RoB 2: a revised tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials

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Summary points

- Assessment of risk of bias is regarded as an essential component of a systematic review on the effects of an intervention. The most commonly used tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials is the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool, which was introduced in 2008.
- Potential improvements to the Cochrane risk of bias tool were identified based on reviews of the literature, user experience and feedback, approaches used in other risk of bias tools, and recent developments in estimation of intervention effects from randomised trials.
- We developed and piloted a revised tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials (RoB 2).
- Bias is addressed in five distinct domains, within each of which answers to signalling questions lead to judgements of "low risk of bias", "some concerns" or "high risk of bias".
- The judgements within each domain lead to an overall risk of bias judgement for the result being assessed. This should facilitate stratification of meta-analyses according to risk of bias.

Standfirst

Assessment of risk of bias is regarded as an essential component of a systematic review on the effects of an intervention. The most commonly used tool for randomised trials is the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. We updated the tool to respond to developments in understanding how bias arises in randomized trials, and to address user feedback on and limitations of the original tool.

Introduction

An evaluation of the risk of bias in each study included in a systematic review documents potential flaws in the evidence summarised and contributes to the certainty in the overall evidence.[1] The Cochrane tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials ('RoB tool')[2] has been widely used in both Cochrane and other systematic reviews, with over 40,000 citations in Google Scholar.

Many innovative characteristics of the original RoB tool have been widely accepted. It replaced the notion of assessing study quality with that of assessing risk of bias (we define bias as a systematic deviation from the effect of intervention that would be observed in a large randomized trial without any flaws). Quality is not well defined and can include study characteristics (such as performing a sample size calculation) that are not inherently related to bias in the study's results. The RoB tool considers biases arising at different stages of a trial ('bias domains'), which were chosen based on both empirical evidence and theoretical considerations. Assessments of risk of bias are supported by quotes from sources describing the trial (e.g. trial protocol, registration record, results report) or by justifications written by the assessor.

After nearly a decade of experience of using the RoB tool, potential improvements have been identified. A formal evaluation found some bias domains to be confusing at times, with assessment of bias due to incomplete outcome data and selective reporting of outcomes causing particular difficulties, and confusion over whether studies that were not blinded should automatically be considered to be at high risk of bias.[3] More guidance on incorporating RoB assessments into meta-analyses and review conclusions is also needed.[4 5] A review of comments and user practice found that both Cochrane and non-Cochrane systematic reviews often implemented the RoB tool in non-standard ways.[6] Few trials are assessed as at low risk of bias, and judgements of 'unclear' risk of bias are common.[6 7] Empirical studies have found only moderate reliability of risk-of-bias judgements.[8]

We developed a revised risk-of-bias assessment tool that addresses these issues, as well as incorporating advances in assessment of risk of bias used in other recently developed tools[9 10] and integrating recent developments in estimation of intervention effects from randomised trials.[11]

Development of the revised RoB tool

We followed the principles adopted for development of the original RoB tool and for the ROBINS-I tool for assessing risk of bias in non-randomised studies of interventions.[2 9] A core group coordinated development of the tool, including recruitment of collaborators, preparation and revision of documents, and administrative support.

Preliminary work included a review of how the original tool was used in practice,[6] a systematic review and meta-analysis of meta-epidemiological studies of empirical evidence for biases associated with characteristics of randomised trials[12] and a cross-sectional study of how selective outcome reporting was assessed in Cochrane reviews.[13] We also drew on a systematic review of the theoretical and conceptual literature on types of bias in epidemiology, which sought papers and textbooks presenting classifications or definitions of biases, and organized these into a coherent framework (paper in preparation).

The core group developed an initial proposal and presented it, together with the latest empirical evidence of biases in randomised trials, at a meeting in August 2015 attended by 24 contributors. Meeting participants agreed on the methodological principles underpinning the new tool and the bias domains to be addressed, and formed working groups for each domain. The groups were tasked with developing 'signalling questions' (reasonably factual questions with yes/no answers that inform risk-of-bias judgements), together with guidance for answering these questions and broad considerations for how to judge the risk of bias for the domain.

