

CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Critical Appraisal tools for use in JBI Systematic Reviews

INTRODUCTION

JBIC is an international research organisation based in the Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences at the University of Adelaide, South Australia. JBIC develops and delivers unique evidence-based information, software, education and training designed to improve healthcare practice and health outcomes. With over 70 Collaborating Entities, servicing over 90 countries, JBIC is a recognised global leader in evidence-based healthcare.

JBIC Systematic Reviews

The core of evidence synthesis is the systematic review of literature of a particular intervention, condition or issue. The systematic review is essentially an analysis of the available literature (that is, evidence) and a judgment of the effectiveness or otherwise of a practice, involving a series of complex steps. JBIC takes a particular view on what counts as evidence and the methods utilised to synthesise those different types of evidence. In line with this broader view of evidence, JBIC has developed theories, methodologies and rigorous processes for the critical appraisal and synthesis of these diverse forms of evidence in order to aid in clinical decision-making in healthcare. There now exists JBIC guidance for conducting reviews of effectiveness research, qualitative research, prevalence/incidence, etiology/risk, economic evaluations, text/opinion, diagnostic test accuracy, mixed-methods, umbrella reviews and scoping reviews. Further information regarding JBIC systematic reviews can be found in the [JBIC Evidence Synthesis Manual](#).

JBIC Critical Appraisal Tools

All systematic reviews incorporate a process of critique or appraisal of the research evidence. The purpose of this appraisal is to assess the methodological quality of a study and to determine the extent to which a study has addressed the possibility of bias in its design, conduct and analysis. All papers selected for inclusion in the systematic review (that is – those that meet the inclusion criteria described in the protocol) need to be subjected to rigorous appraisal by two critical appraisers. The results of this appraisal can then be used to inform synthesis and interpretation of the results of the study. JBIC Critical appraisal tools have been developed by the JBIC and collaborators and approved by the JBIC Scientific Committee following extensive peer review. Although designed for use in systematic reviews, JBIC critical appraisal tools can also be used when creating Critically Appraised Topics (CAT), in journal clubs and as an educational tool.

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Zaboora Ahmed

Year: 2022

Record Number: 20

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?

The authors should provide clear inclusion and exclusion criteria that they developed prior to recruitment of the study participants. The inclusion/exclusion criteria should be specified (e.g., risk, stage of disease progression) with sufficient detail and all the necessary information critical to the study.

2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?

The study sample should be described in sufficient detail so that other researchers can determine if it is comparable to the population of interest to them. The authors should provide a clear description of the population from which the study participants were selected or recruited, including demographics, location, and time period.

3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?

The study should clearly describe the method of measurement of exposure. Assessing validity requires that a 'gold standard' is available to which the measure can be compared. The validity of exposure measurement usually relates to whether a current measure is appropriate or whether a measure of past exposure is needed.

Reliability refers to the processes included in an epidemiological study to check repeatability of measurements of the exposures. These usually include intra-observer reliability and inter-observer reliability.

4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?

It is useful to determine if patients were included in the study based on either a specified diagnosis or definition. This is more likely to decrease the risk of bias. Characteristics are another useful approach to matching groups, and studies that did not use specified diagnostic methods or definitions should provide evidence on matching by key characteristics

5. Were confounding factors identified?

Confounding has occurred where the estimated intervention exposure effect is biased by the presence of some difference between the comparison groups (apart from the exposure investigated/of interest). Typical confounders include baseline characteristics, prognostic factors, or concomitant exposures (e.g. smoking). A confounder is a difference between the comparison groups and it influences the direction of the study results. A high quality study at the level of cohort design will identify the potential confounders and measure them (where possible). This is difficult for studies where behavioral, attitudinal or lifestyle factors may impact on the results.

6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?

Strategies to deal with effects of confounding factors may be dealt within the study design or in data analysis. By matching or stratifying sampling of participants, effects of confounding factors can be adjusted for. When dealing with adjustment in data analysis, assess the statistics used in the study. Most will be some form of multivariate regression analysis to account for the confounding factors measured.

7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?

