

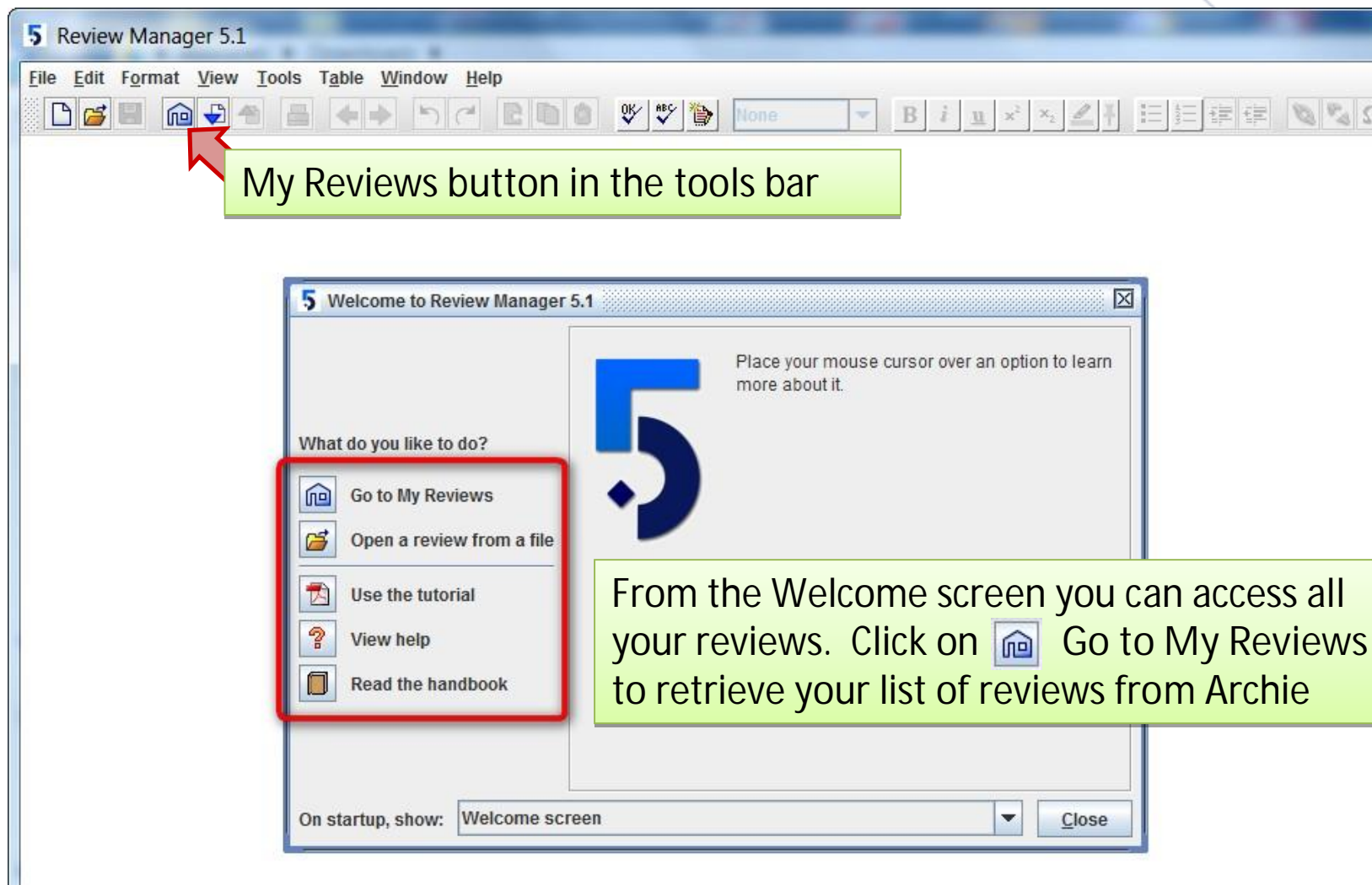
What's new in RevMan 5.1

New features and functions in
RevMan 5.1



THE WELCOME WINDOW AND MY REVIEWS FUNCTION

New Welcome window



My Reviews window in RevMan 5.1

Server: Test Server (test.archie.cochrane.org) User: karenH Connection preferences:

No.	Title	Location	Your role(s)	Next task date
133	Adjunctive hyperbaric oxygen for necrotizing fasciitis	In Archie, available	Contact Person, Author	14/03/11
156	Adjusting the pH of lidocaine for reducing pain on injection	In Archie, available	Author, Contact Person	No task
118	Adrenaline (epinephrine) for the treatment of anaphylaxis with...	In Archie, available	Contact Person, Author	No task
215	Airway physical examination tests for detection of difficult airw...	In Archie, available	Author	No task
156a	Copy 1 of Adjusting the pH of lidocaine for reducing pain on in...	In Archie, available	Author, Contact Person	No task
156b	Copy 2 of Adjusting the pH of lidocaine for reducing pain on in...	In Archie, available	Author, Contact Person	No task

Version Details:

Version:	Location:
Archie: 3.1 (For publication)	In Archie, available (15/02/11)
Local:	

Review Details:

Review group: Anaesthesia Group
Authors: Hovhannisyan K, Author P
Contact person: Hovhannisyan, Karen
Stage: Protocol
Status: Active
Type: Intervention review
DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD007937](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD007937)
Unique ID: 680005121414201063

Tasks in progress:

Submit revised review for editorial approval
Start: 21/02/11 Due: 14/03/11
Check the revised review into Archie using the 'submit for editorial approval' option in RevMan. Contact your Review Group's editorial office for assistance if you are unable to do this.

