Merged PECO statements

Statements copied across from the working tabs. Need cleaning after copying to this tab. Once cleaned, annotate as such.

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| Title of manuscript | Worldwide Estimation of Parental Acceptance of COVID-19 Vaccine for Their Children: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis |
| Last name of first author | Alimoradi |
| Year of publication | 2023 |
| URL of HTML manuscript | <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10051081/> |
| Section PECO statement is in | 2.3. Eligibility Criteria |
| PECO statement | The eligibility criteria based on PECO components were set as follows: (1) Population: parents or children’s guardian with no limitation regarding their demographic characteristics; (2) Exposure: COVID-19 pandemic; (3) Comparison: other populations other than children; (4) Outcome: Frequency or prevalence of COVID-19 vaccination acceptance (and/or no hesitance) or willingness to receive COVID-19 vaccines for children; and (5) Study design: observational studies including cross sectional, cohort, or case-control design.  Other eligibility criteria include being published between December 2019 and July 2022, using English language, published as a peer-reviewed paper, reporting data on frequency or prevalence of parents or children’s guardian acceptance for their children’s COVID-19 vaccination. |
| Annotator comments |  |

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| Title of manuscript | Meta-analysis of the quantitative assessment of lower extremity motor function in elderly individuals based on objective detection |
| Last name of first author | Liu |
| Year of publication | 2024 |
| URL of HTML manuscript | <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11202321> |
| Section PECO statement is in | Methods/Selection criteria |
| PECO statement | Following Morgan’s PICOS/PECOS program, the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria were formulated [[6](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11202321/#CR6)]. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) study subjects included the elderly aged 60–80 years; and (2) interventions included sEMG, gait analysis, IMUs, 3D motion capture systems, and motion sensors to assess motion function during lower extremity tasks. (3) The multiple comparisons met the following criteria: (a) comparison between the movement disorder group and the healthy group; (b) comparison between the movement characteristic parameters of the elderly before and after the evaluation; and (c) comparison of the lower extremity motor function characteristic results with gold standard clinical scale results. (4) Regarding the outcome indicators: the primary indicator was step velocity, and the secondary indicator was step length. (5) The study was an RCT.  Articles were excluded based on the following criteria: (1) duplicate publications or literature; (2) incomplete research data or test data could not be extracted; (3) review and systematic review; and (4) full text not available. |
| Annotator comments | This seems like multiple PECO statements as there are multiple outcome assessment clusters in this PECO. |

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| Title of manuscript | Effects of air pollution on restricted activity days: systematic review and meta-analysis |
| Last name of first author | Orellano |
| Year of publication | 2023 |
| URL of HTML manuscript | <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10061989> |
| Section PECO statement is in | Methods/Research question |
| PECO statement | The research question for this systematic review was formulated as a Population, Exposure, Comparator, Outcome and Study design (PECOS) question, as elaborated by Morgan and colleagues [[12](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10061989/#CR12)]:  In any population, including subgroups of susceptible adults and children (P), what is the effect of the exposure to ambient concentrations of PM2.5, PM10, O3, and NO2 (E), versus the exposure to lower levels of air pollution (C) (difference of 10 μg/m3), on the number of restricted activity days (O), as observed in observational epidemiological studies (S)? |
| Annotator comments |  |

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| Title of manuscript | Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Influenza and SARS-CoV-2 in Homeless People from Urban Shelters: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (2023) |
| Last name of first author | Riccò |
| Year of publication | 2024 |
| URL of HTML manuscript | <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10885116> |
| Section PECO statement is in | 2.1. Research Concept |
| PECO statement | The research concepts were defined by means of the “PECO” strategy (i.e., patient/population/problem; exposure; control/comparator; outcome) [[83](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10885116/#B83-epidemiologia-05-00004),[84](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10885116/#B84-epidemiologia-05-00004)] ([Appendix A](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10885116/#app2-epidemiologia-05-00004), [Table A1](https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10885116/#epidemiologia-05-00004-t0A1)). More precisely, we assessed among individuals being assisted in urban shelters for homeless people (P) the occurrence (i.e., prevalence and/or incidence) of RSV (E) in children and adults compared to influenza and SARS-CoV-2 infections (C). We eventually collected corresponding health outcomes, including requests for medical assistance, hospitalizations and deaths, where available (O). |
| Annotator comments | I annotated ‘children and adults’ as population, even though it is stated under exposure. |

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| Title of manuscript | Socioeconomic status and brain injury in children born preterm: modifying neurodevelopmental outcome |
| Last name of first author | Benavente-Fernández |
| Year of publication | 2020 |
| URL of HTML manuscript | <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41390-019-0646-7> |
| Section PECO statement is in | In the Introduction, caption for Table 1 |
| PECO statement | Table 1 Summary of comparable studies after search based on PECO-framed focused research question: population-preterm infants; exposure-low SES; comparison: high SES; outcome: brain development or brain injury in context of cognitive outcome |
| Annotator comments | Very broad but the PECO is there |

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