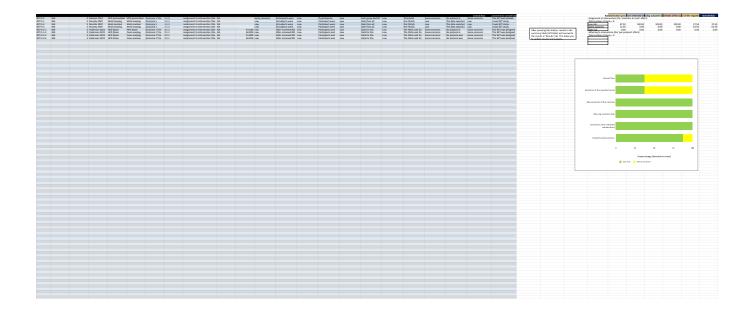
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Intention-to-treat	Unique ID	Study ID	Experimental	Comparator	Outcome	Weight	21	D2	D3 D4	DS One	all								
	RCT-4-1 RCT-5-1	4	HPD (premoided earplug) fit testing with instruction (immediate)		Outcome 1 The difference in PAR levels (dB) Outcome 1 Difference in PAR levels (dB)	NA NA	9	•	• •	1 (Low risk							_
	RCT-5-2				Outcome 1 Difference in PAR levels (dB)	NA .	l		• •	• 6		Some conc							-
	RCT-5-3	5	Multi-earplug with instruction (long-term)	Multi-earplug without instruction	Outcome 1 Difference in PAR levels (dB)	NA	•	•	• •	• •									
	RCT-2-1-1 RCT-2-1-2		HPD (foam earplug) fit testing with individualized instruction HPD (foam earplug) with individualized and small group video instruction (short-t			0.531	1		• •	0 0		D1 Randomisa	ion process rom the intended interve					\vdash	_
	RCT-2-2-1			Foam earplug with small group video instruction			l		• •	1 (Ó	D3 Missing ou	come data						-
	RCT-2-2-2		HPD (foam earplug) with individualized and small group video instruction (short-to		Outcome 2 The difference in PAR pass rate (%)	0.482	•	•		1 ()		nt of the outcome						
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March 1997 Mar	Unique ID	RCT-4-1	Study ID	4	Assessor	WG				
Part	Ref or Label		Aim	to-treat' effect)						
March Marc	Experimental	instruction (immediate)	Comparator		Source	Journal article(s)				
1.00 1.00	Outcome		Results	1.1.3	Weight					
The control of the	Domain	Signalling question			Response	Comments				
1.000 Procession 1.000		1.1 Was the allocation sequence random?			Y	Participants were randomly assigned using a random digit table. It was not reported if				
1.0 Excess of Security Supposed in the Control of Security Secur	Bias arising from	1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until	participants were enrolle	d and assigned to interventions?	NI	the allocation sequence concealed before				
Section Sect	process	1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention	n groups suggest a proble	em with the randomization process?	N	No difference in age or gender between groups.				
The control of the		Risk of bias judgement			Some concerns	Participants were randomly assigned using				
2 - 10 cm and out of the section		2.1.Were participants aware of their assigned into	ervention during the trial?	,	PN	assignment; but if they came group, yes,				
		2.2.Were carers and people delivering the interven	entions aware of participa	ints' assigned intervention during the trial?	Y	authors did not report it. The group				
Miles of the Control		2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviation	ns from the intended inter	vention that arose because of the experimental	PN	Group 2 was trained for 15 minutes and the				
1.	Bias due to		have affected the outcor	ne?	NA	1-1				
2.3 Each in Appropriate sounds to entire the effect of adoptioned to improve the control of the	intended				NA					
Part	interventions				Y	The t-test was used				
Mark of this plagment		2.7 If N/PN/NI to 2.6: Was there potential for a su								
Since data to this cancer evaluate for all continues and accordance of the continues of t										
See An American Section (Control of Section Control of Section			or nearly all participants	andomized?		Each group had 50 participants and no				
Black due to a continue of the						exclude participants reported.				
All Properties 3.2 of the judgmenne 1.0 of this pulgemenne 1.0	Bias due to		<u> </u>							
Risk of bias judgment 4 You can enter of cheasuring the autorian responses of the colores and control responses of the colores and control responses of the colores and color	data data									
Risk of bias judgment State of bias judgment State of bias judgmen			in the outcome depended	on its true value?		Each group had 50 participants and no				
Size is in selection and selection of the control o		, ,				exclude participants reported.				
Section Comment Comm		4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome in	nappropriate?			based on the ASHA criteria using REAT				
The controlled by the controll		4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the	outcome have differed be	etween intervention groups?	N	for all participants.				
A SI Y PYTAN to 4.4. In a libry but assessment of the outcome was influenced by trontedged intervention recorded? No. 1 Threshold measurement was performed by provided and performed was performed was performed by provided b	Bias in measurement of	4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the interv	ention received by study	participants?	N					
Risk of bias judgement 5.1 Were the date and produced the seculal analysed in accordance with a pre-specified analyses gain half less finalized 5.1 Were the date and produced the seculal analyses of management and produced and secular analyses gain half less finalized 5.1 Were the date and produced the seculal analyses of management and produced and secular analyses gains analyses gains analyses analyses and the secular analyses gains analyses gains analyses analyses and the secular analyses gains analyses gains analyses analyses of the data? 5.1 Amuffice significe analyses of the data? 5.2 Amuffice significe analyses of the data? 5.3 Amuffice significe analyses analyses of the data? 5.4 Amuffice significant analyses analyse	the outcome	4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the ou	utcome have been influer	ced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA					
Name of the projection of the composition of the		4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment of	of the outcome was influe	nced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA					
billias in selection					Low					
Land a generation of the protection of the prote				pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized	NI	No protocol was available for this study.				
Assessor Wingue ID Risk of bias judgement Survey ID Ref or Label Murphy 2007 RCT Aim Separation Assessor Murphy 2007 RCT Aim Separation Comparator Assessor Multi-earplig with instruction (who fear) Respertmental Multi-earplig with instruction (who fear) Separation Outcome Ou	Bias in selection	5.2 multiple eligible outcome measurements (e	e.g. scales, definitions, tir	ne points) within the outcome domain?	N	The study only measured the attenuation at each frequency with one method.				
Nish of bias judgement Some concerns Some	result	5.3 multiple eligible analyses of the data?			N	data.				
Note of blas judgment Some concerns Some		Risk of bias judgement			Some concerns	The study only measured the attenuation at				
Ref or Label Multi-earplug with instruction (chort-term) Multi-earplug with instruction (chort-term) Outcome O	Overall bias	Risk of bias judgement			Some concerns					
Ref or Label Multi-earplug with instruction (chort-term) Multi-earplug with instruction (chort-term) Outcome O										
Ref or Label Multi-earplug with instruction (chort-term) Multi-earplug with instruction (chort-term) Outcome O										
Experimental Multi-earplug with instruction (short-term) Comparator Multi-earplug with instruction (short-term) Comparator Multi-earplug with instruction Outcome Outcome 1 Difference in PAR levels (dB) Results 1.1.1 Weight Commants I.1 Was the allocation sequence random? 1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions? I.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions? PV All subjects were assigned to group A. B, or C by a random cand draw from a cand decix which was shuffled by the researchers. I.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions? PV All subjects were assigned to group A. B, or C by a random cand draw from a cand decix which was shuffled by the researchers. I.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions? PV All subjects were assigned to group A. B, or C by a random cand draw from a cand decix which was shuffled by the researchers. I.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned intervention process? PN No baseline PAR, age or gender were reported. At baseline, each group has or group A. B, or C by a random cand draw from a cand decix I.3 Uses participants aware of their assigned intervention during the tria? 2.1 Were participants were of participants was or of participants assigned intervention during the star? 2.3 If YPP/NI to 2.1 Vere these deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental process of the experimental program were given group and group gr	Unique ID	RCT-5-1	Study ID	5	Assessor	wg				
Outcome Outcome Outcome 1 Difference in PAR levels (dB) Results 1.1.1 Weight 1.1 Was the allocation sequence random? 1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions? PY All subjects were assigned to group A. B. or C by a random card draw from a card deed which was allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions? PY No baseline PAR, age or gender were reported. At baseline, each group had all subjects were assigned to group A. B. or C by a random card draw from a card deed. Which was allocated participants were removed and assigned to interventions? PN No baseline PAR, age or gender were reported. At baseline, each group had all subjects were assigned to group A. B. or C by a random card draw from a card deek. 2.1 Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial? 2.2 Were carers and people delivering the intervention during the trial? 2.3 If YPPNNI to 2.1 or 2.2 Were there deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental process? PN All participants in the intervention group were giving counseling regarding correct deviations from intended intervention balanced between groups? 2.4 If YPPN to 2.3 Were these deviations from intended intervention balanced between groups? 2.5 If NPPNIN to 2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? PY Analysis performed by the review authors, based on the raw data provided by the PNN process of different intervention analysis and the provided participants in the process of different intervention analysis and the provided participants in the provided participants in the provided participants in the intervention process? PN Analysis performed by the review authors, based on the raw data provided by the PNN provided participants in the provided participants. 2.7 If NPPNIN to 2.5 Were these deviations from intervention balanced between groups? PN Date from all randomized o	Ref or Label	Murphy 2007 RCT	Aim	assignment to intervention (the 'intention- to-treat' effect)						
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Bias due to missing outcome 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA						Date from all randomized participants				
	Bias due to									
	missing outcome data	3.3 IT N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outc	ome depend on its true v	alue?	NA					

uata	2.4 If V/DV/MII to 2.2: In 16 III1.	in the out	d on its true value?	NA	
	3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness	in trie outcome depended	J OH ILS IFUE VAIUE?	NA	Date from all randomized participants
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	
	4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome in	nappropriate?		N	The Fitcheck technical method was used in the study.
	4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the	outcome have differed be	etween intervention groups?	N	The same measurement methods applied for all participants.
Bias in measurement of	4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the interv	ention received by study	participants?	NI	Not reported.
the outcome	4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the or	utcome have been influer	nced by knowledge of intervention received?	PN	It is unlikely because they followed the same fit testing procedure using same
	4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment	of the outcome was influe	enced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA	technology and the measurement is fairly objective.
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	the Fitchck technical method was used in the study.
	5.1 Were the data that produced this result analy before unblinded outcome data were available for	vsed in accordance with a or analysis?	pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized	Y	The data reported were accordance with the prespecified protocol.
Bias in selection	5.2 multiple eligible outcome measurements (e.g. scales, definitions, tir	me points) within the outcome domain?	N	Only PAR levels were measured.
of the reported result	5.3 multiple eligible analyses of the data?			N	No multiply eligible analyses applied of the data.
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	The data reported were accordance with the prespecified protocol.
Overall bias	Risk of bias judgement			Low	It was RCT study. Group B was received written instruction before the first visit,
Unique ID	RCT-5-2	Study ID	5	Assessor	WG
Ref or Label	Murphy 2007 RCT	Aim	assignment to intervention (the 'intention-	7,00000	
Experimental		Comparator	to-treat' effect) Multi-earplug without instruction	Source	Grant database summary (e.g. NIH RePORTER, Research Councils UK Gateway to Research)
	Multi-earplug with instruction (short-term)				Grant Galabase summary (e.g. INITI REPORTER, Research Councils UK Galeway to Research)
Outcome	Outcome 1 Difference in PAR levels (dB)	Results	1.1.1	Weight	
Domain	Signalling question			Response	Comments
	1.1 Was the allocation sequence random?			Y	All subjects were assigned to group A, B, or C by a random card draw from a card deck
Bias arising from the randomization	1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until	participants were enrolle	d and assigned to interventions?	PY	which was shuffled it by the researchers. No baseline PAR, age or gender were
process	1.3 Did baseline differences between interventio	n groups suggest a proble	em with the randomization process?	PN	reported. At baseline, each group had
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	All subjects were assigned to group A, B, or C by a random card draw from a card deck
	2.1.Were participants aware of their assigned int	ervention during the trial?	?	Y	Participant were aware of their assigned intervention because of different
	2.2.Were carers and people delivering the interv	entions aware of participa	ants' assigned intervention during the trial?	Y	intervention methods.
	2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviation context?	ns from the intended inter	vention that arose because of the experimental	PN	All participants in the intervention group were giving counseling regarding correct
Bias due to deviations from	2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to	have affected the outcor	me?	NA	
intended interventions	2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from	n intended intervention ba	alanced between groups?	NA	
	2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimat	e the effect of assignmen	t to intervention?	PY	Analysis performed by the review authors, based on the raw data provided by the
	2.7 If N/PN/NI to 2.6: Was there potential for a su group to which they were randomized?	ubstantial impact (on the	result) of the failure to analyse participants in the	NA	
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	Participant were aware of their assigned intervention because of different
	3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all,	or nearly all, participants i	randomized?	Y	Date from all randomized participants
	3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that resu	It was not biased by miss	ing outcome data?	NA	
Bias due to missing outcome	3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outo	come depend on its true v	value?	NA	
data	3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness			NA	
	Risk of bias judgement	<u> </u>		Low	Date from all randomized participants
	4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome in	nannronriate?		N	The Fitcheck technical method was used in
	4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the		etween intervention groups?	N	the study. The same measurement methods applied
Bias in	4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the interv			NI	for all participants. Not reported.
measurement of the outcome	4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the oil			PN	It is unlikely because they followed the
				NA NA	same fit testing procedure using same technology and the measurement is fairly
	4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment	or are outcome was influe	anced by knowledge of intervention received?		objective. the Fitchck technical method was used in
	Risk of bias judgement 5.1 Were the data that produced this result analy	rsed in accordance with a	pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized	Low	the study. The data reported were accordance with
	before unblinded outcome data were available for	or analysis?		Y	the prespecified protocol.
Bias in selection of the reported	5.2 multiple eligible outcome measurements (e.g. scales, definitions, tir	me points) within the outcome domain?	N	Only PAR levels were measured. No multiply eligible analyses applied of the
result	5.3 multiple eligible analyses of the data?			N	No multiply engine analyses applied or the data. The data reported were accordance with
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	It was RCT study. Group B was received
Overall bias	Risk of bias judgement			Low	it was RCT Study, Group B was received written instruction before the first visit,
Unique ID	RCT-5-3	Study ID	5	Assessor	WG
Ref or Label	Murphy 2007 RCT	Aim	assignment to intervention (the 'intention-to-treat' effect)		
Experimental	Multi-earplug with instruction (long-term)	Comparator	Multi-earplug without instruction	Source	Grant database summary (e.g. NIH RePORTER, Research Councils UK Gateway to Research)
Outcome	Outcome 1 Difference in PAR levels (dB)	Results	1.1.2	Weight	
Domain	Signalling question			Response	Comments

Blas arising from the randomization process 1.1 Was the allocation sequence random? 1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions? 1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention groups suggest a problem with the randomization process? Risk of bias judgement 2.1 Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial? 2.2 Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial? 2.3 If Y/PYNI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental context? 2.5 If Y/PYNI to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome? 2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 2.7 If In/PYNI to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention? 2.8 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 2.7 If In/PYNI to 2.5: Was there potential for a substantial impact (on the result) of the failure to analyse participants in the group to which they were randomized? Risk of bias judgement 2.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? All subjects were assigned to group A. B. o. C. by a random card draw from a card deck which was shuffled it by the researchers. Praticipant were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial? Y Participant were aware of their assigned intervention methods. In In In Intervention methods. All subjects were assigned to group A. B. o. C. by a random card draw from a card deck which was the experimental context. PNA All subjects were assigned to group A. B. o. C. by a random card draw from a card deck which was easigned to group a device and draw from a card deck which was easigned to group A. B. o. C. by a random card draw from a card deck or the experimental context. PNA 2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment t	or k
The randomization process 1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention groups suggest a problem with the randomization process? Risk of bias judgement 2.1. Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial? 2.1. Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial? 2.2. Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial? 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? 2.4. If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome? 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention? 2.6. Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 2.7. If NPN/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 randomized? Risk of bias judgement 3.1. Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2. If NPN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data 3.1. If NPN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? Analysis parformed by the review authors, based on the raw data provided by the intervention because of different NA Date from all randomized participants NA Date from all randomized participants	K.
Risk of bias judgement 2.1. Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial? 2.2. Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial? 2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were these deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental context? 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were these deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental context? 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome? 2.6. Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 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 randomized? Risk of bias judgement 3.1. Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2. If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data 3.4. If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? Date from all randomized participants in the outcome depended on its true value? Date from all randomized participants in the outcome depended on its true value? Date from all randomized participants in the outcome depended on its true value? Date from all randomized participants in the outcome depended on its true value?	K.
