

COVID-19 Evidence Synthesis

LES 13.1 Quarantine and Isolation

Appendix

(Version 1: 22nd December 2022)

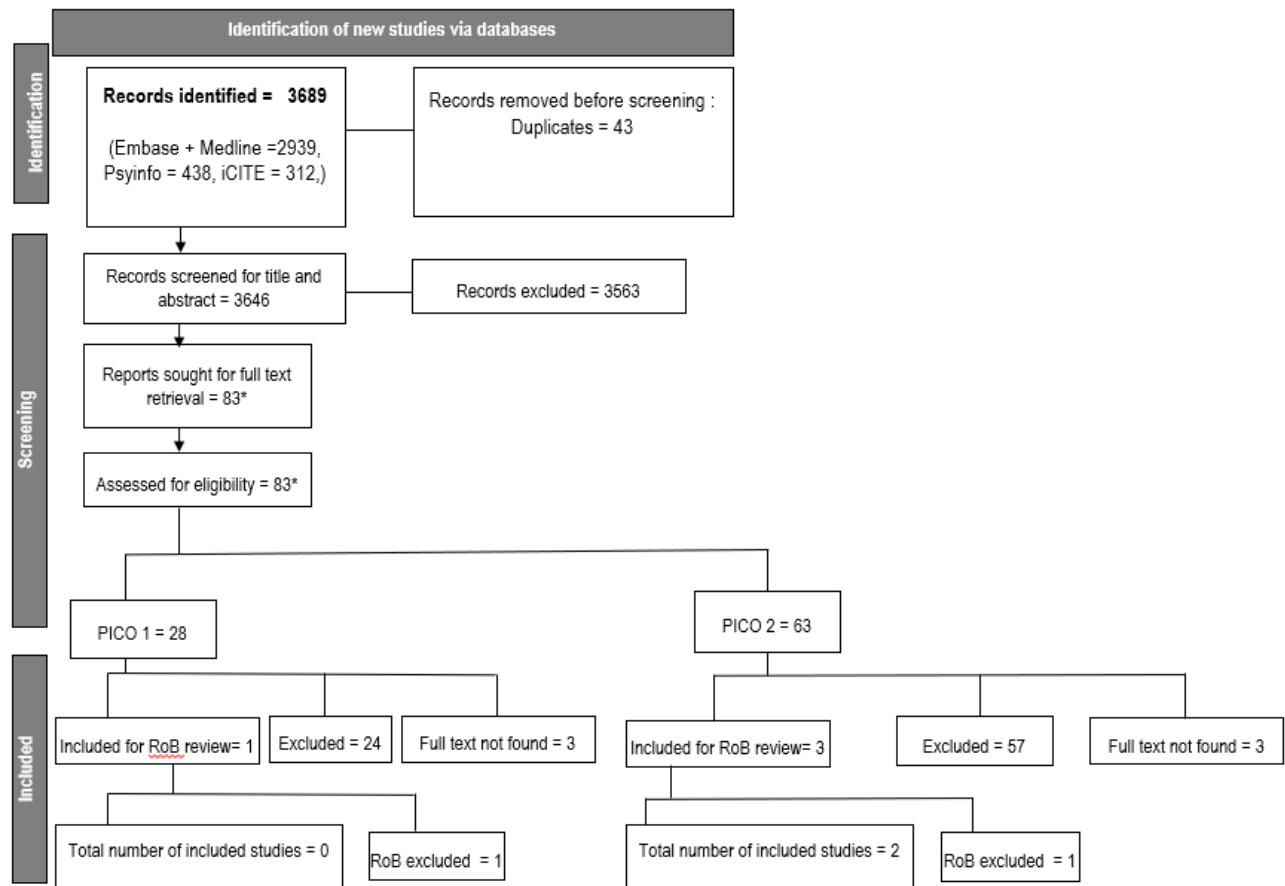
Appendix 1: Summary of Included Studies

Study ID	First author	Country	Population of interest	Time	Study Design	PICO	Outcome	Measure
02P-1	Pang ¹	Malaysia	Public university students (18+)	April 1-14 2020	Cross-sectional survey	PICO 2	Depressive symptoms Anxiety symptoms Stress	Depression Anxiety Stress Scale (DASS-21)
03S-1	Schluter ²	Canada, USA, England, Switzerland, Belgium, Philippines, New Zealand, and Hong Kong	Adults (18+)	November 6-18, 2020.	Cross-sectional survey	PICO 2	Composite measure of depressive and anxiety symptoms	Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7)