The materials prepared by the working groups were assembled and edited by the core team and the resulting draft was piloted by experienced and novice systematic reviewers during a 3-day event in February 2016, with 17 participants present and 10 participants contributing remotely. Issues identified in the pilot were documented and addressed in a new draft discussed at a second development meeting in April 2016, also attended by 24 contributors. Subsequently, working groups developed criteria for reaching domain-level risk-of-bias judgements based on answers to signalling questions, and expanded the guidance. The core team designed algorithms to match the criteria, which were checked by the working groups. The resulting revision was tested in another round of piloting by 10 systematic review authors during mid-2016.

A complete draft of RoB version 2 ('RoB 2'), together with detailed guidance, was posted at www.riskofbias.info in October 2016, coinciding with the Cochrane Colloquium in Seoul, South Korea. Feedback was invited through direct contact with the development group.

Several review teams subsequently piloted the draft tool and provided feedback. Further modifications, particularly improvements in wording and clarity, splitting compound signalling questions, adding new questions and addressing methodological issues, were made based on feedback from training events (including webinars) conducted between 2016 and 2018, as well as individual feedback from users across the world.

Version 2 of the Cochrane tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials

RoB 2 provides a framework for assessing the risk of bias in a single estimate of an intervention effect reported from a randomised trial. The effect assessed is a comparison of two interventions, which we refer to as the experimental and comparator interventions, for a specific outcome or endpoint. The process of making a RoB 2 assessment is summarised in Figure 1. Preliminary considerations (Box 1) include specifying which result is being assessed, specifying how this result is being interpreted (see 'The intervention effect of interest' below) and listing the sources of information used to inform the assessment. Review authors should contact trial authors should obtain information that is omitted from published and online sources, so far as this is feasible. Note that RoB assessments may be needed for results relating to multiple outcomes from the included trials.

RoB 2 is structured into five bias domains, listed in Table 1. The domains were selected to address all important mechanisms by which bias can be introduced into the results of a trial, based on a combination of empirical evidence and theoretical considerations. We did not include domains for features that would be expected to operate indirectly, through the included bias domains.[14 15] For this reason, we excluded some trial features, such as funding source and single- versus multi-centre status, that have been associated empirically with trial effect estimates from trials.

We label the domains using descriptions of the causes of bias addressed, avoiding terms used in the original RoB tool (such as 'selection bias' and 'performance bias') because they are used inconsistently or not known by many people outside Cochrane.[16] Each domain is mandatory, and no others can be added, although we have developed versions of RoB 2 that deal with

additional issues that arise in trials with cluster-randomised or crossover designs (see www.riskofbias.info). Within each domain, the assessment comprises:

1. a series of 'signalling questions';
2. a judgement about risk of bias for the domain, facilitated by an algorithm that maps responses to signalling questions to a proposed judgement;
3. free text boxes to justify responses to the signalling questions and risk-of-bias judgements; and
4. (optional) free text boxes to predict (and explain) the likely direction of bias.

Table 2 lists the most important changes made in RoB 2, compared with the original Cochrane RoB tool.

Signalling questions

Signalling questions aim to elicit information relevant to an assessment of risk of bias and are shown in Table 1. The questions seek to be reasonably factual in nature. The response options are 'Yes', 'Probably yes', 'Probably no', 'No' and 'No information'. To maximise their simplicity and clarity, signalling questions are phrased such that 'Yes' may indicate either lower or higher risk of bias, depending on the most natural way to ask the question. The online supplementary material includes elaborations providing guidance on how to answer each question.

Responses of 'Yes' and 'Probably yes' have the same implications for risk of bias, as do responses of 'No' and 'Probably no'. 'Yes' and 'No' typically imply that firm evidence is available; the 'Probably' responses typically imply that a judgement has been made. Where there is a need to distinguish between "Some concerns" and "High risk of bias" this is dealt with through an additional signalling question, rather than by making a distinction between responses "Probably yes" and "Yes", or between "Probably no" and "No". The 'No information' response should be used only when insufficient details are available to permit a different response, and when in the absence of these details it would be unreasonable to respond 'Probably yes' or 'Probably no'. For example, in the context of a large trial run by an experienced clinical trials unit, absence of specific information about generation of the randomisation sequence, in a paper published in a journal with rigorously enforced word

count limits, is likely to result in a response of 'Probably yes' rather than 'No information' to the signalling question about sequence generation (the rationale for the response should be provided in the free text box). Some signalling questions are answered only if the response to a previous question indicates they are required.

The intervention effect of interest

Assessments for the domain 'Bias due to deviations from intended interventions' differ according to whether review authors are interested in quantifying: (1) the effect of assignment to the interventions at baseline regardless of whether the interventions are received during follow-up (the 'intention-to-treat effect'); or (2) the effect of adhering to the interventions as specified in the trial protocol (the 'per-protocol effect'). These effects will differ if some patients do not receive their assigned intervention or deviate from the assigned intervention after baseline. Each may be of interest.[11] For example, the effect of assignment to intervention may be appropriate to inform a health policy question about whether to recommend an intervention (e.g. a screening programme) in a particular health system, whereas the effect of adhering to the intervention more directly informs a care decision by an individual patient (e.g. whether to be screened). Changes to an intervention that are consistent with the trial protocol (even if not explicitly discussed in the protocol), such as cessation of a drug because of toxicity or switch to second-line chemotherapy because of progression of cancer, do not cause bias and should not be considered to be deviations from intended intervention.

The effect of assignment to intervention should be estimated by an intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis that includes all randomised participants.[17] However, estimates of per-protocol effects commonly used in reports of randomised trials are problematic and may be seriously biased.[18] These include estimates from naïve 'per protocol' analyses restricted to individuals who adhered to their assigned intervention, and 'as-treated' analyses in which participants are analysed according to the intervention they received, even if their assigned group is different. These approaches are problematic because prognostic factors may influence whether individuals receive their allocated intervention. It is possible to use data from a randomised trial to derive an unbiased estimate the effect of adhering to intervention.[19 20]

However, appropriate methods require strong assumptions and published applications are relatively rare to date. For trials comparing interventions that are sustained over time, appropriate methods also require measurement of and adjustment for both the pre- and post-randomisation prognostic factors that predict deviations from intervention.[11] For these reasons, most systematic reviews are likely to address the effect of assignment rather than adherence to intervention.

Risk-of-bias judgements

The risk-of-bias judgements for each domain are 'Low risk of bias', 'Some concerns' or 'High risk of bias'. Judgements are based on, and summarise, the answers to signalling questions. Review authors should interpret 'risk of bias' as 'risk of material bias': concerns should be expressed only about issues likely to have a notable effect on the result being assessed.

An important innovation in RoB 2 is the inclusion of algorithms that map responses to signalling questions to a proposed risk-of-bias judgement for each domain (see online supplementary material). Review authors can override these proposed judgements if they feel it is appropriate to do so.

Free text boxes alongside the signalling questions and judgements allow assessors to provide support for the responses. Brief direct quotations from the texts of the study reports (including trial protocols) should be used whenever possible, supplemented by any information obtained from authors when contacted. Reasons for any judgements that do not follow the algorithms should be provided. RoB 2 includes optional judgements of the direction of the bias for each domain and overall. If review authors do not have a clear rationale for judging the likely direction of the bias, they should not guess it.

Overall risk of bias for the result

The response options for an overall risk-of-bias judgement are the same as for individual domains. Table 3 shows the approach to mapping bias judgements within domains to an overall judgement for the result. The overall risk of bias generally corresponds to the worst risk of bias in any of the domains. However, if a study is judged to have 'some concerns' about

risk of bias for multiple domains, it may be judged as at high risk of bias overall. Figure 2 shows a forest plot that displays domain-specific and overall risk of bias, with the meta-analysis stratified by overall risk of bias.

