

Table SIV. Summary of findings

Participants (studies), n	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication bias	Overall quality of evidence	Study event rates (%)		Comments
							With control	With timolol	
<i>Treatment effect^a – critical outcome</i>									
329 (6 observational studies) ^b	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Undetected	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE		277/329 (84.2%)	
15 (1 RCT) ^c	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Serious	Undetected	⊕⊕○○ LOW		9/15 (60.0%)	
<i>Resolution >50 % baseline – important outcome</i>									
155 (4 observational studies) ^d	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Serious	Undetected	⊕⊕○○ LOW		73/155 (47.1%)	
<i>Complete resolution (100%) – important outcome</i>									
243 (4 observational studies) ^e	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Serious	Undetected	⊕⊕○○ LOW		36/243 (14.8%)	
<i>Documented adverse effects – critical outcome</i>									
329 (6 observational studies) ^b	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Undetected	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE		2/329 (0.6%)	
15 (1 RCT) ^c	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Undetected	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE		0/15 (0.0%)	
<i>Rebound growth – less important outcome</i>									
329 (6 observational studies) ^b	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	Undetected	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE		0/329 (0.0%)	The follow-up period to document rebound growth varied for each study.
15 (1 RCT) ^c	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Serious	Undetected	⊕⊕○○ LOW		0/15 (0.0%)	
<i>Parents assessed improvement with topical Timolol – less important outcome</i>									
61 (1 observational study) ^f	Serious	Not serious	Not serious	Serious	Undetected	⊕⊕○○ LOW		58/61 (95.1%)	

^aTreatment effect is defined as any improvement in the infantile hemangioma from baseline. ^bChakkittakandiyil 2012, Chambers 2012, Park 2014, Qiu 2013, Tawfik 2015, Yu 2013. ^cChan 2013. ^dChambers 2012, Park 2014, Qiu 2013, Tawfik 2015. ^ePark 2014, Qiu 2013, Tawfik 2015, Yu 2013. ^fPark 2014. RCT: randomised control trial.