

Results of network meta-analysis

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Living at home available care network, short-term timeframe

Table 1 - Short-term living at home available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Challis 2004 ¹	frail	256	mfar(w/med)	mfar	-	-	+	+	+	-
Imhof 2012 ²	all	448	mfar	ac	-	-	+	+	-	-
Kukkonen-Harjula 2017 ³	pre-frail and frail	292	ADL & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	+	+	-	-
Liddle 1996 ⁴	unclassifiable	105	aids & mfar	ac	-	x	+	+	-	xx
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	341	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	+	+	-	-
Suijker 2016 ⁶	frail	2031	mfar(w/med)	ac	+/-	-	-	+	-	-
Szanton 2011 ⁷	pre-frail and frail	39	ADL&aids&educ&exrc&mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-	-	+	+	-	-
Wong 2019 ⁸	all	501	mfar(w/slfm)	ac	x	-	-	+	-	x

Table 2 - Results of living at home: short-term available care network

mfar(w/slfm)							1.34 (0.56,3.25)
1.42 (0.52,3.90)	mfar(w/med)	0.62 (0.38,1.02)					1.11 (0.63,1.95)
1.00 (0.35,2.89)	0.71 (0.45,1.11)	mfar					0.87 (0.35,2.19)
2.57 (0.50,13.10)	1.81 (0.42,7.76)	2.56 (0.58,11.33)	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)				0.52 (0.13,2.06)
0.44 (0.04,5.14)	0.31 (0.03,3.24)	0.44 (0.04,4.68)	0.17 (0.01,2.48)	aids & mfar			3.06 (0.31,30.42)
7.58 (0.32,178.38)	5.34 (0.25,115.36)	7.55 (0.34,165.59)	2.95 (0.11,82.25)	17.24 (0.38,774.20)	ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)		0.18 (0.01,3.69)
1.33 (0.25,6.97)	0.93 (0.21,4.14)	1.32 (0.29,6.04)	0.52 (0.07,3.67)	3.02 (0.20,44.55)	0.18 (0.01,4.95)	ADL & ntr & exrc	1.01 (0.25,4.13)
1.34 (0.56,3.25)	0.95 (0.58,1.55)	1.34 (0.75,2.39)	0.52 (0.13,2.06)	3.06 (0.31,30.42)	0.18 (0.01,3.69)	1.01 (0.25,4.13)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR>1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 3 - Intervention rankings for living at home: short-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
aids & mfar	82.8	63.9	2.2	1	7
mfar	70.3	9.2	3.1	1	6
mfar(w/slfm)	66	13	3.4	1	7
adl & ntr & exrc	50.5	8.2	4.5	1	8
ac	47.7	0.4	4.7	2	7
mfar(w/med)	43.5	0.2	5	2	7
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	25.5	1.4	6.2	2	8
adl&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	13.6	3.7	7	1	8

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

Living at home available care network, medium-term timeframe

Table 4 - Medium-term living at home available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Blom 2016 ⁹	all	1105	mfa-(w/med+slfm)	ac	x/+	-	x	+	-	xx
Dalby 2000 ¹⁰	frail	139	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
Fabacher 1994 ¹¹	all	229	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	+	x
Hall 1992 ¹²	frail	167	hmcr & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfar	-	-	+	+	+	-
Harari 2008 ¹³	all	2425	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	x	+	+	-	x
Hay 1998 ¹⁴	unclassifiable	485	mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Hebert 2001 ¹⁵	pre-frail and frail	494	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	-	-
Henderson 2005 ¹⁶	robust	136	mfar	ac	+/x	+	x	+	-	xx
Kerse 2014 ¹⁷	pre-frail and frail	3712	rsk-mfa-	ac	+/+	-	+	+	-	-
Kono 2004 ¹⁸	pre-frail and frail	117	mfar	ac	-	-	+	+	-	-
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	313	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	-	+	+	-
Kukkonen-Harjula 2017 ³	pre-frail and frail	287	ADL & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	+	+	-	-
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	325	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	-	+	-	-
Monteserin Nadal 2008 ²⁰	all	516	educ & rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	+	x
Newbury 2001 ²¹	unclassifiable	100	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	-	-
Newcomer 2004 ²²	unclassifiable	2934	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	-	-
Ploeg 2010 ²³	pre-frail and frail	665	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Romera-Liebana 2018 ²⁴	pre-frail and frail	342	cg n & med & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	+	+	-	-
Shapiro 2002 ²⁵	frail	72	hmcr & mfar	ac	-	x	x	+	-	xx
Suijker 2016 ⁶	frail	1873	mfar(w/med)	ac	+/-	-	-	+	-	-
van Hout 2010 ²⁶	frail	501	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 5 - Results of living at home: medium-term available care network

rsk-mfa-													0.90 (0.70,1.17)
0.74 (0.49,1.11)	mfar(w/med)	1.22 (0.36, 4.07)											1.22 (0.96, 1.56)
0.79 (0.39,1.60)	1.06 (0.55,2.06)	mfar											1.18 (0.50, 2.79)
0.90 (0.52,1.57)	1.22 (0.72,2.07)	1.15 (0.52,2.53)	mfa- (w/med+slfm)										1.00 (0.65, 1.53)
0.35 (0.08,1.52)	0.48 (0.11,2.04)	0.45 (0.09,2.15)	0.39 (0.09,1.75)	mfa-(w/med)									2.55 (0.62, 10.49)
0.41 (0.11,1.49)	0.55 (0.15,2.00)	0.52 (0.12,2.13)	0.45 (0.12,1.73)	1.14 (0.17,7.69)	mfa-								2.23 (0.64, 7.82)
0.10 (0.02,0.49)	0.14 (0.03,0.66)	0.13 (0.02,0.69)	0.11 (0.02,0.56)	0.29 (0.04,2.34)	0.25 (0.03,1.85)	hmcr & mfar(w/slfm)	1.56 (0.63, 3.82)						
0.16 (0.04,0.57)	0.21 (0.06,0.76)	0.20 (0.05,0.81)	0.18 (0.05,0.66)	0.45 (0.07,2.96)	0.39 (0.07,2.30)	1.56 (0.62,3.88)	hmcr & mfar						5.71 (1.67, 19.60)
0.83 (0.42,1.63)	1.12 (0.58,2.17)	1.05 (0.43,2.54)	0.92 (0.43,1.96)	2.33 (0.50,10.98)	2.04 (0.50,8.31)	8.13 (1.55,42.75)	5.23 (1.31,20.88)	educ & rsk- mfa-					1.09 (0.61, 1.96)
2.22 (0.74,6.69)	3.00 (1.01,8.93)	2.82 (0.82,9.73)	2.46 (0.78,7.79)	6.26 (1.06,36.96)	5.48 (1.05,28.53)	21.84 (3.36,141.97)	14.04 (2.74,71.90)	2.68 (0.79,9.10)	educ & mfar(w/med+sl fm)				0.41 (0.14, 1.16)
1.03 (0.63,1.68)	1.39 (0.85,2.27)	1.31 (0.61,2.79)	1.14 (0.63,2.07)	2.90 (0.66,12.69)	2.54 (0.68,9.53)	10.12 (2.06,49.65)	6.51 (1.77,23.91)	1.24 (0.61,2.55)	0.46 (0.15,1.43)	educ & mfar(w/med)			0.93 (0.55, 1.58)
0.47 (0.18,1.21)	0.63 (0.25,1.61)	0.59 (0.20,1.79)	0.52 (0.19,1.42)	1.32 (0.24,7.11)	1.15 (0.24,5.45)	4.59 (0.77,27.46)	2.95 (0.64,13.73)	0.56 (0.19,1.67)	0.21 (0.05,0.85)	0.45 (0.17,1.21)	cgn & med & ntr & exrc		1.93 (0.80, 4.69)
0.50 (0.18,1.40)	0.68 (0.25,1.87)	0.64 (0.20,2.06)	0.56 (0.19,1.64)	1.42 (0.25,8.00)	1.24 (0.25,6.15)	4.96 (0.80,30.82)	3.19 (0.66,15.50)	0.61 (0.19,1.93)	0.23 (0.05,0.96)	0.49 (0.17,1.40)	1.08 (0.29,4.08)	ADL & ntr & exrc	1.79 (0.68, 4.69)
0.90 (0.66,1.23)	1.22 (0.93,1.59)	1.15 (0.60,2.18)	1.00 (0.63,1.58)	2.55 (0.61,10.60)	2.23 (0.63,7.91)	8.89 (1.90,41.63)	5.71 (1.65,19.83)	1.09 (0.60,2.01)	0.41 (0.14,1.17)	0.88 (0.60,1.29)	1.93 (0.79,4.77)	1.79 (0.67,4.76)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR>1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 6 - Intervention rankings for living at home: medium-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & mfar(w/slfm)	95.8	70.5	1.5	1	4
hmcr & mfar	89.1	12.5	2.4	1	5
mfa-(w/med)	72.1	8.7	4.6	1	13
mfa-	69.7	5.7	4.9	1	13
cgn & med & ntr & exerc	66.6	0.6	5.3	2	12
ADL & ntr & exerc	62.5	1.9	5.9	2	13
mfar(w/med)	49.7	0	7.5	5	11
mfar	42.7	0.1	8.4	4	13
educ & rsk-mfa-	39.1	0	8.9	4	13
mfa-(w/med+slfm)	32.5	0	9.8	5	13
ac	31.8	0	9.9	7	12
rsk-mfa-	22.6	0	11.1	7	13
educ & mfar(w/med)	21.9	0	11.2	6	14
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	3.9	0	13.5	8	14

