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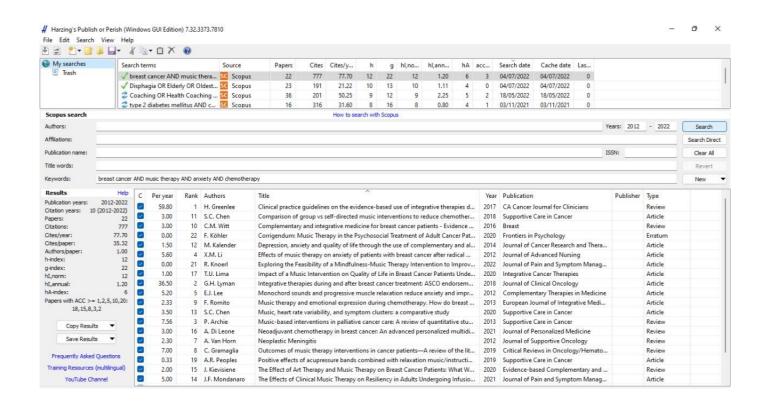
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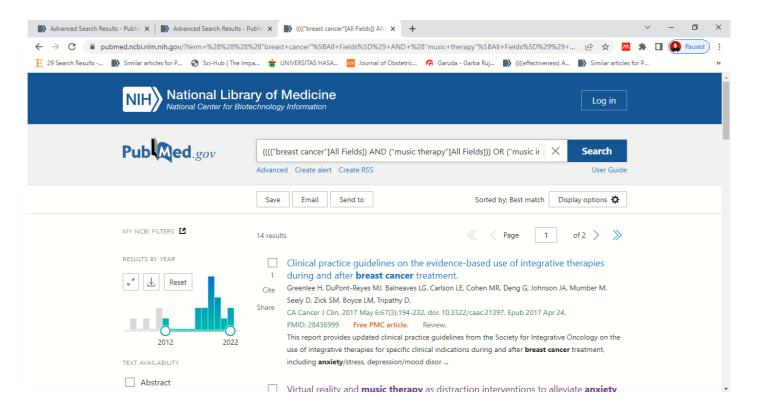
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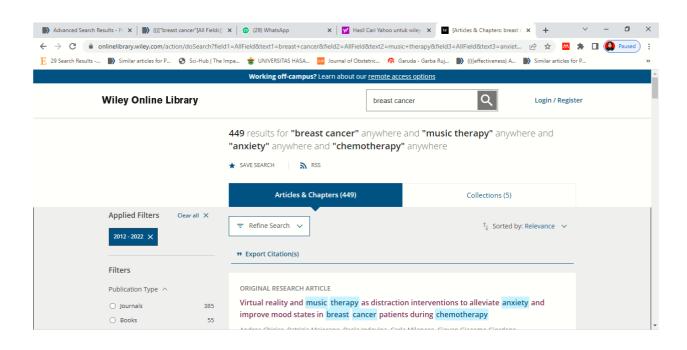
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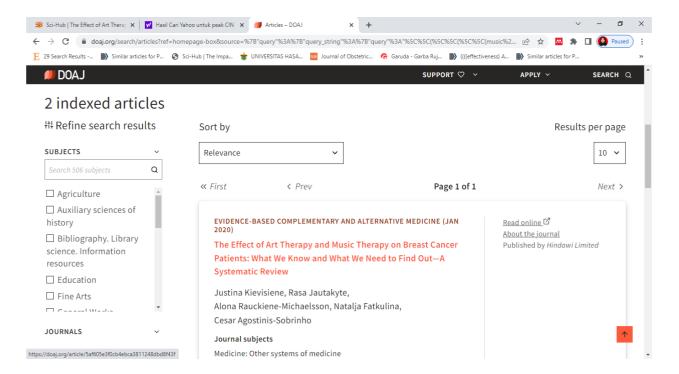
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# **LAMPIRAN**









#### KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN KOMITE ETIK PENELITIAN UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN







#### **REKOMENDASI PERSETUJUAN ETIK**

Nomor: 296/UN4.6.4.5.31/ PP36/ 2022

Tanggal: 20 Juni 2022

Dengan ini Menyatakan bahwa Protokol dan Dokumen yang Berhubungan Dengan Protokol berikut ini telah mendapatkan Persetujuan Etik:

No Protokol	UH22060256	No Sponsor Protokol		
Peneliti Utama	Dian Ika Pertiwi,S.Kep, Ns	Sponsor		
Judul Peneliti		pi Musik dalam Menurunkan Tingkat Kecema a yang Menjalani Kemoterapi : A Systematic R		
No Versi Protokol	1	Tanggal Versi	7 Juni 2022	
No Versi PSP		Tanggal Versi		
Tempat Penelitian	Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Has	sanuddin Makassar		
Jenis Review	Exempted  x Expedited  Fullboard Tanggal	Masa Berla 20 Juni 202 sampai 20 Juni 202	review lanjutan	
Ketua KEP Universitas Hasanuddin	Nama Prof.Dr.dr. Suryani As'ad, M.Sc.,Sp.GK (	K) Zanda tak	il on the	
Sekretaris KEP Universitas Hasanuddin	Nama dr. Agussalim Bukhari, M.Med.,Ph.D.,Sp	S.GK LE STAFFRE TO A STAFF THE TO A	WHO WHO WAS A STATE OF THE STAT	

