

**Table 63: Clinical evidence profile: directional microphones versus omnidirectional microphones**

Quality assessment							No of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Directional microphones	Omnidirectional microphones	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		
<b>Self-perceived level of ability to tell the direction of sounds (localisation disability) (follow-up mean 3 months; Better indicated by higher values)</b>												
1	randomised trials	very serious <sup>1</sup>	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious <sup>1</sup>	none	19	19	-	MD 0.08 lower (67.97 lower to 67.81 higher)	VERY LOW	IMPORTANT
<b>Self-perceived amount of withdrawal from activities of daily living (localisation handicap) (follow-up mean 3 months; Better indicated by higher values)</b>												
1	randomised trials	very serious <sup>1</sup>	no serious inconsistency	no serious indirectness	very serious <sup>1</sup>	none	19	19	-	MD 0.05 higher (12.66 lower to 12.76 higher)	VERY LOW	IMPORTANT

<sup>1</sup> Downgraded by 1 increment if the majority of the evidence was at high risk of bias or by 2 increments if the majority of the evidence was at very high risk of bias.

<sup>2</sup> Downgraded by 1 increment if the confidence interval crossed 1 MID or by 2 increments if the confidence interval crossed both MIDs.