## Characteristics of included studies (Continued)

## Notes

Allocation concealment D

| Study                  | Edees 1991  |  |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Methods                | RCT, single blind   |  |
| Participants           | Four hundred twenty healthy children aged between 12 and 18 months  |  |
| Interventions          | MMR vaccine Trimovax (Schwarz measles strain, 1000 TCID50 ; Urabe AM/9 mumps strain, 5000 TCID<br>; RA/27/3 rubella strain, 1000 TCID 50)<br>versus<br>Measles vaccine Rouvax (Schwarz 100 TCID50)<br>Both In upper arm or leg administered   |  |
| Outcomes               | <ul> <li>Local symptoms: erythema, induration, pain</li> <li>General - specific symptoms: rash, parotitis, conjunctivitis, testicular swelling, arthralgia, arthritis, convesions</li> <li>General non-specific symptoms: temperature, adenopathy, nasopharyngeal disorders, gastrointestinal d orders, restlessness.</li> <li>Diary completed by parents daily for 3 weeks with a further 3 weekly observations</li> </ul> |  |
| Notes                  |   |  |
| Allocation concealment | D   |  |

| Study                  | Fombonne 2001   |
|------------------------|---|
| Methods                | Retrospective cohort  |
| Participants           | 283 children from three cohorts of children with pervasive development disorders (PDD)  |
| Interventions          | Testing several causal hypothesis between exposure to WiviR and developing of PDD   |
| Outcomes               | All cases were accurately assessed by a multidisciplinary team and in most cases data were summarised and extracted on standard forms |
| Notes                  | The number and possible impact of biases in this study is so high that interpretation of the results is impossible                    |
| Allocation concealment | D   |

| Study                  | Freeman 1993   |  |  |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Methods                | Before/After. Children due to receive MMR (over a 1 year period) were assigned to receive the vaccine (MMR II) at either 13 or 15 months, depending on the random assignment of their family physician                                     |  |  |
| Participants           | Children receiving MMR   |  |  |
| Interventions          | MMR - MMRII (Merck Sharp & Dohme) administered at either 13 or 15 months   |  |  |
| Outcomes               | <ul> <li>Cough</li> <li>Temperature</li> <li>Rash</li> <li>Eyes runny</li> <li>Nose runny</li> <li>Lymphadenopathy</li> <li>Hospital admission</li> <li>Assessed by daily diaries (from 4 wks before to 4 wks post vaccination)</li> </ul> |  |  |
| Notes                  | Only ~67% of the participants (253 out of 376) completed the study. It is not explained how delays in vaccination, for some participants, effect the 8 week diary  |  |  |
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Vaccines for measles, mumps and rubella in children (Review)

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