Check Out Close

You can see the active Tasks assigned to you, related to any specific review

Highlight any of the reviews from the list and click Check out to check out the review to RevMan 5.1 to edit



TABLES

Changes to the Risk of Bias tool



Review Manager 5.1

Interventions for protection renal function in the perioperative period

Items have been renamed and question-based judgements removed

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	B - Unclear
Bergman 2002		
Methods	Patients undergoing cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass; randomization done using list from hospital pharmacy; allocation concealment method unclear; blinding of patients, researchers and care givers is unknown, but strong possibility; study of moderate methodological quality	

The old view

Risk of bias table

Item	Judgement	Description
Allocation concealment?	No	D - Not used
Amano 1995		
	Yes	
	Unclear	
	No	

Changes to the Risk of Bias tool



The way of presenting the definitions of bias has changed

Characteristics of Included Studies Properties

General Risk of bias tables

Random sequence generation Activated

Allocation concealment (selective reporting)

Blinding (performance bias and detection bias)

Blinding of participants and personnel

Blinding of outcome assessment

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)

Other bias

Bias: Blinding (performance bias and detection bias)

Explanation: Performance bias or detection bias due to knowledge of the allocated interventions after assignment

Level: Outcome level

Groups

Outcome Group	Add	Delete
All outcomes		

Outcome

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 All renal protective interventions versus no intervention: Adverse outcomes	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Mortality (reported)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Acute renal failure (reported)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 All renal protective interventions versus no intervention	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Urine output	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Creatinine clearance	

Move Up Move Dn

Add Delete

Items can be reordered by moving them up or down

The old view

Characteristics of Included Studies Properties

General Risk of bias tables

Adequate sequence generation Activated

Allocation concealment?

Blinding?

Incomplete outcome data

Free of selective reporting

Free of other bias?

Item: Blinding?

Full Question: Was knowledge of the allocated interventions used in the analysis?

Level: Outcome level

Groups

Outcome Group	Add	Delete
All outcomes		

Outcome

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 All renal protective interventions versus no intervention: Adverse outcomes	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Mortality (reported)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Acute renal failure (reported)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 All renal protective interventions versus no intervention	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Urine output	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Creatinine clearance	

Add Delete

Changes in the Summary of Findings tables

Improved new RevMan Summary of Findings table editor

New Summary of Findings Table Wizard

How do you want to create the table?

- Import the table from a file created in GRADEprofiler
- Create the table using RevMan's table editor

Click Next to start the Wizard

Cancel Next > Finish

Review Manager 5.1

File Edit Format View Tools Table Window Help

Pulse oximetry for perioperative monitoring

Intervention review

- Title
- Review information
- Main text
- Tables
 - Characteristics of studies
 - Summary of findings tables
 - Additional tables
- Studies and references
- Data and analyses
- Figures
- Sources of support
- Feedback
- Appendices

urgical patients. Chest 1992;102:1367-70. [PubMed:
 oximetry monitoring in the operating theatre and in t
 and late postoperative cognitive dysfunction. British Jc
 Anaesthesia 1993;71(3):340-7. [PubMed: 8398512]
 et al. Randomized evaluation of pulse oximetry in 20,802 pat
 Perioperative events and postoperative complications. Anesthesiology 1990;78(3):445-53. [PubMed: 8457045]
 Ochroch 2006
 Ochroch EA. Russell MW. Hanson WC 3rd. Devine GA. Cucchiara AJ. Weiner MG. et al. The impact of continuous pulse oximetry monitorin

Improved RevMan Summary of Findings table editor

Choose any outcome and click Add to include it into the table. Pres Ctrl button to choose several outcomes or subgroups

Can change the order

Click Next to proceed

Study ID	T-mortality	ITT-failure
Aufiero 1997	Yes	No, but number of dropouts known per study group
Barckow 1993	Yes	No, but number of dropouts known per study group
Beaucaire 1999	Yes	Yes

Improved RevMan Summary of Findings table editor

New Summary of Findings Table Wizard

Which columns should be included in the table?

Columns:

- Outcomes
- Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)
- Relative effect (95% CI)
- No of Participants (studies)
- Quality of the evidence (GRADE)
- Comments

Buttons: Cancel, < Back, Next >, Finish

Choose the Columns to be presented in the table

Click Finish to create the Summary of Findings table

Study	Outcome	Relative effect	Quality of evidence	Comments
Genity 1992	No description	No description	No outcome	?
Hoepelman 1995	No description	Adequate - centrally	Open	Yes
Holloway 1996	No description	No description	Open	No outcome

Improved RevMan Summary of Findings table editor

Review Manager 5.1

File Edit Format View Tools Table Window Help

Cefepime versus other beta-lactam antibiotics for the treatment of infections in non-neutropenic patients

Text of Review

1 Summary of findings

[experimental intervention] compared with [control intervention] for [health problem]

Patient or population: [participants] with [health problem]

Settings: [setting]

Intervention: [experimental intervention]

Comparison: [control intervention]