References

1. Pang NT, et al. Relationships between Psychopathology, Psychological Process Variables, and Sociodemographic Variables and Comparison of Quarantined and Non-Quarantined Groups of Malaysian University Students in the COVID-19 Pandemic. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 2021;18.
2. Schluter PJ, et al. An eight country cross-sectional study of the psychosocial effects of COVID-19 induced quarantine and/or isolation during the pandemic. *Scientific Reports* 2022;12:13175.

Appendix 2: Flow chart of studies included in the current update



* Includes 8 studies that met the inclusion criteria for both PICO 1 and PICO 2

Appendix 3: Studies excluded for PICO 1

Version	Authors (et al.)	Article title	Journal	Reason
1	Auranen	Efficacy and effectiveness of case isolation and quarantine during a growing phase of the COVID-19 epidemic in Finland	Research Square	wrong outcome
1	Dawson	Modifications to student quarantine policies in 12 schools implementing multiple COVID-19 prevention strategies restores in-person education without increasing SARS-CoV-2 transmission risk, January-March 2021	MMWR	comparison group
1	Fox	Results of a Shortened Quarantine Protocol on a Midwestern College Campus	Clinical infectious disease	comparison group
1	Kim	MRI Assessment of Cerebral Blood Flow in Non-hospitalized Adults Who Self-Isolated Due to COVID-19	Journal of magnetic resonance imaging	wrong outcome
1	Kutty	A study of infection latency and determination of quarantine period in hospital staff with Covid 19	European Respiratory Journal	no pdf
1	Lewis	A Test-Based Strategy for Safely Shortening Quarantine for COVID-19	Medrxiv	wrong study design
1	Li	High compliance to infection control measures prevented guest-to-staff transmission in COVID-19 quarantine hotels	Journal of Infection	wrong outcome
1	Liu	Association of COVID-19 Quarantine Duration and Post-quarantine Transmission Risk in 4 University Cohorts	JAMA Network Open	wrong outcome
1	Liu	Seven-day COVID-19 quarantine may be too short: assessing post-quarantine transmission risk in four university cohorts	Medrxiv	duplicate
1	Love	Daily use of lateral flow devices by contacts of confirmed COVID-19 cases to enable exemption from isolation compared with standard self-isolation to reduce onward transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in England: a randomised, controlled, non-inferiority trial	The Lancet Respiratory Medicine	no comparison
1	Love	The acceptability of testing contacts of confirmed COVID-19 cases using serial, self-administered lateral flow	Journal of Medical Microbiology	comparison group, wrong intervention

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		devices as an alternative to self-isolation		
1	Mack	Results from a Test-to-Release from Isolation Strategy Among Fully Vaccinated National Football League Players and Staff Members with COVID-19 - United States, December 14-19, 2021	MMWR	comparison group
1	Malheiro	Effectiveness of contact tracing and quarantine on reducing COVID-19 transmission: a retrospective cohort study	Public Health	comparison group
1	Mark	The appropriateness of the decision to quarantine healthcare workers exposed to a severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)-positive coworkers based on national guidelines	Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology	comparison group, wrong intervention
1	Matsinos	COVID-19: On the quarantine duration after short visits to high-risk regions	Arxiv	wrong study design
1	McCarthy	Infection control behaviours, intra-household transmission and quarantine duration: a retrospective cohort analysis of COVID-19 cases	Australian and New Zealand journal of public health	comparison group
1	McGowan	Testing out of quarantine	Medrxiv	wrong study design
1	Nam	Early centralized isolation strategy for all confirmed cases of COVID-19 remains a core intervention to disrupt the pandemic spreading significantly	PLoS ONE	comparison group, wrong intervention
1	Nelson	SARS-CoV-2 Positivity on or after 9 Days among Quarantined Student Contacts of Confirmed Cases	JAMA	comparison group, wrong publication type
1	Ortiz-Prado	Testing for SARS-CoV-2 at the core of voluntary collective isolation: Lessons from the indigenous populations living in the Amazon region in Ecuador	International Journal of Infectious Diseases	wrong intervention
1	Rolfes	Implications of Shortened Quarantine Among Household Contacts of Index Patients with Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 Infection - Tennessee and Wisconsin, April-September 2020	MMWR	comparison group
1	Tsai	Hotel-based quarantine center as a rapid response to COVID-19 outbreak, New Taipei, Taiwan, May to July 2021	Journal of the Formosan Medical Association	wrong publication type

