

### Comparison 1: Delayed first bath (after 24 hours) compared with early first bath (at or before 24 hours)

Source: Priyadarshi M, Balachander B, Gupta S, Sankar MJ. Timing of bathing in term healthy newborns: a systematic review (submitted).

Certainty assessment							No of patients		Effect		Certainty (GRADE)	Importance
No of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Delayed first bath (after 24 hours)	Early first bath (at or before 24 hours)	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
<b>Infant mortality</b>												
1	observational studies	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	68/298 (22.8%)	195/491 (39.7%)	<b>RR 0.46</b> (0.28 to 0.76)	<b>214 fewer per 1000</b> (from 286 fewer to 95 fewer)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
<b>Hypothermia</b>												
1	observational studies	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	23/330 (7.0%)	43/330 (13.0%)	<b>RR 0.50</b> (0.28 to 0.88)	<b>65 fewer per 1000</b> (from 94 fewer to 16 fewer)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	CRITICAL
<b>Exclusive breastfeeding at discharge</b>												
1	observational studies	very serious <sup>a</sup>	not serious	not serious	serious <sup>b</sup>	none	188/330 (57.0%)	205/330 (62.1%)	<b>RR 0.81</b> (0.58 to 1.12)	<b>118 fewer per 1000</b> (from 261 fewer to 75 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW	CRITICAL

CI: confidence interval; RR: risk ratio.

a. The pooled effect provided by study "C".

b. Wide confidence interval crossing the line of no effect.