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

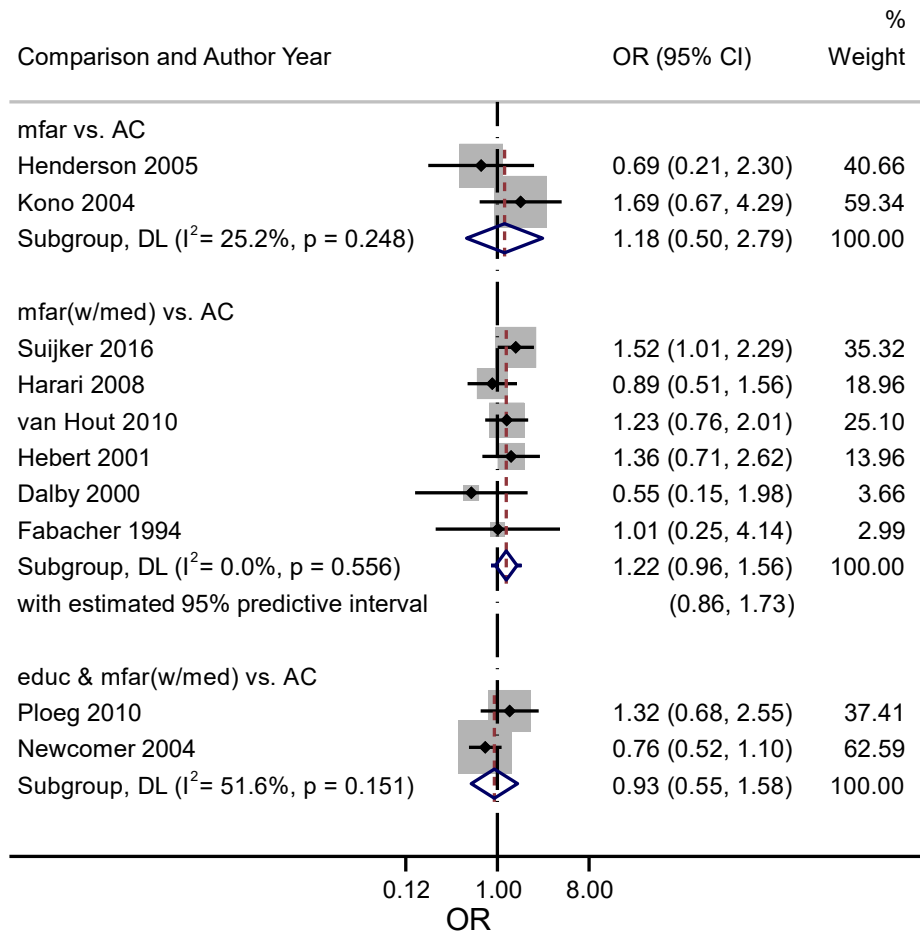


Figure 1 - Pairwise meta-analysis for living at home: medium-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

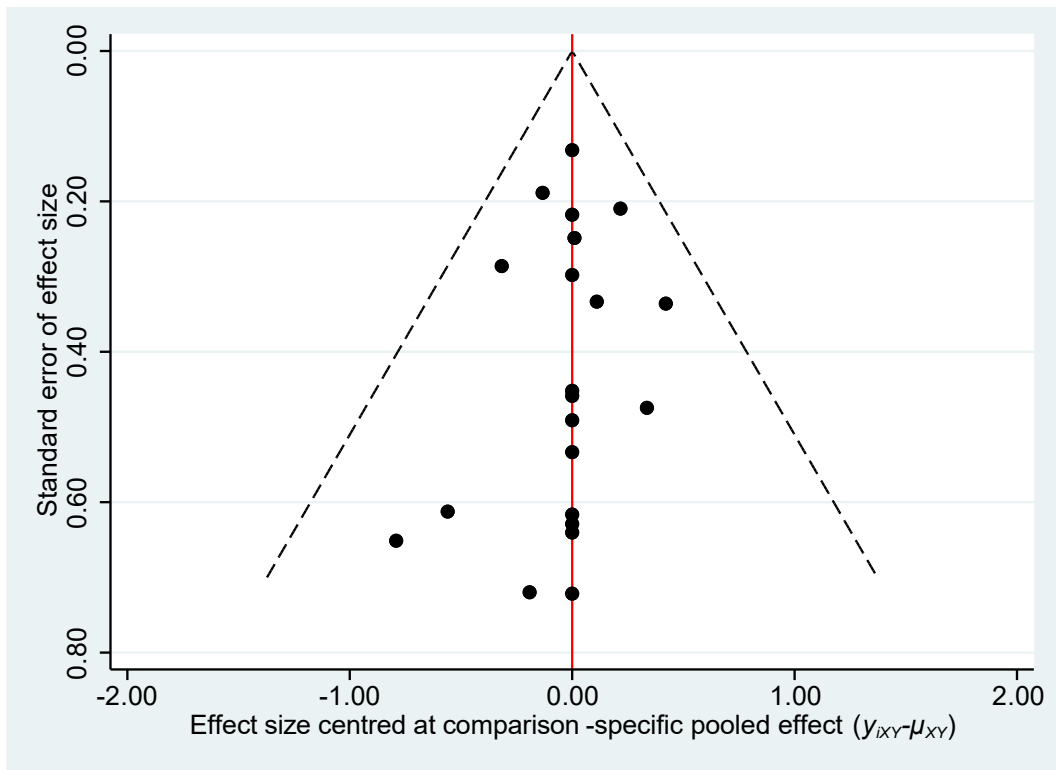


Figure 2 - Comparison-adjusted funnel plot for living at home: medium-term available care network

Living at home available care network, long-term timeframe

Table 7 - Long-term living at home available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Carpenter 1990 ²⁷	all	515	rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	-	+	-	-
Fischer 2009 ²⁸	all	4165	eng & mfa-(w/slfm)	ac	+	-	-	+	+	-
Ford 1971 ²⁹	pre-frail and frail	300	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	+	+	+	-
Hay 1998 ¹⁴	unclassifiable	486	mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Kerse 2014 ¹⁷	pre-frail and frail	3629	rsk-mfa-	ac	+/+	-	-	+	-	-
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	302	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	-	+	+	-
Kukkonen-Harjula 2017 ³	pre-frail and frail	299	ADL & ntr & exerc	ac	+	-	+	+	+	-
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	315	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	+	-	x
Stuck 1995 ³⁰	all	414	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	+	+	+	-
Stuck 2015 ³¹	robust and pre-frail	2154	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	x	+	+	x
Suijker 2016 ⁶	frail	1955	mfar(w/med)	ac	+/-	-	-	+	-	-
Tomita 2007 ³²	frail	110	aids	ac	x	-	x	+	-	xx
Tulloch 1979 ³³	all	299	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	+	-	-

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 8 - Results of living at home: long-term available care network

rsk-mfa-									0.91 (0.77, 1.07)
0.77 (0.58,1.02)	mfar(w/med)	0.91 (0.46, 1.81)							1.17 (0.94, 1.47)
0.71 (0.34,1.48)	0.91 (0.46,1.81)	mfar							
0.43 (0.17,1.09)	0.55 (0.21,1.42)	0.60 (0.19,1.94)	mfa-						2.13 (0.85, 5.33)
0.88 (0.68,1.14)	1.14 (0.85,1.54)	1.25 (0.60,2.63)	2.07 (0.81,5.29)	eng & mfa- (w/slfm)					1.03 (0.85, 1.25)
0.84 (0.58,1.21)	1.09 (0.73,1.61)	1.19 (0.54,2.61)	1.97 (0.74,5.21)	0.95 (0.65,1.39)	educ & mfar (w/med+slfm)				1.02 (0.64, 1.63)
0.74 (0.42,1.30)	0.96 (0.54,1.72)	1.05 (0.43,2.57)	1.74 (0.60,5.03)	0.84 (0.47,1.48)	0.88 (0.47,1.65)	educ & mfar (w/med)			1.23 (0.72, 2.10)
0.34 (0.13,0.91)	0.44 (0.17,1.19)	0.49 (0.15,1.61)	0.81 (0.21,3.03)	0.39 (0.15,1.03)	0.41 (0.15,1.12)	0.46 (0.15,1.39)	aids		2.64 (1.02, 6.88)
0.79 (0.43,1.44)	1.02 (0.55,1.90)	1.12 (0.45,2.81)	1.85 (0.63,5.48)	0.90 (0.49,1.65)	0.94 (0.49,1.82)	1.07 (0.49,2.35)	2.30 (0.75,7.03)	ADL & ntr & exrc	1.15 (0.64, 2.05)
0.91 (0.77,1.07)	1.17 (0.94,1.47)	1.29 (0.63,2.63)	2.13 (0.85,5.33)	1.03 (0.85,1.25)	1.08 (0.78,1.49)	1.23 (0.72,2.10)	2.64 (1.02,6.88)	1.15 (0.64,2.05)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR>1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 9 - Intervention rankings for living at home: long-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
aids	91.1	58.3	1.8	1	7
mfa-	83	33.1	2.5	1	9
mfar	55.8	4.8	5	1	10
educ & mfar(w/med)	53.2	2.2	5.2	2	10
mfar(w/med)	53.4	0.3	5.2	3	9
ADL & ntr & exrc	46.5	1.2	5.8	2	10
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	41.6	0.1	6.3	3	10
eng & mfa-(w/slfm)	34.9	0	6.9	3	10
ac	27.6	0	7.5	5	9
rsk-mfa-	12.9	0	8.8	6	10

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

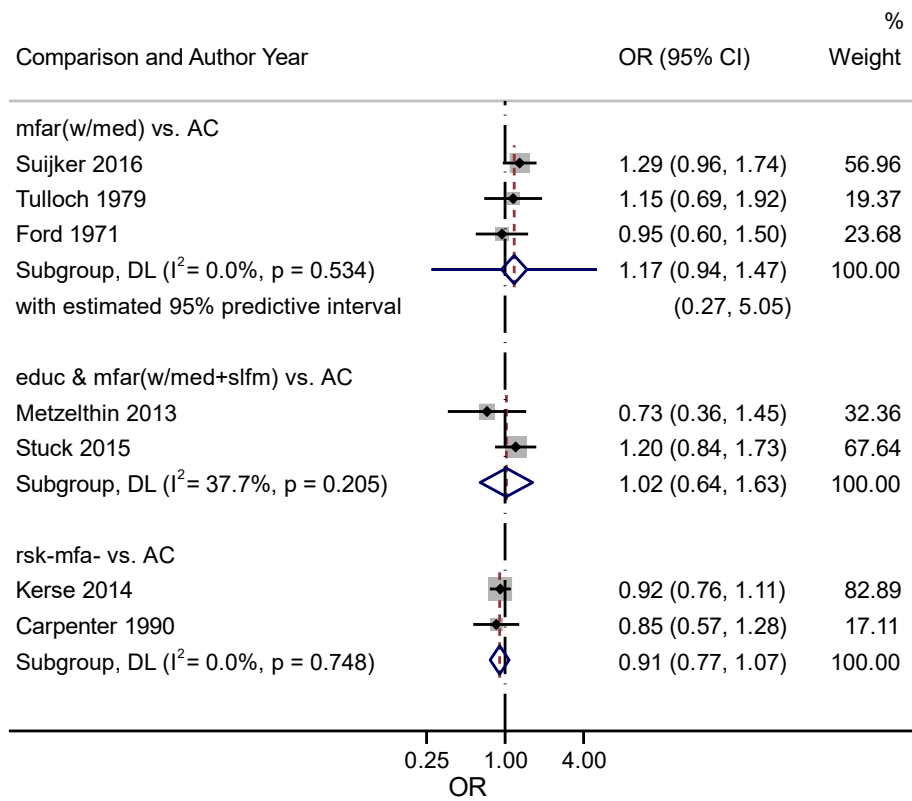


Figure 3 - Pairwise meta-analysis for living at home: long-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

Living at home homecare network, short-term timeframe

Table 10 - Short-term living at home homecare network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Fernandez-Barres 2017 ³⁴	frail	163	hmcr & ntr	hmcr	+	-	-	+	-	-
King 2012 ³⁵	pre-frail and frail	174	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/+	-	+	+	-	-
Parsons M 2017 ³⁶	frail	104	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfa-	-	-	x	+	+	x
Rooijackers 2021 ³⁷	frail	263	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/-	-	+	+	-	-

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 11 - Results of living at home: short-term homecare network

hmcr & ntr			0.34 (0.12,0.95)
1.30 (0.29,5.85)	hmcr & mfa-	0.41 (0.18,0.95)	
0.54 (0.15,1.88)	0.41 (0.18,0.95)	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	0.63 (0.31,1.26)
0.34 (0.12,0.95)	0.26 (0.09,0.77)	0.63 (0.31,1.26)	hmcr

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR>1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 12 - Intervention rankings for living at home: short-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr	95.7	87.4	1.1	1	2
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	64.4	10.4	2.1	1	3
hmcr & ntr	26.2	2.1	3.2	1	4
hmcr & mfa-	13.6	0.1	3.6	3	4

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm) vs. hmcr

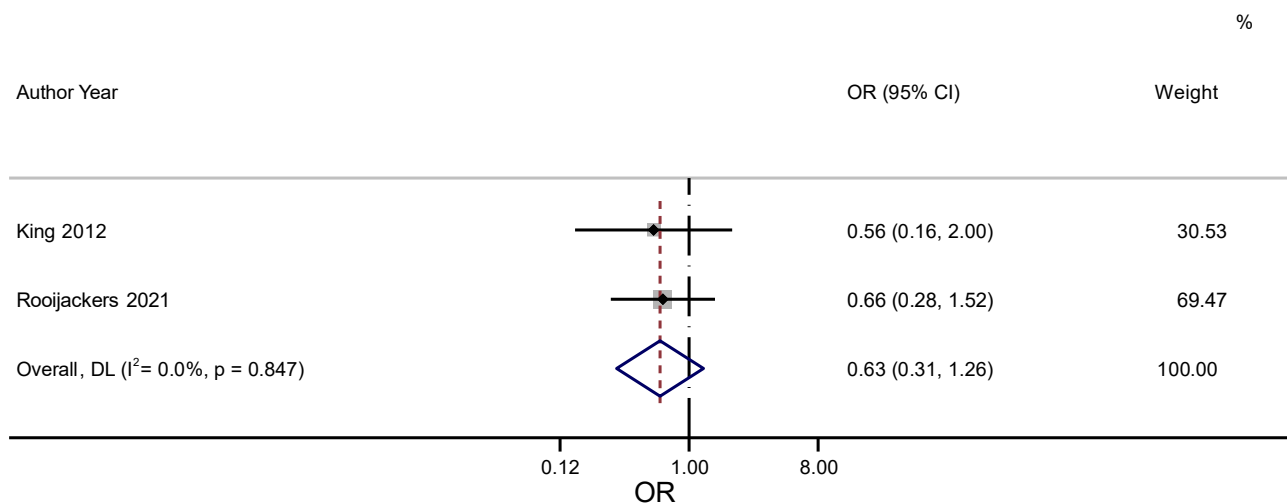


Figure 4 - Pairwise meta-analysis for living at home: short-term homecare network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

Living at home homecare network, medium-term timeframe

Table 13 - Medium-term living at home homecare network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Fernandez-Barres 2017 ³⁴	frail	156	hmcr & ntr	hmcr	+	-	x	+	-	x
Lewin 2013 ³⁸	frail	744	hmcr & educ & mfar	hmcr	x	x	+	+	-	xx
Parsons M 2017 ³⁶	frail	87	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfa-	-	-	x	+	+	x
Rooijackers 2021 ³⁷	frail	259	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/-	-	+	+	-	-
Wolter 2013 ³⁹	frail	732	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	+/-	-	x	+	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only).

Table 14 - Results of living at home: medium-term homecare network

hmcr & ntr					0.50 (0.23,1.07)
0.45 (0.20,1.03)	hmcr & mfar(w/med)				1.11 (0.82,1.51)
0.98 (0.26,3.67)	2.18 (0.71,6.65)	hmcr & mfa-		0.67 (0.28,1.58)	
0.43 (0.19,0.98)	0.95 (0.61,1.47)	0.44 (0.14,1.33)	hmcr & educ & mfar		1.17 (0.85,1.59)
0.66 (0.24,1.78)	1.45 (0.71,2.96)	0.67 (0.28,1.58)	1.53 (0.75,3.13)	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	0.76 (0.40,1.45)
0.50 (0.23,1.07)	1.11 (0.82,1.51)	0.51 (0.17,1.49)	1.17 (0.85,1.59)	0.76 (0.40,1.45)	hmcr

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR>1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 15 - Intervention rankings for living at home: medium-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & educ & mfar	83.9	50.5	1.8	1	4
hmcr & mfar(w/med)	77.7	33.2	2.1	1	4
hmcr	60.3	3.6	3	1	5
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	43.4	7.9	3.8	1	6
hmcr & mfa-	18.7	3.9	5.1	1	6
hmcr & ntr	16	0.9	5.2	2	6

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

Living at home homecare care network, long-term timeframe

No results.

