

Appendices to systematic review by Waddell et al (EBMH)

Fifty years of preventing and treating childhood behaviour disorders: A systematic review to inform policy and practice

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Appendix A: Reference List for Included Randomized Controlled Trials

Appendix B: Risk of Bias Tables A, B and C for Included Randomized Controlled Trials

Appendix A

Reference List for Included Randomized Controlled Trials

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Appendix B

Table A: Risk of Bias for Included Prevention Studies

Study	Random Sequence Generation (Selection Bias)	Allocation Concealment (Selection Bias)	Blinding of Participants and Personnel (Performance Bias)	Blinding of All Outcome Assessments (Detection Bias) ^a	Incomplete Outcome Data (Attrition Bias)	Selective Reporting (Reporting Bias)
Universal Programs						
Kellam 2008 [w48]	?	?	-	+	+	+
Heinrichs 2017 [w49]; Hahlweg 2010 [w50]	?	?	-	-	+	+
Averdijk 2016 [w51]; Malti 2011 [w52]	+	?	-	-	+	+
Targeted Programs						
Musci 2014 [w53]; Ialongo 2011 [w54]	+	?	-	+	+	+
Breitenstein 2012 [w55]	?	?	-	-	+	+
Lochman 2013 [w56]; Lochman 2003 [w57]	?	?	-	+	+	+
Shaw 2016 [w59]; Chang 2014 [w60]	+	+	-	+	+	+
Dodge 2015 [w63]; Bierman 2011 [w64]	?	?	-	+	+	+
Hutchings 2007 [w65]	+	?	-	-	+	+
Scott 2010 [w66]	+	?	-	+	+	+
Brotman 2008 [w67]	?	?	-	+	+	+
Vitaro 2013 [w68]; Vitaro 2012 [w69]	+	?	-	+	+	+
Olds 1998 [w70]; Olds 1997 [w102]	+	+	-	-	+	+
Forgatch 2009 [w71]	?	?	-	+	+	+
Schweinhart 2013 [w72]; Muennig 2009 [w103]	-	-	-	+	+	+
Nix 2016 [w73]; Bierman 2014 [w74]	?	?	-	-	+	+

Legend: + = low risk of bias; ? = unclear; - = high risk of bias

Footnote: a. For each study, we assessed blinding for all outcomes and rated the risk of detection bias based on majority (defined as ≥50%).

Table B: Risk of Bias for Included Psychosocial Treatment Studies

Study	Random Sequence Generation (Selection Bias)	Allocation Concealment (Selection Bias)	Blinding of Participants and Personnel (Performance Bias)	Blinding of All Outcome Assessment (Detection Bias) ^a	Incomplete Outcome Data: (Attrition Bias)	Selective Reporting (Reporting Bias)
Dembo 2016 [w76]	?	?	–	+	+	+
Scott 2014 [w77]; Scott 2001 [w78]	–	?	–	–	+	+
Scott 2014 [w77]; Scott 2010 [w79]	+	?	–	–	+	+
Eddy 2004 [w80]	?	?	–	+	+	+
Chamberlain 2007 [w82]	?	?	–	–	+	+
Henggeler 1999 [w83]	?	?	–	+	+	+
Letourneau 2013 [w84]; Letourneau 2009 [w104]	?	+	–	+	+	+
Weiss 2013 [w85]	?	+	–	–	+	+
Asscher 2014 [w87]	+	?	–	–	+	+
Bjørseth 2016 [w90]	+	+	–	–	+	+
Hagen 2011 [w91]	+	+	–	–	+	+
Kolko 2010 [w92]	+	?	–	+	+	+
McGrath 2011 [w93]	?	+	–	+	+	+

Legend: + = low risk of bias; ? = unclear; – = high risk of bias

Footnote: a. For each study, we assessed blinding for all outcomes and rated the risk of detection bias based on majority (defined as ≥50%)

Table C: Risk of Bias for Included Pharmacological Treatment Studies

Study	Random Sequence Generation (Selection Bias)	Allocation Concealment (Selection Bias)	Blinding of Participants and Personnel (Performance Bias)	Blinding of All Outcome Assessment: (Detection Bias) ^a	Incomplete Outcome Data (Attrition Bias)	Selective Reporting (Reporting Bias)
Cueva 1996 [w94]	?	?	+	+	+	+
Campbell 1984 [w95]	?	?	+	+	+	+
Campbell 1995 [w96]	?	?	+	+	+	+
Malone 2000 [w97]	+	?	+	+	+	+
Connor 2008 [w98]	?	?	+	+	+	+
Buitelaar 2001 [w99]	+	?	+	+	+	+
Findling 2000 [w100]	+	?	+	+	+	+
Aman 2002 [w101]	?	?	+	+	+	+

Legend: + = low risk of bias; ? = unclear; - = high risk of bias

Footnote: a. For each study, we assessed blinding for all outcomes and rated the risk of detection bias based on majority (defined as ≥50%).