Appendix B

Table 4. Excluded studies and reasons for exclusion

Study	Reason for exclusion
Liddy et al. (2008)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (risk for functional decline or physical deterioration)
Bowles et al. (2009)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (heart failure or diabetes)
Takahashi et al. (2010)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (Mayo Clinic Elder Risk Assessment scores)
Takahashi et al. (2012)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (Elder Risk Assessment Index)
Schweier et al. (2014)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (Coronary Heart Disease or chronic back pain)
Looman et al. (2015)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (children with medical complexity)
Donate-Martinez et al. (2016)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (older adults with chronic conditions at high or moderate risk of hospital admissions)
Foley et al. (2016)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (BMI of 30.0–44.9 kg/m2 and a current diagnosis of hyper- tension, type 2 diabetes, and/or hyperlipidaemia)
Or et al. (2016)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (type 2 diabetes mellitus and/or hypertension)
Bender et al. (2017)	Not meeting definition for multi-morbidity (diabetes type 2 and BMI ≥23)
Lambert et al. (2017)	No RCT (conference abstract)
Bakas et al. (2018)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (healthy older adults included)
Looman et al. (2018)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (children with medical complexity)
Sewick et al. (2018)	Study protocol
Valdivieso et al. (2018)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (high complexity, according to having a probability >98% of using more than 10 non-planned admissions in the following 12 months according to the score of the GeChronic predictive model)
Choudry et al. (2019)	Not meeting definition of multi-morbidity (hyperlipidaemia, hyper- tension, or diabetes)