

**Hemoadsorption therapy compared to no treatment for critically ill with acute liver dysfunction**

**Patient or population:** critically ill with acute liver dysfunction

**Setting:**

**Intervention:** hemoadsorption therapy

**Comparison:** no treatment

Outcomes	№ of participants (studies) Follow-up	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
				Risk with no treatment	Risk difference with hemoadsorption therapy
Total bilirubin (pooled)	4 (4 observational studies)	⊕⊕○○ Low	-	-	MD <b>4.79 mg/dL lower</b> (6.25 lower to 3.33 lower)
Creatinine (pooled)	3 (3 observational studies)	⊕⊕○○ Low	-	-	MD <b>0.38 mg/dL lower</b> (1.27 lower to 0.5 higher)
ALT (individual)	7 (7 observational studies)	⊕⊕○○ Low	-	-	<b>0</b> (0 to 0 )
AST (individual)	8 (8 observational studies)	⊕⊕○○ Low	-	-	<b>0</b> (0 to 0 )
Creatinine (individual)	6 (6 observational studies)	⊕⊕○○ Low	-	-	<b>0</b> (0 to 0 )
CRP (individual)	7 (7 observational studies)	⊕⊕○○ Low	-	-	<b>0</b> (0 to 0 )
Total bilirubin (individual)	(7 observational studies)	⊕⊕○○ Low	-	-	<b>0</b> (0 to 0 )

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				Risk with no treatment	Risk difference with hemoadsorption therapy
Vasopressor need (individual)	7 (7 observational studies)	⊕⊕○○ Low	-	-	0 (0 to 0 )

\*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; MD: mean difference

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

- High certainty: we are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect.
- Moderate certainty: we are moderately confident in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different.
- Low certainty: our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: the true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect.
- Very low certainty: we have very little confidence in the effect estimate: the true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect.