Author(s):
Question: NLS 5341 Supraglottic airway devices compared to tracheal tubes for neonatal resuscitation
Setting: among newborn infants being resuscitated immediately after birth
Bibliography:

Certainty assessment							№ of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
№ of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Supraglottic airway devices	tracheal tubes	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Successful ventilation with device												
4	randomised trials	serious[a]	not serious	not serious	serious[b]	none	115/121 (95.0%)	114/117 (97.4%)	**RR 0.98** (0.93 to 1.03)	**19 fewer per 1,000** (from 68 fewer to 29 more)	⨁⨁◯◯ Low[a,b]	IMPORTANT
Successful ventilation with device												
1	non-randomised studies	serious[c]	not serious	not serious	serious[b]	none	35/36 (97.2%)	15/16 (93.8%)	**OR 2.33** (0.14 to 39.82)	**30 more per 1,000** (from 100 fewer to 160 more)[d]	⨁◯◯◯ Very low[b,c]	IMPORTANT
First attempt successful insertion												
3	randomised trials	serious[e]	not serious	not serious	serious[b]	none	89/96 (92.7%)	87/92 (94.6%)	**RR 0.98** (0.91 to 1.06)	**19 fewer per 1,000** (from 85 fewer to 57 more)	⨁⨁◯◯ Low[b,e]	IMPORTANT
Time to successful insertion												
3	randomised trials	serious[e]	serious[f]	not serious	not serious	none	0	0	-	MD **0.51 seconds lower** (1.05 lower to 0.04 higher)	⨁⨁◯◯ Low[e,f]	IMPORTANT
Adverse events												
2	randomised trials	serious[g]	not serious	not serious	serious[b]	none	9/56 (16.1%)	7/52 (13.5%)	**RR 1.22** (0.50 to 3.00)	**30 more per 1,000** (from 67 fewer to 269 more)	⨁⨁◯◯ Low[b,g]	IMPORTANT
Survival to discharge												
1	randomised trials	serious[h]	not serious	not serious	serious[b]	none	36/36 (100.0%)	31/32 (96.9%)	**RR 1.03** (0.95 to 1.12)	**29 more per 1,000** (from 48 fewer to 116 more)	⨁⨁◯◯ Low[b,h]	CRITICAL

CI: confidence interval; **MD:** mean difference; **OR:** odds ratio; **RR:** risk ratio

Explanations

a. ROB-2 with some concerns for 2 studies and high ROB for 2 studies
b. 95% CI crosses null and includes clinically important benefit and harm
c. ROBINS-I with serious risk of bias due to confounding, measurement of outcomes, and reported results.
d. Absolute effect calculated by RevMan
e. ROB-2 with some concerns for 1 study and high ROB for 2 studies
f. I-square 98%, point estimates on both sides of null, confidence intervals do not overlap
g. ROB-2 with some concerns for 1 study and high ROB for 1 study
h. ROB-2 high for single study reporting this outcome