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## NEWCASTLE - OTTAWA QUALITY ASSESSMENT SCALE CASE CONTROL STUDIES

Note: A study can be awarded a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Exposure categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability.

### Selection

- 1) Is the case definition adequate?
  - a) yes, with independent validation \*
  - b) yes, eg record linkage or based on self reports
  - c) no description
- 2) Representativeness of the cases
  - a) consecutive or obviously representative series of cases \*
  - b) potential for selection biases or not stated
- 3) Selection of Controls
  - a) community controls \*
  - b) hospital controls
  - c) no description
- 4) Definition of Controls
  - a) no history of disease (endpoint) \*
  - b) no description of source

### Comparability

- 1) Comparability of cases and controls on the basis of the design or analysis
  - a) study controls for age, gender (Select the most important factor.) \*
  - b) study controls for any additional factor ethnicity, body mass index, proportion of patients with diabetes mellitus, comorbidity, transport type\* (This criteria could be modified to indicate specific control for a second important factor.)

### Exposure

- 1) Ascertainment of exposure
  - a) secure record (eg surgical records) \*
  - b) structured interview where blind to case/control status \*
  - c) interview not blinded to case/control status
  - d) written self report or medical record only
  - e) no description
- 2) Same method of ascertainment for cases and controls
  - a) yes \*
  - b) no
- 3) Non-Response rate
  - a) same rate for both groups \*
  - b) non respondents described
  - c) rate different and no designation

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## NEWCASTLE - OTTAWA QUALITY ASSESSMENT SCALE COHORT STUDIES

Note: A study can be awarded a maximum of one star for each numbered item within the Selection and Outcome categories. A maximum of two stars can be given for Comparability

### Selection

- 1) Representativeness of the exposed cohort
  - a) truly representative of the average patients using modality of APD in the community \*
  - b) somewhat representative of the average patients using modality of APD in the community \*
  - c) selected group of users eg nurses, volunteers
  - d) no description of the derivation of the cohort
- 2) Selection of the non exposed cohort
  - a) drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort \*
  - b) drawn from a different source
  - c) no description of the derivation of the non exposed cohort
- 3) Ascertainment of exposure
  - a) secure record (eg surgical records) \*
  - b) structured interview \*
  - c) written self report
  - d) no description
- 4) Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study
  - a) yes \*
  - b) no

### Comparability

- 1) Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis
  - a) study controls for age, gender (select the most important factor) \*
  - b) study controls for any additional factor ethnicity, body mass index, proportion of patients with diabetes mellitus, comorbidity, transport type \* (This criteria could be modified to indicate specific control for a second important factor.)

### Outcome

- 1) Assessment of outcome
  - a) independent blind assessment \*
  - b) record linkage \*
  - c) self report
  - d) no description
- 2) Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur
  - a) yes (at least one year) \*
  - b) no
- 3) Adequacy of follow up of cohorts
  - a) complete follow up - all subjects accounted for \*
  - b) subjects lost to follow up unlikely to introduce bias - small number lost - > 85% (select an adequate %) follow up, or description provided of those lost) \*
  - c) follow up rate < 85% (select an adequate %) and no description of those lost

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d) no statement