

What Role for Long-Acting Injectable Antipsychotics in Managing Schizophrenia Spectrum Disorders in children and adolescents? A systematic review

Inmaculada Baeza^{1,2,3,4}, Adriana Fortea^{1,2,3,4}, Daniel Ilzarbe^{1,2,3,4}, Gisela Sugranyes^{1,2,3,4}

¹ Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology, Institute of Neuroscience, Hospital Clínic de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

² Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques Agustí Pi i Sunyer (CERCA-IDIBAPS), Barcelona, Spain

³ Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red de Salud Mental (CIBERSAM), Barcelona, Spain

⁴ Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Inmaculada Baeza 0000-0003-2611-5781

Adriana Fortea 0000-0003-3681-0841

Daniel Ilzarbe 0000-0001-7534-0331

Gisela Sugranyes 0000-0002-2545-7862

***Correspondence to:** Inmaculada Baeza, MD, PhD, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Hospital Clinic of Barcelona, c/ Villarroell 170, Barcelona, 08036, Spain. Telephone number: + 34 932 27 99 74

E-mail: ibaeza@clinic.cat

Supplementary Table 1. Description of the Newcastle-Ottawa scale scores from the original studies (N=6).

	SELECTION				COMPARABILITY	OUTCOME			
Study	Sample representativeness	Non-exposed cohort ^a	Exposure ascertainment	Outcome at start	Cohorts comparability	Outcome assessment	FU duration	FU cohort	Trial score
Ceylan et al, 2017	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	5
Fortea et al, 2018	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Jacob et al, 2021	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Petric et al, 2019	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9
Ruan et al, 2010	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
Suzuki et al, 2017	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7

FU: follow-up. Data presented are the scores of the studies following the Newcastle-Ottawa scale. The number refers to the score, which in the scale are stars: 1 if the option has a star or 0 if it does not. Only in the item of cohorts comparability, was a two star rating also possible.

^aA fourth possible answer to this ítem was added to the original three (D: non existence of the non-exposed cohort) following Pozzi,M et al, 2020 [35].

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Supplementary Table 2. Description of the ROBIS tool to assess risk of bias from the original studies (N=6).

Domain	Concern	Rationale for concern
1. Concerns regarding specification of study eligibility criteria	Low	Four out of five questions were scored positively and almost positively.
2. Concerns regarding methods used to identify and/or select studies	Low	Only unpublished reports were not searched.
3. Concerns regarding methods used to collect data and appraise studies	Low	All the questions were scored positively.
4. Concerns regarding the synthesis and findings	Unclear	The heterogeneity of the studies was high. Meta-analysis, funnel plot and sensitivity analyses were not possible

RISK OF BIAS IN THE REVIEW

Risk of bias in the review: Unclear

Rationale for risk: Although findings were interpreted with caution due to the methodology of the studies included, the risk of bias cannot be excluded.