## **Primary outcomes – prevention trials**

## L-arginine compared to placebo or no treatment for the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Patient or population: the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Intervention: L-arginine

Comparison: placebo or no treatment

Outcomes	№ of participants (studies) Follow-up	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
				Risk with placebo or no treatment	Risk difference with L- arginine
Preeclampsia - prevention trials	745 (4 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>a,b,c,d</sup>	RR 0.52 (0.35 to 0.78)	204 per 1,000	98 fewer per 1,000 (133 fewer to 45 fewer)
Severe preeclampsia - prevention trials	295 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊜⊖ Low <sup>c,d,e,f</sup>	<b>RR 0.23</b> (0.09 to 0.55)	172 per 1,000	133 fewer per 1,000 (157 fewer to 78 fewer)

<sup>\*</sup>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; RR: risk ratio

#### **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.

#### **Explanations**

a. Only one study has a high risk of bias.

b. 1 out of 4 studies have a high risk of bias

- c. Few events
- d. There are not enough studies to test for publication bias
- e. 2 out of 4 studies have a high risk of bias
- f. Wide confidence interval

## **Secondary maternal outcomes – prevention trials**

## L-arginine compared to placebo or no treatment for the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Patient or population: the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Intervention: L-arginine

Comparison: placebo or no treatment

Outcomes	<b>№</b> of	Certainty	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
	participants (studies) Follow-up	of the evidence (GRADE)		Risk with placebo or no treatment	Risk difference with L- arginine
Cesarean section - prevention trials	994 (8 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ Low <sup>c,d,e</sup>	RR 1.00 (0.90 to 1.12)	516 per 1,000	<b>0 fewer per</b> <b>1,000</b> (52 fewer to 62 more)
Mean diastolic blood pressure - prevention trials	252 (4 RCTs)	⊕○○○ Very low <sup>c,d,f</sup>	-		MD 2.57 mmHg lower (5.66 lower to 0.53 higher)
Mean systolic blood pressure - prevention trials	252 (4 RCTs)	⊕○○○ Very low <sup>c,d,f</sup>	-		MD 2.26 mmHg lower (6.28 lower to 1.76 higher)
Adverse effects - prevention trials	328 (3 RCTs)	⊕○○○ Very Iow <sup>b,c,d,g</sup>	RR 2.63 (0.95 to 7.32)	56 per 1,000	<b>91 more per 1,000</b> (3 fewer to 353 more)

#### Secondary maternal outcomes – prevention trials

#### L-arginine compared to placebo or no treatment for the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Patient or population: the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Intervention: L-arginine

Comparison: placebo or no treatment

Outcomes	№ of participants (studies) Follow-up	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
				Risk with placebo or no treatment	Risk difference with L- arginine
Nitric oxide serum level - prevention trials	169 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>c,h</sup>	-		MD 9.22 µmol/L higher (0.9 higher to 17.55 higher)

<sup>\*</sup>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; RR: risk ratio

#### **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.

#### **Explanations**

- a. 1 out of 4 studies have a high risk of bias
- b. Few events
- c. There are not enough studies to test for publication bias
- d. Wide confidence intervals and includes no effect
- e. 2 out of 7 studies have a high risk of bias
- f. Findings of 1 trial not consistent with the others
- g. 2 out of 4 studies have a high risk of bias
- h. Wide confidence interval

<sup>\*</sup>The absolute risk difference should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of trials and few or no events in either group

## $Secondary\ neonatal\ outcomes-prevention\ trials$

# L-arginine compared to placebo or no treatment for the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Patient or population: the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

