Appendix

Appendix

70 analysed trials divided into having registered adverse effects and having a method for monitoring adverse effects or not having a method for monitoring adverse effects. Any registered adverse effects were divided into physical, mental and social adverse effects.

No.	Trial	Registered adverse effects (+/-)	Method for monitoring adverse effects (+/-)	Adverse effects (physical, mental and social
1	Alves 2008	-	-	-
2	Arauz Boudreau 2013	-	-	-
3	Barkin 2011	-	-	-
4	Bathrellou 2010	-	-	-
5	Berry 2007	-	-	-
6	Berry 2014	-	-	-
7	Boutelle 2014	-	-	-
8	Bryant 2011	-	-	-
9	Coppins 2011	-	-	-
10	Croker 2012	+	-	One child in the control group reduced %BMI by 28.8 and BMI by 4.2.
11	Davis 2013	-	-	-
12	Davoli 2013	-	-	-
13	de Niet 2012	-	-	-
14	Diaz 2010	-	-	-
15	Duffy 1993	-	-	-
16	Duggins 2010	-	-	-
17	Eddy Ives 2012	-	-	-
18	Epstein 1984a	-	-	-
19	Epstein 1985a	-	-	-
20	Epstein 1985b	-	-	-
21	Epstein 1985c	-	-	-
22	Epstein 2000a	-	-	-
23	Epstein 2001	-	-	-
24	Epstein 2005	-	-	-
25	Epstein 2015	-	-	-
26	Faude 2010	-	-	-
2	Flodmark 1993	-	-	-
28	Gillis 2007	-	-	-
29	Gunnarsdottir 2011a	-	-	-
30	Hamilton-Shield 2014	-	-	-

31	Ho 2016	-	-	-
32	Hughes 2008	-	-	-
33	Kalarchian 2009	-	-	-
34	Kalavainen 2007	-	-	-
35	Kirk 2012	+	-	During the study, 3.6% (3/84) of individuals with no prior cardiovascular risk developed elevated BP, 12.2% (9/74) high TG, 3.5% (3/86) high LDL cholesterol, and 3.5% (3/86) high fasting glucose; however, the incidence of these adverse metabolic outcomes did not differ by diet group, with no pattern of occurrence.
36	Larsen 2015	-	-	-
37	Lison 2012	-	-	-
38	Lochrie 2013	-	-	-
39	Looney 2014	-	-	-
40	Maddison 2011	+	A serious adverse event was defined as any event that required hospitalization and was determined at 12 and 24 wk.	A total of 8 serious adverse events were reported in 6 participants [hospitalization because of seasonal influenza (3 events), hip surgery related to a chronic condition, a blood clot, observation after a fall, diagnosis with type 1 diabetes, and an ankle injury]. Two participants in the intervention group and 4 participants in the control group experienced a serious adverse event. None of the serious adverse events were deemed related to the study intervention, and participants with a serious adverse event were included in analyses.
41	Maddison 2014	+	The primary caregiver in both groups was contacted at 12 weeks to record any serious adverse events. At the end of the study follow-up, the control group were offered the	Two events in the intervention group (bowel replacement surgery and a dislocated hip) and three events in the control group (an operation to remove a cyst, a broken ankle, and two broken fingers). Though none of these were considered as related to the study.

			intervention components.	
42	Markert 2014	-	-	-
43	McCallum 2007	-	-	-
44	Mirza 2013	+	-	One participant in the control group experienced a feeling of faintness during the blood draw at the 3 month postintervention assessment.
45	NCT02436330	-	-	-
46	Nemet 2005	-	-	-
47	Nova 2001	-	-	-
48	Nowicka 2009	-	-	-
49	O'Connor 2013	-	-	-
50	Reinehr 2010	-	-	-
51	Rodearmel 2007	-	-	-
52	Sacher 2010	-	-	-
53	Saelens 2013	-	-	-
54	Sathoh 2007	-	-	-
55	Schwingshandl 1999	-	-	-
56	Serra-Paya 2015	-	-	-
57	Siwik 2013	-	-	-
58	Taveras 2015	-	-	-
59	Taylor 2015	-	-	-
60	Vann 2013	-	-	-
61	Wafa 2011	-	-	-
62	Wake 2009	-	-	-
63	Wake 2013	-	-	13% (6/45) of the intervention parents and 14% (6/43) of control parents perceived that being told that their child was obese had a negative effect on their child's feelings. Less than 10% of the parents of the intervention group reported negative effects after visits by the doctor and the specialist. In the Cochrane Review it was not classified as an adverse event.
64	Waling 2012	-	-	-
65	Warschburger 2016	-	-	-
66	Weigel 2008	-	-	-
67	Weintraub 2008	+	Injuries and all adverse events (any	The intervention group had 3 side effects: car collision, newly

			medical illnesses or injuries requiring a visit to a medical professional or institu- tion) during the previous 3 months were formally assessed in both groups at baseline and at all the follow-up assessments and were monitored continuously between assessments as staff became aware of them.	diagnosed hypothyroidism and skin rash. The control group had 6 adverse effects: knee pain while ice skating, foot injury, skin rash, headaches and eye pain, ear infection and ingrown toenail.
68	Wilfley 2007	-	-	-
69	Woo 2004	-	-	-
70	Wright 2012	-	-	-