Read the methods section of the paper. If for e.g. lung cancer is assessed based on existing definitions or diagnostic criteria, then the answer to this question is likely to be yes. If lung cancer is assessed using observer reported, or self-reported scales, the risk of over- or under-reporting is increased, and objectivity is compromised. Importantly, determine if the measurement tools used were validated instruments as this has a significant impact on outcome assessment validity.

Having established the objectivity of the outcome measurement (e.g. lung cancer) instrument, it's important to establish how the measurement was conducted. Were those involved in collecting data trained or educated in the use of the instrument/s? (e.g. radiographers). If there was more than one data collector, were they similar in terms of level of education, clinical or research experience, or level of responsibility in the piece of research being appraised?

8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?

As with any consideration of statistical analysis, consideration should be given to whether there was a more appropriate alternate statistical method that could have been used. The methods section should be detailed enough for reviewers to identify which analytical techniques were used (in particular, regression or stratification) and how specific confounders were measured.

For studies utilizing regression analysis, it is useful to identify if the study identified which variables were included and how they related to the outcome. If stratification was the analytical approach used, were the strata of analysis defined by the specified variables? Additionally, it is also important to assess the appropriateness of the analytical strategy in terms of the assumptions associated with the approach as differing methods of analysis are based on differing assumptions about the data and how it will respond.

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Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Asmatahasin

Year: 2021

Record Number: 11

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
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2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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5. Were confounding factors identified?	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include

☒

Exclude

☐

Seek further info

☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

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Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Andrés Barreiro-Ares

Year: 2023

Record Number: 14

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
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5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Ali Jasem Buabbas

Year: 2023

Record Number: 5

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include

☒

Exclude

☐

Seek further info

☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Cherry Sit

Year: 2020

Record Number: 18

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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The authors should provide clear inclusion and exclusion criteria that they developed prior to recruitment of the study participants. The inclusion/exclusion criteria should be specified (e.g., risk, stage of disease progression) with sufficient detail and all the necessary information critical to the study.

2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?

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The study should clearly describe the method of measurement of exposure. Assessing validity requires that a 'gold standard' is available to which the measure can be compared. The validity of exposure measurement usually relates to whether a current measure is appropriate or whether a measure of past exposure is needed.

Reliability refers to the processes included in an epidemiological study to check repeatability of measurements of the exposures. These usually include intra-observer reliability and inter-observer reliability.

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5. Were confounding factors identified?

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6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?

Strategies to deal with effects of confounding factors may be dealt within the study design or in data analysis. By matching or stratifying sampling of participants, effects of confounding factors can be adjusted for. When dealing with adjustment in data analysis, assess the statistics used in the study. Most will be some form of multivariate regression analysis to account for the confounding factors measured.

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Having established the objectivity of the outcome measurement (e.g. lung cancer) instrument, it's important to establish how the measurement was conducted. Were those involved in collecting data trained or educated in the use of the instrument/s? (e.g. radiographers). If there was more than one data collector, were they similar in terms of level of education, clinical or research experience, or level of responsibility in the piece of research being appraised?

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For studies utilizing regression analysis, it is useful to identify if the study identified which variables were included and how they related to the outcome. If stratification was the analytical approach used, were the strata of analysis defined by the specified variables? Additionally, it is also important to assess the appropriateness of the analytical strategy in terms of the assumptions associated with the approach as differing methods of analysis are based on differing assumptions about the data and how it will respond.

CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

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Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Dere

Year: 2023

Record Number: 17

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Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

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Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

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Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Hamza Ejaz

Year: 2022

Record Number: 4

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Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Emir Yüzbaşıoğlu

Year: 2021

Record Number: 16

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

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Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Gaye Kese

Year: 2021

Record Number: 15

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5. Were confounding factors identified?

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6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?

Strategies to deal with effects of confounding factors may be dealt within the study design or in data analysis. By matching or stratifying sampling of participants, effects of confounding factors can be adjusted for. When dealing with adjustment in data analysis, assess the statistics used in the study. Most will be some form of multivariate regression analysis to account for the confounding factors measured.

7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?

