

TABLE 3.

Question: Should low-osmolarity oral rehydration solution versus standard-osmolarity oral rehydration solution be used in children with severe acute malnutrition and dehydration?

Settings: Hospital

Number of studies	Quality assessment						Number (%) of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Low-osmolarity oral rehydration solution	Standard-osmolarity oral rehydration solution	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		
Rehydration within 12 h												
4	Randomized trials	Serious ^a	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	Serious ^b	None	219/233 (94)	273/294 (92.9)	RR 1.01 (0.96 to 1.07)	9 more per 1000 (from 37 fewer to 65 more)	++ LOW	CRITICAL
Recovery from diarrhoea (h)												
3	Randomized trials	Serious ^a	No serious inconsistency	No serious indirectness	Serious ^c	None			MD -12.00 (-21.27 to -2.73)		++ LOW	CRITICAL

CI: confidence interval; RR: risk ratio; MD: mean difference.

^a One out of the included studies has no blinding.

^b Moderate to high statistical heterogeneity (56%), but the results among studies are consistent.

^c High statistical heterogeneity (78%), but the results among studies are consistent.