

Supplementary table 1. Summary of findings table example

Ticagrelor compared to Aspirin for Acute ischemic stroke

Patient or population: Acute ischemic stroke

Intervention: Ticagrelor

Comparison: Aspirin

Outcome № of participants (studies)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects (95% CI)			Quality	What happens
		Without Ticagrelor	With Ticagrelor	Difference		
Death follow up: 90 days № of participants: 13199 (1 RCT)	HR 1.18 (0.83 to 1.67) ¹	Observed			⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^a	Ticagrelor probably does not increase nor reduces mortality
		0.9%	1.1% (0.7 to 1.5)	0.2% more (0.2 fewer to 0.6 more)		
Recurrent stroke follow up: 90 days № of participants: 13199 (1 RCT)	HR 0.87 (0.76 to 1.00) ¹	Observed			⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^a	Ticagrelor probably marginally reduces stroke recurrence risk.
		6.7%	5.9% (5.1 to 6.7)	0.8% fewer (1.6 fewer to 0 fewer)		
Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) follow up: 90 days № of participants: 13199 (1 RCT)	HR 1.20 (0.67 to 2.14) ¹	Observed			⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE ^a	Ticagrelor probably does not increase nor reduces AMI risk
		0.3%	0.4% (0.2 to 0.6)	0.1% more (0.1 fewer to 0.3 more)		
Major bleeding follow up: 90 days № of participants: 13199 (1 RCT)	HR 0.83 (0.47 to 1.46) ¹	Observed			⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	Ticagrelor probably does not increase nor reduces major bleeding risk
		0.4%	0.3% (0.2 to 0.6)	0.1% fewer (0.2 fewer to 0.2 more)		
Burden of treatment № of participants: (1 RCT)	Ticagrelor requires two doses a day. Aspirin requires one dose a day			⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH		

^aThe risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; HR: Hazard Ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate quality: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low quality: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low quality: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

Explanations

a. 95%CI included both significant benefits and harms

References

1. Johnston SC, Amarencu P, Albers GW, Denison H, Easton JD, Evans SR, Held P, Jonasson J, Minematsu K, Molina CA, Wang Y, Wong KS, Investigators., SOCRATES Steering Committee, and. Ticagrelor versus Aspirin in Acute Stroke or Transient Ischemic Attack. N Engl J Med.; 2016.