#### Kewajiban Peneliti Utama:

- Menyerahkan Amandemen Protokol untuk persetujuan sebelum di implementasikan
- Menyerahkan Laporan SAE ke Komisi Etik dalam 24 Jam dan dilengkapi dalam 7 hari dan Lapor SUSAR dalam 72 Jam setelah Peneliti Utama menerima laporan
- Menyerahkan Laporan Kemajuan (progress report) setiap 6 bulan untuk penelitian resiko tinggi dan setiap setahun untuk penelitian resiko rendah
- Menyerahkan laporan akhir setelah Penelitian berakhir
- Melaporkan penyimpangan dari prokol yang disetujui (protocol deviation / violation)
- Mematuhi semua peraturan yang ditentukan

### Lampiran TOOLS PENILAIAN KUALITAS ARTIKEL CASP RCT

## 11 questions to help you make sense of a trial

Three broad issues need to be considered when appraising a randomised controlled trial study: Are the results of the study valid? (Section A) What are the results? (Section B) Will the results help locally? (Section C)  The 11 questions on the following pages are designed to help you think about these issues systematicall rhe first two questions are screening questions and can be answered quickly. If the answer to both is "yes t is worth proceeding with the remaining questions. There is some degree of overlap between the questions, you are asked to record a "yes", "no" or "can't te o most of the questions. A number of italicised prompts are given after each question. These are designed remind you why the question is important. Record your reasons for your answers in the space provided. These checklists were designed to be used as educational pedagogic tools, as part of a workshop setti herefore we do not suggest a scoring system. The core CASP checklists (randomised controlled trial systematic review) were based on JAMA "Users" guides to the medical literature 1994 (adapted from Guy. 3H, Sackett DL, and Cook DJ), and piloted with health care practitioners.  For each new checklist a group of experts were assembled to develop and pilot the checklist and the worksh format with which it would be used. Over the years overall adjustments have been made to the format, but excent survey of checklist users reiterated that the basic format continues to be useful and appropriate.  Referencing: we recommend using the Harvard style citation, i.e.: Critical Appraisal Skills Programm 2017). CASP (insert name of checklist i.e. Randomised Controlled Trial) Checklist. [online] Availat at: URL. Accessed: Date Accessed.  DecASP this work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial-Share A like. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc sa/3.0/ www.casp-uk.net  A) Are the results of the trial valid?  Screening Questions  Did the trial address a clearly focused issue? Yes		
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A: URL. Accessed: Date Accessed.  ©CASP this work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial-Share A like. To view a copy of this license, visit <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc sa/3.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc sa/3.0/</a> www.casp-uk.net  A) Are the results of the trial valid?  Screening Questions  Did the trial address a clearly focused issue? Yes Can't tell No HINT: An issue can be 'focused' In terms of  The population studied  The intervention given  The comparator given  The outcomes considered  Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomised? Yes Can't tell No HINT: Consider  How was this carried out?  Was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and patients?  Were all of the patients who entered properly accounted the trial for at its conclusion? Yes Can't tell No HINT: Consider  Was the trial stopped early?	The first two questions are screening it is worth proceeding with the remark. There is some degree of overlap beto most of the questions. A number remind you why the question is important to therefore we do not suggest a score systematic review) were based on J. GH, Sackett DL, and Cook DJ), and For each new checklist a group of exportant with which it would be used recent survey of checklist users reit. Referencing: we recommend using	and can be answered quickly. If the answer to both is "yes", aining questions. tween the questions, you are asked to record a "yes", "no" or "can't tell" of italicised prompts are given after each question. These are designed to cortant. Record your reasons for your answers in the spaces provided. be used as educational pedagogic tools, as part of a workshop setting ring system. The core CASP checklists (randomised controlled trial & AMA 'Users' guides to the medical literature 1994 (adapted from Guyatt d piloted with health care practitioners. Experts were assembled to develop and pilot the checklist and the workshop la. Over the years overall adjustments have been made to the format, but a crated that the basic format continues to be useful and appropriate. g the Harvard style citation, i.e.: Critical Appraisal Skills Programme
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<ul> <li>How was this carried out?</li> <li>Was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and patients?</li> <li>Were all of the patients who entered properly accounted the trial for at its conclusion?</li></ul>		
Was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and patients?  Were all of the patients who entered properly accounted the trial for at its conclusion?  □ Yes □ Can't tell □ No  HINT: Consider  ■ Was the trial stopped early?	<ul> <li>How was this carried ou</li> </ul>	t?
. Were all of the patients who entered properly accounted the trial for at its conclusion?  □ Yes □ Can't tell □ No  HINT: Consider  • Was the trial stopped early?		
☐ Yes ☐ Can't tell ☐ No HINT: Consider  • Was the trial stopped early?	was the anocation seque	chee concealed from researchers and patients:
• Was the trial stopped early?	3. Were all of the patients who	entered properly accounted the trial for at its conclusion?
• Was the trial stopped early?		
**	HINT: Consider	
<ul> <li>Were patients analysed in the groups to which they were randomised?</li> </ul>		□Yes □Can't tell □No

Is it worth continuing?

