NKR24 - PICO10 - schizophrenia: Assertive community treatment versus standard care

Characteristics of studies

Characteristics of included studies

Audini 1998

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Bjorkman 2002

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Bond (A) 1988

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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Bond (B) 1988

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Bond (C) 1988

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Risk of bias table

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Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Bond 1990

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Risk of bias table

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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Other bias	Unclear risk	no info

Botha 2014

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Unclear how the standardized table was made
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Not stated that the table used for randomisation was concealed
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Blinding not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	Not blinded, not solely based on registry data
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	2 out of 26 allocated to TAU switched to ACT.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	No protocol available but no outcomes mentioned in method section that are not reported in the results section.
Other bias	Low risk	The intervention group were given option to be included in the intervention group after 12 months. Two participants did, and were included in the analysis.

Chandler (A) 1997

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Risk of bias table

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Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
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Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
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Chandler (B) 1997

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Risk of bias table

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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Curtis1996

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Ford 2001

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Hampton (A) 1996

Methods	
Participants	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Unclear risk	no info

Hampton (B) 1996

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
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Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Unclear risk	no info

Herincks 2000

Methods	
Participants	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Unclear risk	no info

Holloway 1998

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Unclear risk	no info

Jarell 1998

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Lehman 1997

Methods	
Participants	
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Outcomes	
Notes	

Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Malm 2014

Methods	
Participants	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	blinding not possible
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Low risk	Assessments weremade by eight independent assessors who were trained to a level of high interrater reliability, not involved in treatment, and formally blind to the programs carried out (that is, they were not informed about treatment allocation).
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High risk	OBS: The 16 patients who were discharged from the IC program for administrative reasons had a femaleto-male ratio of 7:9, a mean age of 41.067.8 years, and an illness duration of 16.067.0 years. For this group, the GAF disability score at the start of the trial was 46, the GAF symptom score was 46, and UKU ConSat score was 5.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Other bias	Unclear risk	After randomization, 51 were allocated to intervention while only 33 to control.

Marshall 1997

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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Muijen 1994

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Muller-Clemm 1996

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

OPUS 2005

Methods	
Participants	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Quinlivan 1995

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Rosenheck (A) 1998

Methods	
Participants	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Rosenheck (B) 1998

Methods	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Shern 2000

Methods	
Participants	
Interventions	
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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no details
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no details
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Primary outcome: not provided. Secondary outcomes: interviewermediated - rating - NO. Not clearly stated, but it is implicitly not blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High risk	
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	Authors declared “using alternative techniques for accommodate missing observations”. Main concern regarding the high attrition rate declared by authors, but not clearly reported as presented data were already transformed through statistician techniques accounting formissing observation
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Some listed outcomes of interest are not usable due to incomplete reporting (service use, social functioning, quality of life outcomes)
Other bias	Low risk	Public funded (NIMH).No further details. No evident other bias are occurring

Solomon 1994

Methods	
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Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Sytema 2007

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Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Low risk	
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Test 1991

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Risk of bias table

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Unclear risk	no info
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	
Other bias	Low risk	

Footnotes

Characteristics of excluded studies

Footnotes

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification

Footnotes

Characteristics of ongoing studies

Footnotes

References to studies

Included studies

Audini 1998

[Empty]

Bjorkman 2002

[Empty]

Bond (A) 1988

[Empty]

Bond (B) 1988

[Empty]

Bond (C) 1988

[Empty]

Bond 1990

[Empty]

Botha 2014

[Empty]

Chandler (A) 1997

[Empty]

Chandler (B) 1997

[Empty]

Curtis1996

[Empty]

Ford 2001

[Empty]

Hampton (A) 1996

[Empty]

Hampton (B) 1996

[Empty]

Herincks 2000

[Empty]

Holloway 1998

[Empty]

Jarell 1998

[Empty]

Lehman 1997

[Empty]

Malm 2014

[Empty]

Marshall 1997

[Empty]

Muijen 1994

[Empty]

Muller-Clemm 1996

[Empty]

OPUS 2005

[Empty]

Quinlivan 1995

[Empty]

Rosenheck (A) 1998

[Empty]

Rosenheck (B) 1998

[Empty]

Shern 2000

[Empty]

Solomon 1994

[Empty]

Sytema 2007

[Empty]

Test 1991

[Empty]

