Reference List

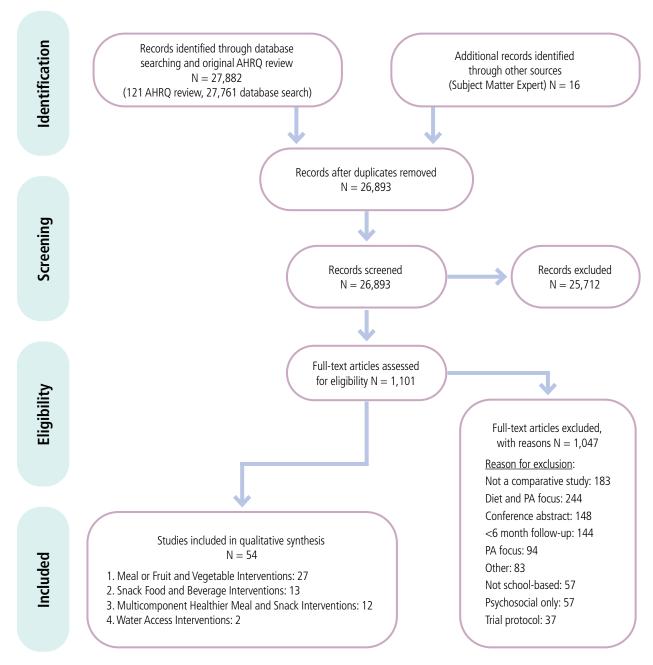
(https://tinyurl.com/49dtnyxn)

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Appendix

(https://tinyurl.com/49dtnyxn)

Appendix 1. Example of Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Flowchart from Review of Interventions to Support Healthier Foods and Beverages in Schools (https://tinyurl.com/h7p84rd9)



Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) flowchart showing number of studies identified, reviewed in full text, reasons for exclusion, and total number of included studies from the review of Healthier Food and Beverage Interventions in Schools.

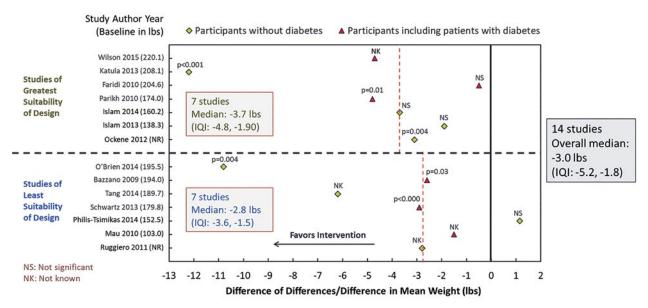
Appendix 2. Example of Evidence Table Template from School-Based Health Centers Review (https://tinyurl.com/b4ma3ucn)

Author and Year	Design and Execution	Population and Setting	Intervention and Comparison	Outcome measure and how determined	Major result(s)
 First three authors and dates Study objective 	 Study design Suitability of design Quality of execution (total number of limitations) Descriptions (intervention and study population) (# of 1) Sampling (# of 1) Measurement (# of 2) Data Analysis (# of 1) Interpretation of Results (# of 3) Other (# of 1) 	 Location City State Rural or urban setting Setting Eligibility criteria or study population Study groups or sample size Study period Age Gender Race or Ethnicity Socioeconomic status 	Intervention Study group or condition Services offered Staffing Hours or time of operation Years established or fully operational before study period Implementer Restrictions on services offered or eligibility Control Study group or condition Services offered Or study group or condition Services offered Individual services offered Individual services offered Individual services offered Individual services offered Implementer Restrictions on services offered or eligibility	Outcomes (metrics)	 Multi-site or single site evaluation? Did author evaluate one or many SBHCs? If multi-site, are results aggregated across sites? Does author report results specific to each SBHC? Effect sizes Summary of major findings Other harms Other benefits Applicability Economic information

Appendix 3. Example Body of Evidence Table from School-Based Health Clinics Review (https://tinyurl.com/b4ma3ucn)