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1	Uckay	Outcomes of asymptomatic hospital employees in COVID-19 post-exposure quarantine during the second pandemic wave in Zurich	Journal of Hospital Infection	comparison group, wrong publication type
1	Vaman	Quarantine practices and COVID-19 transmission in a low-resource setting: Experience of Kerala, India	Journal of Family Medicine & Primary Care	comparison group, wrong intervention
1	Wiboonchutikula	Feasibility and safety of reducing duration of quarantine for healthcare personnel with high-risk exposures to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): From alpha to omicron	Infection control and hospital epidemiology	Risk of Bias
1	Wood	Social isolation and care at home	British Journal of Community Nursing	no pdf
1	Zhu	The immediate mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic among people with or without quarantine managements.	Brain Behaviour and Immunity	wrong outcome
1	Zi	Research on COVID-19 prevention and control strategies, and the effect of home quarantine in Shenzhen, China, 2020	Research Square	wrong intervention

Appendix 4: Studies excluded for PICO 2

Version	Authors (et al.)	Article title	Journal	Reason
1	Abed Alah	Impact of COVID-19 related home confinement measures on the lifestyle, body weight, and perceived glycemic control of diabetics	Metabolism Open	comparison group
1	Alfaifi	The Psychological Impact of Quarantine During the COVID-19 Pandemic on Quarantined Non-Healthcare Workers, Quarantined Healthcare Workers, and Medical Staff at the Quarantine Facility in Saudi Arabia	Psychology Research & Behavior Management	wrong intervention
1	Almayahi	Psychological effects of, and compliance with, self-isolation among COVID-19 patients in South Batinah Governorate, Oman: a cross-sectional study	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery	wrong intervention
1	Bartel	Self-isolation: A significant contributor to cannabis use during the COVID-19 pandemic	Substance abuse	wrong intervention
1	Brailovskaia	Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak: Addictive social media use, depression, anxiety and stress in quarantine - an exploratory study in Germany and Lithuania	Journal Of Affective Disorders Reports	wrong intervention
1	Cetin	Effect of COVID-19 quarantine on patients admitted to neurosurgery outpatient Clinic individuals with COPD	Journal of Experimental and Clinical Medicine	wrong intervention
1	Chen	The Association Between Quarantine Duration and Psychological Outcomes, Social Distancing, and Vaccination Intention During the Second Outbreak of COVID-19 in China	International journal of public health	wrong intervention
1	Chen	Anxiety levels during a second local COVID-19 pandemic breakout among quarantined people: A cross sectional survey in China	Journal of Psychiatric Research	wrong intervention
1	Cohen	Differences in post-traumatic growth: Individual quarantine, COVID-19 duration and gender	Frontiers in Psychology	wrong intervention
1	Cooper	Self-weighting practices and associated health behaviors during covid-19 and related home confinement	Obesity	no PDF

