**Table 1.** Individual risk of bias assessment using the MINORS tool (Methodological index for non-randomized studies)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Adequate statistical analyses | Baseline equivalence of groups | Contemporary groups | An adequate control group | Prospective calculation of the study size | Loss to follow up less than 5% | Follow-up period appropriate to the aim of the study | Unbiased assessment of the study endpoint | Endpoints appropriate to the aim of the study | Prospective collection data | Inclusion of consecutive patients | A clearly stated aim | Total (%) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aggarwal 2013[28] | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 17/24 (71%) |
| Della Valle 2020[29] | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 17/24 (71%) |
| McDougall 2013[27] | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 17/24 (71%) |
| Rhodes 2010[30] | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 17/24 (71%) |
| Simpson 2014[26] | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 17/24 (71%) |
| Walton 2004[31] | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 14/24 (58%) |