IADL available care network, short-term timeframe

Table 16 - Short-term IADL available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Clark 1997 ⁴⁰	robust and pre-frail	304	eng & educ	ac	x	-	x	-	x	xx
Gitlin 2006 ⁴¹	pre-frail and frail	300	ADL & aids & exerc	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	316	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	-	-	x
Morgan 2019 ⁴²	pre-frail	47	exerc	ac	+	-	-	x	-	x
Rockwood 2000 ⁴³	frail	148	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Szanton 2011 ⁷	pre-frail and frail	40	ADL&aids&educ&exerc& mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 17 - Results of IADL: short-term available care network

mfa-(w/med)						-0.05 (-0.37,0.27)
-0.05 (-0.74,0.63)	exrc					0.00 (-0.60,0.60)
-0.11 (-0.51,0.29)	-0.06 (-0.71,0.59)	eng & educ				0.06 (-0.18,0.30)
0.17 (-0.22,0.56)	0.22 (-0.42,0.87)	0.29 (-0.04,0.61)	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)			-0.22 (-0.45,-0.00)
-0.43 (-1.14,0.29)	-0.38 (-1.25,0.50)	-0.31 (-0.99,0.37)	-0.60 (-1.28,0.08)	ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)		0.38 (-0.26,1.01)
-0.19 (-0.58,0.21)	-0.14 (-0.78,0.51)	-0.07 (-0.40,0.25)	-0.36 (-0.68,-0.04)	0.24 (-0.44,0.92)	ADL & aids & exrc	0.14 (-0.09,0.36)
-0.05 (-0.37,0.27)	-0.00 (-0.60,0.60)	0.06 (-0.18,0.30)	-0.22 (-0.45,-0.00)	0.38 (-0.26,1.01)	0.14 (-0.09,0.36)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 18 - Intervention rankings for IADL: short-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	85.6	65.7	1.9	1	7
ADL & aids & exerc	70.3	13.2	2.8	1	6
Eng & educ	57.8	4.8	3.5	1	6
Exrc	46.7	13.7	4.2	1	7
available care	44.1	0.1	4.4	3	6
Mfa-(w/med)	36.6	2.4	4.8	1	7
Educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	8.9	0.1	6.5	5	7

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

Disconnected Network

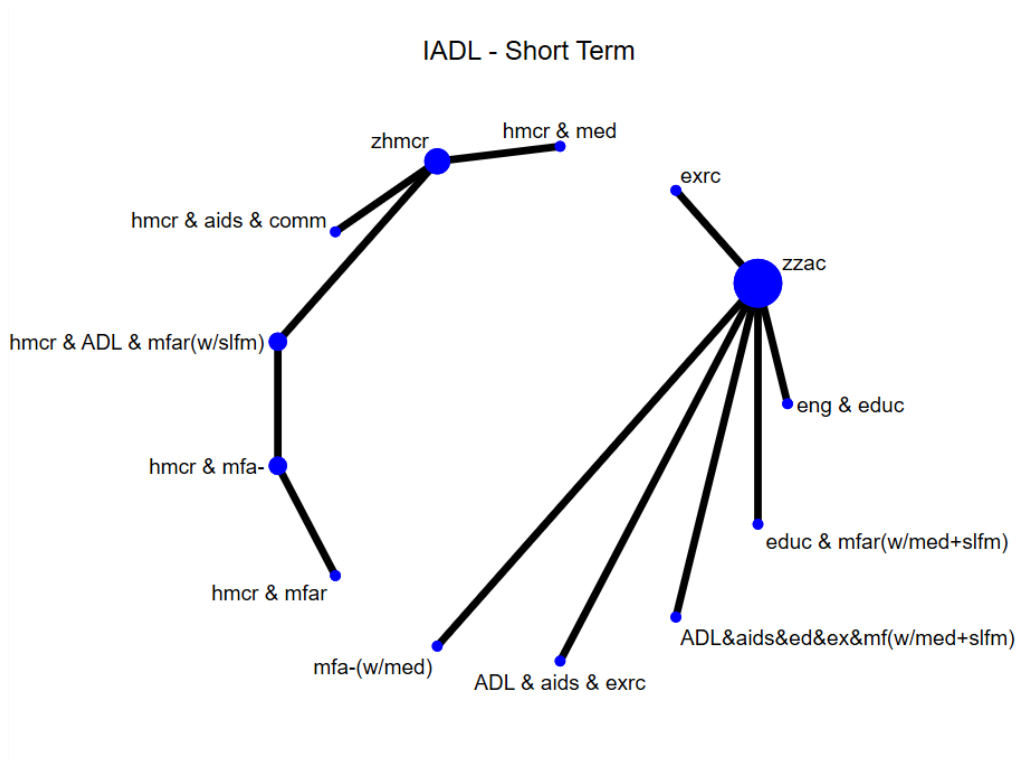


Figure 5 - Example of disconnected network for IADL short-term timeframe, showing separation between studies with available care (ac) comparator and homecare (hmcr) comparator

IADL available care network, medium-term timeframe

Table 19 - Medium-term IADL available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Blom 2016 ⁹	all	1379	mfa-(w/med+slfm)	ac	x/+	-	x	-	-	xx
Bouman 2008 ⁴⁴	pre-frail and frail	293	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Brettschneider 2015 ⁴⁵	frail	265	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	+	x
Clark 1997 ⁴⁰	robust and pre-frail	282	eng & educ	ac	x	-	x	-	x	xx
Dorresteyn 2016 ⁴⁶	unclassifiable	312	ADL	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Fabacher 1994 ¹¹	all	195	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Gene Huguet 2018 ⁴⁷	pre-frail	173	med & ntr & exrc	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Gitlin 2006 ⁴¹	pre-frail and frail	285	ADL & aids & exrc	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Henderson 2005 ¹⁶	robust	124	mfar	ac	+/x	+	x	+	-	xx
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	317	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	-	-	x
Monteserin Nadal 2008 ²⁰	all	430	educ & rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Rockwood 2000 ⁴³	frail	145	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Rubenstein 2007 ⁴⁸	frail	694	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Szanton 2019 ⁴⁹	pre-frail and frail	260	ADL&aids&educ&exrc& mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Tomita 2007 ³²	frail	78	aids	ac	x	-	x	-	-	xx
van Heuvelen 2005 ⁵⁰	pre-frail and frail	77	exrc & psyc	ac	-	x	x	-	-	xx

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 20 - Results of IADL: medium-term available care network

													0.11 (-0.00, 0.22)
-0.40 (-0.77,-0.03)	mfar												0.50 (0.15, 0.86)
0.18 (0.01,0.35)	0.58 (0.20,0.96)	mfa- (w/med+slf m)											-0.07 (-0.20, 0.06)
0.08 (-0.26,0.42)	0.48 (-0.00,0.96)	-0.10 (-0.45,0.25)	mfa- (w/med)										0.02 (-0.30, 0.35)
-0.11 (-0.42,0.21)	0.29 (-0.18,0.76)	-0.29 (-0.61,0.04)	-0.19 (-0.63,0.25)	med & ntr & exrc									0.21 (-0.08, 0.51)
0.22 (-0.28,0.72)	0.62 (0.01,1.23)	0.04 (-0.46,0.55)	0.14 (-0.45,0.73)	0.33 (-0.24,0.90)	exrc & psyc								-0.12 (-0.60, 0.37)
0.12 (-0.15,0.39)	0.52 (0.08,0.95)	-0.06 (-0.34,0.22)	0.04 (-0.37,0.44)	0.23 (-0.16,0.61)	-0.10 (-0.65,0.44)	eng & educ							-0.01 (-0.26, 0.23)
0.11 (-0.11,0.32)	0.50 (0.10,0.91)	-0.07 (-0.30,0.16)	0.02 (-0.35,0.40)	0.21 (-0.14,0.57)	-0.12 (-0.64,0.41)	-0.01 (-0.32,0.30)	educ & rsk- mfa-						0.00 (-0.19, 0.19)
0.24 (-0.01,0.48)	0.63 (0.21,1.06)	0.06 (-0.20,0.31)	0.15 (-0.24,0.55)	0.34 (-0.03,0.72)	0.01 (-0.52,0.55)	0.12 (-0.21,0.45)	0.13 (-0.16,0.42)	educ & mfar(w/med +slfm)					-0.13 (-0.35, 0.09)
0.26 (-0.20,0.72)	0.65 (0.08,1.23)	0.07 (-0.39,0.54)	0.17 (-0.38,0.73)	0.36 (-0.18,0.90)	0.03 (-0.63,0.70)	0.14 (-0.37,0.65)	0.15 (-0.34,0.64)	0.02 (-0.48,0.52)	aids				-0.15 (-0.60, 0.30)
0.67 (0.40,0.94)	1.07 (0.63,1.50)	0.49 (0.21,0.77)	0.59 (0.18,1.00)	0.78 (0.39,1.16)	0.45 (-0.10,0.99)	0.55 (0.20,0.90)	0.56 (0.25,0.87)	0.43 (0.10,0.76)	0.41 (-0.10,0.92)	ADL&aids&e d&ex&mf(w /med+slfm)			-0.56 (-0.81, -0.31)
0.30 (0.04,0.55)	0.70 (0.27,1.12)	0.12 (-0.15,0.38)	0.22 (-0.18,0.62)	0.41 (0.03,0.79)	0.08 (-0.47,0.62)	0.18 (-0.16,0.52)	0.19 (-0.11,0.49)	0.06 (-0.26,0.38)	0.04 (-0.46,0.55)	-0.37 (-0.71,-0.03)	ADL & aids & exrc		-0.19 (-0.42, 0.04)
0.00 (-0.24,0.25)	0.40 (-0.02,0.82)	-0.18 (-0.44,0.08)	-0.08 (-0.48,0.31)	0.11 (-0.26,0.48)	-0.22 (-0.76,0.32)	-0.12 (-0.45,0.22)	-0.10 (-0.40,0.19)	-0.24 (-0.55,0.08)	-0.25 (-0.75,0.25)	-0.67 (-1.00,-0.33)	-0.30 (-0.62,0.03)	ADL	0.10 (-0.12, 0.33)
0.11 (0.00,0.21)	0.50 (0.15,0.86)	-0.07 (-0.20,0.06)	0.02 (-0.30,0.35)	0.21 (-0.08,0.51)	-0.12 (-0.60,0.37)	-0.01 (-0.26,0.23)	0.00 (-0.19,0.19)	-0.13 (-0.35,0.09)	-0.15 (-0.60,0.30)	-0.56 (-0.81,-0.31)	-0.19 (-0.42,0.04)	0.10 (-0.12,0.33)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 21 - Intervention rankings for IADL: medium-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
mfar	98.3	86.3	1.2	1	4
Med & ntr & exerc	83.1	8.7	3.2	1	10
Mfar(w/med)	73.9	0.6	4.4	2	7
ADL	70.2	1.1	4.9	2	10
Mfa-(w/med)	55.9	1.1	6.7	2	13
Educ & rsk-mfa-	52.7	0.2	7.1	3	12
ac	52.4	0	7.2	5	9
Eng & educ	50.3	0.2	7.5	2	13
Exrc & psyc	38.9	1.1	8.9	2	14
Mfa-(w/med+slfm)	37.3	0	9.2	5	12
aids	33.9	0.7	9.6	2	14
Educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	30.4	0	10.1	5	13
ADL & aids & exerc	21.8	0	11.2	5	13
ADI&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	0.9	0	13.9	13	14

