Antiviral drugs

Quality assessment							No of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
No of studies	Design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Antiviral drugs (oral valganciclovir) versus placebo	Control	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute		
Fatigue: Multidimensional fatigue inventory (MFI-20) (follow-up 9 months; range of scores; 20-100; Better indicated by lower values)												
1	randomised trials	very serious[1]	no serious inconsistency	serious[2]	serious[3]	none	20	10	-	MD 5.05 lower (11.48 lower to 1.38 higher)	⊕OOO VERY LOW	CRITICAL
Adverse events: treatment-related adverse events (follow-up 9 months)												
1	randomised trials	very serious[1]	no serious inconsistency	serious[2]	no serious imprecision	none	0/20 (0%)	0/10 (0%)	RD 0.00 (-0.14 to 0.14)	0 more per 1000 (from 140 fewer to 140 more)	⊕OOO VERY LOW	CRITICAL

[1] 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
[2] The majority of the evidence included an indirect population (downgraded by one increment): requirement for suspected viral onset and elevated viral antibody tiers (Montoya 2013). [PEM reanalysis]
[3] Downgraded by 1 increment if the confidence interval crossed one MID or by 2 increments if the confidence interval crossed both MIDs