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Quality assessment							Number of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	psychological interventions	control	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Alcohol misuse (follow up: 34 weeks)												
1	randomised trials	very serious <sup>1</sup>	not serious	not serious	very serious <sup>2</sup>	none	42	42	-	MD 0.12 fewer (1.01 fewer to 0.77 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Quality of life – not reported												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	CRITICAL

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Community participation and meaningful occupation – not reported												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	CRITICAL

1. Risk of selection bias (no details of allocation method or concealment but, most importantly and not comparable risk at baseline), risk of performance bias
2. Confidence intervals cross minimally important difference in both directions (downgrade 2). Sample size less than optimal information size (<400 for continuous outcomes or <300 for dichotomous outcomes).

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