

Table 4: Methodological quality and risk of bias of included studies (according to the tool developed by Hoy et al.)

Study	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Overall risk of study bias
	Yes = 1 = Low Risk. No = 0 = High Risk										
Abas et al. 2021	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk (Score of 7)
Awoke et al. 2021	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk (Score of 6)
Aylie et al. 2020	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk (Score of 9)
Davis et al. 2021	Low Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk (Score of 6)
Elhadi et al. 2021	Low Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk (Score of 6)
El-Monshed et al. 2021	Low Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk (Score of 6)
Essangri et al. 2021	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk (Score of 8)
Ghazawy et al. 2020	Low Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk (Score of 6)
Mekonen et al. 2021	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk (Score of 9)
Rahali et al. 2020	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	High Risk (Score of 4)
Saguem et al. 2021	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk (Score of 7)
Simegn et al. 2021	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	High Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk (Score of 9)

List of the 10 questions (Q1–Q10) applied to the studies: Q1. Was the study’s target population a close representation of the national population in relation to relevant variables, e.g., age, sex, occupation? Q2. Was the sampling frame a true or close representation of the target population? Q3. Was some form of random selection used to select the sample, OR, was a census undertaken? Q4. Was the likelihood of nonresponse bias minimal? Q5. Were data collected directly from the subjects (as opposed to a proxy)? Q6. Was an acceptable case definition used in the study? Q7. Was the study instrument that measured the parameter of interest shown to have reliability and validity (if necessary)? Q8. Was the same mode of data collection used for all subjects? Q9. Was the length of the shortest prevalence period for the parameter of interest appropriate? Q10. Were the numerator(s) and denominator(s) for the parameter of interest appropriate?

Overall risk of bias: considering a score of 1 for low risk of bias item (question), and a score of 0 for high risk, the overall risk of bias is determined according to the sum of question bias score (Q1 score + Q2 score + ... + Q9 score + Q10 score). Studies are therefore be classified according to their total score as low risk of bias (8 – 10), moderate risk of bias (6 – 7), and high risk of bias (0 – 5).