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk [control]	Corresponding risk [experimental]				
Clinical failure [follow-up]	Low risk population		RR [value] ([value] to [value])	[value] ([value])	[Delete as appropriate] ⊙⊙⊙⊙ very low ⊙⊙⊙⊙ low ⊙⊙⊙⊙ moderate ⊙⊙⊙⊙ high	
	[value] per 1000	[value] per 1000 ([value] to [value])				
	Medium risk population					
	[value] per 1000	[value] per 1000 ([value] to [value])				
	High risk population					
	[value] per 1000	[value] per 1000 ([value] to [value])				
SI any - cefepime vs. ceftazidime [follow-up]	Low risk population		RR [value] ([value] to [value])	[value] ([value])	[Delete as appropriate] ⊙⊙⊙⊙ very low ⊙⊙⊙⊙ low ⊙⊙⊙⊙ moderate ⊙⊙⊙⊙ high	
	[value] per 1000	[value] per 1000 ([value] to [value])				
	Medium risk population					
	[value] per 1000	[value] per 1000 ([value] to [value])				
	High risk population					
	[value] per 1000	[value] per 1000 ([value] to [value])				

Changes in the Summary of Findings tables

Summary of findings tables

1 TEG/ROTEM vs clinical judgement and/or standard laboratory tests for management of bleeding

Now it is possible to edit the summary of findings tables imported from GRADEpro program

Patient or population: patients with coagulopathy or massive bleeding
Settings: Patients at risk of massive bleeding
Intervention: TEG/ROTEM

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed	Corresponding risk				
	1000	(3 to 102)			⊕⊕⊕⊕ moderate ^{1,2}	
	Medium risk population					
	18 per 1000	14 per 1000 (2 to 88)				
Longest follow-up (12-24-hour) mediastinal tube drainage and postoperative bleeding		The mean Longest follow-up (12-24-hour) mediastinal tube drainage and postoperative bleeding in the intervention groups was 85.6 lower (142.44 to 28.76 lower)		692 (7 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ moderate ^{1,3}	
Combined transfusion volume of PRBC		The mean Combined transfusion volume of PRBC in the intervention groups was 20.73 lower (69 lower to 27.53 higher)		563 (5 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ moderate ^{1,4}	
Combined transfusion volume of FFP		The mean Combined transfusion volume of FFP in the intervention groups was 57.36 lower (103.46 lower to 0.57 higher)		461 (4 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ moderate ^{1,4}	

Now it is possible to edit the summary of findings tables imported from GRADEpro program



DATA AND ANALYSES

Filter in the New Study Data Wizard

Review Manager 5.1

Inhaled nitric oxide for acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and acute lung injury in children and adults

Text of Review

Intervention review

- Title
- Review information
- Main text
- Tables
 - Characteristics of studies
 - Summary of findings tables
 - Additional tables
- Studies and references
 - Data and analyses
 - 1 Mortality: INO versus control group
 - 1.1 Longest follow up mortality (complete analysis)
 - 1.2 28-30 day mortality: INO vs. control
 - 1.3 Mortality: subgroup analysis, paediatric population
 - 1.3.1 Paediatric population
 - 1.3.2 Adults
 - 1.4 Mortality: subgroup analysis based on random sequence generation
 - 1.4.1 Short-term mortality
 - 1.4.2 Long-term mortality
 - 1.5 Sensitivity analysis: excluding abstracts
 - 1.6 sensitivity analysis: excluding trials not included in the AECC
 - 2 Mortality: INO versus control (bias assessment)
 - 3 Bleeding events: INO versus control
 - 4 Complications during the in-patient stay: INO versus control
 - 5 PaO2/FiO2 (mm Hg): INO versus control
 - 6 Ventilator-free days up to day 30: INO versus control
 - 7 Duration of mechanical ventilation: INO versus control
 - 8 Oxygenation index: INO versus control
 - 9 Mean pulmonary arterial pressure (mm Hg): INO versus control
 - 10 Reversal of ALI: INO versus control
 - 11 Methaemoglobin concentration > 5%: INO versus control
 - 12 NO2 concentration > 3 ppm: INO versus control

Figures

Sources of support

Feedback

When adding a new study data it is now possible to filter it by year range, outcome text or bias

New Study Data Wizard

Which studies do you want to add data for?

Included Studies:

- Already used studies
- Cuthbertson 2000
- Day 1997
- Dellinger 1998
- Dobyns 1999
- Gerlach 2003
- Ibrahim 2007
- Lundin 1999
- Mehta 2001
- Michael 1998
- Park 2003

Filter by:

Year range: [] to []

Outcome text: []

Bias: Selective reporting (reporting bias)

Low risk

Tip: hold down Ctrl/Command or Shift to select multiple items

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Outcome or subgroup	Studies	Participants	Statistical method	Effect Estimate
2.1 Mortality: sensitivity analysis based on random sequence generation	14	1250	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.93, 1.22]
2.1.1 Adequate	7	1044	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.91, 1.23]

Graph labels in Comparison Properties

The screenshot shows the Review Manager 5.1 interface. The main window displays a forest plot for the comparison '1 All renal protective interventions versus no intervention: Adverse outcomes (mortality, acute renal failure), Outcome: 1.2 Acute renal failure (reported)'. The forest plot shows individual study results and a pooled Peto Odds Ratio of 0.93 [0.06, 15.30].