Risk of bias judgement 2.1 Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial? 2.2 Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial? 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? 2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental context? 2.5 If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome? 2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 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 tandomized? Risk of bias judgement 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data 3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? Date from all randomized participants	K.
2.2. Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial? 2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were these deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental context? 2.4. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were these deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental context? 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome? 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention balanced between groups? 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention? 2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 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 randomized? Risk of bias judgement 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data? 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants Date from all randomized participants Date from all randomized participants	
Bias due to deviations from intended interventions from intended intervention shall be seen to evaluations from intended interventions 2.3. If Y/PYNI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were these deviations from the intended intervention that arose because of the experimental pN A All participants in the intervention group were giving counseling regarding correct 2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome? 2.5. If Y/PYNI to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention balanced between groups? NA NA 2.5. If Y/PYNI to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention balanced between groups? NA Analysis performed by the review authors, based on the raw data provided by the group to which they were randomized? Risk of bias judgement 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2 If N/PNI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data? 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants Date from all randomized participants Date from all randomized participants	
Bias due to deviations from Intended interventions 4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome? 2.5. If Y/PYNI to 2.4: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome? 2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 2.7 If NPN/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 randomized? Risk of bias judgement 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data? 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants NA Date from all randomized participants NA Date from all randomized participants	
deviations from Intended interventions 2.5. If Y/PYNI to 2.4: Were these deviations intery to have alrected the ductioner? 2.6. Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 2.7 If N/PNNI 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 randomized? Risk of bias judgement 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2 If N/PNINI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants	
2.5. If Y/PV/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention balanced between groups? NA	
2.5 was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? 2.7 If NPN/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 randomized? Risk of bias judgement Low Participant were aware of their assigned intervention because of different 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? Y Date from all randomized participants 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data? NA 3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants NA Date from all randomized participants	
group to which they were randomized? Risk of bias judgement 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data? 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants	
Risk of bias judgement 3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data? NA 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA All If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants NA	
Bias due to missing outcome data? 3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data? NA 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA 3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants	
Bias due to missing outcome data 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? 3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants	_
data 3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value? NA Date from all randomized participants	
Date from all randomized participants	
I Date from all randomized participants	
RISK of Dias Judgement Low	
4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome inappropriate? N The Fitcheck technical method was used in the study.	
4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the outcome have differed between intervention groups? N The same measurement methods applied for all participants.	
Bias in 4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the intervention received by study participants? NI Not reported.	
the outcome 4.4 if Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the outcome have been influenced by knowledge of intervention received? PN It is unlikely because they followed the same fit testing procedure using same	
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 technology and the measurement is fairly objective.	
Risk of bias judgement the Fitchck technical method was used in the study.	
5.1 Were the data that produced this result analysed in accordance with a pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized before unblinded outcome data were available for analysis? The data reported were accordance with the prespecified protocol.	
Bias in selection of the reported 52 multiple eligible outcome measurements (e.g. scales, definitions, time points) within the outcome domain? N Only PAR levels were measured.	
result 5.3 multiple eligible analyses of the data? No multiply eligible analyses applied of the data.	1
Risk of bias judgement The data reported were accordance with the prespecified protocol.	
Overall bias Risk of bias judgement It was RCT study. Group B was received written instruction before the first visit,	
Unique ID RCT-2-1-1 Study ID 2 Assessor WG	
Ref or Label Federman 2021 RCT Aim assignment to intervention (the "intention-to-treat" effect)	
Experimental HPD (foam earplug) fit testing with individualized instruction Comparator HPD (foam earplug) fit testing with small group video instruction Source Journal article(s)	
Outcome Outcome 1 The difference in PAR levels (dB) Results 2.1.1 Weight 0.531	
Domain Signalling question Response Comments [randomly assigned to the three test groups]	
1.1 Was the allocation sequence random? Y (standard, video only, eHPD + video) base to only the penultimate light in their SSN. The on the penultimate light in their SSN. The	d
Bias arising from the randomization 1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to interventions? Py allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to participants were enrolled and assigned to	
process 1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention groups suggest a problem with the randomization process? No difference in pre-training PARs between groups groups After screened 821 participants, 344 who	
NISK Of Dias judgement Low did not pass the initial screening were	
2.1. Were participants aware of their assigned intervention during the trial? Y Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different	
2.2. Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial? Y intervention methods.	
