|  |
| --- |
| Table S4: Risk of Bias of Studies Not Providing Individual Patient Data |
|  | Random sequence generation | Allocation concealment | Blinding of participants and personnel | Blinding outcome assessment | Incomplete outcome data | Selective reporting | Other bias |
| Duff, 1991 | + | ?\* | + | + | ? | ?† | ? |
| Morales, 1994 | + | ?\* | + | + | -‡ | ?† | ? |
| Joesoef, 1995 | + | + | + | + | ? | ?† | + |
| McDonald, 1997 | + | ?\* | + | + | + | ?† | ?§ |
| Vermeulen, 1999 | ? | ? | + | + | + | ?† | + |
| Kekki, 2001 | ? | + | + | + | + | ?† | + |
| Guaschino, 2003 | ? | + | - | - | + | ? | ?|| |
| Giuffrida, 2006 | ? | ? | - | - | + | ?† | + |
| Moniri, 2009 | ? | ? | - | - | + | -¶ | + |
| Subtil, 2018 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

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

\* Not stated whether the individual preparing the randomization sequence had any contact with trial participants.

† Study protocol unavailable; therefore impossible to determine whether reported outcomes agree with those stated in the protocol.

‡ Post-randomization exclusion of women who did not receive assigned treatment.

§ Study terminated early due to futility.

|| Substantial, although not statistically significant, difference in baseline characteristics.

¶ Three outcomes noted in abstract not reported in results.

\*\* Publication was part of a “larger multi-center double blind, randomized placebo-controlled trial of the efficacy of 2% clindamycin cream for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis in the prevention of prematurity”; 13/142 women lost to follow up, which is higher than most trials