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

mfar(w/med) vs. AC

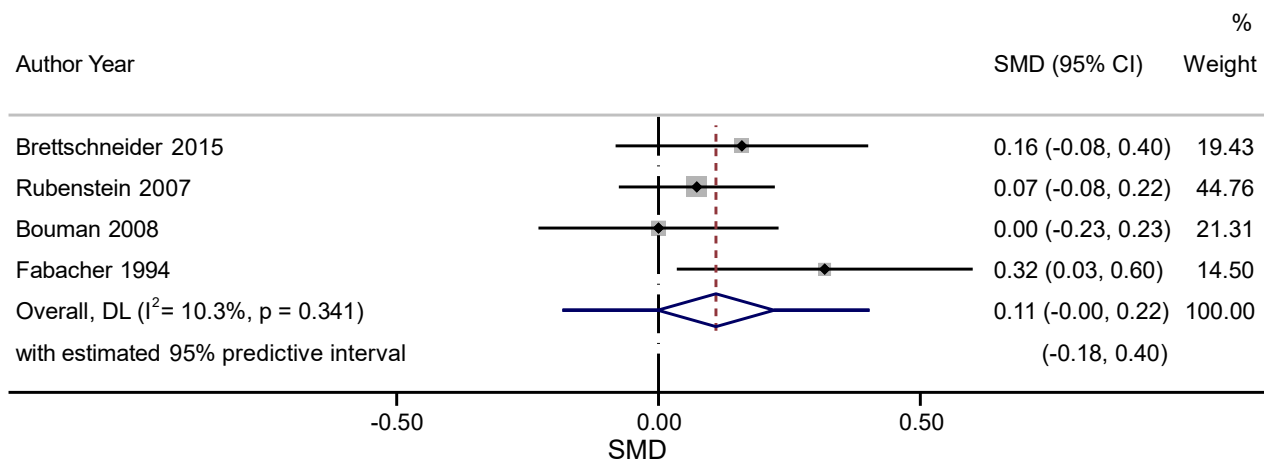


Figure 6 - Pairwise meta-analysis for IADL: medium-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

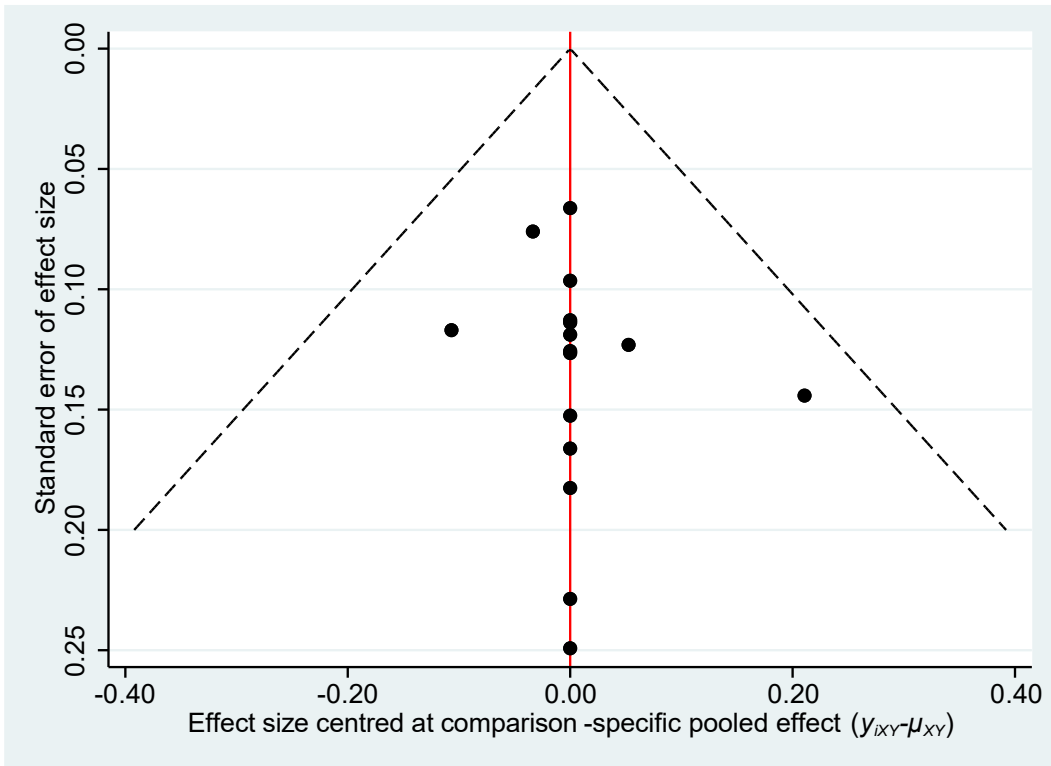


Figure 7 - Comparison-adjusted funnel plot for IADL: medium-term available care network

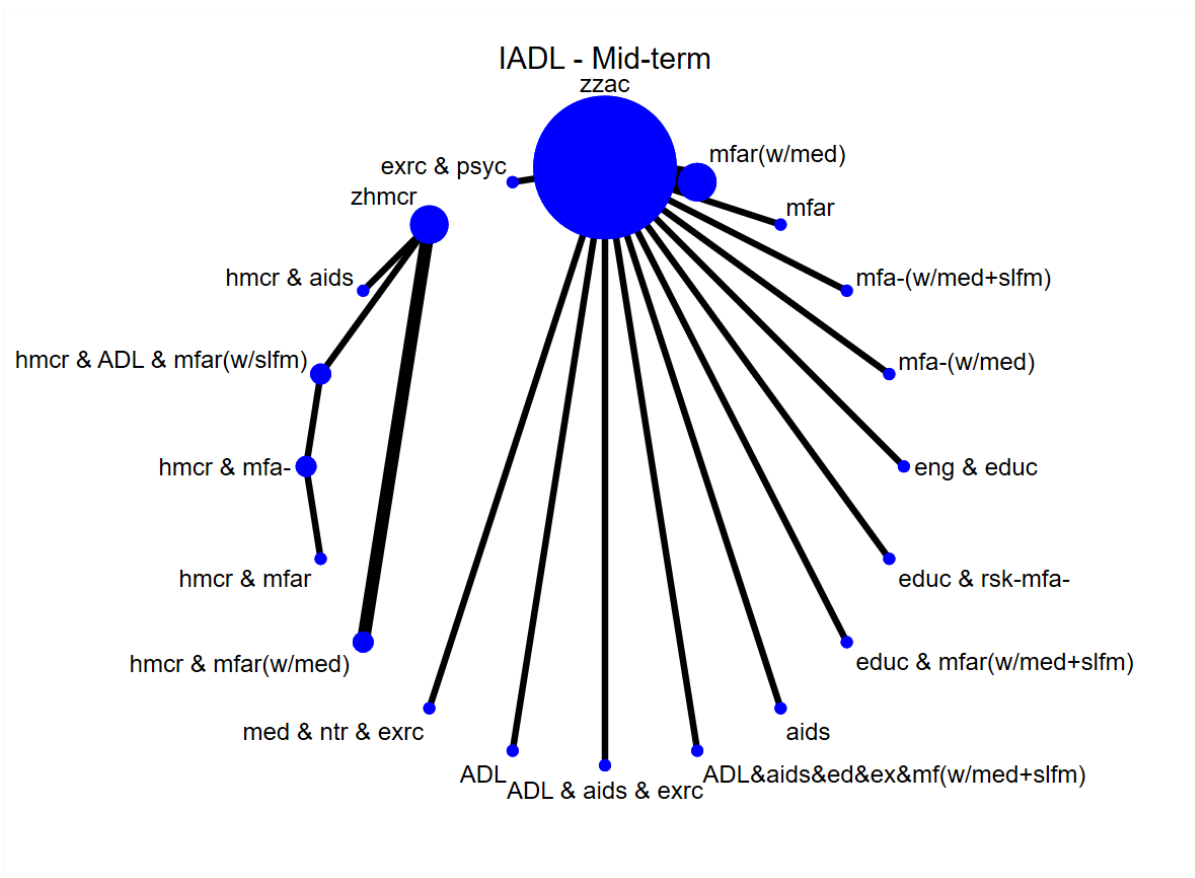


Figure 8 - Example of disconnected network for IADL medium-term timeframe, showing separation between studies with available care (ac) comparator and homecare (hmcrc) comparator

