

**Table 17: Clinical evidence profile: positional modifiers vs oral devices (severe severity)**

Quality assessment	No of patients	Effect	Quality	Importance
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No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Positional modifiers	Oral devices (severe)	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		
<b>Change in total AHI (follow-up mean 2 months; Better indicated by lower values)</b>												
1	randomised trials	serious <sup>1</sup>	no serious inconsistency	serious <sup>2</sup>	serious <sup>3</sup>	None	15	15	-	mean 9.42 higher (7.19 lower to 26.03 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT
<b>Change in supine AHI (follow-up mean 2 months; Better indicated by lower values)</b>												
1	randomised trials	very serious <sup>1</sup>	no serious inconsistency	serious <sup>2</sup>	very serious <sup>3</sup>	None	15	15	-	mean 7 higher (34.62 lower to 48.68 higher)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	IMPORTANT

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

<sup>2</sup> Downgraded by 1 or 2 increments because the majority of the evidence included an indirect or very indirect population respectively

<sup>3</sup> Downgraded by 1 increment if the confidence interval crossed one MID or by 2 increments if the confidence interval crossed both MIDs. GRADE default MID (0.5XSD) used for AHI.