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1	Francis	Awareness of self-quarantine- a survey	European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine	wrong intervention
1	Giovenco	Social isolation and psychological distress among southern US college students in the era of COVID-19	medRxiv	wrong intervention
1	Jiang	Entity theory of emotion was associated with more daily negative affect during quarantine: Evidence from a 14-day diary study among healthy young adults	Applied psychology. Health and well being.	wrong intervention
1	Kim	The psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic in quarantine population	Asia Pacific Psychiatry	wrong publication type
1	Kim	Decreased cerebral blood flow in non-hospitalized adults who self-isolated due to COVID-19	medRxiv.	duplicate
1	Kim	MRI Assessment of Cerebral Blood Flow in Nonhospitalized Adults Who Self-Isolated Due to COVID-19	Journal of magnetic resonance imaging	comparison group
1	Kim	Depression During COVID-19 Quarantine in South Korea: A Propensity Score-Matched Analysis	Frontiers in public health	wrong intervention
1	Kolodziejczyk	Coping Styles, Mental Health, and the COVID-19 Quarantine: A Nationwide Survey in Poland	Frontiers in Psychiatry	wrong intervention
1	Konstantinidis	Short-Term Follow-Up of Self-Isolated COVID-19 Patients with Smell and Taste Dysfunction in Greece: Two Phenotypes of Recovery	Orl	comparison group
1	Kwon	What Matters for Depression and Anxiety During the COVID-19 Quarantine?: Results of an Online Cross-Sectional Survey in Seoul, South Korea	Frontiers in Psychiatry	comparison group
1	Kwon	Quarantining: a mentally distressful but physically comfortable experience in South Korea	Health and Quality of Life Outcomes	comparison group
1	Li	High compliance to infection control measures prevented guest-to-staff transmission in COVID-19 quarantine hotels	Journal of Infection	wrong outcome
1	Ma	Influence of social isolation caused by coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on the psychological characteristics of hospitalized schizophrenia patients: a case-control study	Translational Psychiatry	comparison group

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1	Maya	Cost-effectiveness of antigen testing for ending COVID-19 isolation Short title: Cost-effectiveness of COVID-19 de-isolation strategies	medRxiv	wrong study design
1	Merrick	Differential impact of quarantine policies for recovered COVID-19 cases in England: a case cohort study of surveillance data, June to December 2020	BMC public health	wrong intervention
1	Misgana	Psychological Burden and Associated Factors of the COVID-19 Pandemic on People in Quarantine and Isolation Centers in Ethiopia: A Cross-Sectional Study	Frontiers in Psychiatry	wrong intervention
1	Mrduljas	Psychosocial effects of the quarantine during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic on the residents of the island of Brac	Family practice	comparison group
1	Nelson	SARS-CoV-2 Positivity on or after 9 Days among Quarantined Student Contacts of Confirmed Cases	JAMA	comparison group
1	Nkire	COVID-19 Pandemic: Demographic Predictors of Self-Isolation or Self-Quarantine and Impact of Isolation and Quarantine on Perceived Stress, Anxiety, and Depression	Frontiers in Psychiatry	comparison group
1	Noguchi	Social Isolation and Self-Reported Cognitive Decline Among Older Adults in Japan: A Longitudinal Study in the COVID-19 Pandemic	Journal of the American Medical Directors Association	wrong intervention
1	Omiya	How much of an impact did COVID-19 self-isolation measures have on mental health?	Asian Journal of Psychiatry	wrong intervention
1	O'Reilly	Impact of patient isolation on emergency department length of stay: A retrospective cohort study using the Registry for Emergency Care	Emergency Medicine Australasia	wrong intervention
1	Pardhan	Self-isolation negatively impacts self-management of diabetes during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic	Diabetology and Metabolic Syndrome	wrong intervention
1	Partinen	Sleep and daytime problems during the COVID-19 pandemic and effects of coronavirus infection, confinement and financial suffering: A multinational survey using a harmonised questionnaire	BMJ Open	comparison group
1	Pineda-Garcia	Body Image, Anxiety, and Bulimic Behavior during Confinement Due to COVID-19 in Mexico	Healthcare	wrong intervention

