

Quality assessment							Number of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Clonidine	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
ADHD symptoms: conduct (follow up: 6 weeks; assessed with: Parent Connor's score – conduct scale)												
1	randomised trials	very serious ¹	not serious	not serious	serious ²	none	9	10	-	MD 7.4 fewer (10.34 fewer to 4.46 fewer)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	
ADHD symptoms: impulsive hyperactivity (follow up: 6 weeks; assessed with: Parent Connor's score – Impulsive hyperactive scale)												
1	randomised trials	very serious ¹	not serious	not serious	serious ³	none	9	10	-	MD 2.6 fewer (6.54 fewer to 1.34 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	
ADHD symptoms: overall (follow up: 6 weeks; assessed with: Parent Connor's score – Total score)												

Quality assessment							Number of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Clonidine	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
1	randomised trials	very serious ¹	not serious	not serious	serious ³	none	9	10	-	MD 24.7 fewer (49.35 fewer to 0.05 fewer)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	
ADHD symptoms (clinician rated) (follow up: 6 weeks; assessed with: CGI)												
1	randomised trials	very serious ¹	not serious	not serious	serious ³	none	9	10	-	MD 1.8 fewer (3.11 fewer to 0.49 fewer)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	
Much or very much improved (follow up: 6 weeks; assessed with: CGI)												
1	randomised trials	very serious ¹	not serious	not serious	serious ²	none	7/9 (77.8%)	0/10 (0.0%)	RR 16.50 (1.07 to 253.40)	0 fewer per 1000 ⁴ (from 0 fewer to 0 fewer)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	
Quality of life – not reported												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	
Community participation and meaningful occupation – not reported												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	

1. Risk of selection and selective outcome reporting bias
2. Sample size less than optimal information size (<400 for continuous outcomes or <300 for dichotomous outcomes).
3. Confidence intervals cross one minimally important difference. Sample size less than optimal information size (<400 for continuous outcomes or <300 for dichotomous outcomes).
4. Absolute risk value is 0 as no events of interest occurred for this outcome