Excluded studies

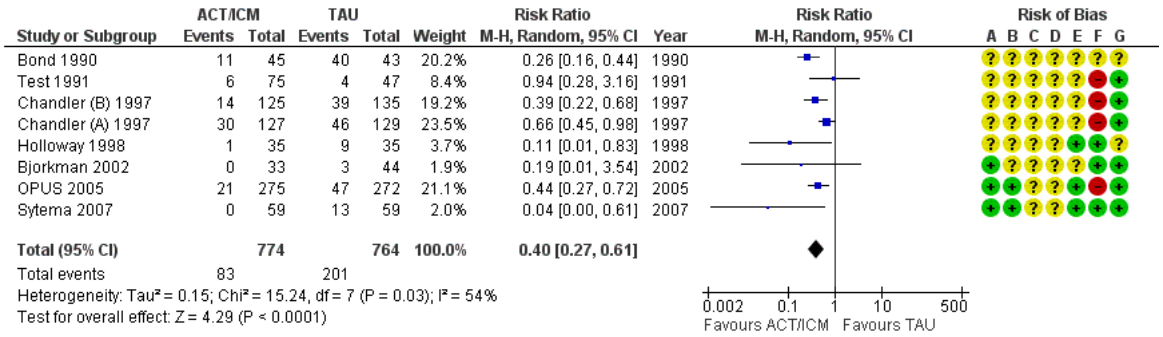
Data and analyses

1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU

Outcome or Subgroup	Studies	Participants	Statistical Method	Effect Estimate
1.1 Loss of contact - longest FU	8	1538	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.40 [0.27, 0.61]
1.2 Days of hospital, longest FU (max 24m)	26	3717	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.86 [-1.38, -0.35]
1.3 Other health care costs (emergency room visits), longest FU	1	178	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.13 [0.72, 1.76]
1.4 Quality of life, longest FU	6	453	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.10 [-0.36, 0.16]
1.4.1 QOLI (low=poor) max 6 mdr FU	1	125	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.53 [-0.97, -0.09]
1.4.2 LQoLP (low=poor) 7-12 mdr FU	1	52	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.09 [-0.78, 0.60]
1.4.3 MANSA (low=poor) 7-12 mdr FU	1	81	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.20 [-0.69, 0.29]
1.4.4 LQoLP (low=poor) over 12 mdr FU	1	63	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.30 [-0.05, 0.65]
1.4.5 QOLI (low=poor) over 12 mdr FU	2	132	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.09 [-0.42, 0.24]
1.5 Symptoms, longest FU	10	1289	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.27 [-0.38, -0.15]
1.5.1 mean change from baseline (CSI, low=poor)	1	168	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.45 [-0.76, -0.15]
1.5.2 mean change from baseline (BPRS, high=poor)	2	647	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.28 [-0.44, -0.13]
1.5.3 average endpoint score (SCL-90, high = poor)	1	60	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.33 [-0.18, 0.84]
1.5.4 average endpoint score (PSE, high = poor)	1	58	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.29 [-0.80, 0.23]
1.5.5 average endpoint score (CPRS, high = poor)	1	40	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.06 [-0.68, 0.56]
1.5.6 average endpoint score (BPRS, high=poor)	2	125	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.24 [-0.62, 0.14]
1.5.7 average endpoint score (CSI, low=poor)	1	125	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.40 [-0.76, -0.05]
1.5.8 Average endpoint scores (split-GAF, low=poor), at 5 years FU	1	66	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.19 [-0.68, 0.29]
1.6 Patient satisfaction, max 2 years FU	2	127	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.75 [-1.11, -0.38]
1.7 Mortality (all causes), longest FU	12	1742	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.89 [0.53, 1.51]
1.8 Social functioning	3	198	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.28 [-0.65, 0.10]
1.8.1 social role performance (DAS, high=poor)	1	58	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.22 [-0.74, 0.30]
1.8.3 RFS, low=poor	1	80	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-0.60 [-1.05, -0.15]
1.8.4 Strauss-Carpenter Scale, low=poor	1	60	Std. Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	0.04 [-0.47, 0.55]
1.9 Crime, longest FU	10	1404	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.84 [0.52, 1.33]
1.9.2 Number of arrested, 7-12m FU	2	516	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.54, 1.82]
1.9.3 Police contacts, 6-12m FU	2	149	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.73 [0.07, 7.89]
1.9.4 Imprisoned, 7-12m FU	1	200	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.38 [0.98, 1.94]
1.9.5 Number of arrested, over 12m FU	1	178	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.66 [0.32, 1.37]
1.9.6 Imprisoned, over 12m FU	4	361	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.72 [0.31, 1.67]

