

Table S3: Assessing Quality of evidence obtained using GRADE approach

Quality assessment							№ of patients		Effect		Quality	Importance
№ of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	TMP/SMX	Placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Mortality												
5	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	serious a	not serious	none	465/1936 (24.0%)	360/1404 (25.6%)	RR 0.72 (0.64 to 0.81)	72 fewer per 1,000 (from 49 fewer to 92 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL
Hospital Admissions												
4	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	476/1573 (30.3%)	547/1588 (34.4%)	RR 0.08 (0.69 to 0.95)	317 fewer per 1,000 (from 17 fewer to 107 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	CRITICAL
Pneumocystis Jirovecii Isolation												
4	observational studies	not serious ^a	not serious	not serious	not serious	none a	29/428 (6.8%)	85/502 (16.9%)	RR 0.45 (0.27 to 0.77)	93 fewer per 1,000 (from 39 fewer to 124 fewer)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	IMPORTANT
Adverse effects												
2	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	serious a	not serious	none	71/641 (11.1%)	82/651 (12.6%)	RR 0.86 (0.61 to 1.21)	18 fewer per 1,000 (from 26 more to 49 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	IMPORTANT
Adherence												
1	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none	229/249 (92.0%)	229/247 (92.7%)	RR 0.90 (0.46 to 1.75)	93 fewer per 1,000 (from 501 fewer to 695 more)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH	IMPORTANT

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio

a. Few studies had certain risks in one or more domains