



Cochrane
Training

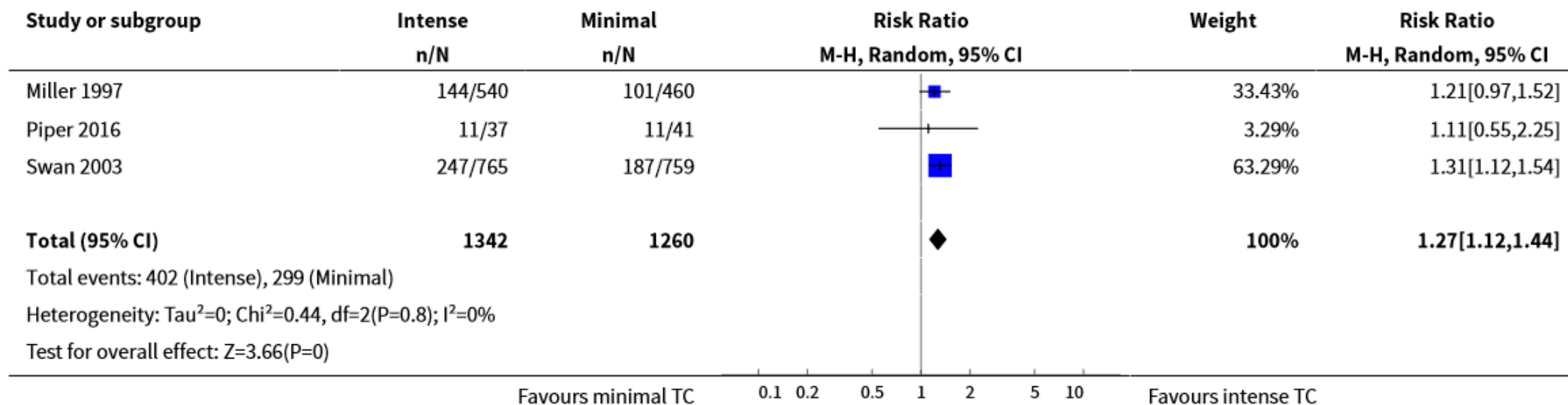
Quiz questions

Reading forest plots

Reading forest plots - quiz

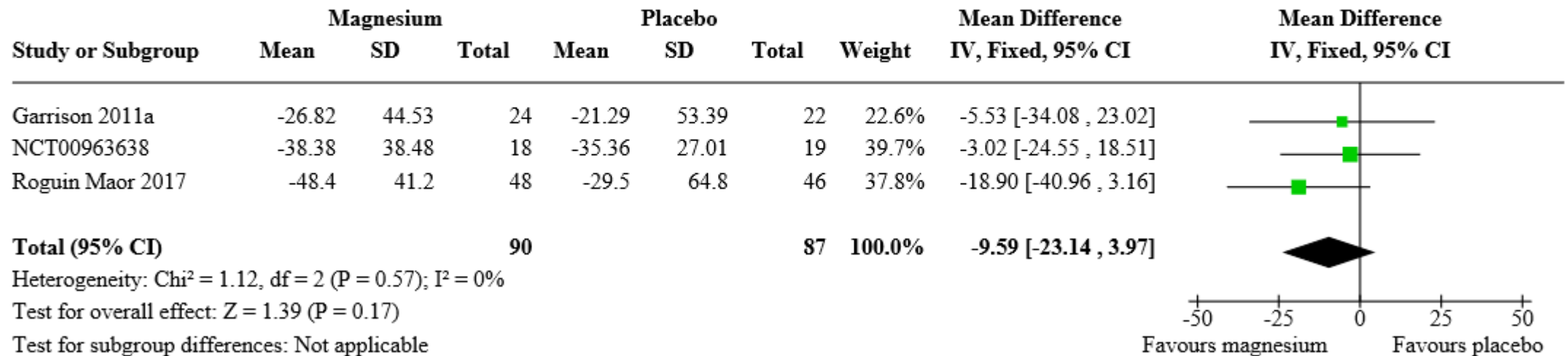
- Look at the forest plot on the screen and select the statement that best fits the analysis.

Analysis 7.1. Comparison 7 Interventions for smokers not calling quitlines - intense versus minimal telephone counselling, Outcome 1 Cessation at longest follow-up.



- 1) Swan 2003 added the most weight to the meta-analysis
- 2) The 95%CI in Piper 2016 crossed the line of no effect
- 3) The pooled effect shows that intense telecounselling increases the likelihood of smoking cessation
- 4) All of the above

**Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1: Magnesium versus placebo (idiopathic cramps): efficacy,
Outcome 1: Cramp frequency (percentage change from baseline at four weeks)**



- 1) Garrison 2011a showed the biggest effect
- 2) The 95%CI of Roguin Maor 2017 did not cross the line of no effect
- 3) The pooled effect estimate favours magnesium
- 4) Authors used a SMD as outcomes were measured on different scales

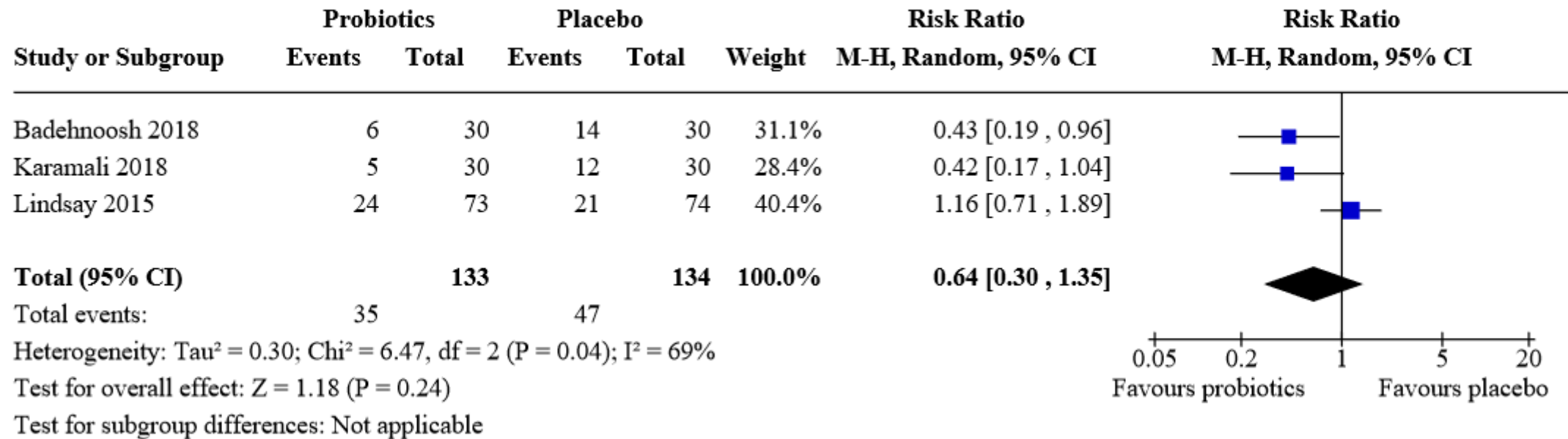
Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1: Pedometer intervention vs minimal intervention, Outcome 7: CVD risk factor: diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)

Study or Subgroup	Pedometer		Total	Control		Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
	Mean	SD		Mean	SD				
1.7.1 At completion of interventions (medium duration, 10 weeks to 6 months)									
Carr 2013 (1)	75.4	7.4	23	73.2	10.6	17	8.8%	2.20 [-3.68 , 8.08]	
Mansi 2013 (1)	74.2	7.3	29	74	5.2	29	22.7%	0.20 [-3.06 , 3.46]	
Maruyama 2010 (2)	-3.7	7.5765	48	-2.5	8.6376	39	20.9%	-1.20 [-4.66 , 2.26]	
Morgan 2011 (3)	-7.3	13.3178	65	-1.3	13.647	45	11.1%	-6.00 [-11.14 , -0.86]	
Pillay 2014 (4)	87.27273	9.456119	11	83.5	9.75412	8	4.2%	3.77 [-5.00 , 12.54]	
Viestar 2012 (5)	82.1	10.7	128	82.7	9.6	129	32.2%	-0.60 [-3.09 , 1.89]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			304			267	100.0%	-0.71 [-2.57 , 1.14]	

Heterogeneity: Tau² = 1.17; Chi² = 6.40, df = 5 (P = 0.27); I² = 22%
 Test for overall effect: Z = 0.75 (P = 0.45)

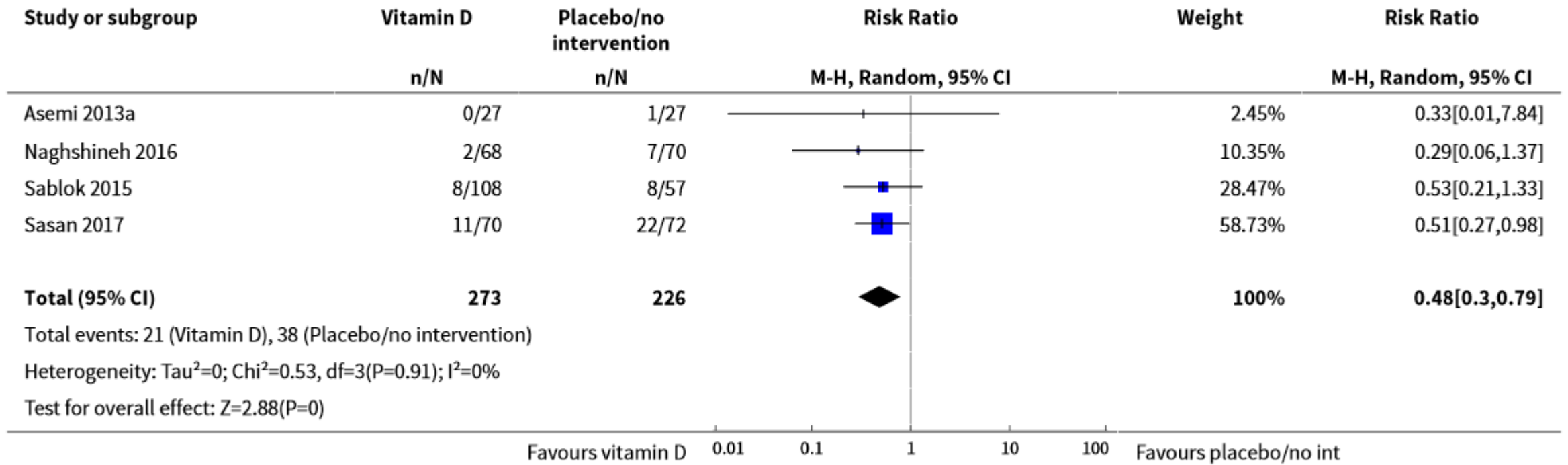
- 1) All studies added the same amount of weight to the analysis
- 2) The line of no effect is MD=0
- 3) All studies cross the line of no effect
- 4) All of the above

Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1: Probiotic versus placebo, Outcome 2: Mode of birth (caesarean)



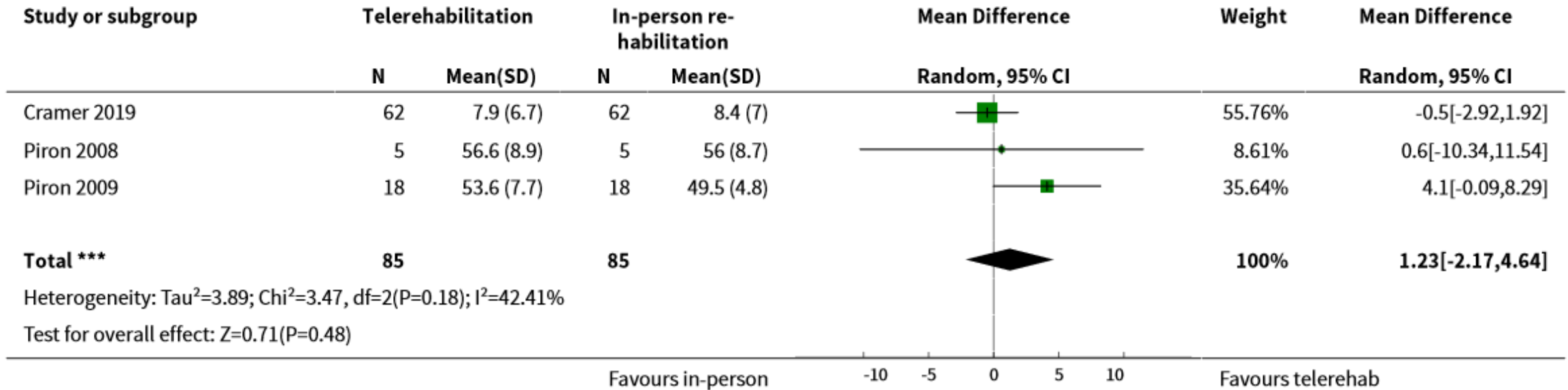
- 1) The 95% CI of Badehnoosh 2018 crosses the line of no effect
- 2) The 95%CI of Karamali 2018 does not cross the line of no effect
- 3) The effect estimate of Lindsay 2015 favours placebo
- 4) All studies have similar effect estimates

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Supplementation with vitamin D alone versus placebo or no intervention (no vitamins or minerals), Outcome 1 Pre-eclampsia (ALL).