Figures

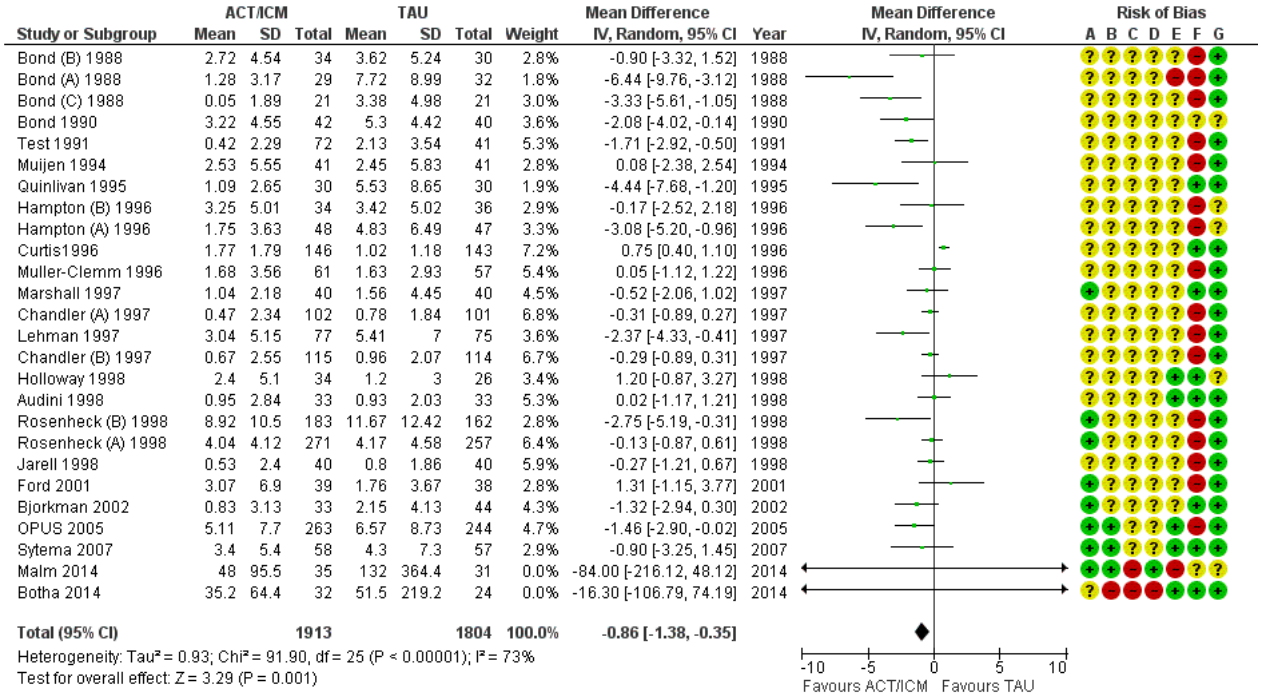
Figure 1 (Analysis 1.1)



Risk of bias legend
(A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
(B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
(C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
(D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
(E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
(G) Other bias

Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.1 Loss of contact - longest FU.

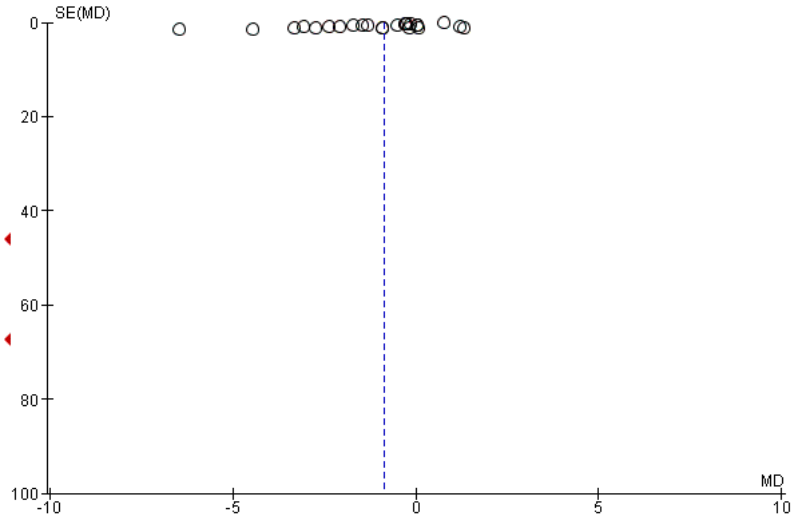
Figure 2 (Analysis 1.2)



