No	na	na	na
3	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
11	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
26	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
102	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
115	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
119	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
128	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
142	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
147	No	Yes	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
149	No	No	na	Yes	na	Yes	na	na	na
6	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
8	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
10	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
17	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
27	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
28	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
39	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
46	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
47	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
48	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na

50	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
55	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
56	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
62	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
72	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
73	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
74	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
81	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
84	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
85	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
89	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
95	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
106	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
123	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
124	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
131	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
133	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na
157	No	No	na	No	na	No	na	na	na

Cluster randomised controlled trials (cRCTs)

29	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	Yes
152	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	No
101	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	na	No	Yes	Yes
151	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	na	No	No	No
40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	na	No	Yes	No
162	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	na	No	No	No
78	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	na	No	Yes	No
66	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	na	No	Yes	No
163	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	No

5	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	No	Yes
146	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	na	No	Yes	Yes
53	Yes	No	No	No	No	na	No	Yes	Yes
127	Yes	No	No	No	No	na	No	Yes	Yes
112	Yes	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
22	Yes	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
140	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	na	No	Yes	No
88	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
4	No	Yes	No	No	No	na	No	Yes	Yes
104	No	Yes	No	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
45	No	Yes	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
145	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	na	No	No	Yes
79	No	No	Yes	No	No	na	No	Yes	Yes
21	No	No	Yes	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
159	No	No	Yes	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
107	No	No	No	No	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	No
44	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	Yes	No
98	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	Yes	No
20	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
75	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
80	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
97	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	Yes
7	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
12	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
41	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
94	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
100	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
130	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
134	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No
141	No	No	No	No	No	na	No	No	No

