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#### **LAMPIRAN**

## LAMPIRAN 1. TOOLS PENILAIAN KUALITAS ARTIKEL CASP RCT

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

### How to use this appraisal tool

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 systematically. The first two questions are screening questions and can be answered quickly. If the answer to both is "yes", it 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 tell" to most of the questions. A number of italicised prompts are given after each question. These are designed to remind you why the question is important. Record your reasons for your answers in the spaces provided.

These checklists were designed to be used as educational pedagogic tools, as part of a workshop setting, therefore 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 Guyatt GH, 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 workshop format with which it would be used. Over the years overall adjustments have been made to the format, but a recent 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 Programme (2017). CASP (insert name of checklist i.e. Randomised Controlled Trial) Checklist. [online] Available at: *URL*.

#### Accessed: Date Accessed.

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Screening Questions	
1. Did the trial address a clea	arly focused issue?
Can't tell	$\square$ No
HINT: An issue can be 'focused' In terms of	of
<ul> <li>The population studied</li> </ul>	
• The intervention given	
• The comparator given	
• The outcomes considered	
2. Was the assignment of patients  No randomised?	to treatments Yes Can't tell
No randomised?	to treatments Yes Can't tell
No randomised?  HINT: Consider  How was this carried out?	to treatments Yes Can't tell
No randomised?  HINT: Consider  How was this carried out?  Was the	to treatments Yes Can't tell
No randomised?  HINT: Consider  How was this carried out?  Was the allocation	to treatments Yes Can't tell
No randomised?  HINT: Consider  How was this carried out?  Was the	to treatments Yes Can't tell
No randomised?  HINT: Consider  How was this carried out?  Was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and	to treatments Yes Can't tell
HINT: Consider  • How was this carried out?  • Was the allocation sequence concealed from	to treatments Yes Can't tell
No randomised?  HINT: Consider  How was this carried out?  Was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and patients?	
No randomised?  HINT: Consider  How was this carried out?  Was the allocation sequence concealed from researchers and	

- Was the trial stopped early?
- Were patients analysed in the groups to which they were randomised?

## Is it worth continuing?

HINT: Consider



Detailed questions	
4. Were patients, health workers and study	Yes Can't tell
No personnel 'blind' to treatment?	
HINT: Think about	
• Patients?	
• Health workers?	
• Study personnel?	
<b>5.</b> Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?	Yes Can't tell
HINT: Look at	
Other factors that might	
affect the outcome such as	
age, sex, social class	
6 Asida from the avnerimental intervention	Vac
6. Aside from the experimental intervention,	Yes
6. Aside from the experimental intervention,  Can't tell	Yes No were
<u>-</u>	

- What outcomes were measured?
- Is the primary outcome clearly specified?
- What results were found for each outcome?

### **8.** How precise was the estimate of the treatment effect?

HINT: Consider

• What are the confidence limits?

9. Can the results be applied in your context?	<b>Yes</b>
Can't tell	No (or to
the local population?)	
HINT: Consider whether	
• Do you think that the patients covered by the trial are similar enough to the patients to whom you will apply this?, if not how to they differ?	
10. Were all clinically important outcomes	Yes
Can't tell	$\square_{\mathbf{No}}$
considered?	
HINT: Consider	
<ul><li>a. Is there other information you would like to have seen?</li><li>b. If not, does this affect the decision?</li></ul>	

☐ Can't tell	□ No

### HINT: Consider

c. Even if this is not addressed by the trial, what do you think?

# TOOLS PENILAIAN KUALITAS ARTIKEL CASP QUASY EXPERIMENT

### JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Quasi-Experimental Studies

Reviewer		Date				
Author		Year			Record	
Nu	mber	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable	
1.	Is it clear in the study what is the 'cause' and what is the 'effect' (i.e. there is no confusion about which variable comes first)?					
	Were the participants included in any comparisons similar?					
3.	Were the participants included in any comparisons receiving similar treatment/care, other than the exposure or intervention of interest?					
	Was there a control group?					
5.	Were there multiple measurements of the outcome both pre and post the intervention/exposure?					
	Was follow up complete and if not, were differences between groups in terms of their follow up adequately described and analyzed?					
/.	Were the outcomes of participants included in any comparisons measured in the same way?					
3.	Were outcomes measured in a reliable way?					
9.	Was appropriate statistical analysis used?					
	erall appraisal: Include   Exclude mments (Including reason for exclusion)	[	□ <b>S</b>	Seek furthe	er info 🗆	