Two 'Comparison Properties' dialog boxes are overlaid on the interface:

- Top Dialog (Comparison Properties):**
 - Name: All renal protective interventions versus no intervention
 - Set group labels for all outcomes under this comparison
 - Group Label 1: [Not identical]
 - Group Label 2: Control
 - Set graph labels for all outcomes under this comparison (highlighted with a red box)
 - Left Graph Label: [Not identical]
 - Right Graph Label: [Not identical]
- Bottom Dialog (Comparison Properties):**
 - Name: All renal protective interventions versus no intervention
 - Set group labels for all outcomes under this comparison (highlighted with a red box)
 - Group Label 1: [Not identical]
 - Group Label 2: Control

A red banner at the bottom right of the image contains the text: **The old view**

A green callout box at the bottom left contains the text: **You can set the graph labels in the Comparison Properties**

New buttons on data entry screen

Effect measure and analysis model can be changed from the toolbar

Comparison: 3 Dopamine and analogues versus no intervention, Outcome: 3.1 Urine output

Study or Subgroup	Treatment			Control			Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total		
3.1.1 24 hours								
✓ Myles 1993	3.7	1.6	25	3.3	0.9	24	8.9%	0.40 [-0.32, 1.12]
✓ Parks 1994	0.89	0.22	13	1.55	0.27	10	11.9%	-0.66 [-0.87, -0.45]
✓ Tang 1999	2.5	0.2	20	1.6	0.4	20	12.0%	0.90 [0.70, 1.10]
✓ Wahbah 2000	2.72	1.59	10	2.74	0.86	3	5.2%	-0.02 [-1.40, 1.36]
✓ Dural 2000	1.8	0.2	12	1.7	0.2	6	12.0%	0.10 [-0.10, 0.30]
✓ Lassnigg 2000	1.57	0.82	42	1.62	0.87	20	10.7%	-0.05 [-0.50, 0.40]
✓ Dehne 2001	2.9	2.2	24	3.15	2.25	24	5.7%	-0.25 [-1.51, 1.01]
✓ Halpenny 2002	1.2	0.5	14	1.2	0.6	13	10.9%	0.00 [-0.42, 0.42]
✓ O'Hara 2002	1.3	0.9	11	1.2	0.7	13	9.4%	0.10 [-0.55, 0.75]
✓ Woo 2002	1.5	0.6	20	1.2	0.6	22	11.2%	0.30 [-0.06, 0.66]
✓ Carcoana 2003	4.33	4.3	25	3.23	2.85	8	2.1%	1.10 [-1.50, 3.70]
Subtotal (95% CI)			216			163	100.0%	0.12 [-0.29, 0.53]

New advanced Calculator

RevMan 5.1 is equipped with a new advanced Calculator function

The screenshot displays the RevMan 5.1 interface. A red arrow points to the Calculator icon in the top toolbar. A red box highlights the 'Calculator - [Urine output]' dialog box, which is used for manual data entry. The dialog box contains input fields for Treatment and Control groups, including Mean, N, SD, SE, CI Start, CI End, tTest, and P value. It also features a 'Confidence Interval' section with radio buttons for 90%, 95% (selected), and 99%. Buttons for 'Reset', 'Update data table', and 'Cancel' are located at the bottom of the dialog.

Study or Subgroup	Treatment			Control			Weight
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	
8.1.1 24 hours (ml/min)							
Urzuza 1992	1.2	0.4	7	1.6	0.8	14	6.9

Mean Difference
IV, Random, 95% CI

Confidence Interval: 90% 95% 99%

Favours control Favours treatment



FIGURES

Creating a PRISMA flowchart

Review Manager 5.1

File Edit Format View Tools Table Window Help

Anaesthetic interventions for prevention of awareness

- Intervention review
 - Title
 - Protocol information
 - Main text
 - Tables
 - Studies and references
 - Data and analyses
 - Figures
 - Add Figure**
 - Paste
 - 1-2 Renumber Figures
 - Notes...
 - Print...
 - Help
 - Handbook
 - Source
 - Feedback
 - Appendix

Abstract

PTSD symptom was amnesia

New Figure Wizard

Which type of figure do you want to create?

Figure Type:

- Forest plot
- Funnel plot
- Risk of bias graph
- Risk of bias summary
- Study flowchart (PRISMA template)
- Flowchart (blank)
- Other figure

A PRISMA 2009 flowchart

Next >

New Figure Wizard

What caption should be used for the figure?

Caption:

Study flowchart (PRISMA template)

Do not include 'Figure' or the figure number as part of the caption.

Finish

In the opened screen choose Study Flowchart (PRISMA template) and click Next

First right click on the Figures in the tree view and choose Add Figure

Click Finish to create a PRISMA flowchart template

Creating a PRISMA flowchart

The screenshot displays the Review Manager 5.1 interface. The left-hand pane shows a tree view of the review structure, with 'Figure 3' selected under the 'Figures' section. The main window, titled 'Text of Review', contains a PRISMA flowchart template for 'Figure 3'. The flowchart starts with two boxes at the top: '# of records identified through database searching' and '# of additional records identified through other sources'. Arrows from these two boxes point to a central box: '# of records after duplicates removed'. From there, an arrow points down to '# of records screened'. To the right of this box is an arrow pointing to a box labeled '# of records excluded'. Below '# of records screened' is an arrow pointing to '# of full-text articles assessed for eligibility'. To the right of this box is an arrow pointing to a box labeled '# of full-text articles excluded, with reasons'. Finally, an arrow points down to the last box: '# of studies included in qualitative synthesis'.

The flowchart template will appear in the Figures section

To edit the flowchart double click on any of the boxes to open the editor

Creating a PRISMA flowchart

The screenshot displays the Review Manager 5.1 interface. The main window shows a PRISMA flowchart with the following steps:

- # of records identified through database searching
- # of additional records identified through other sources
- # of records after duplicates removed
- # of records screened
- # of records excluded
- # of full-text articles assessed for eligibility
- # of full-text articles excluded, with reasons
- # of studies included in qualitative

A red box highlights the editing toolbar in the top right corner, which includes buttons for undo, redo, delete, insert, and search. A red arrow points from this toolbar to a green callout box containing the text: "Use these buttons to edit your PRISMA flowchart".

Below the flowchart, the caption reads: "Caption: Figure 3 Study flowchart (PRISMA template)".



STUDIES AND REFERENCES

Customizing the journals list

The screenshot displays the RevMan 5.1 software interface. The main window shows a reference entry for a study by Smith TL, Zapala D, et al. (1995). The reference type is 'Journal article'. The 'Journal/Book/Source' field is highlighted, and a context menu is open over it, with 'Edit custom journals list...' selected. A red arrow points to this option. A Notepad window titled 'journals - Notepad' is open in the foreground, showing the text 'Journal of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists'. A green callout box explains the process of customizing the journal list.

To customize your journals list in RevMan 5.1 first open any of the references

Right click on the Journal/Book/Source line and choose Edit custom journals list to open a Notepad file

Add your new journal titles in the file and close it

Adding journal titles to the customized list

The screenshot displays the Review Manager 5.1 interface. The main window shows a reference entry for a study by Smith TL, Zapala D, et al. (1995). The reference type is 'Journal article'. The 'Journal/Book/Source' field is currently empty. A context menu is open over this field, with 'Choose From List...' selected. A secondary dialog box, 'Choose a Journal', is open, showing a list of journal titles. The title 'Journal of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists' is highlighted at the top of the list. The 'OK' button in the dialog is also highlighted.

Right click on the Journal/Book/Source line and select Choose From List... to open the list of journals

The title you add will appear at the top of the list. Highlight the title and click OK

Field	Value
Authors:	Smith TL, Zapala D, Thompson CL, Hoye W,
English Title:	Relationship of auditory middle latency respo formation during general anesthesia
Original Title:	
Journal/Book/Source:	
Date of Publication:	1
Volume:	6
Issue:	3
Pages:	2
Edition:	
Editor(s):	

Identifiers

Type	Value
	Smith TL, Zapala D, Thompson CL, Hoye W, Kelly T. P memory formation during general anesthesia. 1995;6

Journal List:

- Journal of the American Association of Nurse Anesthetists
- AACN Clinical Issues
- AACN Clinical Issues in Critical Care Nursing
- AADE Editors Journal
- AANA Journal
- AANNT Journal
- AAOHN Journal
- AAPPO Journal
- AARN News Letter
- Abdominal Imaging
- ABNF Journal
- Academia Peruana de Cirugia
- Academic Emergency Medicine
- Academic Medicine
- Academic Nurse
- Academic Radiology

Importing of references in Vancouver format

Paste the reference into the simple text editor and save the file

CONCLUSION

The present investigation shows that the epsilon-aminocaproic acid, in the prescribed dose, reduces the amount of bleeding and need for blood products in the immediate postoperative period after mitral valve surgery.

REFERENCES

1. Pontes JCDV, Matos MFC, Medeiros CGS, Silva AF, Duarte JJ, Gardenal N, et al. Estudo comparativo do emprego da aprotinina em baixas doses X placebo, durante a circulação extracorpórea. Rev Bras Cir Cardiovasc 2002;17(1):47-53. [Links]
2. Kirklín JW, Barrat-Boyes BG. Postoperative care. In: Kirklín JW, Barrat-Boyes BG, et al. Aortic valve replacement. New York: Churchill Livingstone; 1986. [Links]
3. ...opulmonary by-pass ...altimore: Williams & W...
4. ...In: Tinker JH, ed. C...; 1989. [Link...
5. ...and fibrinolytic activit...cardiopulmonary bypass operation. Am J Hematol. 1986;23(3):223-9. [Links]
6. Petterson CM, Stammers AH, Kohtz RJ, Kmiecik SA, Nichols JD, Mills NJ, et al. The epsilon-aminocaproic acid: an in vitro analysis. J Extra Corpor Technol. 2002;34(3):197-202.

Review Manager 5.1

Import References Wizard

What is the format of the file?

Format: Vancouver Format

Reference 1

Pontes JCDV, Matos MFC, Medeiros CGS, Silva AF, Duarte JJ, Gardenal N, et al. Estudo comparativo do emprego da aprotinina em baixas doses X placebo, durante a circulação extracorpórea. Rev Bras Cir Cardiovasc 2002;17(1):47-53.

