|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Included observational Studies** | **Selections of participants** | | | **Comparability** | **Reporting results** | | | |
| 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 measuring outcomes | Bias in selection of reported result | **Overall risk of bias** |
| Vergani et al., 1997 | Moderate | Serious | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Low | Low | Serious |
| Ogunyemi and Thompson 2002 | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Low | Low | Low | Moderate |
| De Carolis et al., 2004 | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Low | Low | Low | Moderate |
| Locatelli et al., 2008 | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Low | Low | Low | Moderate |
| Melekoglu and Celik 2022 | Serious | Serious | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Moderate | Low | Serious |

**Table 2.** Quality assessment of observational cohort studies by ROBINS-I tool

ROBINS-I: The Risk of Bias In Non-randomized Studies – of Interventions (ROBINS-I) assessment tool