Discussion

We have substantially revised the Cochrane tool for assessing risk of bias in the results of randomised trials, in order to address limitations identified since it was published in 2008 and incorporate improvements that aim to increase the reliability of assessments. RoB 2 is based on wide consultation within and outside Cochrane, extensive piloting and integration of feedback based on user experience. Assessments are made within five bias domains, within which answers to signalling questions address a broader range of issues than in the original RoB tool. These include whether post-randomization deviations from intervention caused bias in trials in which blinding was either not feasible or not implemented and whether outcome data were missing for reasons likely to lead to bias. Assessment of selective reporting is focussed on a reported result for an outcome, rather than selective non-reporting of other outcomes that were measured in the trial. RoB 2 also incorporates recent developments in estimation of intervention effects from randomised trials: we distinguish bias in the effect of assignment to interventions from bias in the effect of adhering to the interventions as specified in the trial protocol.[11]

RoB 2 addresses the risk of bias in a single estimate of intervention effect for a single outcome or endpoint, rather than for a whole trial. This is because risk of bias is outcome-specific for domains such as bias in measurement of the outcome, and may be specific to a particular estimate (e.g. when both intention-to-treat and 'per protocol' analyses have been conducted). We recommend that overall RoB 2 judgements of risk of bias for individual results should be the primary means of distinguishing stronger from weaker evidence in the context of a meta-analysis (or other synthesis) of randomised trials. They should also influence the strength of conclusions drawn from a systematic review (potentially as part of a GRADE assessment)[21]. We strongly encourage stratification by overall risk-of-bias judgement as a default meta-analysis strategy, as shown in Figure 2. To facilitate this, we suggest that systematic review preparation software provides data fields for risk-of-bias assessments. We

are preparing an interactive web tool for completing RoB 2 assessments, which we hope will interface well with other systematic review software.

In RoB 2, judgements about risk of bias are derived by algorithms based on answers to specific 'signalling' questions. The added structure provided by the signalling questions aims to make the assessment easier and more efficient to use, as well as to improve agreement between assessors. We believe this approach to be more straightforward than the direct judgements about risk of bias required in the original RoB tool. The algorithms include explicit mappings for situations in which there is no information to answer a signalling question, which do not necessarily map to a negative assessment of the trial. For example, when randomisation methods are described and are adequate, the response to the signalling question about baseline imbalances between intervention groups leads to low risk of bias either when such imbalances are compatible with chance, or when there is no information about baseline imbalances. We removed the option of an 'Unclear' judgement in favour of a graded set of response options (from 'Low' to 'Some concerns' to 'High'). We envisage that systematic reviews will report the domain-level and overall risk-of-bias judgements in tables or figures contained in the main review text. In addition, we encourage reporting of answers to signalling questions, together with direct quotes from papers and free-text justification of the answers, in an appendix.

We expect the refinements we have made to the RoB tool to lead to a greater proportion of trial results being assessed as at low risk of bias, because our algorithms map some circumstances to 'Low' risk of bias when users of the previous tool would typically have assessed them to be at 'Unclear' (or even 'High') risk of bias. This is particularly the case for trials that are not blinded, where risk of bias in the effect of assignment to intervention may be low despite many users of the original RoB tool assigning 'High' risk of bias to this domain. We believe that judgements of low risk of bias should be readily achievable for a randomised trial, a study design that is scientifically strong, well understood and often well implemented in practice. We hope that Version 2 of the Cochrane Risk-of-Bias tool (RoB 2) will be useful to systematic review authors and those making use of reviews, by providing a coherent framework for understanding and identifying trials at risk of bias. This framework may also

help those designing, conducting and reporting randomised trials to achieve the most reliable findings possible.