Quality of Execution	Suitability of Study Design				
	Greatest	Moderate	Least		
Good (0-1)	10	0	12		
Fair (2-4)	5	0	17		

Appendix 4. Example Study Effect Estimate Display from CHWs for Diabetes Prevention Review (https://tinyurl.com/3nh22c6k)



Appendix 5. CPSTF Evidence Decision Table (Revised 2017)*

CPSTF Rating for the Strength of Evidence on Effectiveness	Required suitability of study design within the included studies	Required quality of execution within the included studies	Required number of studies of that study design suitability and quality of execution	Overall assessment of the distribution of study results for the recommendation outcome or outcome pathway	Overall assessment of the (population) health impact based on findings from included studies for the recommendation outcome or outcome pathway		
	Greatest	Good	2 or more	Consistent	Meaningful		
	Moderate or a mix of Greatest and Moderate	Good	5 or more	Consistent	Meaningful		
STRONG	Greatest	Fair or a mix of Fair and Good	5 or more	Consistent	Meaningful		
	Included studies meet criteria for SUFFICIENT but not STRONG body of evidence, but magnitude is substantial and supports UPGRADING the strength of the evidence supporting CPSTF conclusion on the effectiveness						
	Greatest	Good	1	NA	Meaningful		
SUFFICIENT	Moderate or a mix of Greatest and Moderate	Fair or a mix of Fair and Good	3 or more	Consistent	Meaningful		
SOFFICIENT	Least, or a mix of Least and higher	Fair or a mix of Fair and Good	5 or more	Consistent	Meaningful		
	Included studies meet criteria for STRONG body of evidence, but CPSTF assessment finds one or more issues and therefore decides to DOWNGRADE the strength of the evidence to SUFFICIENT (see supplementary table)						
INSUFFICIENT	COMPINATIONS NASAO ON AGSIAN SHIFANHITY AHAHTY OF AVACHTION OF			assessment is that study findings are	Or overall assessment is that studies demonstrate Small or No Effects		

Based on "Translating Evidence of Effectiveness into Recommendations" from Briss 2000^2

Appendix 6. CPSTF Options for Modifying Findings and Conclusions*

Given: A body of evidence which otherwise meets CPSTF Decision Table requirements for a conclusion on effectiveness and recommendation regarding use.

Upgrade Strength of Evidence Rating from Sufficient to Strong

Large magnitude of effect

Included studies meet criteria for SUFFICIENT but not STRONG body of evidence, AND the magnitude of effect is meaningful and substantial in a population or public health context.

Downgrade Strength of Evidence Rating from Strong to Sufficient

One or more concerns about the included evidence or results

Included studies meet criteria for STRONG body of evidence, but overall CPSTF conclusion incorporates one or more of the following concerns.

- Moderate, recurring flaws or gaps in study methods or reporting
- Applicability findings or gaps
- Concerns with link to health outcomes

Downgrade CPSTF Conclusion to Recommend Against

Evidence of an Important Harm

There is adequate evidence of at least one important harm of meaningful impact on health in a population or public health context.

Evidence of an Increasing Health Equity

There is adequate evidence that intervention would increase health inequity in the population to an unacceptable degree.

Adequate evidence of no effect

Intervention studies provide either strong or sufficient evidence of no (or a very small) effect on any of the recommendation outcomes.

Downgrade CPSTF Finding to Insufficient Evidence

One or more serious concerns about the included evidence or results

Included studies meet criteria for STRONG or SUFFICIENT body of evidence, but overall CPSTF conclusion incorporates at least one of the following concerns.

