Table 53: Clinical evidence profile: Comparison 4. Ibuprofen *versus* placebo

Quality assessment							No of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Ibuprofen	Placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		
Adverse effects: increase in abdominal pain (follow-up 2 years)												
1 (Lands 2007)	randomised trials	no serious risk of bias	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious[1]	none	1/70 (1.4%)	4/72 (5.6%)	RR 0.26 (0.03 to 2.24)	41 fewer per 1000 (from 54 fewer to 69 more)	LOW	CRITICAL
Adverse effects: increase in abdominal pain (follow-up 4 years)												

Quality assessment							No of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Ibuprofen	Placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		
1 (Konstan 1995)	randomised trials	serious [2]	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious[1]	none	5/41 (12.2%)	7/43 (16.3%)	RR 0.75 (0.26 to 2.17)	41 fewer per 1000 (from 120 fewer to 190 more)	VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Adverse effects: gastrointestinal bleeding (follow-up 2 years)												
1 (Lands 2007)	randomised trials	no serious risk of bias	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious[1]	none	1/70 (1.4%)	0/72 (0%)	RR 3.08 (0.13 to 74.46)	Not calculable [2]	LOW	CRITICAL
Annual rate of change in % ideal body weight (follow-up 4 years; Better indicated by higher values)												
1 (Konstan 1995)	randomised trials	serious [3]	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious[4]	none	41	43	-	MD 0.99 higher (0.17 to 1.81 higher)	LOW	IMPORTANT
Annual rate of change in % ideal body weight (by age) - Under 13 years at randomisation (follow-up 4 years; Better indicated by higher values)												
1 (Konstan 1995)	randomised trials	serious [3]	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	serious[4]	none	24	25	-	MD 1.45 higher (0.33 to 2.57 higher)	LOW	IMPORTANT
Annual rate of change in % ideal body weight (by age) - 13 years or older at randomisation (follow-up 4 years; Better indicated by higher values)												
1 (Konstan 1995)	randomised trials	serious [3]	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious[1]	none	17	18	-	MD 0.34 higher (0.61 lower to	VERY LOW	IMPORTANT

Quality assessment							No of patients		Effect			
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Ibuprofen	Placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute	Quality	Importance
										1.29 higher)		

Abbreviations: CI: confidence interval; MD: mean difference; RR: risk ratio
1 The quality of the evidence downgraded by 2 due to serious imprecision as 95% CI crossed 2 default MIDs.
2 Absolute effect not calculable as there are 0 events in control (placebo) arm.
3 The quality of the evidence was downgraded by 1 due to reporting bias.
4 The quality of the evidence downgraded by 1 due to serious imprecision as 95% CI crossed 1 default MID.