Additional file 5: Main characteristics of included manuscript cohort studies

Olson et al 2002[69] Cohort study of 745 manuscripts of controlled trials submitted to JAMA from 02/1996-08/1999. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Statistically non-significant 3. Unclear Proportion of studies with different results: - 51.4% (n=383) with significant results - 45.7% (n=341) with non-significant results - 2.8% (n=21) with unclear results. Acceptance rate: - 20.4% (78/383) for significant results - 15.0% (51/341) for non-significant results - 19.0% (4/21) for unclear results. Logistic regression analysis: significant vs non-	Study	Methods	Main findings
from 02/1996-08/1999. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Statistically non-significant 3. Unclear Cohort study of 1107 manuscripts of original research (including qualitative research, excluding single case reports) submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01-03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 3. Not analyzable - unclear Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant condiference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item		Cohort study of 745 manuscripts of	
Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Statistically non-significant 3. Unclear Cohort study of 1107 manuscripts of original research (including qualitative research, excluding single case reports) submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01-03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Okike et al 2008 [68] Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 2. Regative or nonsupportive or no offiference 3. Not analyzable - unclear - 2. Regative or nonsupportive or no offiference 3. Not analyzable - unclear - 2. Regative or nonsupportive or no offiference 3. Not analyzable - unclear - 2. Regative or nonsupportive or no offiference 3. Not analyzable - unclear - 2. Regative or nonsupportive or no offiference - 30. 4% (45/148) for positive results - 30. 4% (45/148) for negative results - 30. 4% (45/148) for non-significant results - 4.9% (35/718) for significant results - 6.4% (7/109) with non-significant results - 6.4% (7/109) for non-significant results - 70.8% (n=148) with positive results - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results - 30.4% (45/148) for non-significant resu		controlled trials submitted to JAMA	- 51.4% (n=383) with significant results
Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Statistically non-significant 3. Unclear Cohort study of 1107 manuscripts of original research (including qualitative research, excluding single case reports) submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01-03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Coutcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant results 2. Non-significant results 2. Non-significant 2. Non-sig		from 02/1996-08/1999.	- 45.7% (n=341) with non-significant results
1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Statistically non-significant 15.0% (51/341) for non-significant results 15.0% (51/341) for non-significant vanon-significant results 15.0% (51/341) for non-significant results 15.0% (51/341) for non-signi			- 2.8% (n=21) with unclear results.
the primary outcome 2. Statistically non-significant 3. Unclear -20.4% (78/383) for significant results -15.0% (51/341) for non-significant results -19.0% (4/21) for unclear results -19.0% (8/21) for positive results -19.0% (4/21) for unclear results -19.0% (4/21) for unclear results -19.0% (4/21) for unclear results -19.0% (5/18) for positive results -19.0% (6/21) for positive results -19.0% (4/21) for unclear results -19.0% (4/21) for unclear results -19.0% (6/21) for positive results -19.0% (6/21)			
2. Statistically non-significant 3. Unclear 2. Statistically non-significant 4. 15.0% (51/341) for unclear results - 19.0% (4/21) for positive results - 19.0% (4/21) for unclear results - 19.0% (4/21) for positive results - 19.0% (4/21) for unclear results - 19.0% (4/21) for positive resul		1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for	Acceptance rate:
Cohort study of 1107 manuscripts of original research (including qualitative research, excluding single case reports submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01-03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as 2-21.9% (n=120) with negative results -72.5% (n=620) with positive results -72.6% (n=130) with neutral results -72.6% (
Lee et al 2006[66] Cohort study of 1107 manuscripts of original research (including qualitative research, excluding single case reports) submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01-03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of			
Cohort study of 1107 manuscripts of original research (including qualitative research, excluding single case reports) submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01-03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant		3. Unclear	- 19.0% (4/21) for unclear results.
original research (including qualitative research, excluding single case reports) submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01-03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68]			Logistic regression analysis: significant vs non-significant results OR=1.30 (95% CI 0.87 to 1.96)
research, excluding single case reports submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01- 03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Lynch et al 2007[67] Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 1. Positive – favoured experimental item		Cohort study of 1107 manuscripts of	
submitted to BMJ, Lancet and Annals of Internal Medicine between 01- 03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Acceptance rate: -4.9% (35/718) for significant results -6.4% (7/109) for non-significant results. Multivariate analysis: OR=0.83 (95% CI 0.34 to 1.96). Proportion of studies with different results: -70.8% (n=148) with positive results -70.8% (n=12) with unclear results. Acceptance rate: -4.9% (35/718) for significant results -6.4% (7/109) for non-significant results. Multivariate analysis: OR=0.83 (95% CI 0.34 to 1.96). Proportion of studies with different results: -30.4% (45/148) for positive results -30.4% (45/148) for positive results -8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: -72.5% (n=620) with positive results -72.5% (n=620) with positive results -75.7% (n=10) with unclear results -75.7% (n=10) with negative results -72.5% (n=620) with positive results -72.5% (n=620) with positive results -75.7% (n=10) with negative results -75.7% (n=10) w	2006[66]		
of Internal Medicine between 01- 03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004. Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Okike et			- 13.2% (n=109) with non-significant results
Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant 2007[67] Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant exsults 2. Regative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 4.9% (35/718) for significant results. - 6.4% (7/109) for non-significant results. Multivariate analysis: OR=0.83 (95% CI 0.34 to 1.96). Multivariate analysis: OR=0.83 (95% CI 0.34 to 1.96). Proportion of studies with different results: - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative r			
Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive - favoured experimental item - 6.4% (7/109) for non-significant results. Multivariate analysis: OR=0.83 (95% CI 0.34 to 1.96). Proportion of studies with different results: - 70.8% (n=148) with positive results - 70.8% (n=149) with negative results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 36.7% (18/49) for non-significant results: - 30.4% (45/148) or positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for non-significant results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 72.5% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results.			