Risk of bias legend
(A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
(B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
(C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
(D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
(E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
(G) Other bias

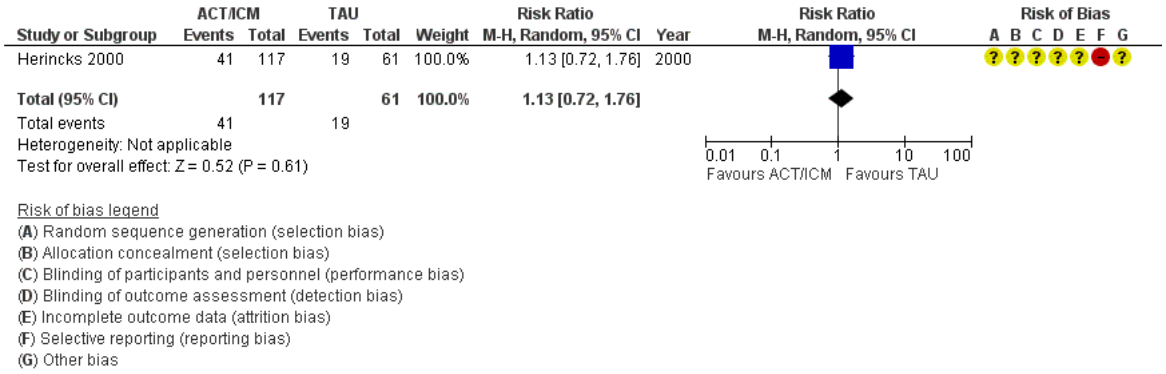
Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.2 Days of hospital, longest FU (max 24m).

Figure 3 (Analysis 1.2)



Funnel plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.2 Days of hospital, longest FU (max 24m).

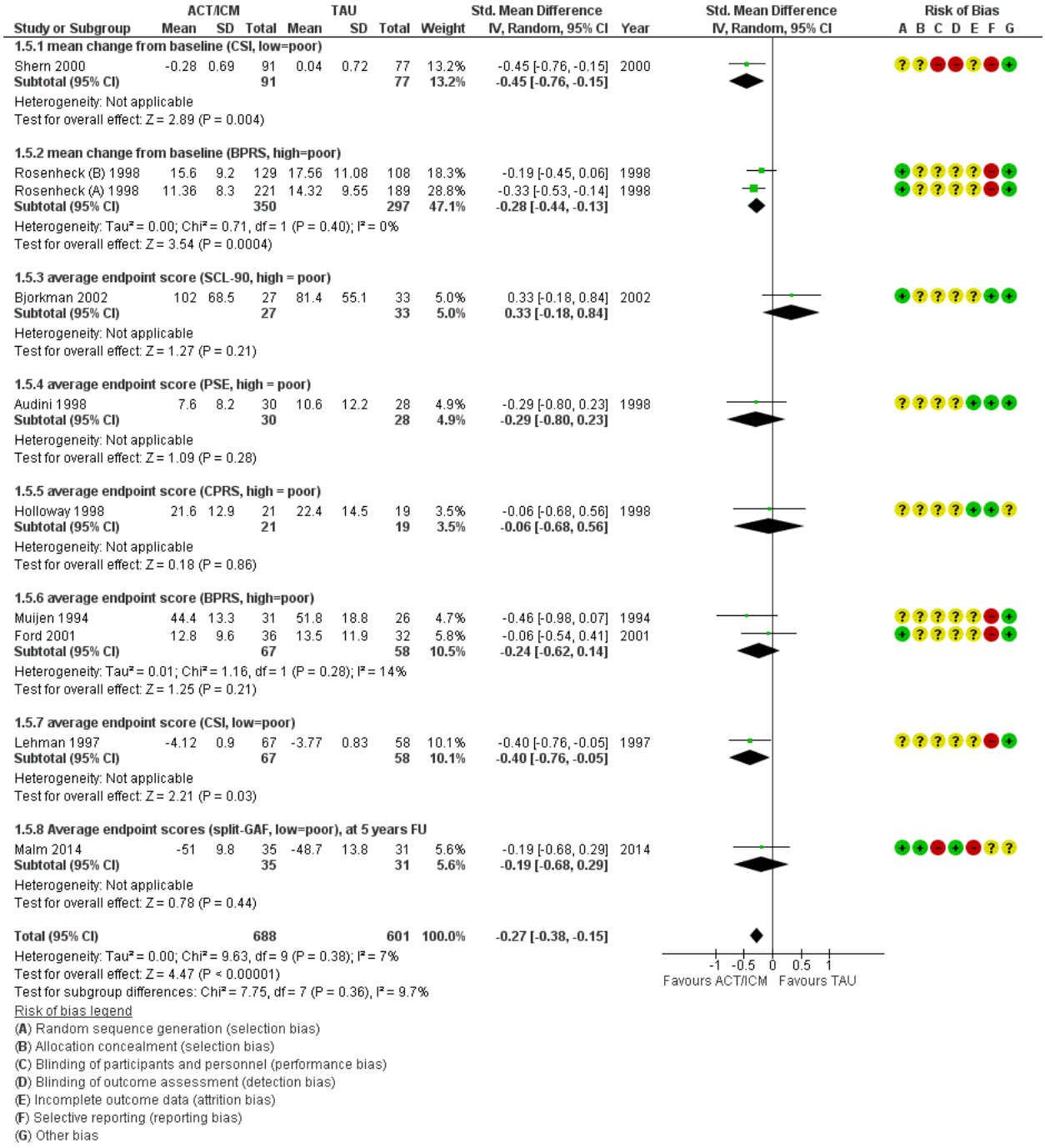
Figure 4 (Analysis 1.3)



Risk of bias legend
(A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
(B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
(C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
(D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
(E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
(F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
(G) Other bias

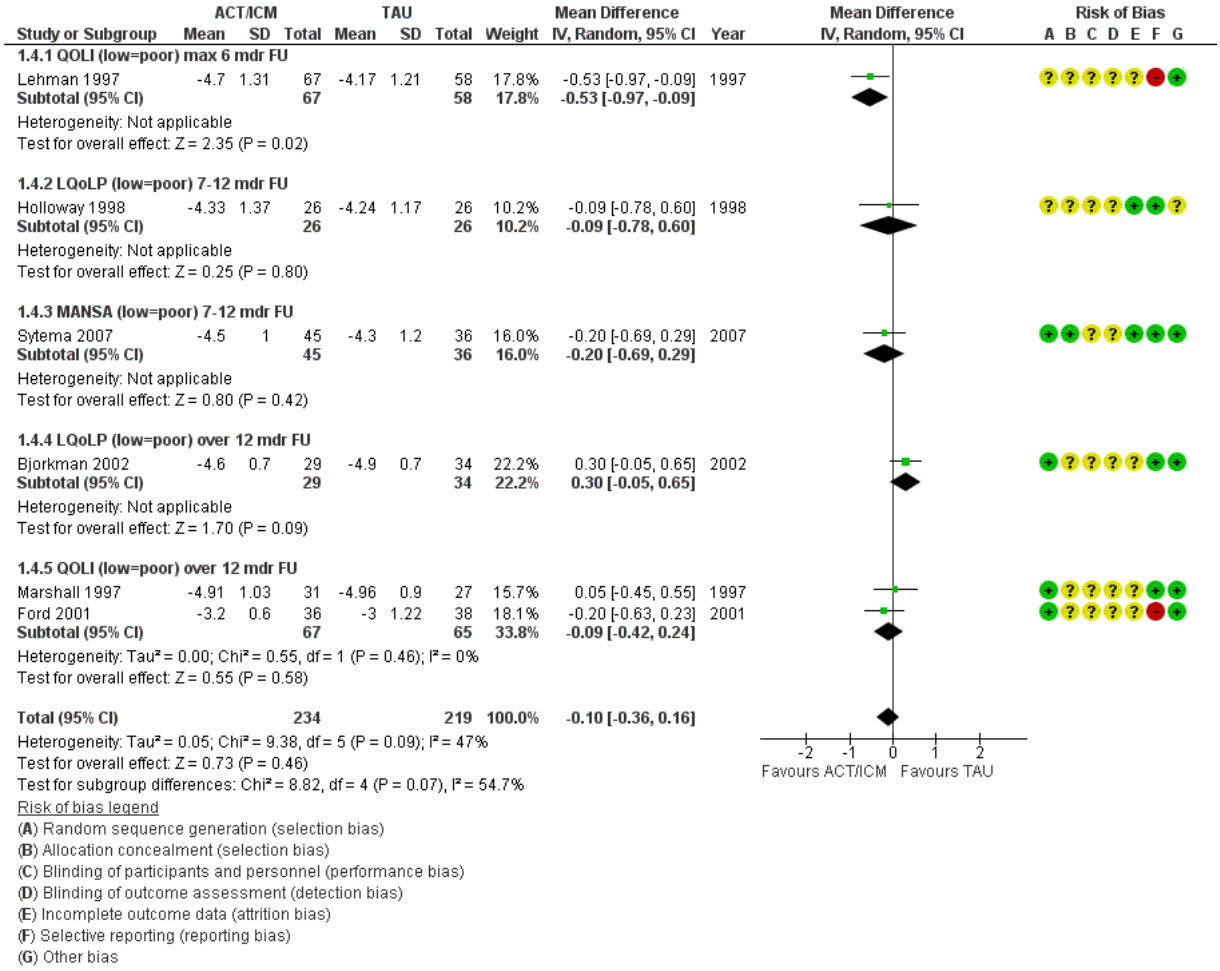
Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.3 Other health care costs (emergency room visits), longest FU.

Figure 5 (Analysis 1.5)



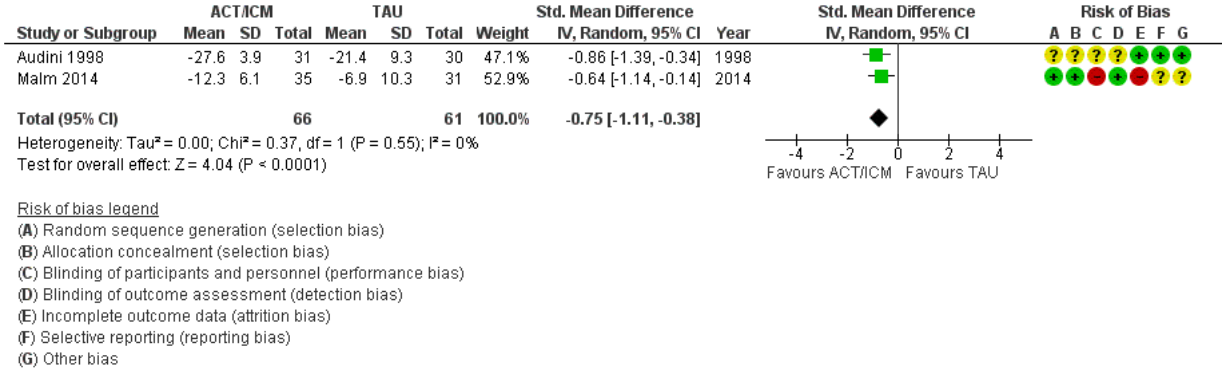
Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.5 Symptoms, longest FU.

Figure 6 (Analysis 1.4)



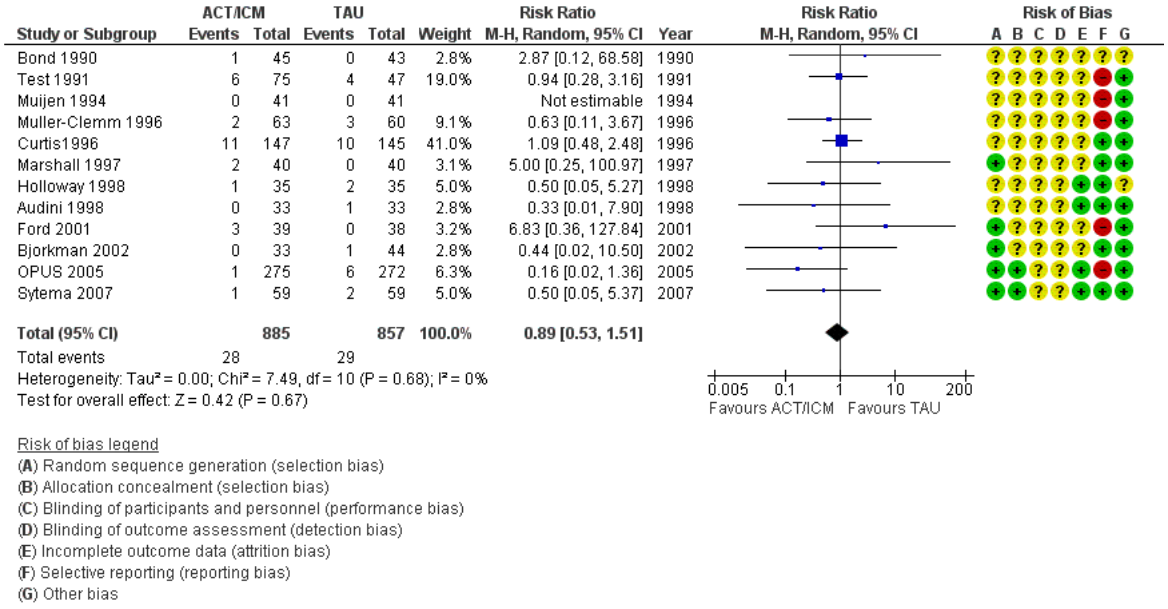
Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.4 Quality of life, longest FU.