**Intervention:** L-arginine

Comparison: placebo or no treatment

Outcomes	№ of	Certainty s of the evidence (GRADE)	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
	participants (studies) Follow-up			Risk with placebo or no treatment	Risk difference with L- arginine
Preterm birth - prevention trials	852 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ Low <sup>a,b,c</sup>	<b>RR 0.57</b> (0.43 to 0.76)	265 per 1,000	<b>114 fewer per 1,000</b> (151 fewer to 64 fewer)
Mean birth weight - prevention trials	1391 (14 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>d,e</sup>	-		MD <b>150.13 g higher</b> (56.03 higher to 244.24 higher)
Neonatal mortality - prevention trials	50 (1 RCT)	⊕○○○ Very low <sup>b,c,f</sup>	<b>RR 1.23</b> (0.31 to 4.94)	125 per 1,000#	29 more per 1,000 (86 fewer to 493 more)
Neonatal intensive unit admissions - prevention trials	315 (5 RCTs)	⊕⊖⊖⊖ Very Iow <sup>b,c,f,g</sup>	RR 0.56 (0.31 to 1.04)	248 per 1,000	109 fewer per 1,000 (171 fewer to 10 more)
Stillbirth - prevention trials	120 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊖⊖⊖ Very Iow <sup>b,c,f,h</sup>	RR 0.64 (0.27 to 1.53)	183 per 1,000#	66 fewer per 1,000 (134 fewer to 97 more)
Mean gestational age at birth - prevention trials	1235 (12 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>i,j</sup>	-		MD <b>0.41</b> weeks higher (0.06 higher to 0.76 higher)

# $Secondary\ neonatal\ outcomes-prevention\ trials$

## L-arginine compared to placebo or no treatment for the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Patient or population: the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

**Intervention:** L-arginine

Comparison: placebo or no treatment

Outcomes	№ of	Certainty	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects	
	(studies) ev	of the evidence (GRADE)		Risk with placebo or no treatment	Risk difference with L- arginine
Fetal growth restriction - prevention trials	335 (4 RCTs)	⊕○○○ Very Iow <sup>b,c,f,k</sup>	RR 0.67 (0.39 to 1.16)	178 per 1,000	<b>59 fewer per 1,000</b> (109 fewer to 28 more)
Low birth weight - prevention trials	153 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ Low <sup>b,c,f</sup>	RR 0.66 (0.40 to 1.09)	347 per 1,000#	118 fewer per 1,000 (208 fewer to 31 more)
Neonatal hypoglycemia - prevention trials	102 (2 RCTs)	⊕○○○ Very Iow <sup>b,c,f,h</sup>	RR 0.52 (0.27 to 1.02)	367 per 1,000#	176 fewer per 1,000 (268 fewer to 7 more)
Respiratory distress syndrome - prevention trials	143 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊖⊖⊖ Very Iow <sup>b,c,f,k,l</sup>	RR 0.64 (0.36 to 1.14)	591 per 1,000	213 fewer per 1,000 (378 fewer to 83 more)
Small for gestational age - prevention trials	168 (2 RCTs)	⊕○○○ Very low <sup>b,c,h</sup>	RR 0.39 (0.27 to 0.56)	617 per 1,000#	<b>376 fewer per 1,000</b> (450 fewer to 271 fewer)
Neonatal infections - prevention trials	41 (1 RCT)	⊕○○ Very low <sup>b,c,f</sup>	RR 0.71 (0.16 to 3.10)	176 per 1,000#	<b>51 fewer per 1,000</b> (148 fewer to 371 more)

#### Secondary neonatal outcomes – prevention trials

#### L-arginine compared to placebo or no treatment for the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Patient or population: the prevention of preeclampsia in pregnant women

Intervention: L-arginine

Comparison: placebo or no treatment

**Anticipated absolute** effects № of **Certainty Relative** participants of the effect Risk with Risk **Outcomes** (studies) evidence (95% placebo or difference Follow-up (GRADE) CI) with Lno treatment arginine

CI: confidence interval; MD: mean difference; RR: risk ratio

#### **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.

#### **Explanations**

- a. Only one study has a high risk of bias.
- b. Few events
- c. There are not enough studies to test for publication bias
- d. 5 out of 14 studies have high risk of bias
- e. Some confidence intervals do not overlap. Considerable heterogeneity (I2 = 85.63%)
- f. Wide confidence intervals and includes no effect
- g. 1 out of 5 studies have a high risk of bias
- h. 2 out of 3 studies have a high risk of bias
- i. 5 out of 11 studies have high risk of bias
- j. Publication bias suspected, P for egger's test = 0.0162
- k. 2 out of 4 studies have a high risk of bias
- I. Substantial heterogeneity based on I2

<sup>\*</sup>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).

<sup>\*</sup>The absolute risk difference should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of trials and few or no events in either group