- Serious, recurring flaws or gaps in study methods or reporting
- · Applicability findings or gaps
- Concerns with link to health outcomes
- Harms or equity concerns

Narrow the Recommendation (Option for Split Finding)

Differential findings or gaps across the body of included studies

Appropriate subsets of the included studies have important differences in the evidence on effectiveness, such as

- Differential and meaningful findings on applicability
- Differential evidence, or concerns on harms or equit

^{*}This table expands on "Translating Evidence of Effectiveness into Recommendations" from Briss 2000²

Appendix 7. Detailed Evidence Table for Economic Review from School-Based Health Centers Review (https://tinyurl.com/b4ma3ucn)

This table is an example of a detailed evidence table from an economic review. Each column represents a category (e.g., Study information) with types of information or evidence (e.g., Author, year).

Study Information	Location	Intervention Description	Effectiveness Outcomes of Interest to Economic Review	Intervention Cost	Cost Averted by Type	Benefit-cost Ratio
 Author, year Study design Economic method Monetary conversion 	 Eligibility Population characteristics Sample size Female Age or school grade Race or ethnicity Insurance status Time horizon 	■ Control group		 School #1 School #2 Source Components included Quality of capture Quality of measurement Overall quality 	 School #1 Emergency department services Avoided pregnancy Early pregnancy detection Prenatal care STD detection and treatment School #2 Emergency department services Avoided pregnancy Early pregnancy detection Prenatal care STD detection and treatment Total benefit Source Components included Quality of capture Quality of measurement Overall quality 	 School #1 School #2 Net benefit School #1 School #2 Quality of estimate Notes

Appendix 8. Decision Table for Conclusion on Cost-Beneficial Finding

CPSTF Finding	Required <i>quality</i> of estimates from included studies	Required number of studies	Overall assessment of the distribution of study results for the finding statement	Criterion for determination	
	Good	2 or more	Consistent	Benefits > Cost	
Cost-beneficial	Fair and good	3 or more	Consistent		
	Fair	4 or more	Consistent		
No finding	Identified evidence does not meet requirement of minimum quality or combinations based on quality of estimates and number of studies		OR overall assessment is that study results are inconsistent	OR Benefits <cost*< td=""></cost*<>	

^{*}Woolf, Steven H. "A closer look at the economic argument for disease prevention." *JAMA* 301.5 (2009): 536-538.

Appendix 9. Economic Decision Table for Cost-Effectiveness Finding

CPSTF Finding	Required <i>quality</i> of estimates from included studies	Required number of studies	Overall assessment of the distribution of study results for the finding statement	Criterion for determination	
	Good	2 or more	Consistent	Cost per QALY gained	
Cost-effective	Fair and good	3 or more	Consistent	a ≤ \$50,000 . OR	
	Fair	4 or more	Consistent	Cost per DALY averted ≤ annual GDP capita	
	Good	2 or more	Consistent	Cost per QALY gained	
Not cost-effective	Fair and good	3 or more	Consistent	* > \$150,000 • <i>OR</i>	
	Fair	4 or more	Consistent	Cost per DALY averted > 3x annual GDP capita*	
				OR	
	Identified evidence does	not meet requirement	OR overall assessment is that study results are inconsistent	\$50,000 <cost ≤ \$150,000 per QALY gained</cost 	
No finding	of minimum quality or co			OR	
	quality of estimates and	number of studies		annual GDP per capita < Cost per DALY averted < 3x annual GDP per capita*	

^{*}Note the WHO guidelines suggest interventions are cost-effective when DALY is less than 3x annual GDP per capita. See World Health Organization. Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development: Report of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health. 2001.

Appendix 10. Options in Case of Inconsistent Evidence

Given: A body of evidence which otherwise meets CPSTF Decision Table requirements for minimum quality and quantity of studies but with inconsistent results

Upgrade from **No Finding** to a **Finding** Statement

Based on

The interquartile interval (IQI), as a summary of body of evidence, includes

- Net-Benefit values all positive (for cost-beneficial finding)
- Values which are all below or above the threshold (for cost-effective or not cost-effective finding)
- Quantity and quality of estimates when the IQI includes zero for cost-benefit analyses and the threshold value in case of cost-effectiveness analyses

Additional considerations to cost-effectiveness estimates that are closer to cut-off threshold or closer to lower or higher values in a range of thresholds

Other?