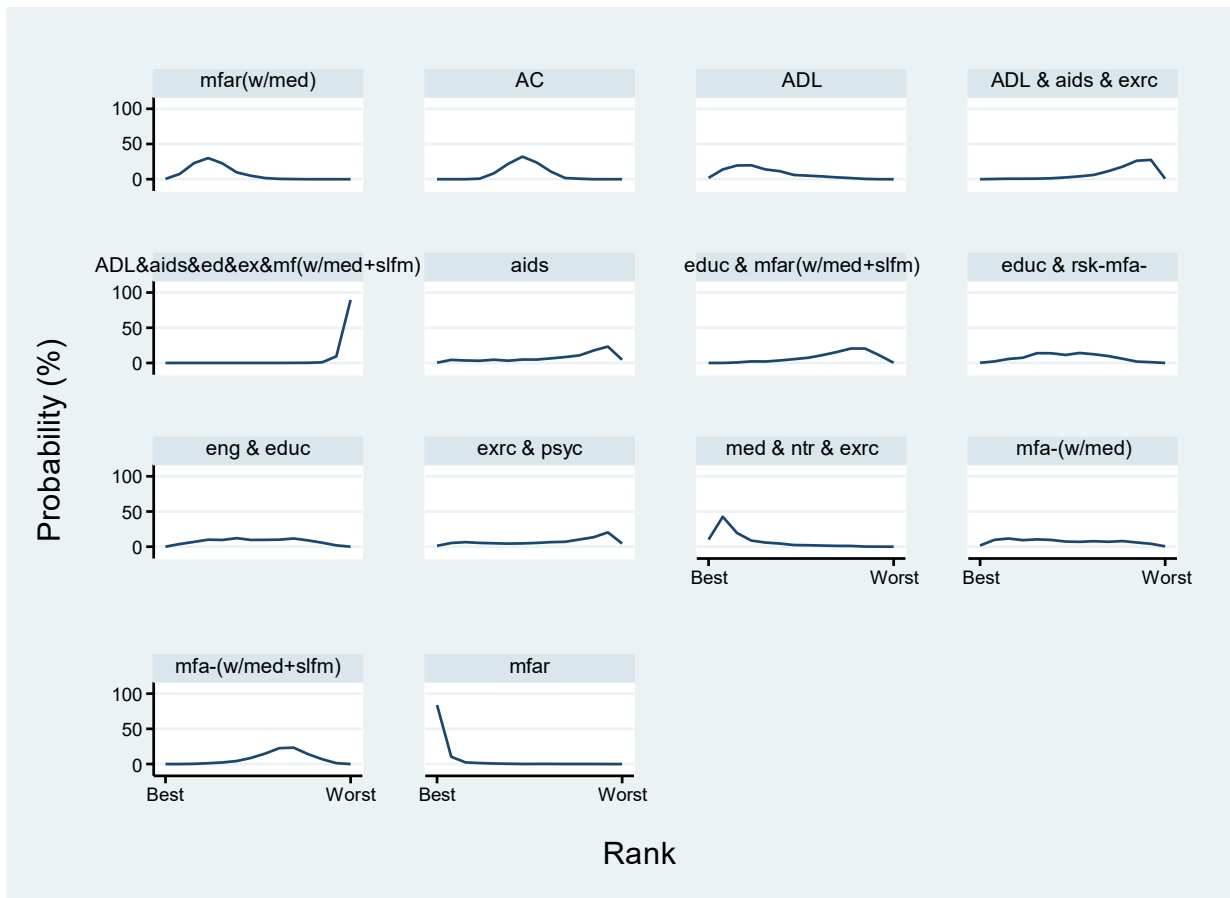


Figure 9 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for IADL medium-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

Risk of Bias

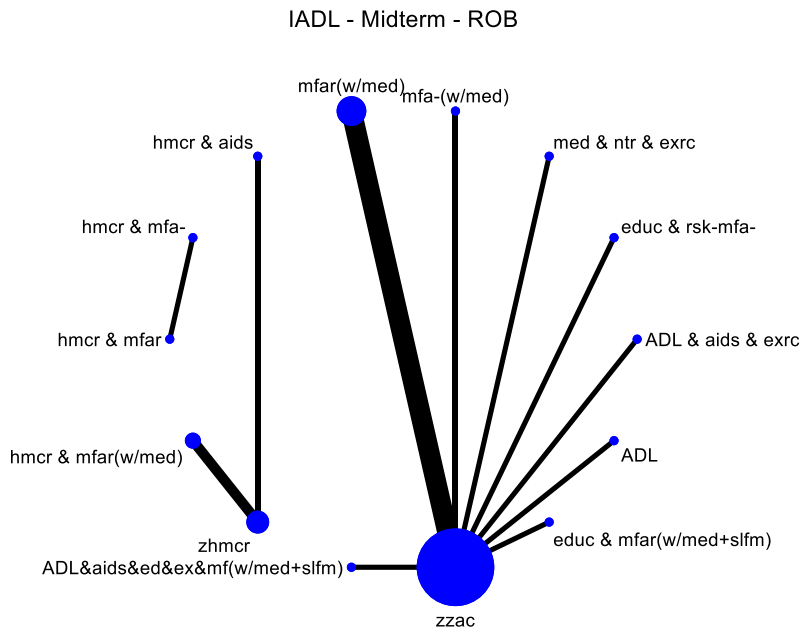


Figure 10 - Example of disconnected network for risk of bias sensitivity analysis for IADL medium-term timeframe, showing separation between studies with available care (ac) comparator and homecare (hmcrc) comparator

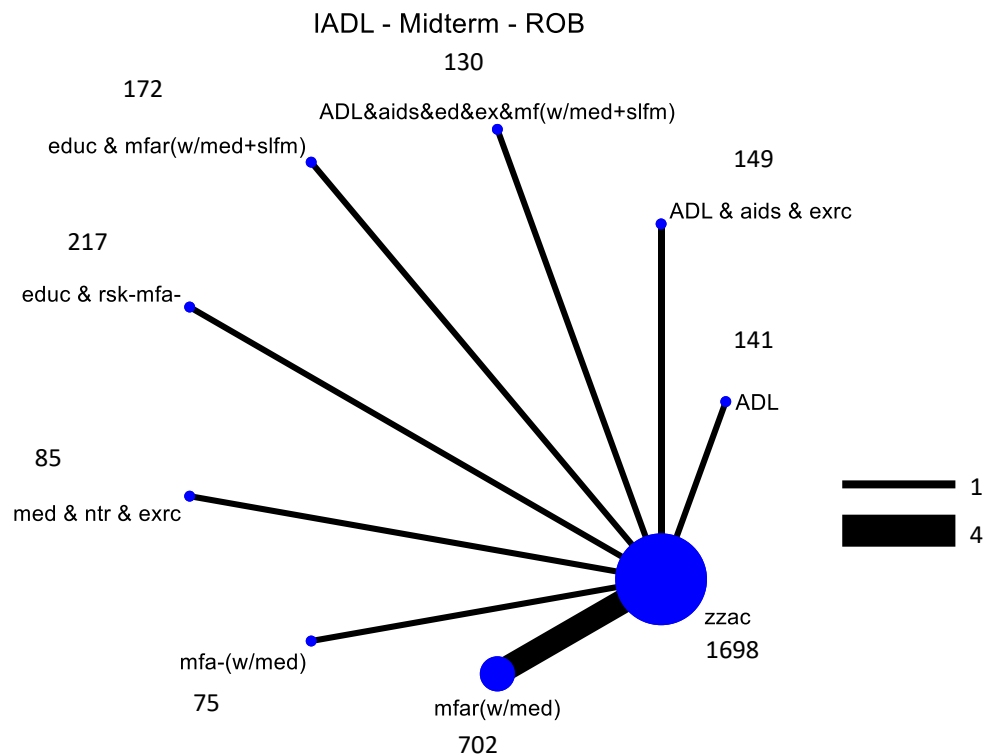


Figure 11 – Network diagram for risk of bias analysis for IADL medium-term timeframe with available care (ac) comparator

IADL available care network, long-term timeframe

Table 22 - Long-term IADL available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Bouman 2008 ⁴⁴	pre-frail and frail	293	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Jitapunkul 1998 ⁵¹	unclassifiable	116	rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	316	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	-	-	x
Rubenstein 2007 ⁴⁸	frail	607	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuck 1995 ³⁰	all	317	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	-	-	-	-
Tomita 2007 ³²	frail	78	aids	ac	x	-	x	-	-	xx