Dedication

We dedicate this work to Professor Douglas G Altman, whose contributions were of fundamental importance to development of risk-of-bias assessment in systematic reviews.

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Contributions of authors

JACS, JS and JPTH conceived the project. JACS, JPTH, JS, MJP and RGE oversaw the project. JACS, JS, AH, IB, BCR and JJK led working groups. All authors contributed to development of RoB 2 and to writing associated guidance. JACS, JS and JPTH wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors reviewed and commented on drafts of the manuscript.

JACS and JPTH will act as guarantors. The corresponding author attests that all listed authors meet authorship criteria and that no others meeting the criteria have been omitted.

Provenance and peer review

The authors are epidemiologists, statisticians, systematic reviewers, trialists and health services researchers, many of whom are involved with Cochrane systematic reviews, methods groups and training events. Development of RoB 2 was informed by relevant methodological literature, previously published tools for assessing methodological quality of randomized trials, systematic reviews of such tools and relevant literature, and by the authors' experience of developing tools to assess risk of bias in randomized and non-randomized studies, diagnostic test accuracy studies and systematic reviews. All authors contributed to

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Patient and Public Involvement

Patients and the public were not involved in this methodological research. We plan to disseminate the research widely, including to community participants in Cochrane.

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Box 1. The RoB 2 tool: Preliminary considerations

For the purposes of this assessment, the interventions being compared are defined as

Experimental:		Comparator:	

Specify which outcome is being assessed for risk of bias	
Specify the numerical result being assessed. In case of multiple alternative analyses being presented, specify the numeric result (e.g. RR = 1.52 (95% CI 0.83 to 2.77) and/or a reference (e.g. to a table, figure or paragraph) that uniquely defines the result being assessed.	

Is the review team's aim for this result…?

☐ to assess the effect of *assignment to intervention* (the 'intention-to-treat' effect)
☐ to assess the effect of *adhering to intervention* (the 'per-protocol' effect)

If the aim is to assess the effect of *adhering to intervention*, select the deviations from intended intervention that should be addressed (at least one must be checked):

☐ occurrence of non-protocol interventions
☐ failures in implementing the intervention that could have affected the outcome
☐ non-adherence to their assigned intervention by trial participants

Which of the following sources were <u>obtained</u> to help inform the risk-of-bias assessment? (tick as many as apply)

☐ Journal article(s)
☐ Trial protocol
☐ Statistical analysis plan (SAP)
☐ Non-commercial trial registry record (e.g. ClinicalTrials.gov record)
☐ Company-owned trial registry record (e.g. GSK Clinical Study Register record)
☐ "Grey literature" (e.g. unpublished thesis)
☐ Conference abstract(s) about the trial
☐ Regulatory document (e.g. Clinical Study Report, Drug Approval Package)
☐ Research ethics application
☐ Grant database summary (e.g. NIH RePORTER or Research Councils UK Gateway to Research)
☐ Personal communication with trialist
☐ Personal communication with the sponsor

Table 1. Version 2 of the Cochrane Risk-of-bias assessment tool for randomised trials: bias domains, signalling questions, response options* and risk of bias judgements. Signalling questions for bias due to deviations from intended interventions relate to the effect of assignment to intervention.

Bias domain	Signalling question	Response options*
Bias arising from the randomisation process	1.1 Was the allocation sequence random?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention groups suggest a problem with the randomisation process?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	Risk of bias judgement (Low/High/Some concerns)	
	Optional: What is the predicted direction of bias arising from the randomization process?	
Bias due to deviations from intended interventions	2.1. Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	2.2. Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental context?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	2.4 If Y/PY/NI to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	2.5. If Y/PY to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention balanced between groups?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	2.7 If N/PN/NI to 2.6: Was there potential for a substantial impact (on the result) of the failure to analyse participants in the group to which they were randomised?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	Risk of bias judgement (Low/High/Some concerns)	
	Optional: What is the predicted direction of bias due to deviations from intended interventions?	
Bias due to missing outcome data	3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomised?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that the result was not biased by missing outcome data?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N
	3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	Risk of bias judgement (Low/High/Some concerns)	
	Optional: What is the predicted direction of bias due to missing outcome data?	

