

Quality assessment							Number of patients		Effect			
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Liaison worker model	no liaison worker	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)	Quality	Importance
Problem behaviours – not reported												
-	-	-	•	-	-	-					-	CRITICAL
Carer quality of life – physical (follow up: 39 weeks; assessed with: SF-12-physical)												
1	randomised trials	very serious ¹	not serious	not serious	serious ²	none	14			SMD 0.8 lower (1.6 lower to 0)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT
Care quality of life – mental (follow up: 39 weeks; assessed with: SF-12-mental)												
1	randomised trials	very serious ¹	not serious	not serious	very serious	none	14	-	-	SMD 0.26 fewer (1.03 fewer to 0.51 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT
Carer mental health (follow up: 39 weeks; assessed with: General Health Questionnaire-30)												
1	randomised trials	very serious ¹	not serious	not serious	very serious	none	14	-	-	SMD 0.11 fewer (0.88 fewer to 0.66 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT

^{1.} Risk of selective outcome, performance, and detection bias

Confidence intervals cross one minimally important difference. Sample size less than optimal information size (<400 for continuous outcomes or <300 for dichotomous outcomes). Confidence intervals cross two minimally important differences. Sample size less than optimal information size (<400 for continuous outcomes or <300 for dichotomous outcomes).