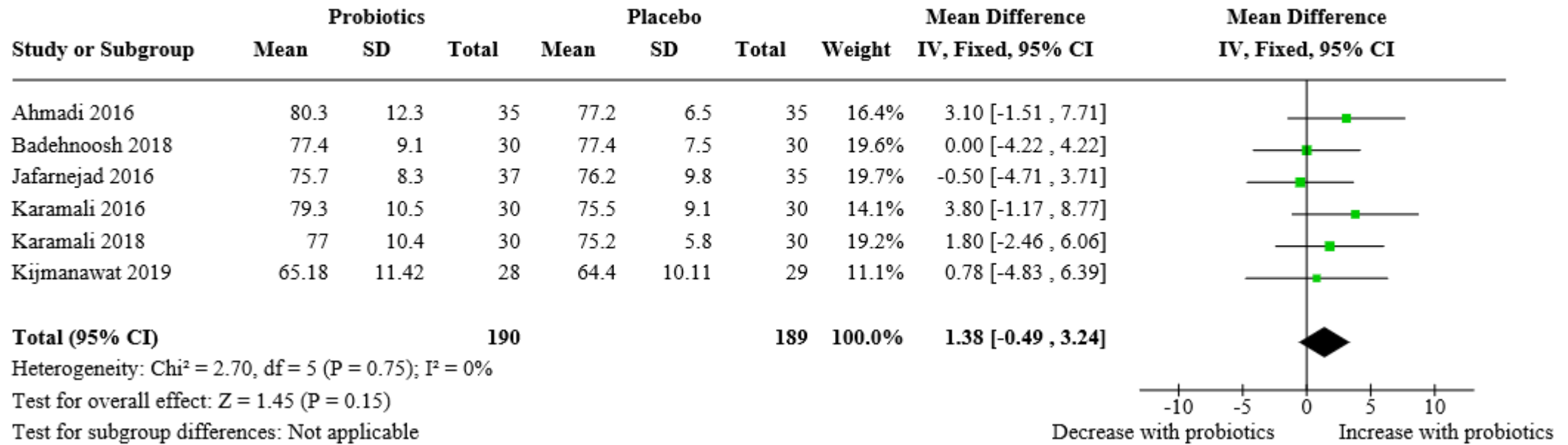
- 1) There was only 1 event in Asemi 2013a
- 2) The 95%CI of Sasan 2017 does not cross the line of no effect
- 3) The pooled effect favours Vitamin D
- 4) All of the above

Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Telerehabilitation versus in-person rehabilitation, Outcome 3 Upper limb function.



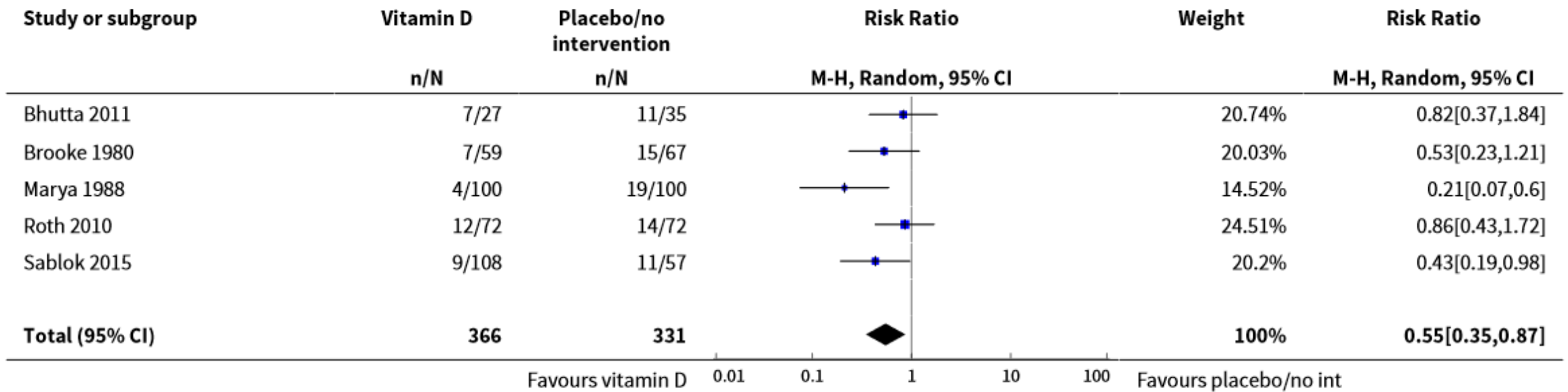
- 1) The 95%CI of Piron 2009 does not cross the line of no effect
- 2) The effect estimate of Cramer 2019 favours in-person rehabilitation
- 3) The pooled effect estimate favours in-person rehabilitation
- 4) The effect estimate of Piron 2008 is the smallest of all studies

Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1: Probiotic versus placebo, Outcome 6: Weight gain during pregnancy (kg)



- 1) Badehnoosh 2018 added the most weight to the analysis
- 2) The effect estimate of Jafarnejad 2016 favours probiotics
- 3) The pooled effect favours probiotics
- 4) All of the above

Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Supplementation with vitamin D alone versus placebo or no intervention (no vitamins or minerals), Outcome 5 Low birthweight (less than 2500 g) (ALL).



- 1) Roth 2010 added the most weight to the analysis
- 2) All studies cross the line of no effect
- 3) The effect estimate in Marya 1988 is the only one that favours Vit D
- 4) Roth 2010 showed the biggest effect