Bias in measurement of the outcome	4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome inappropriate?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the outcome have differed between intervention groups?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	4.3 If N/PN/NI to 4.1 and 4.2: Were outcome assessors aware of the intervention received by study participants?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the outcome have been influenced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment of the outcome was influenced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA/Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	Risk of bias judgement (Low/High/Some concerns)	
	Optional: What is the predicted direction of bias in measurement of the outcome?	
Bias in selection of the reported result	5.1 Were the data that produced this result analysed in accordance with a pre-specified analysis plan that was finalised before unblinded outcome data were available for analysis? Is the numerical result being assessed likely to have been selected, on the basis of the results, from...	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	5.2. ... multiple eligible outcome measurements (e.g. scales, definitions, time points) within the outcome domain?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	5.3 ... multiple eligible analyses of the data?	Y/PY/PN/N/NI
	Risk of bias judgement (Low/High/Some concerns)	
	Optional: What is the predicted direction bias due to selection of the reported results?	
Overall bias	**Risk of bias judgement** (Low/High/Some concerns)	
	Optional: What is the overall predicted direction of bias for this outcome?	

* Y: yes; PY: probably yes; PN: probably no; N: no; NA: not applicable; NI: no information. Responses in green and underlined correspond to lower risk of bias. Responses in red correspond to higher risk of bias.

Table 2. Major changes in version 2 of the Cochrane Risk-of-bias assessment tool, compared with the original Cochrane Risk-of-bias tool

Bias domain	Major changes compared with the original RoB tool
1. Bias arising from the randomisation process	The original tool did not address issues relating to baseline differences. We emphasise that baseline differences that are compatible with chance do not lead to a risk of bias
2. Bias due to deviations from intended interventions	1. The original tool only addressed whether participants, carers and people delivering the interventions were aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial. The revised tool recognises that open trials can be at low risk of bias, if there were no deviations from intended intervention that arose because of the experimental context. 2. Whether the analysis was appropriate to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention was previously assessed in relation to missing outcome data. 3. The original tool did not address bias in estimating the effect of adhering to intervention. Imbalances in co-interventions, failures in implementing the intervention and non-adherences can all bias such estimates. An appropriate analysis has the potential to address such biases, in some circumstances.
3. Bias due to missing outcome data	1. Issues relating to exclusions in analyses (for example naïve 'per-protocol' analyses) are now addressed in the 'deviations from intended intervention' domain. 2. Whether missing outcome data lead to bias depends on the relationship between the true value of the outcome in participants with missing outcome data, and the 'missingness mechanism' (the process that led to outcome data being missing). This domain has been substantially reworked, to reflect situations in which missing outcome data do and do not lead to bias in a 'complete case' analysis. 3. We clarify that multiple imputation methods will not remove or reduce bias that occurs when missingness in the outcome depends on its true value, unless such missingness can be explained by measured variables.
4. Bias in measurement of the outcome	The original tool only addressed whether outcome assessors were aware of the intervention received by study participants. This domain now covers a range of ways in which the method of outcome measurement can lead to bias, including issues related to passive detection of outcomes that may be particularly relevant for adverse effects (harms) of interventions.
5. Bias in selection of the reported result	1. Unlike the original tool, this domain does not address bias due to selective *non-reporting* of results (either because of non-publication of whole studies or selective reporting of outcomes) for outcome domains that were measured and analysed. Such bias puts the result of a *synthesis* at risk because results are omitted based on their direction, magnitude or statistical significance. It should therefore be addressed at the review level, as part of an integrated assessment of the risk of reporting bias. 2. A judgment of low risk of bias requires that the trial was analysed in accordance with a pre-specified plan that was finalised before unblinded outcome data were available for analysis.