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 23 - Results of IADL: long-term available care network

rsk-mfa-					0.23 (-0.13,0.60)
0.32 (-0.07,0.70)	mfar(w/med)				-0.08 (-0.21,0.05)
0.45 (0.02,0.87)	0.13 (-0.13,0.39)	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)			-0.21 (-0.44,0.01)
0.09 (-0.33,0.52)	-0.22 (-0.48,0.03)	-0.35 (-0.67,-0.04)	educ & mfar(w/med)		0.14 (-0.08,0.36)
0.26 (-0.32,0.84)	-0.05 (-0.52,0.41)	-0.19 (-0.69,0.31)	0.17 (-0.33,0.67)	aids	-0.03 (-0.48,0.42)
0.23 (-0.13,0.60)	-0.08 (-0.21,0.05)	-0.21 (-0.44,0.01)	0.14 (-0.08,0.36)	-0.03 (-0.48,0.42)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 24 - Intervention rankings for IADL: long-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
rsk-mfa-	86.5	61.9	1.7	1	5
educ & mfar(w/med)	77.3	25.5	2.1	1	5
ac	52.5	0.4	3.4	2	5
aids	44.3	11.9	3.8	1	6
mfar(w/med)	29.7	0.1	4.5	3	6
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	9.7	0.2	5.5	4	6

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

mfar(w/med) vs. AC

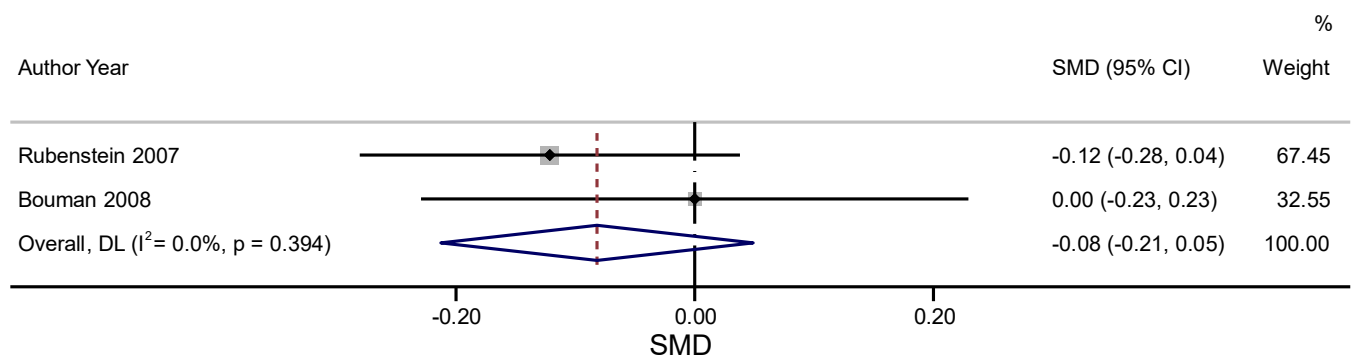


Figure 12 - Pairwise meta-analysis for IADL: long-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

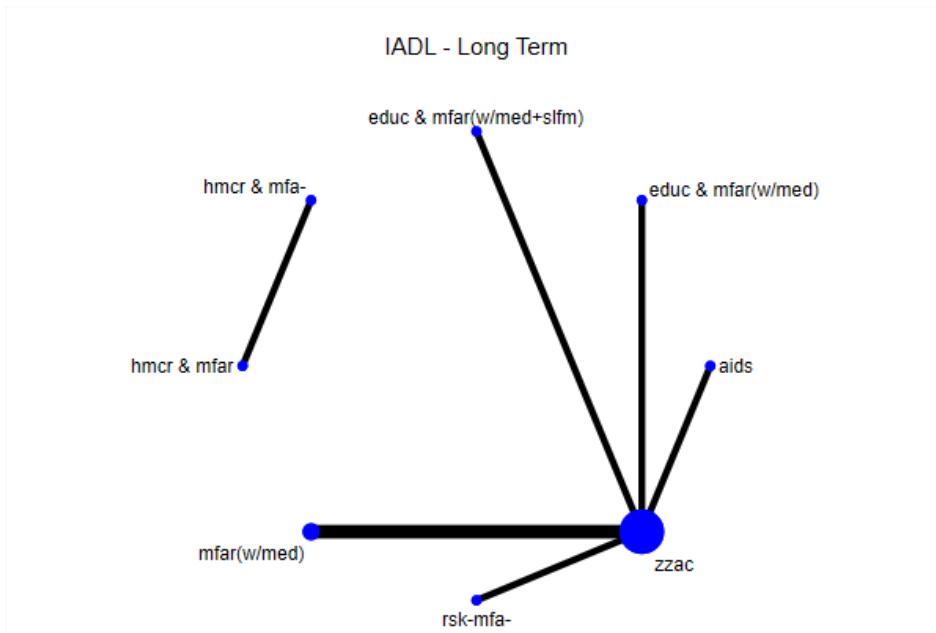


Figure 13 - Example of disconnected network for IADL long-term timeframe, showing separation between studies with available care (ac) comparator and homecare (hmcr) comparator

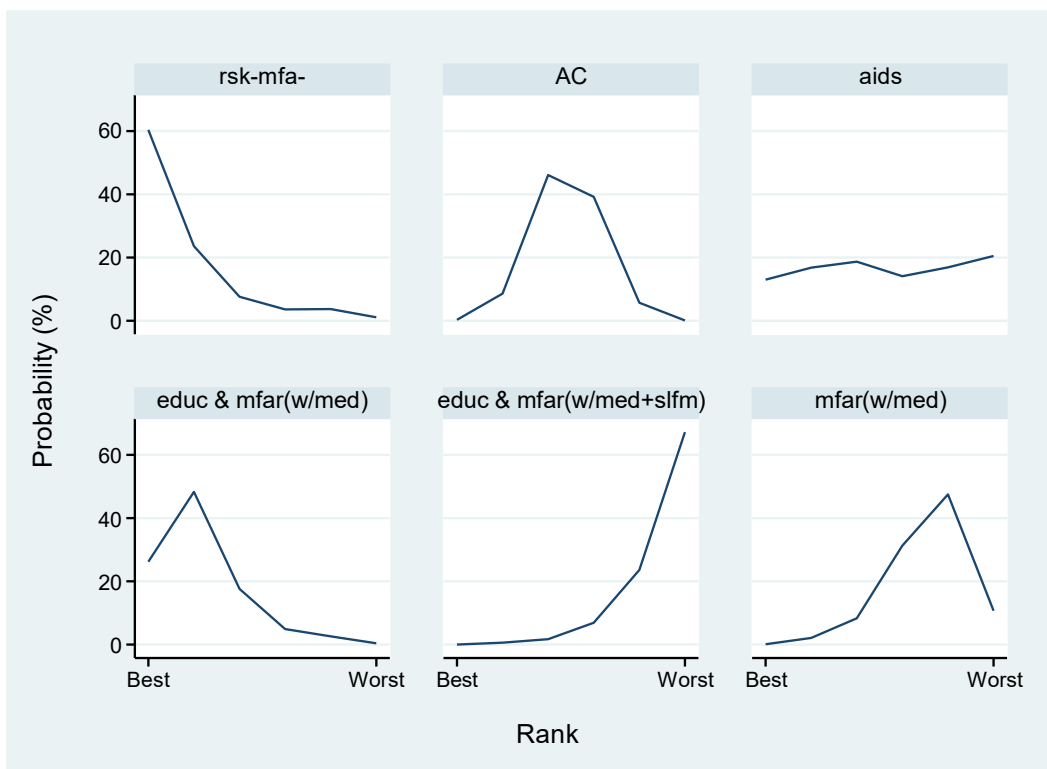


Figure 14 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for IADL long-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

IADL homecare network, short-term timeframe

Table 25 - Short-term IADL homecare network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Auvinen 2020 ⁵²	frail	449	hmcr & med	hmcr	+	-	-	-	x	x
King 2012 ³⁵	pre-frail and frail	157	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/+	-	-	-	-	-
Parsons M 2012 ⁵³	frail	251	hmcr & mfar	hmcr & mfa-	+/-	-	-	-	-	-
Parsons M 2017 ³⁶	frail	113	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfa-	-	-	x	-	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 26 - Results of IADL: short-term homecare network

hmcr & mfar	0.10 (-0.14,0.35)			
0.10 (-0.14,0.35)	hmcr & mfa-		-0.05 (-0.41,0.32)	
0.16 (-0.41,0.74)	0.06 (-0.46,0.58)	hmcr & med		-0.13 (-0.31,0.06)
0.06 (-0.39,0.50)	-0.05 (-0.41,0.32)	-0.11 (-0.47,0.26)	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	-0.02 (-0.33,0.29)
0.04 (-0.51,0.58)	-0.07 (-0.55,0.42)	-0.13 (-0.31,0.06)	-0.02 (-0.33,0.29)	hmcr

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 27 - Intervention rankings for IADL: short-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & mfar	64.7	41.5	2.4	1	5
hmcr	62.8	30.4	2.5	1	5
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/s)	54.5	17.1	2.8	1	5
hmcr & mfa-	39.2	6.4	3.4	1	5
hmcr & med	28.7	4.6	3.9	1	5

