

Refid: 12, Skateboards: Are they really perilous? A retrospective study from a district hospital.
Rethnam U, Yesupalan RS, Sinha A.

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Risk of Bias Assessment (Case Controls)

Selection

1. Is the case definition adequate?

- Yes, with pathophysiological measure
 - Yes, with diagnosis but no pathophysiological measure
 - No description
- [Clear Response](#)

2. Representativeness of the cases

- All eligible cases with outcome of interest over a defined period of time OR all cases in a defined geographical area (e.g. New England, Western Ontario, etc.) OR all cases in a defined hospital or clinic, group of hospitals, hes
 - Not satisfying requirements in part (a), or not stated.
 - Unclear
-
- [Clear Response](#)

3. Selection of Controls

- From same NICUs as cases
 - From different NICUs
 - No description
- [Clear Response](#)

4. Definition of Controls

- No history of treatment (endpoint)
 - No description of source
 - Unclear
-
- [Clear Response](#)

Comparability

5. Comparability of cases and controls on the basis of the design or analysis

- Study controls for birth weight
 - Study controls for sex
 - Study controls for gestational age
 - Study controls for prenatal steroid usage
 - Study controls for other
-

Exposure

6. Ascertainment of treatment group

- Medical records
 - No description
 - Unclear
-
- [Clear Response](#)

7. Same method of selection of treated patients for cases and controls

- Yes
 - No
 - Unclear
-
- [Clear Response](#)

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Risk of Bias Assessment (Cohort Studies)

Selection

1. Representativeness of the treated cohort

- Truly representative of the stated study population
- Somewhat representative of the stated study population
- No description of the derivation of the cohort
- Comment

[Clear Response](#)

2. Selection of the control cohort (*Skip to question 3 if there is no control group*)

- Selected from same NICU or group of NICUs
- Drawn from a different source
- No description of the derivation of the control cohort

[Clear Response](#)

3. Selection of treated patients

- Medical record
- Other
- No description

[Clear Response](#)

4. Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study

- Yes
- No
- Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

Comparability

5. Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis (*Skip to question 6 if there is no control group*)

- Yes
- No
- Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

Outcome

6. Assessment of outcome

- Independent blind assessment
- Record linkage (e.g. identified through ICD codes on database records)
- Parent report
- Teacher report
- No description

[Clear Response](#)

7. Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur? (*Judgment Criteria*)

- Yes
- Yes for at least 1 outcome of interest
- No
- Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

8. Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed? (*Judgment Criteria*)

- Yes
- No
- Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

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Risk of Bias Assessment (CCTs)

1. Allocation Concealment (Judgement Criteria)

Was allocation adequately concealed?

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
 Comment
[Clear Response](#)

2. Blinding of personnel (Short-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

Was knowledge of the allocated intervention adequately prevented for personnel during the study?

- A statement of "double-blind" without further explanation is considered unclear

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
[Clear Response](#)

3. Blinding of outcome assessors (Short-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

Was knowledge of the allocated intervention adequately prevented for outcome assessors during the study?

- A statement of "double-blind" without further explanation is considered unclear

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
[Clear Response](#)

4. Blinding of personnel (Long-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

Was knowledge of the allocated intervention adequately prevented for personnel during the study?

- A statement of "double-blind" without further explanation is considered unclear

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
[Clear Response](#)

5. Blinding of outcome assessors (Long-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

Was knowledge of the allocated intervention adequately prevented for outcome assessors during the study?

- A statement of "double-blind" without further explanation is considered unclear

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
[Clear Response](#)

6. Incomplete outcome data (Short-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
[Clear Response](#)

7. Incomplete outcome data (Long-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
[Clear Response](#)

8. Selective outcome reporting (Judgement Criteria)

Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
[Clear Response](#)

9. Other sources of bias (Judgement Criteria)

Was the study apparently free of other problems that could put it at a high risk of bias?

- Yes
 No
 Unclear
[Clear Response](#)

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Risk of Bias Assessment (RCTs)

1. Sequence generation (Judgement Criteria)

Was the allocation sequence adequately generated? (Judgement Criteria)

- Yes
 No
 Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

2. Allocation Concealment (Judgement Criteria)

Was allocation adequately concealed?

- Yes
 No
 Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

3. Blinding of personnel (Short-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

Was knowledge of the allocated intervention adequately prevented for personnel during the study?

- A statement of "double-blind" without further explanation is considered unclear

- Yes
 No
 Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

4. Blinding of outcome assessors (Short-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

Was knowledge of the allocated intervention adequately prevented for outcome assessors during the study?

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[Clear Response](#)

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Were incomplete outcome data adequately addressed?

- Yes
 No
 Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

8. Incomplete outcome data (Long-Term Outcomes) (Judgement Criteria)

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Are reports of the study free of suggestion of selective outcome reporting?

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[Clear Response](#)

10. Other sources of bias (Judgement Criteria)

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- Yes
 No
 Unclear

[Clear Response](#)

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