Table 3. Reaching an overall risk-of-bias judgement for a specific result.

Overall risk-of-bias judgement	**Criteria**
Low risk of bias	The study is judged to be at **low risk of bias for all domains** for this result.
Some concerns	The study is judged to raise **some concerns** in at least one domain for this result, but not to be at high risk of bias for any domain.
High risk of bias	The study is judged to be at **high risk of bias** in at least one domain for this result. Or The study is judged to have **some concerns** for **multiple domains** in a way that substantially lowers confidence in the result.

Figure 1: Summary of the RoB 2 process of assessing risk of bias in a systematic review of randomized trials

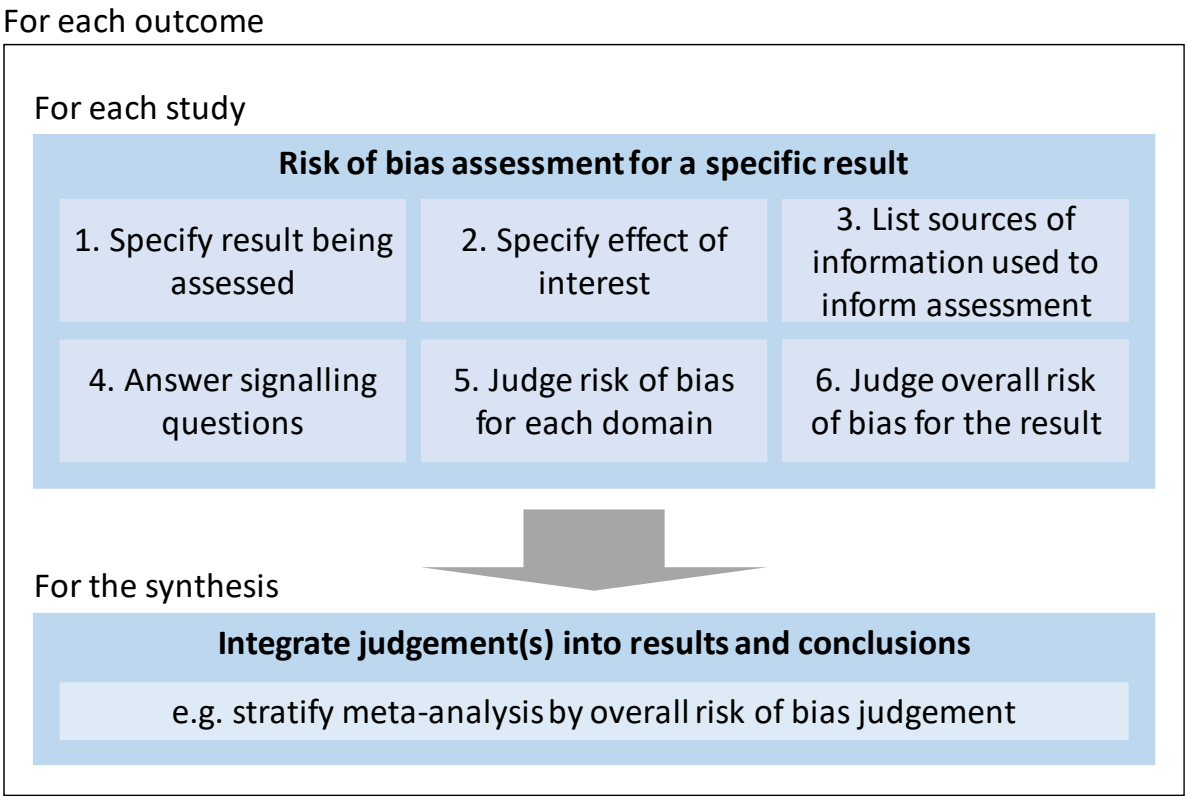

Figure 2: Example of a forest plot showing results of a RoB 2 assessment. Studies are stratified by overall risk of bias.