Read the methods section of the paper. If for e.g. lung cancer is assessed based on existing definitions or diagnostic criteria, then the answer to this question is likely to be yes. If lung cancer is assessed using observer reported, or self-reported scales, the risk of over- or under-reporting is increased, and objectivity is compromised. Importantly, determine if the measurement tools used were validated instruments as this has a significant impact on outcome assessment validity.

Having established the objectivity of the outcome measurement (e.g. lung cancer) instrument, it's important to establish how the measurement was conducted. Were those involved in collecting data trained or educated in the use of the instrument/s? (e.g. radiographers). If there was more than one data collector, were they similar in terms of level of education, clinical or research experience, or level of responsibility in the piece of research being appraised?

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For studies utilizing regression analysis, it is useful to identify if the study identified which variables were included and how they related to the outcome. If stratification was the analytical approach used, were the strata of analysis defined by the specified variables? Additionally, it is also important to assess the appropriateness of the analytical strategy in terms of the assumptions associated with the approach as differing methods of analysis are based on differing assumptions about the data and how it will respond.

CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Critical Appraisal tools for use in JBI Systematic Reviews

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: George Doumat

Year: 2022

Record Number: 21

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Zuhail Hamd

Year: 2023

Record Number: 17

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: David Shalom Liu

Year: 2022

Record Number: 3

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☐	☒	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Nisha Jha

Year: 2022

Record Number: 7

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include

☒

Exclude

☐

Seek further info

☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

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Read the methods section of the paper. If for e.g. lung cancer is assessed based on existing definitions or diagnostic criteria, then the answer to this question is likely to be yes. If lung cancer is assessed using observer reported, or self-reported scales, the risk of over- or under-reporting is increased, and objectivity is compromised. Importantly, determine if the measurement tools used were validated instruments as this has a significant impact on outcome assessment validity.

Having established the objectivity of the outcome measurement (e.g. lung cancer) instrument, it's important to establish how the measurement was conducted. Were those involved in collecting data trained or educated in the use of the instrument/s? (e.g. radiographers). If there was more than one data collector, were they similar in terms of level of education, clinical or research experience, or level of responsibility in the piece of research being appraised?

8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?

As with any consideration of statistical analysis, consideration should be given to whether there was a more appropriate alternate statistical method that could have been used. The methods section should be detailed enough for reviewers to identify which analytical techniques were used (in particular, regression or stratification) and how specific confounders were measured.

For studies utilizing regression analysis, it is useful to identify if the study identified which variables were included and how they related to the outcome. If stratification was the analytical approach used, were the strata of analysis defined by the specified variables? Additionally, it is also important to assess the appropriateness of the analytical strategy in terms of the assumptions associated with the approach as differing methods of analysis are based on differing assumptions about the data and how it will respond.

CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Critical Appraisal tools for use in JBI Systematic Reviews

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Khanagar

Year: 2021

Record Number: 13

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Hassan Mekawy

Year: 2020

Record Number: 9

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Stuart McLennan

Year: 2022

Record Number: 2

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Mehta

Year: 2021

Record Number: 19

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Julia-Astrid Moldt

Year: 2023

Record Number: 1

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☐	☒	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?

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Having established the objectivity of the outcome measurement (e.g. lung cancer) instrument, it's important to establish how the measurement was conducted. Were those involved in collecting data trained or educated in the use of the instrument/s? (e.g. radiographers). If there was more than one data collector, were they similar in terms of level of education, clinical or research experience, or level of responsibility in the piece of research being appraised?

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CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MH.E

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Rohin Kansal

Year: 2022

Record Number: 12

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☐	☒	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

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Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Milan Karan-Romero

Year: 2023

Record Number: 8

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

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Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

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JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES

Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Sarya Swed

Year: 2022

Record Number: 5

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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5. Were confounding factors identified?	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include

☒

Exclude

☐

Seek further info

☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

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Reviewer: MN.N

Date: September 28, 2023

Author: Hassan Thulasi,

Year: 2022

Record Number: 10

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?	☒	☐	☐	☐
2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?	☒	☐	☐	☐
3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. Were confounding factors identified?	☒	☐	☐	☐
6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?	☒	☐	☐	☐
7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?	☒	☐	☐	☐
8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Overall appraisal: Include ☒ Exclude ☐ Seek further info ☐