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1	Pinheiro	Quarantine of Travellers during the Initial Phase of the COVID-19 Pandemic- Experience from a Rural Setting in Kerala, India	Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research	wrong intervention
1	Plangger	Psychological effects of social isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic 2020.	GeroPsych	wrong intervention
1	Reagu	Psychological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic within institutional quarantine and isolation centres and its sociodemographic correlates in Qatar: A cross-sectional study	BMJ Open	comparison group
1	Schuch	Moderate to vigorous physical activity and sedentary behavior changes in self-isolating adults during the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil: a cross-sectional survey exploring correlates	Sport Sciences for Health	wrong intervention
1	Shiba	Associations of home confinement during COVID-19 lockdown with subsequent health and well-being among UK adults	Current Psychology	wrong intervention
1	Silva	Home confinement and mental health problems during the Covid-19 pandemic among the population aged 50 and older: A gender perspective	SSM - Population Health	wrong intervention
1	Slimani	Effects of home-confinement during the Covid-19 outbreak on quality of life enjoyment and satisfaction and lifestyle behaviours	Acta Medica Mediterranea	wrong intervention
1	Spirito	COVID-19 Quarantine Dramatically Affected Male Sexual Behavior: Is There a Possibility to Go Back to Normality?	Journal of Clinical Medicine	wrong intervention
1	Stolakis	Effect of quarantine of COVID-19 pandemic on sleep quality, in elderly persons	European Geriatric Medicine	wrong publication type
1	Tang	COVID-19 related depression and anxiety among quarantined respondents	Psychology & health	mass quarantine
1	Tang	Effect of Repeated Home Quarantine on Anxiety, Depression, and PTSD Symptoms in a Chinese Population During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Cross-sectional Study	Frontiers in Psychiatry	comparison group
1	Tokur	Comparison of anxiety levels of hospitalized COVID-19 patients, individuals under quarantine, and individuals in society	Perspectives in psychiatric care	comparison group

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1	Torres	COVID-19 voluntary social isolation and its effects in sociofamily and children's behavior. [References]	Salud mental	comparison group
1	Tsai	Hotel-based quarantine center as a rapid response to COVID-19 outbreak, New Taipei, Taiwan, May to July 2021	Journal of the Formosan Medical Association	wrong intervention
1	Uckay	Outcomes of asymptomatic hospital employees in COVID-19 post-exposure quarantine during the second pandemic wave in Zurich	Journal of Hospital Infection	comparison group
1	Van Overmeire	Quarantine and post-traumatic stress disorder: An unlikely association	Minerva Psychiatry	no PDF
1	Wang	Depressive, anxiety, and insomnia symptoms between population in quarantine and general population during the COVID-19 pandemic: a case-controlled study	BMC Psychiatry	comparison group
1	Wessely	Changes in Alcohol Consumption, Eating Behaviors, and Body Weight during Quarantine Measures: Analysis of the CoCo-Fakt Study	Obesity Facts	comparison group
1	Wiboonchutikula	Feasibility and safety of reducing duration of quarantine for healthcare personnel with high-risk exposures to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): From alpha to omicron	Infection control and hospital epidemiology	RoB excluded
1	Wood	Social isolation and care at home	British Journal of Community Nursing	no PDF
1	Worrell	Adherence to and experiences of K-12 students in modified and standard home quarantine during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic in Missouri	medRxiv	comparison group
1	Wright	Moderation of Technology Use in the Association Between Self-Isolation During COVID-19 Pandemic and Adolescents' Romantic Relationship Quality	Cyberpsychology, behavior and social networking	wrong intervention
1	Yastrebov	The effect of COVID-19 confinement and economic support measures on the mental health of older population in Europe and Israel	Social Science and Medicine	wrong intervention, wrong study design
1	Zampieri	Incidence of appendicitis during SARS-CoV-2 pandemic quarantine	Pediatrics International	wrong intervention
1	Zheng	A survey of the psychological status of primary school students who were quarantined at home during the coronavirus disease 2019 epidemic in Hangzhou China	Medrxiv	No comparison group

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1	Zhu	The immediate mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic among people with or without quarantine managements.	Brain, behavior, and immunity	wrong intervention
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Appendix 5: PICO and eligibility criteria

A5.1: PICO 1: What is the effectiveness of different quarantine or isolation periods (e.g., 10 days, < 10 days) on COVID-19 transmission?

