Risk of Bias Domains

	Confounding	Selection	Intervention classification	Intervention deviations	Missing data	Outcome measurement	Reporting results	Overall
Auger, et al., 2012[167]	🟢	🟡	🟠	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟠
Backlund, et al., 2007[168]	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡
Blakely, et al., 2003[169]	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟠
Fiscella and Franks, 2000[141]	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡
Gerdtham and Johannesson, 2004[170]	🟠	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠
Henriksson, et al., 2007[171]	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	⚫	🟢	🟢	🟡
Kimmel, et al., 2013[172]	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟠
Kravdal, 2008[173]	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡
Modrek, et al., 2012[174]	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟡	🟢	🟠
Ng, et al., 2020[175]	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟡
Osler, et al., 2002[176]	🟡	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠
Pabayo, et al., 2013[177]	🟠	🟠	🟢	🟢	🟠	🟡	🟢	🟠
Zhao, et al., 2021[178]	🟡	🟢	🟡	🟢	⚫	🟢	🟢	🟡
Zheng, 2012[179]	🟡	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡	🟢	🟢	🟡

Response options for risk of bias:
Low = The study is comparable to a well–performed randomized trial.
Moderate = The study provides sound evidence for a nonrandomized study but cannot be considered comparable to a well–performed randomized trial.
Serious = The study has important problem(s).
Critical = The study is too problematic to provide any useful evidence.
No information: The study does not provide sufficient information to a make judgement about risk of bias.
Confounding = Bias due to confounding; Selection = Bias in selection of participants into the study; Intervention classification = Bias in classification of interventions; Intervention deviations = Bias due to deviations from intended interventions; Missing data = Bias due to missing data; Outcome measurement = Bias in measurement of the outcome; Reporting results = Bias in selection of the reported result; Overall = Overall Risk of Bias.