context? PN intended intervention because eHPD	
deviations from intended 2-11 T/PT to 2.s. were these deviations inkey to have sinected the bullcome? NA	
interventions 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from intended intervention balanced between groups? NA	
2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention? Y with Post-hoc analysis for Delta PAR 2.7 INININALLY 2.6 Most been extended for a substantial impact (on the coult of the follows a participants in the	
group to which they were randomized? Participants and people delivering the	
Intervention were aware of their assigned Data for this outcome available for 321	
3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized? Y participants out of 344 randomized	
3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data? NA Bias due to	
missing outcome data 3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value? NA	
3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness in the outcome depended on its true value? Data for this outcome available for 321	
RISK Of Dias judgement Low participants out of 344 randomized The FAES used for data collection was a	
4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome inappropriate? N commercially available software-based The commercially available software applied.	
4.2 Could measurement of ascertainment of the outcome have differed between intervention groups? N for all participants.	
Bias in 4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the intervention received by study participants? N Outcome assessors were blinded.	

measurement or				Т			
the outcome	4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the ou	utcome have been influer	ced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA			
	4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment of	of the outcome was influe	nced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA			
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	The FAES used for data collection was a commercially available software-based		
	5.1 Were the data that produced this result analy	sed in accordance with a	pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized	NI	No protocol was available for this study.		
	before unblinded outcome data were available fo			N	The study has two outcomes, the difference		
Bias in selection of the reported	5.2 multiple eligible outcome measurements (e	e.g. scales, delinitions, tir	ne points) within the outcome domain?		in PAR levels and PAR pass rates. No multiply eligible analyses applied of the		
result	5.3 multiple eligible analyses of the data?			N	data. No protocol is available for this study.		
	Risk of bias judgement			Some concerns	The study has two outcomes, the difference		
Overall bias	Risk of bias judgement			Some concerns	This RCT was designed to compare the difference in PAR value or PAR pass rates		
Unique ID	RCT-2-1-2	Study ID	2	Assessor	WG		
Ref or Label	Federman 2021 RCT	Aim	assignment to intervention (the 'intention- to-treat' effect)				
Experimental	HPD (foam earplug) with individualized	Comparator	Foam earplug with small group video	Source	Journal article(s)		
	Outcome 1 The difference in BAB levels		instruction	Weight	0.469		
Outcome	(08)	Results	2.1.1	-			
Domain	Signalling question			Response	Comments randomly assigned to the three test groups		
	1.1 Was the allocation sequence random?			Y	(standard, video only, eHPD + video) based on the penultimate digit in their SSN. The		
Bias arising from the randomization	1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until	participants were enrolle	d and assigned to interventions?	PY	allocation sequence concealed until participants were enrolled and assigned to		
process	1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention	n groups suggest a proble	em with the randomization process?	N	No difference in pre-training PARs between groups		
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	After screened 821 participants, 344 who did not pass the initial screening were		
	2.1.Were participants aware of their assigned into	ervention during the trial?	·	Y	Participants and people delivering the		
	2.2.Were carers and people delivering the interven	entions aware of participa	ints' assigned intervention during the trial?	Y	intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different intervention methods.		
	2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviation			PN	It is unlikely to have deviation from the		
Bias due to	context?				intended intervention because eHPD		
deviations from	2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to	have affected the outcor	ne?	NA			
interventions	2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from	n intended intervention ba	alanced between groups?	NA	One way analysis of variance (ANOVA)		
	2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate			Y	One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Post-hoc analysis for Delta PAR		
	2.7 If N/PN/NI to 2.6: Was there potential for a su group to which they were randomized?	ubstantial impact (on the	result) of the failure to analyse participants in the	NA			
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned		
	3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, of	or nearly all, participants i	andomized?	Y	Data for this outcome available for 321 participants out of 344 randomized		
	3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that resul	It was not biased by miss	ing outcome data?	NA	i. bl. ii.		