	Inclusion	Exclusion
Participants	<p>Quarantine: Individuals who have had contact with someone who has suspected or confirmed covid.</p> <p>Isolation: Individuals with confirmed COVID or symptoms</p>	
Exposure	A specific duration of quarantine or isolation, as defined by government policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass quarantine: Quarantine based on local policy (e.g., in schools) where there is no requirement to have COVID or had contact with someone with COVID. • Lockdown: Mass restriction of movement for all members of society. • Other isolation: All other reasons why people might isolate (e.g., personal choice)
Comparison	At least one other specific duration of quarantine or isolation, as defined by government policy	
Outcomes	Secondary transmission (transmitted infections)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of COVID within individuals who have been quarantined or isolated • Immunogenicity
Study design	<p>Longitudinal studies with prospectively captured data such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • randomised or non-randomized trials and quasi-randomized studies (e.g., allocated by site, county/city, date of birth design); unit of allocation may be individuals or clusters • observational studies with at least one time point from baseline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modeling studies • Qualitative studies • Case reports/series • Reviews

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	<p>Cross-sectional studies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectional studies with at least two cohorts • Comparisons across countries with different isolation policies 	
Languages	English	Other languages

A5.2: PICO 2: What is the effectiveness of quarantine or isolation on individual or social outcomes (e.g., mental health, ability to work, maintaining essential services, etc.)?

	Inclusion	Exclusion
Participants	<p>Quarantine: Individuals who have had contact with someone who has suspected or confirmed covid.</p> <p>Isolation: Individuals with confirmed COVID or symptoms</p>	
Exposure	A specific duration of quarantine or isolation, as defined by government policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass quarantine: Quarantine based on local policy (e.g., in schools) where there is no requirement to have COVID or had contact with someone with COVID. • Lockdown: Mass restriction of movement for all members of society. • Other isolation: All other reasons why people might isolate (e.g., personal choice)
Comparison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one other specific duration of quarantine or isolation, as defined by government policy • A group who are not exposed to quarantine or isolation 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health • Personal financial impacts • Societal impacts • Healthcare workforce impacts 	

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<p>Study design</p>	<p>Longitudinal studies with prospectively captured data such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • randomised or non-randomized trials and quasi-randomized studies (e.g., allocated by site, county/city, date of birth design); unit of allocation may be individuals or clusters • observational studies with at least one time point from baseline <p>Cross-sectional studies such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectional studies with at least two cohorts • Comparisons across countries with different isolation policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modeling studies • Qualitative studies • Case reports/series • Reviews
<p>Languages</p>	<p>English</p>	<p>Other languages</p>

Appendix 6: Search database and strategy

MEDLINE and EMBASE via OVID (search date 2020/01/01-2022/12/12)
1. (isolat* adj2 (social or patient? or home or mandated or mandatory or voluntary or resident* or hotel or period? or expos* or contact? or suspected or community or practice? or strateg* or procedure? or precaution? or protocol?)).ti.
2. (self isolat* or confin* or quaranti*).ti.
3. 1 OR 2
LIMITS 3 to "2020-current" AND "COVID-19" AND "English"
NIH iSEARCH COVID-19
1. (self isolat* or confin* or quaranti*)
LIMITS Date: January 01, 2020 to December 12, 2022 Fields: Title. Source: choose all except "peer reviewed (PubMed)"

Appendix 7: Approach to critical appraisal

Study characteristics

Study design: Longitudinal or cross-sectional

PICO: PICO 1 or PICO 2

Outcomes measured: Provide details of outcome(s) evaluated for this RoB assessment (note that there could be different RoB assessments for PICO 1 and PICO 2 within the same study)

Location: The country or countries where the data was collected

Population: The nature of the population studied

1. Bias due to confounding

Does the study include participants with prior COVID infection (for PICO 1 only)?

Examples and typical judgement:

- Excluded if positive results within past 90 days and adjusted for past infection > 90 days = **low**
- Sensitivity analysis or analyzed separately = **low**
- Inclusion of prior infection status as a covariate in the models = **moderate**
- Excluded only if positive within last 90 days = **moderate**
- Not excluded nor analyzed separately = **serious**

Does the study account for calendar time?