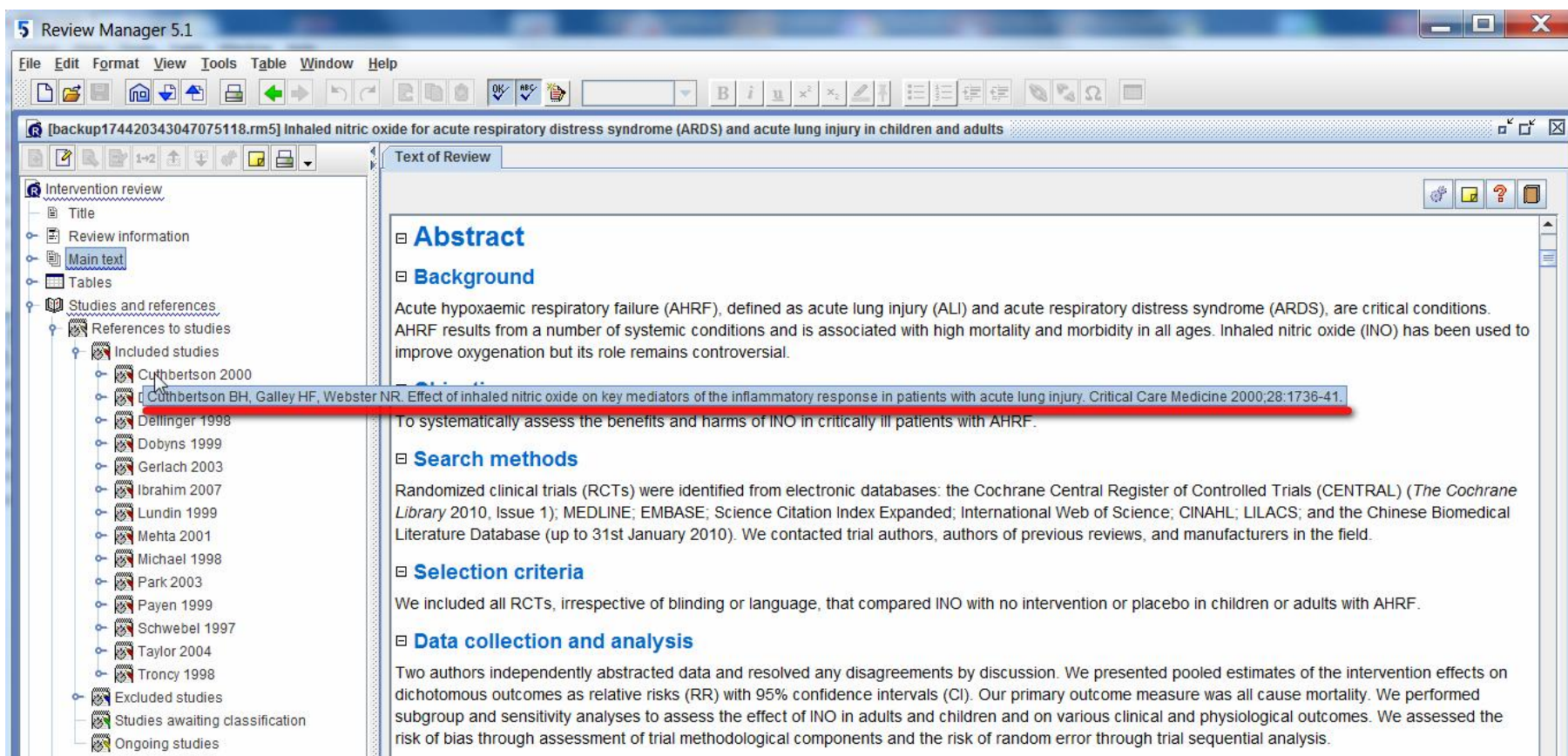
References found: 1 Lines ignored: 0

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

First highlight and copy a reference from an article

Then import the reference into RevMan 5.1 in Vancouver format

Viewing a full citation while hovering the cursor over the Study ID in the References





NEW EDITING FUNCTIONS

Viewing different sections of the review on one screen

You can split the RevMan screen to see different sections of the review. From View menu, select Split Text of

Review

The screenshot shows the RevMan software interface. The 'View' menu is open, and 'Split Text of Review' is selected. The main window is split into two panes. The left pane shows the 'Text of Review' section, and the right pane shows the 'Risk of bias table'.

Text of Review

[Note: the following sections refer to individually randomised trials. If cluster-randomised or crossover trials are included appropriate methods for assessing bias in these designs should be used. See Handbook sections 16.3.2 and 16.4.3]

(1) Sequence generation (checking for possible selection bias)

We will describe for each included study the method used to generate the allocation sequence in sufficient detail to allow an assessment of whether it should produce comparable groups.

We will assess the method as:

- adequate (any truly random process, e.g. random number table; computer random number generator),
- inadequate (any non-random process, e.g. odd or even date of birth; hospital or clinic record number) or,
- unclear.

(2) Allocation concealment (checking for possible selection bias)

We will describe for each included study the method used to conceal the allocation sequence and determine whether intervention allocation could have been foreseen in advance of, or during recruitment, or changed after assignment.

We will assess the methods as:

- adequate (e.g. telephone or central randomisation; consecutively numbered sealed opaque envelopes)

Outcomes

	frequency of contractions, central analgesia, length of time and second stage of labour, pain experience, need for pain relief, side-effects from essential oils, Apgar scores, and rooming-in.
--	---