Bias due to missing outcome	3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outc	come depend on its true v	alue?	NA			
data	3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness			NA	_		
		an are outcome deponded	i on no nac value.		Data for this outcome available for 321		
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	participants out of 344 randomized The FAES used for data collection was a		
	4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome in			N	Commercially available software-based The same measurement methods applied		
	4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the	outcome have differed be	etween intervention groups?	N	for all participants.		
Bias in measurement of	4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the interv	ention received by study	participants?	N	Outcome assessors were blinded.		
the outcome	4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the ou	utcome have been influer	ced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA			
	4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment of	of the outcome was influe	nced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA			
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	The FAES used for data collection was a commercially available software-based		
	5.1 Were the data that produced this result analy before unblinded outcome data were available fo	vsed in accordance with a	pre-specified analysis plan that was finalized	NI	No protocol was available for this study.		
Bias in selection	5.2 multiple eligible outcome measurements (e		ne points) within the outcome domain?	N	The study has two outcomes, the difference in PAR levels and PAR pass rates.		
of the reported result	5.3 multiple eligible analyses of the data?			N	No multiply eligible analyses applied of the		
	Risk of bias judgement			Some concerns	data. No protocol is available for this study. The study has two outcomes, the difference		
Ovorall bios					This RCT was designed to compare the		
Overall bias	Risk of bias judgement			Some concerns	difference in PAR value or PAR pass rates		
Unique ID	RCT-2-2-1	Study ID	2	Assessor	WG		
Ref or Label	Federman 2021 RCT	Aim	assignment to intervention (the 'intention- to-treat' effect)				
Experimental	HPD (foam earplug) with individualized instruction element (short-term)	Comparator	Foam earplug with small group video instruction	Source	Journal article(s)		
Outcome	Outcome 2 The difference in PAR pass rate (%)	Results	2.2.1	Weight	0.518		
Domain	Signalling question			Response	Comments		
	1.1 Was the allocation sequence random?			Y	randomly assigned to the three test groups (standard, video only, eHPD + video) based		
Bias arising from	1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until	participants were enrolle	d and assigned to interventions?	PY	on the penultimate digit in their SSN. The allocation sequence concealed until		
the randomization process				N	participants were enrolled and assigned to No difference in pre-training PARs between		
p. 30033	1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention	ii groups suggest a probli	an with the randomization process?		groups After screened 821 participants, 344 who		
	Risk of bias judgement			Low	did not pass the initial screening were		
I	2.1.Were participants aware of their assigned into	ervention during the trial?		Y	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned		

ı r					intervention during the trial due to different		
⊢	2.2.Were carers and people delivering the interventions aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial? 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			Y	intervention methods. It is unlikely to have deviation from the		
	context?				intended intervention because eHPD		
Bias due to deviations from intended	2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to have affected the outcome?			NA			
interventions 2	2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from	n intended intervention ba	NA	One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)			
I ⊢	2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate		Y	with Post-hoc analysis for Delta PAR			
	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 randomized?						
F	Risk of bias judgement				Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned		
3	3.1 Were data for this outcome available for all, or nearly all, participants randomized?				Data for this outcome available for 321 participants out of 344 randomized		
	3.2 If N/PN/NI to 3.1: Is there evidence that result was not biased by missing outcome data?						
Bias due to missing outcome data	3.3 If N/PN to 3.2: Could missingness in the outcome depend on its true value?						
	3.4 If Y/PY/NI to 3.3: Is it likely that missingness	in the outcome depended	NA				
F	Risk of bias judgement		Low	Data for this outcome available for 321 participants out of 344 randomized			
4	4.1 Was the method of measuring the outcome in	nappropriate?		N	The FAES used for data collection was a commercially available software-based		
4	4.2 Could measurement or ascertainment of the	outcome have differed be	N	The same measurement methods applied for all participants.			
	4.3 Were outcome assessors aware of the interv	ention received by study	participants?	N	Outcome assessors were blinded.		
measurement of the outcome 4	4.4 If Y/PY/NI to 4.3: Could assessment of the ou	utcome have been influen	ced by knowledge of intervention received?	NA			
4	4.5 If Y/PY/NI to 4.4: Is it likely that assessment of	of the outcome was influe	NA	1			
F	Risk of bias judgement		Low	The FAES used for data collection was a commercially available software-based			
5	5.1 Were the data that produced this result analy before unblinded outcome data were available fo	rsed in accordance with a	NI	No protocol was available for this study.			