Figure 7 (Analysis 1.6)



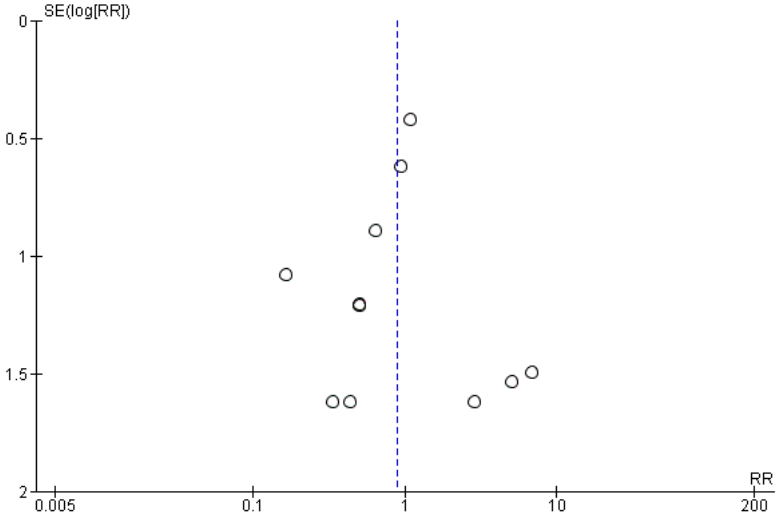
Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.6 Patient satisfaction, max 2 years FU.

Figure 8 (Analysis 1.7)



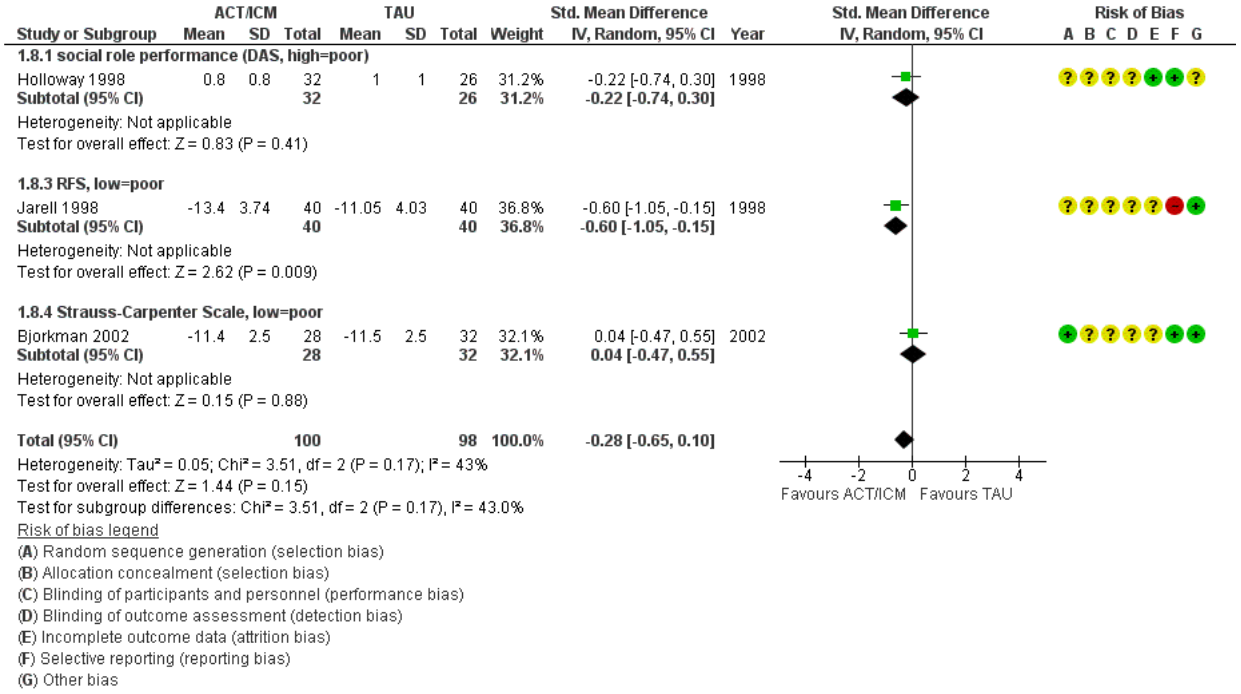
Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.7 Mortality (all causes), longest FU.