***		□Yes	□Can't tell	$\square$ No
HINT	: Think about			
	<ul><li>Patients?</li><li>Health workers?</li></ul>			
	<ul><li>Health workers?</li><li>Study personnel?</li></ul>			
	Study personner:			
	the groups similar at the start of the trial? $\Box Ye$	s □Can't tell	$\square$ No	
HINT:	Look at			
	Other factors that might affect the outcom	ne such as age,	sex, social class	
5. Aside	e from the experimental intervention, were the g	roups treated e	qually?	
		□Yes	☐ Can't tell	□No
(B) W	Vhat are the results?			
7. How	large was the treatment effect?			
HINT:	Consider			
	<ul><li>What outcomes were measured?</li></ul>			
	• Is the primary outcome clearly specified?			
	What results were found for each outcome.			
	precise was the estimate of the treatment effect	?		
HINT:	<ul><li>Consider</li><li>What are the confidence limits?</li></ul>			
	• What are the confidence limits?			
Will the 1	results help locally?			
9. Can t	he results be applied in your context? Yes	□Can't tell	□No (or to	the local
	lation?)			
HINT:	Consider whether			
	• Do you think that the patients covered by		nilar enough to t	ne patients
10 ***	to whom you will apply this? if not how to	•		10
	e all clinically important outcomes	□Can't tell	□No consider	ed?
пши:		to hove soon?		
	<ul><li> Is there other information you would like</li><li> If not, does this affect the decision?</li></ul>	to have seen?		
	• If not, does this affect the decision?			
		□Can't tel	$\square$ No	

Use the modified Cochrane Collaboration tool to assess risk of bias for randomized controlled trials. Bias is assessed as a judgment (high, low, or unclear) for individual elements from five domains (selection, performance, attrition, reporting, and other).

Lampiran 1. Tools Risk of Bias

Domain	Description	High risk of bias	Low risk of bias	Unclear risk of bias	Reviewer Assessment	Reviewer Comment
Selection bias  Random sequence generation	Described the method used to generate the allocation sequence in sufficient detail to allow an assessment of whether it should produce comparable groups	Selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate generation of a randomized sequence	Random sequence Generation method Should produce comparable groups	Not described in sufficient detail	High Low Unclear	
Selection bias Allocation concealment	Described the method used to conceal the allocation sequence in sufficient detail to determine whether intervention allocations could have been foreseen before or during enrolment	Selection bias (biased allocation to interventions) due to inadequate concealment of allocations prior to assignment	Intervention allocations likely could not have been foreseen in before or during enrolment	Not described in sufficient detail	High Low Unclear	
Reporting bias Selective reporting	Stated how the possibility of selective outcome reporting was examined by the authors and what was found	Reporting bias due to selective outcome reporting	Reporting bias due to selective outcome reporting	Insufficient information to permit judgment†	High Low Unclear	
Other bias Other sources of bias	Any important concerns about bias not addressed above*	Bias due to problems not Covered elsewhere in the table	No other bias detected	There may be a risk of bias, but there is either insufficient information to assess whether an important risk of bias exists or insufficient rationale or evidence that an identified problem will introduce bias	High Low Unclear	
Performance bias Blinding (participants	Described all measures used, if any, to blind study participants and personnel from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. Provided any	Performance bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by participants	Blinding was likely effective.	Not described in sufficient detail	High Low Unclear	

And personnel)	information relating to whether the intended blinding was effective	and personnel during the study.				
Detection bias  Blinding (outcome assessment)	Described all measures used, if any, to blind outcome assessors from knowledge of which intervention a participant received. Provided any information relating to whether the intended blinding was effective.	Detection bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions by outcome assessors	Blinding was likely effective.	Not described in sufficient detail	High Low Unclear	
Attrition bias Incomplete outcome data	Described the completeness of outcome data for each main outcome, including attrition and exclusions from the analysis. Stated whether attrition and exclusions were reported, the numbers in each intervention group (compared with total randomized participants), reasons for attrition/exclusions where reported.	Attrition bias due to amount, nature or handling of incomplete outcome data.	Handling of incomplete outcome data was complete and unlikely to have produced bias	Insufficient reporting of attrition/exclusions to permit judgment (encumber randomized not stated, no reasons for missing data provided)		

<sup>\*</sup> If particular questions/entries were pre-specified in the study's protocol, responses should be provided for each question/entry.

† It is likely that the majority of studies will fall into this category. Assess each main or class of outcomes for each of the following. Indicate the specific outcome.