Comments (Including reason for exclusion)

EXPLANATION OF ANALYTICAL CROSS SECTIONAL STUDIES CRITICAL APPRAISAL

How to cite: Moola S, Munn Z, Tufanaru C, Aromataris E, Sears K, Sfetcu R, Currie M, Qureshi R, Mattis P, Lisy K, Mu P-F. Chapter 7: Systematic reviews of etiology and risk . In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>

Analytical cross sectional studies Critical Appraisal Tool

Answers: Yes, No, Unclear or Not/Applicable

1. Were the criteria for inclusion in the sample clearly defined?

The authors should provide clear inclusion and exclusion criteria that they developed prior to recruitment of the study participants. The inclusion/exclusion criteria should be specified (e.g., risk, stage of disease progression) with sufficient detail and all the necessary information critical to the study.

2. Were the study subjects and the setting described in detail?

The study sample should be described in sufficient detail so that other researchers can determine if it is comparable to the population of interest to them. The authors should provide a clear description of the population from which the study participants were selected or recruited, including demographics, location, and time period.

3. Was the exposure measured in a valid and reliable way?

The study should clearly describe the method of measurement of exposure. Assessing validity requires that a 'gold standard' is available to which the measure can be compared. The validity of exposure measurement usually relates to whether a current measure is appropriate or whether a measure of past exposure is needed.

Reliability refers to the processes included in an epidemiological study to check repeatability of measurements of the exposures. These usually include intra-observer reliability and inter-observer reliability.

4. Were objective, standard criteria used for measurement of the condition?

It is useful to determine if patients were included in the study based on either a specified diagnosis or definition. This is more likely to decrease the risk of bias. Characteristics are another useful approach to matching groups, and studies that did not use specified diagnostic methods or definitions should provide evidence on matching by key characteristics

5. Were confounding factors identified?

Confounding has occurred where the estimated intervention exposure effect is biased by the presence of some difference between the comparison groups (apart from the exposure investigated/of interest). Typical confounders include baseline characteristics, prognostic factors, or concomitant exposures (e.g. smoking). A confounder is a difference between the comparison groups and it influences the direction of the study results. A high quality study at the level of cohort design will identify the potential confounders and measure them (where possible). This is difficult for studies where behavioral, attitudinal or lifestyle factors may impact on the results.

6. Were strategies to deal with confounding factors stated?

Strategies to deal with effects of confounding factors may be dealt within the study design or in data analysis. By matching or stratifying sampling of participants, effects of confounding factors can be adjusted for. When dealing with adjustment in data analysis, assess the statistics used in the study. Most will be some form of multivariate regression analysis to account for the confounding factors measured.

7. Were the outcomes measured in a valid and reliable way?

Read the methods section of the paper. If for e.g. lung cancer is assessed based on existing definitions or diagnostic criteria, then the answer to this question is likely to be yes. If lung cancer is assessed using observer reported, or self-reported scales, the risk of over- or under-reporting is increased, and objectivity is compromised. Importantly, determine if the measurement tools used were validated instruments as this has a significant impact on outcome assessment validity.

Having established the objectivity of the outcome measurement (e.g. lung cancer) instrument, it's important to establish how the measurement was conducted. Were those involved in collecting data trained or educated in the use of the instrument/s? (e.g. radiographers). If there was more than one data collector, were they similar in terms of level of education, clinical or research experience, or level of responsibility in the piece of research being appraised?

8. Was appropriate statistical analysis used?

As with any consideration of statistical analysis, consideration should be given to whether there was a more appropriate alternate statistical method that could have been used. The methods section should be detailed enough for reviewers to identify which analytical techniques were used (in particular, regression or stratification) and how specific confounders were measured.

For studies utilizing regression analysis, it is useful to identify if the study identified which variables were included and how they related to the outcome. If stratification was the analytical approach used, were the strata of analysis defined by the specified variables? Additionally, it is also important to assess the appropriateness of the analytical strategy in terms of the assumptions associated with the approach as differing methods of analysis are based on differing assumptions about the data and how it will respond.