Notes

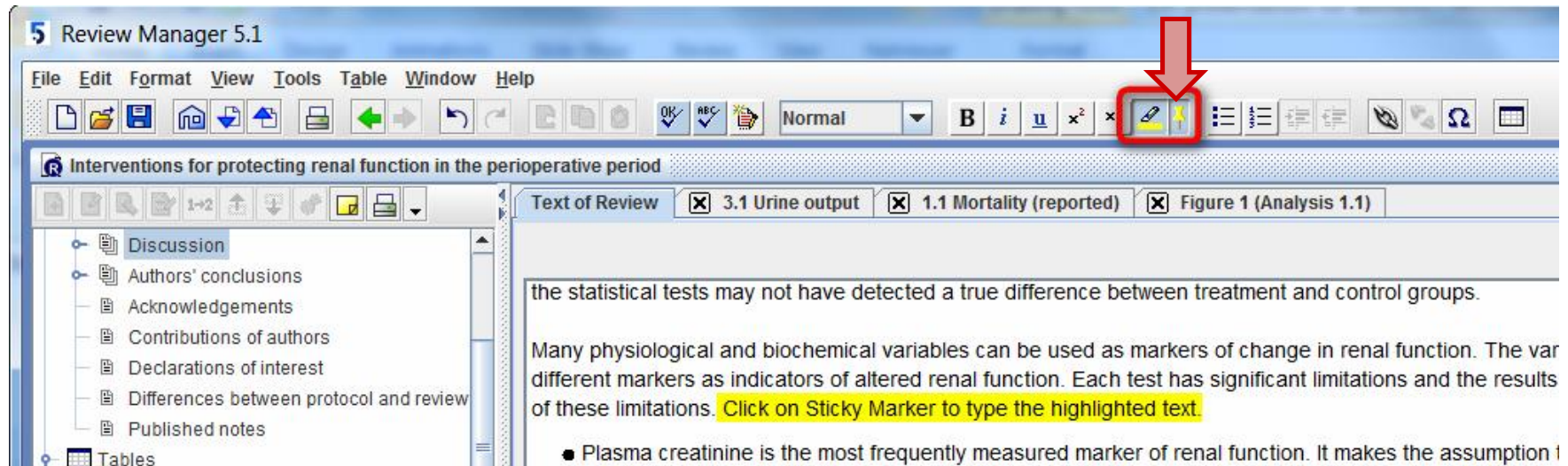
A power calculation was performed, 116 women were required. Twenty-two women were recruited. An intention-to-treat analysis was performed.

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated randomisation sequence. (1:1 ratio) prepared by the independent statistician. Consecutively numbered.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Concealed by a coded number on the bottle.
Blinding (performance bias and detection bias)	Low risk	The women, care providers, outcome assessor and analyst were all blind to the woman's group allocation.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	There were no losses to follow up.

Sticky Marker function

With Sticky Marker enabled all text you type will be highlighted - even if you move the cursor



Accepting multiple track changes

Text of Review

Meta-analyses may result in type I errors due to systematic errors (bias) or random errors due to repeated significance testing when updating meta-analyses with new trials (Brok 2008; Brok 2009; Thorlund 2009; Wetterslev 2008). Bias from trials with low methodological quality, outcome measure bias, publication bias, early stopping for benefit, and small trial bias may result in spurious P values (Brok 2008; Brok 2009; Wetterslev 2008).

In a single trial, continuous-outcomes interim analysis increases the risk of type I errors. To avoid type I errors, group sequential monitoring boundaries (Lan 1983) are applied to decide whether a trial could be terminated early because of a sufficiently small P value, that is the cumulative z-curve crosses the monitoring boundaries. Sequential monitoring boundaries can be applied to meta-analysis as well, called trial sequential monitoring boundaries. In trial sequential analysis (TSA) the addition of each trial in a cumulative meta-analysis is regarded as an interim meta-analysis and helps to decide whether additional trials studies are needed.

To accept multiple track changes within a paragraph just highlighted it and choose Accept Changes from the right click menu

Text of Review

Meta-analyses may result in type I errors due to systematic errors (bias) or random errors due to repeated significance testing when updating meta-analyses with new trials (Brok 2008; Brok 2009; Thorlund 2009; Wetterslev 2008). Bias from trials with low methodological quality, outcome measure bias, publication bias, early stopping for benefit, and small trial bias may result in spurious P values (Brok 2008; Brok 2009; Wetterslev 2008).

In a single trial, continuous-outcomes interim analysis increases the risk of type I errors. To avoid type I errors, group sequential monitoring boundaries (Lan 1983) are applied to decide whether a trial could be terminated early because of a sufficiently small P value, that is the cumulative z-curve crosses the monitoring boundaries. Sequential monitoring boundaries can be applied to meta-analysis as well, called trial sequential monitoring boundaries. In trial sequential analysis (TSA) the addition of each trial in a cumulative meta-analysis is regarded as an interim meta-analysis and helps to decide whether additional trials studies are needed.

The idea in TSA is that if the cumulative z-curve crosses the boundary, a sufficient level of evidence is reached and no further trials are needed. If the z-curve does not cross the boundary then there is insufficient evidence to reach a conclusion. To construct the monitoring boundaries the information size is needed and is calculated as the least number of participants needed in a well-powered single trial (Brok 2008; Pocock 2008; Wetterslev 2008). We applied TSA since it prevents an increase in the risk of type I error (< 5%) due to potential multiple updating in a cumulative meta-analysis with important information in order to estimate the level of evidence. We used TSA since it prevents the need for additional trials and the required information size. We applied trial sequential monitoring boundaries according to an information size suggested by Pocock (1989) and Pocock and Geller (1992). We used Trial Sequential Analysis software, version 0.8 (TSA 2010).

Adding links to several references/studies in the text

To insert links to several references/studies, press and hold the Ctrl button on your computer + click with the left button of the mouse on the study IDs you would like to link , then click OK

You can also sort the inserted studies chronologically or

alphabetically

The screenshot shows the Review Manager 5.1 interface. The main window displays a text document with a list of studies. The 'Insert Link' dialog box is open, showing a list of studies: Cuthbertson 2000, Day 1997, Dellinger 1998, Dobyns 1999, Gerlach 2003, Ibrahim 2007, Lundin 1999, Mehta 2001, Michael 1998, Park 2003, Payen 1999, Schwebel 1997, Taylor 2004, and Troncy 1998. The 'Sort alphabetically' option is selected, and a red box highlights it. A red arrow points to the 'OK' button.

Links added to the Validation Report

Links to the appropriate review sections are provided next to the Description for Errors and Warnings

Validation Report (Interventions for protecting renal function in the perioperative period)

Validation Report

Interventions for protecting renal function in the perioperative period

Errors

Section	Description
Figure: Figure 1 (Analysis 1.1)	Figure is not linked from the text.

