Supplementary Material for

Participant Retention in Trauma Intensive Care Unit (ICU) Follow-up Studies:
A Methodological Synthesis of Existing Studies

Himanshu Rawal, MD[1]
Daniel L. Young, PT, DPT, PhD[2,3,4]
Roozbeh Nikooie, MD[5]
Awsse Al-Ani, MBBS[1]
Lisa Aronson Friedman, ScM[4,6]
Sumana Vasishta[7]
Elliott R Haut,MD,PhD,FACS[8,9,10,11,12]
Elizabeth Colantuoni, PhD[4,13]
Dale M. Needham, FCPA, MD, PhD[3,4,6,14]
Victor D. Dinglas, MPH [4,6]

[1]MedStar Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, MD
[2]Department of Physical Therapy, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Las Vegas, NV
[3]Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore
[4]Outcomes After Critical Illness and Surgery Group, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
[5]Department of Internal Medicine, Yale New Haven Hospital, New Haven, CT
[6]Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
[7]Institute of Nephro Urology Mysuru Branch, Krishan Rajendra Hospital Campus, Mysuru, India
[8]Division of Acute Care Surgery, Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
[9]Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
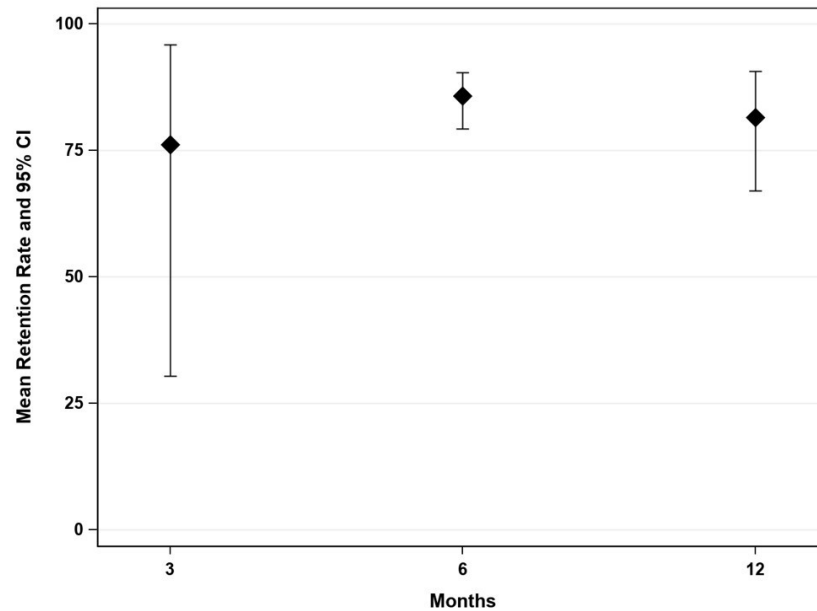[10]Department of Emergency Medicine, School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD
[11]The Armstrong Institute for Patient Safety and Quality, Johns Hopkins Medicine, Baltimore, MD
[12]Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD
[13]Department of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD
[14]School of Nursing, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore MD

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Supplemental material

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Figure S1: Pooled average retention rates* in trauma ICU survivor follow up studies

	3	6	12
N studies	2	2	6
N participants	620	226	2422
Average cohort retention rate	76	86	82

Diamonds in the graph are the pooled average retention rates, while the bars represent 95% confidence interval.

* Retention rates were calculated as the number of participants assessed at each follow-up time-point divided by the number presumed alive at that time-point (this excluded the participants that withdrew and withdrawn just prior to the time-point)

Linear random effects regression model was used to pool retention rates across all eligible studies and time-points.

Table S1. Risk of Bias Assessment using Newcastle Ottawa Scale.(16)

Study	Representativeness of exposed cohort	Selection of non-exposed cohort	Ascertainment of exposure (s)	Comparability of cohorts	Adequacy of follow-up
Aitken et al.(23)	+	NA	+	+	+
Christensen et al.(6)	+	NA	+	++	+
Richards et al.(24,25,39)	+	NA	+	++	-
Orwelius et al.(26)	+	NA	+	++	-
Schnyder et al.(27,28)	+	NA	+	++	+
Toien et al.(29,30)	+	+	+	+	-
Hepp et al.(31,32)	+	NA	+	++	+
Davydow et al.(33)	+	NA	+	++	+
Frutiger et al.(34)	+	NA	+	-	+
Holbrook et al.(35)	+	NA	?	-	-
Mackenzie et al.(36)	+	+	?	++	-

Legend: "+" = low risk of bias; "?" = unclear risk of bias; "-" = high risk of bias; NA = not applicable; ++ = Using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) or multivariable regression module or matching on multiple hypothesized confounders