Figure 9 (Analysis 1.7)



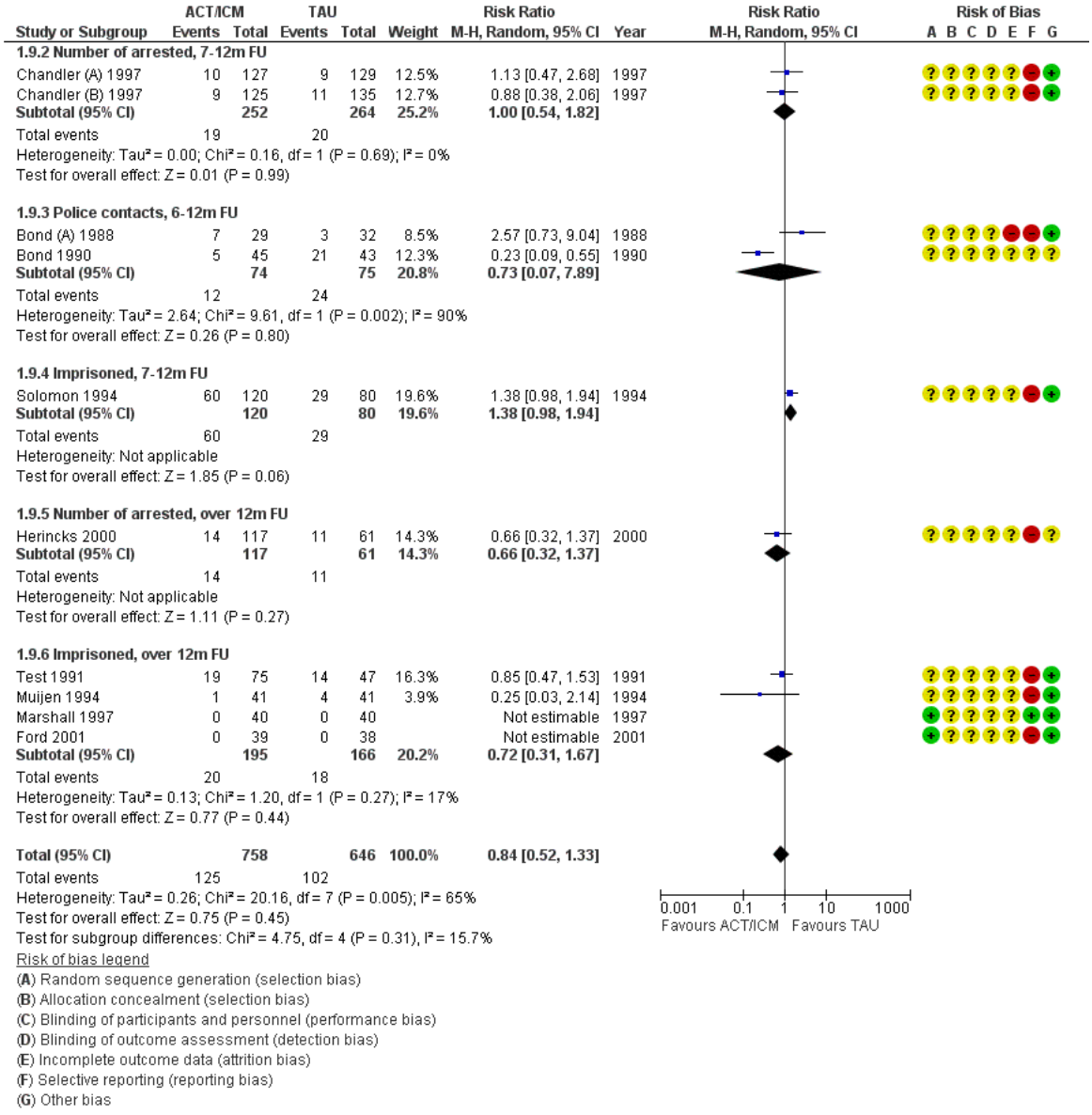
Funnel plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.7 Mortality (all causes), longest FU.

Figure 10 (Analysis 1.8)



Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.8 Social functioning.

Figure 11 (Analysis 1.9)



Forest plot of comparison: 1 ACT/ICM vs. TAU, outcome: 1.9 Crime, longest FU.