Warnings

Section	Description
Dates	Next stage expected is in the past.
What's new	Review is declared to be updated, but Date of search is more than two years ago.
Reference: Higgins 2008	Reference is not linked from the text.
Reference: Deeks 2008	Reference is not linked from the text.

Chinese symbols in the Insert Symbol feature

The screenshot displays a software application window titled "Interventions for protecting renal function in the perioperative period". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Format, View, Tools, Table, Window, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. A red box highlights the "Insert Symbol" icon in the toolbar. Below the toolbar, the document editor shows a table of contents on the left and a text area on the right. The "Insert Symbol" dialog box is open, showing a grid of Chinese characters. The character "種" is highlighted in the grid and shown in a larger font next to its hex code "Unicode (hex): 15252 (3B94)". The dialog box also includes a checkbox for "Insert a non-breaking space" and buttons for "OK" and "Cancel".

...ive renal dysfunction i
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...causes of significant po
...age and requires agg
...varies because of vari
...ood pressure, potentia
...alone rarely comprom

...status following operat
...ding renal damage, pa

...nd in the immediate po:
...that there is evidence
...ction ([Lassnigg 2000](#)).

Dual affiliations



Organizer Resources Search

File View Tools Favou

Resources

The Cochrane Collab

Anaesthesia Group

People

Module

Reviews

Full Reviews

Protocols

Registered Titles

Vacant Titles

Files

Workflows

test.archie.cochrane.org/sections/documents/documentProperties.jsp?key=764601081509094685

General **People | 12** Topics | 1 History | 38 Advanced Notes Workflows

Person

- Zacharias, Mathew
- Zacharias, Mathew
- Conlon, Niamh P
- Herbison, G Peter
- Sivalingam, Pal
- Walker, Robert J
- Hovhannisyan, Karen**
- Ireland, Claire J
- Lee, Anna
- Pace, Nathan Leon
- Owens, Nancy
- Wale, Janet L

Assigned: 7 December, 2007

Address: Work (contact add
Work 2

Affiliation: Cochrane Anaesth
Denmark
Department of Clin

Notes:

New **Edit** Delete

Close

Document Role - Google Chrome

test.archie.cochrane.org/popups/documentRole.jsp?rolePK=B567341182E26AA201C60F

Role **Addresses**

Addresses to include in document:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Label	Affiliation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work (contact)	Cochrane Anaesthesia Review Group, C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work 2	Department of Clinical Research , Lund

Cancel **OK**

Authoring 24/07/2008 15:25
Authoring 01/03/2011 14:03
Authoring 29/07/2010 04:55
Authoring 18/02/2009 17:15
Authoring 11/06/2010 15:34
Authoring 07/08/2008 18:21
Authoring 10/07/2010 11:00
Authoring 01/10/2010 19:39
Authoring 01/10/2010 13:32
Authoring 01/10/2010 15:25
Authoring 01/10/2010 16:42
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Authoring 09/09/2009 15:29
Authoring 09/09/2009 08:49
Authoring 08/08/2008 00:54
Authoring 09/09/2009 11:15
Authoring 08/08/2008 23:46
Authoring 01/10/2010 00:43
Authoring 09/09/2009 18:03
Authoring 01/10/2010 13:50
Authoring 01/10/2010 11:32
Authoring 24/02/2009 16:14
Authoring 12/07/2010 15:18
Authoring 07/08/2008 17:35
Authoring 25/05/2010 15:10
Editorial 12/07/2010 16:47
Authoring 07/07/2010 03:17
Authoring 17/03/2010 10:52
Authoring 15/06/2010 09:37

To add author's second affiliation open the review properties > People tab > highlight the name of the author and click Edit

In the opened window go to Addresses tab and check the boxes next to the affiliations > click OK

Dual affiliations

Text of Review Hovhannisyan, Karen

Contact details cannot be edited in RevMan, but are updated centrally. For more information, see Help.

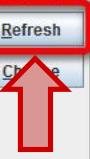
Published Contact Details:
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Organisation:	Lund University
* Address 1:	Box 22224

Review Group
Hospital

Refresh
Close



In the RevMan 5.1 double click on the author's name to open the Contact Details page and click Refresh button to see the Extra address information

Dual affiliations

The screenshot displays the Review Manager 5.1 interface. The main window shows the 'Text of Review' for the review titled 'Interventions for protecting renal function in the perioperative period'. The 'Review information' section is expanded to show the 'Authors' list. The authors listed are Mathew Zacharias¹, Niamh P Conlon², G Peter Herbison³, Pal Sivalingam⁴, Robert J Walker⁵, Karen Hovhannisyian^{6,7}, and Claire J Ireland⁸. The affiliations for Karen Hovhannisyian (6,7) and the Cochrane Anaesthesia Review Group (6) are highlighted in yellow. The citation example at the bottom reads: 'Zacharias M, Conlon NP, Herbison GP, Sivalingam P, Walker RJ, Hovhannisyian K, Ireland CJ. Interventions for protecting renal function in the perioperative period. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD003590. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003590.pub3.'

Interventions for protecting renal function in the perioperative period

Review information

Review number: 034

Authors

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Citation example: Zacharias M, Conlon NP, Herbison GP, Sivalingam P, Walker RJ, Hovhannisyian K, Ireland CJ. Interventions for protecting renal function in the perioperative period. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2008, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD003590. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003590.pub3.