Outcome classification: 1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive - favoured experimental item Multivariate analysis: OR=0.83 (95% CI 0.34 to 1.96).		03/2003 and between 11/2003-02/2004.	
1. Statistically significant (p<0.05) for the primary outcome 2. Non-significant Lynch et al 2007[67]			- 6.4% (7/109) for non-significant results.
Lynch et al 2007[67] Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item 1. Positive or favourable or significant (70.8% (n=148) with positive results: - 70.8% (n=148) with positive results: - 70.8% (n=148) with positive results: - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results: - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results: - 15.2% (n=105) with negative results: - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results: - 21.3% (132/620) for negative findings: - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			N. 1.1
Lynch et al 2007[67] Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant (p=0.41). Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Proportion of studies with different results: - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 12.3% (n=105) with negat			
Lynch et al 2007[67] Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Proportion of studies with different results: - 70.8% (n=148) with positive results - 70.8% (n=148) with positive results - 70.8% (n=148) with positive results - 70.8% (n=12) with unclear results. - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results - 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 72.5% (n=130) with negative results - 72.5% (n=130) with negative results - 72.5% (n=130) with negative results - 72.5% (n=120) with unclear results.			1.96).
original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item -70.8% (n=148) with positive results -23.4% (n=49) with negative results. Acceptance rate: -304% (45/148) for positive results -36.7% (18/49) for negative results -36.7%		2. Non-significant	
original research on hip or knee arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item -70.8% (n=148) with positive results -23.4% (n=49) with negative results. Acceptance rate: -304% (45/148) for positive results -36.7% (18/49) for negative results -36.7%	I vnch et al	Cohort study of 209 manuscripts of	Proportion of studies with different results:
arthroplasty submitted to The Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 23.4% (n=49) with negative results. - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 36.7% (18/			
of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 5.7% (n=12) with unclear results. Acceptance rate: - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results	2007[07]		
Volume) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004- 06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Acceptance rate: - 304% (45/148) for positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 12.3% (n=105) with negative results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			
Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004- 06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Acceptance rate: - 30.4% (45/148) for positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 12.3% (n=105) with negative results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			0.1770 (45 - 52) 11.515 11.515 11.515
Outcome classification: 1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004- 06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 304% (45/148) for positive results - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 12.3% (n=105) with negative results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results		,	Acceptance rate:
1. Positive or favourable or significant 2. Negative or nonsupportive or no difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004- 06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 36.7% (18/49) for negative results - 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results. Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 15.2% (n=130) with negative results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results		Outcome classification:	- 304% (45/148) for positive results
difference 3. Not analyzable - unclear Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 12.3% (n=105) with negative results. - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results		1. Positive or favourable or significant	
3. Not analyzable - unclear Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Difference in publication rate between positive an negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 12.3% (n=105) with negative results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results		2. Negative or nonsupportive or no	- 8.3% (1/12) for unclear results.
negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item negative outcomes was not statistically significant (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 12.3% (n=105) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			
Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004- 06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item (p=0.41). Proportion of studies with different results: -72.5% (n=620) with positive results -12.3% (n=105) with negative results -15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: -21.3% (132/620) for positive results -21.0% (22/105) for negative findings -24.6% (32/130) for neutral results		3. Not analyzable - unclear	
Okike et al 2008 [68] Cohort study of 855 manuscripts as scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004-06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Proportion of studies with different results: -72.5% (n=620) with positive results -12.3% (n=105) with negative results -15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: -21.3% (132/620) for positive results -21.0% (22/105) for negative findings -24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			•
2008 [68] scientific articles submitted to the Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004- 06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 72.5% (n=620) with positive results - 12.3% (n=105) with negative results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			4
Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American Version) between 01/2004- 06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 12.3% (n=105) with negative results - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results		-	•
(American Version) between 01/2004- 06/2005. Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results. Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results	2008 [68]		
06/2005. Acceptance rate: Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			
Acceptance rate: Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item Acceptance rate: - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			- 15.2% (n=130) with neutral results.
Outcome classification: 1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 21.3% (132/620) for positive results - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results		00/2005.	Accomtomos notas
1. Positive – favoured experimental item - 21.0% (22/105) for negative findings - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results		Outcome closeification:	
item - 24.6% (32/130) for neutral results			· · · · · · · · · · · ·
		l .	
2. Negative – tavouteu existing			- 24.0% (32/130) for neutral results
standard of care over the experimental Multivariete analysis, resitive ve remositive			Multivariata analysis; positiva va nannositiva
standard of care over the experimental item Multivariate analysis: positive vs nonpositive OR=0.92 (95% CI 0.62 to 1.35).		I .	
3. Neutral – no difference			OK-0.72 (75 /0 C1 0.02 t0 1.35).
4. Not applicable			