Bias in selection 5	5.2 multiple eligible outcome measurements (e		N	The study has two outcomes, the difference in PAR levels and PAR pass rates.			
of the reported	5.3 multiple eligible analyses of the data?		N	No multiply eligible analyses applied of the			
l +	Risk of bias judgement		Some concerns	data. No protocol was available for this study. The study has two outcomes, the difference			
	Risk of bias judgement		Some concerns	This RCT was designed to compare the difference in PAR value or PAR pass rates			
					uniference in PAR value of PAR pass rates		
Unique ID R	RCT-2-2-2	Study ID	2	Assessor	WG		
		Aim	assignment to intervention (the 'intention-				
Europius autol	HPD (foam earplug) with individualized and	Comparator	to-treat' effect) Foam earplug with small group video	Source	Journal article(s)		
Outcome	Outcome 2 The difference in PAR pass rate	1 2	instruction 2.2.1	Weight	0.482		
((%)	rtodato	L.E. 1	Response	Comments		
	Signalling question			Y	randomly assigned to the three test groups		
-	1.1 Was the allocation sequence random? 1.2 Was the allocation sequence concealed until	participanta wore oprollo	PY	(standard, video only, eHPD + video) based on the penultimate digit in their SSN. The allocation sequence concealed until			
the randomization -	1.3 Did baseline differences between intervention			N	participants were enrolled and assigned to No difference in pre-training PARs between		
Í -		ii groups suggest a proble	sin with the randomization process?	Low	groups After screened 821 participants, 344 who		
	Risk of bias judgement		Low				
l +	2.1.Were participants aware of their assigned into			V	Participants and people delivering the		
I ⊢	0.0 W			Y	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different		
1 12	2.2. Were carers and people delivering the interve	entions aware of participa	nts' assigned intervention during the trial?	Y	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different intervention methods. It is unlikely to have deviation from the		
Di du- 4-	2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviation context?	entions aware of participa	nts' assigned intervention during the trial? vention that arose because of the experimental	Y PN	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different intervention methods.		
Bias due to deviations from intended	2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviation context? 2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to	entions aware of participans from the intended intended intended intended intended the outcome.	nts' assigned intervention during the trial? vention that arose because of the experimental ne?	Y PN NA	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different intervention methods. It is unlikely to have deviation from the		
Bias due to deviations from intended interventions	2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviation context? 2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from	entions aware of participa ns from the intended inten to have affected the outcom in intended intervention ba	nts' assigned intervention during the trial? vention that arose because of the experimental ne? lanced between groups?	Y PN NA NA	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different intervention methods. It is unlikely to have deviation from the intended intervention because eHPD One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)		
Bias due to deviations from intended interventions	2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviation context? 2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from 2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate	entions aware of participa ns from the intended inter have affected the outcom in intended intervention ba e the effect of assignment	nts' assigned intervention during the trial? vention that arose because of the experimental ne? lanced between groups? to intervention?	Y PN NA NA Y	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different intervention methods. It is unlikely to have deviation from the intended intervention because eHPD		
Bias due to deviations from intended interventions	2.3. If Y/PY/NI to 2.1 or 2.2: Were there deviation context? 2.4 If Y/PY to 2.3: Were these deviations likely to 2.5. If Y/PY/NI to 2.4: Were these deviations from 2.6 Was an appropriate analysis used to estimate 2.7 If N/PN/NI to 2.6: Was there potential for a sugroup to which they were randomized?	entions aware of participa ns from the intended inter have affected the outcom in intended intervention ba e the effect of assignment	nts' assigned intervention during the trial? vention that arose because of the experimental ne? lanced between groups? to intervention?	Y PN NA NA NA Y	Participants and people delivering the intervention were aware of their assigned intervention during the trial due to different intervention methods. It is unlikely to have deviation from the intended intervention because eHPD One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)		
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or the reported result	5.3 multiple eligible analyses of the data?	N	No multiply eligible analyses applied of the data.			
	Risk of bias judgement		No protocol was available for this study. The study has two outcomes, the difference			
Overall bias	Risk of bias judgement		This RCT was designed to compare the difference in PAR value or PAR pass rates			

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