Examples and typical judgement:

- Data capture in the cohorts is conducted at the same time and the cohorts are experiencing comparable COVID-19 circumstances = **low**
- Inclusion of calendar time as a covariate in the model = **moderate**
- Use of time-varying statistical models without explicit mention of adjustment for calendar time = **serious**
- Not taken into account = **critical**

Did the authors use an appropriate analysis method that adjusted for all the important confounding domains?

Examples and typical judgement:

- Use of procedures that can account for unmeasured confounders (e.g., propensity-based methods) = **moderate**
- Use of RCT which broke the randomization over an extended follow-up but didn't adjust for any factors = **serious**
- No or insufficient adjustment for one of the following: age; sex; race/ethnicity; socioeconomic factors; occupational status (employed, not employed, student); occupation type (HCW, LTC); or chronic medical conditions = **serious**
- No or insufficient adjustment for multiple important prognostic factors = **critical**

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2. Bias in selection of participants into the study

Does the study have an appropriate comparison group?

Examples and typical judgement:

Comparison groups in multi-cohort cross-sectional studies (i.e., multiple groups measured separately):

- Cohort in the same country/province/state measured at the same time as the intervention group = moderate
- Cohort in a different country/province/state measured at the same time as the intervention group = serious
- Cohort in the same country/province/state measured at a different time as the intervention group but in the pandemic = serious
- Cohort in a different country/province/state measured at a different time as the intervention group but in the pandemic = serious
- Cohort in the same country/province/state measured at a different time as the intervention group but before the pandemic = critical
- Cohort in a different country/province/state measured at a different time as the intervention group but before the pandemic = critical

Comparison groups in longitudinal single cohort studies (i.e., one group followed over time):

- Pre-quarantine/isolation measure that was captured during the pandemic = serious
- Post-quarantine/isolation measure that was captured during the pandemic = critical
- Pre-quarantine/isolation measure that was captured prior to the pandemic = critical

3. Bias in classification of interventions

Method for confirming COVID-19 status

Examples and typical judgement:

- Participants in isolation have an externally confirmed COVID-19 test (e.g., hospital PCR test) = low
- Participants in quarantine have been in contact with someone with an externally confirmed COVID-19 test = low
- Participants in isolation have a positive rapid antigen test that was self-administered = moderate
- Participants in quarantine have been in contact with someone who had a positive rapid antigen test that was self-administered = moderate
- Participants in isolation are reporting symptoms with no confirmed positive COVID-19 test = serious
- Participants in quarantine have been in contact with someone reporting symptoms with no confirmed positive COVID-19 test = serious

4. Bias due to deviations from intended interventions

Did the authors assess and adjust for adherence to isolation/quarantine?

Examples and typical judgement:

- Adherence was measured and accounted for in analyses = low
- Adherence was measured and reported as high, but not accounted for = moderate
- Adherence was measured and reported as low, but not accounted for = serious
- Adherence wasn't assessed and/or reported = serious

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5. Risk of bias due to missing data

How did authors manage missing data?

Examples and typical judgement:

- Outcome data was available for all, or nearly all participants in both the intervention and comparison groups = **low**
- Appropriate statistical methods were used to account for missingness (e.g., multiple imputation) = **low**
- There was a similar proportion of participants excluded from both the intervention and comparison groups due to missing data, and the total amount of missingness was relatively low = **moderate**
- There was a notable imbalance between the proportion of participants excluded between the intervention and comparison groups due to missing data = **serious**
- There was significant missing data within one or both groups = **critical**

6. Risk of bias in measurement of outcomes

Databases used for retrieval of COVID transmission data (PICO 1 only)

Examples and typical judgement:

- National or state or provincial registry/surveillance database/study/HMO/outbreak investigation = **low**
- Study specific database with PCR testing = **low**
- EMR/EHR/employee records = **moderate**
- Study specific database with rapid antigen testing = **moderate**
- Study specific database with symptom reporting = **serious**

Measurement tool used for PICO 2 outcomes

Examples and typical judgement:

- Validated and appropriately translated tool was used = **low**
- Validated, but not appropriately translated, tool was used = **moderate**
- “Homemade” tool was used (all outcomes except mental health) = **serious**
- “Homemade” tool was used for a mental health outcome = **critical**