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

IADL homecare network, medium-term timeframe

Table 28 - Medium-term IADL homecare network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Bernabei 1998 ⁵⁴	frail	199	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	-	-	x	-	-	x
Mann WC 1999 ⁵⁵	frail	90	hmcr & aids	hmcr	-	-	x	+	-	x
Parsons M 2012 ⁵³	frail	251	hmcr & mfar	hmcr & mfa-	+/-	-	x	-	-	x
Parsons M 2017 ³⁶	frail	113	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfa-	-	-	x	-	-	xx
Rooijackers 2021 ³⁷	frail	264	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/-	-	x	+	x	xx
Wolter 2013 ³⁹	frail	484	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	+/-	-	x	+	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 29 - Results of IADL: medium-term homecare network

hmcr & mfar(w/med)					0.15 (-0.11,0.40)
-0.03 (-0.78,0.71)	hmcr & mfar	0.19 (-0.06,0.44)			
0.16 (-0.49,0.80)	0.19 (-0.18,0.56)	hmcr & mfa-		-0.17 (-0.54,0.20)	
-0.13 (-0.69,0.44)	-0.09 (-0.95,0.76)	-0.28 (-1.05,0.49)	hmcr & aids		0.27 (-0.14,0.69)
-0.01 (-0.46,0.44)	0.02 (-0.57,0.61)	-0.17 (-0.63,0.29)	0.11 (-0.51,0.73)	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	0.16 (-0.08,0.40)
0.15 (-0.11,0.41)	0.18 (-0.52,0.88)	-0.01 (-0.60,0.58)	0.27 (-0.23,0.77)	0.16 (-0.21,0.53)	hmcr

Table 30 - Intervention rankings for IADL: medium-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & aids	69	41.2	2.6	1	6
hmcr & mfar	61.1	31.5	2.9	1	6
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	58.5	11.7	3.1	1	6
hmcr & mfar(w/med)	55.5	13.1	3.2	1	6
hmcr & mfa-	30.2	2.2	4.5	2	6
hmcr	25.7	0.3	4.7	2	6

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

hmcr & mfar(w/med) vs. hmcr

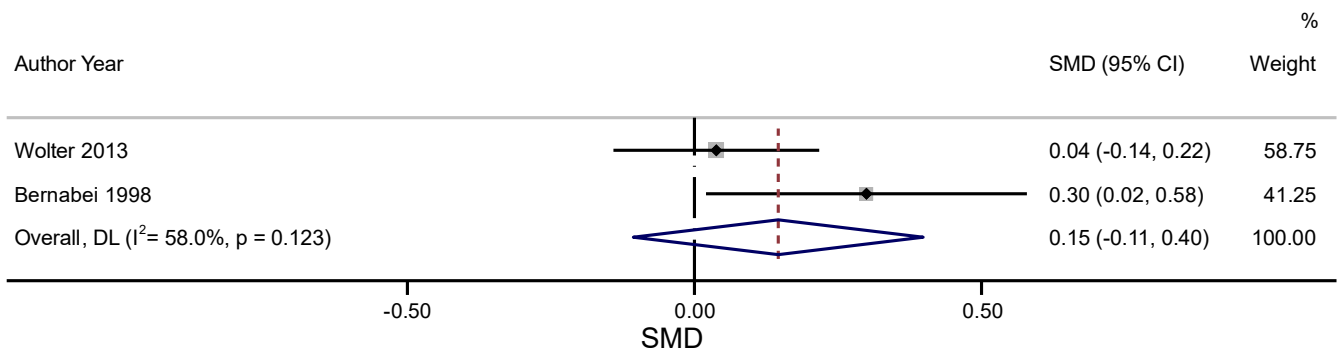


Figure 15 - Pairwise meta-analysis for IADL: medium-term homecare network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

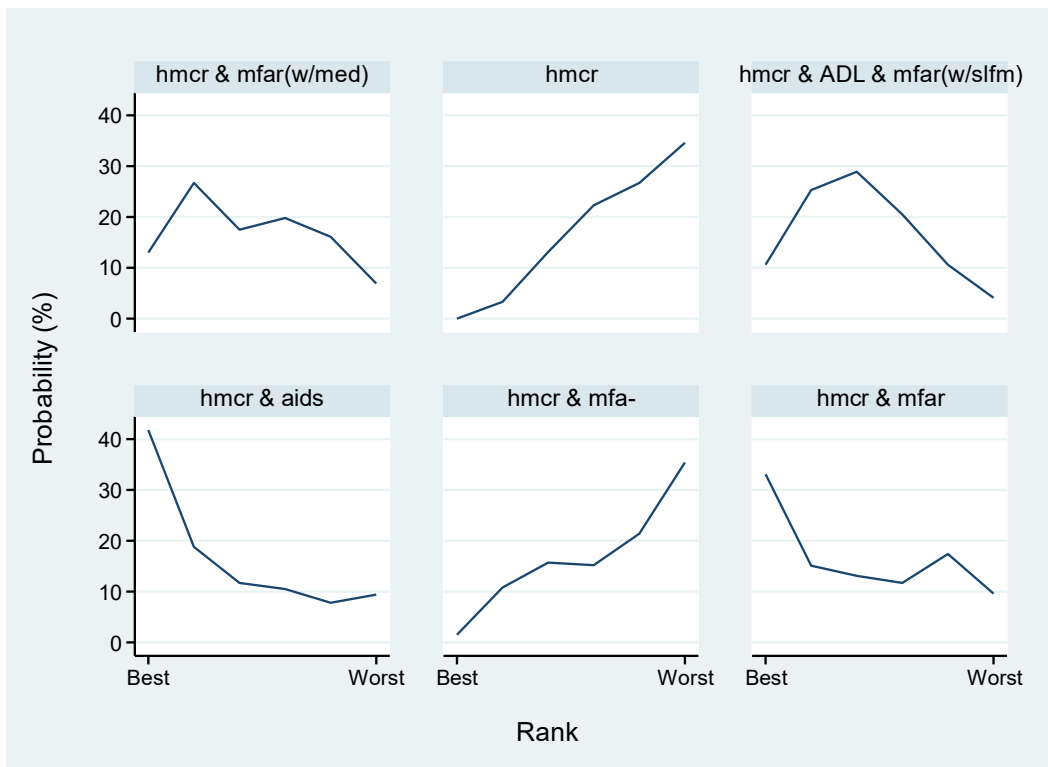


Figure 16 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for IADL medium-term homecare network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

PADL available care network, short-term timeframe

Table 31 - Short-term PADL available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Bleijenberg 2016 ⁵⁶	pre-frail and frail	2754	rsk-mfa-	ac	x/+	-	x	+	-	xx
Clark 1997 ⁴⁰	robust and pre-frail	303	eng & educ	ac	x	-	x	-	x	xx
Gitlin 2006 ⁴¹	pre-frail and frail	300	ADL & aids & exerc	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	316	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	-	-	x
Rockwood 2000 ⁴³	frail	148	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Szanton 2011 ⁷	pre-frail and frail	40	ADL&aids&educ&exerc& mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Takahashi 2012 ⁵⁷	frail	166	mntr-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Walters 2017 ⁵⁸	pre-frail	48	mfar(w/slfm)	ac	+	-	x	-	x	xx

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 32 - Results of PADL: short-term available care network

rsk-mfa-								0.03 (-0.06,0.11)
0.12 (-0.20,0.43)	mntr-mfa-							-0.09 (-0.40,0.21)
-0.65 (-1.24,-0.06)	-0.77 (-1.42,-0.11)	mfar(w/slfm)						0.67 (0.09,1.26)
0.14 (-0.19,0.47)	0.02 (-0.42,0.47)	0.79 (0.12,1.45)	mfa-(w/med)					-0.11 (-0.44,0.21)
0.03 (-0.23,0.28)	-0.09 (-0.48,0.29)	0.67 (0.04,1.30)	-0.11 (-0.52,0.29)	eng & educ				0.00 (-0.24,0.24)
0.27 (0.04,0.51)	0.15 (-0.22,0.53)	0.92 (0.30,1.55)	0.13 (-0.26,0.53)	0.25 (-0.08,0.57)	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)			-0.25 (-0.47,-0.03)
-0.84 (-1.51,-0.17)	-0.96 (-1.69,-0.23)	-0.20 (-1.08,0.69)	-0.98 (-1.72,-0.24)	-0.87 (-1.58,-0.16)	-1.12 (-1.82,-0.42)	ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)		0.87 (0.20,1.53)
-0.11 (-0.35,0.13)	-0.23 (-0.61,0.15)	0.54 (-0.09,1.16)	-0.25 (-0.64,0.14)	-0.14 (-0.47,0.19)	-0.38 (-0.70,-0.07)	0.73 (0.03,1.43)	ADL & aids & exerc	0.14 (-0.09,0.36)
0.03 (-0.06,0.11)	-0.09 (-0.40,0.21)	0.67 (0.09,1.26)	-0.11 (-0.44,0.21)	0.00 (-0.24,0.24)	-0.25 (-0.47,-0.03)	0.87 (0.20,1.53)	0.14 (-0.09,0.36)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 33 - Intervention rankings for PADL: short-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	95.1	67.2	1.4	1	2
mfar(w/slfm)	89.8	32.3	1.8	1	4
ADL & aids & exrc	66.3	0.3	3.7	2	7
rsk-mfa-	50.8	0	4.9	3	7
eng & educ	44	0.1	5.5	3	9
ac	42.5	0	5.6	4	8
mntr-mfa-	28.3	0	6.7	3	9
mfa-(w/med)	25.6	0.1	7	3	9
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	7.5	0	8.4	6	9

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

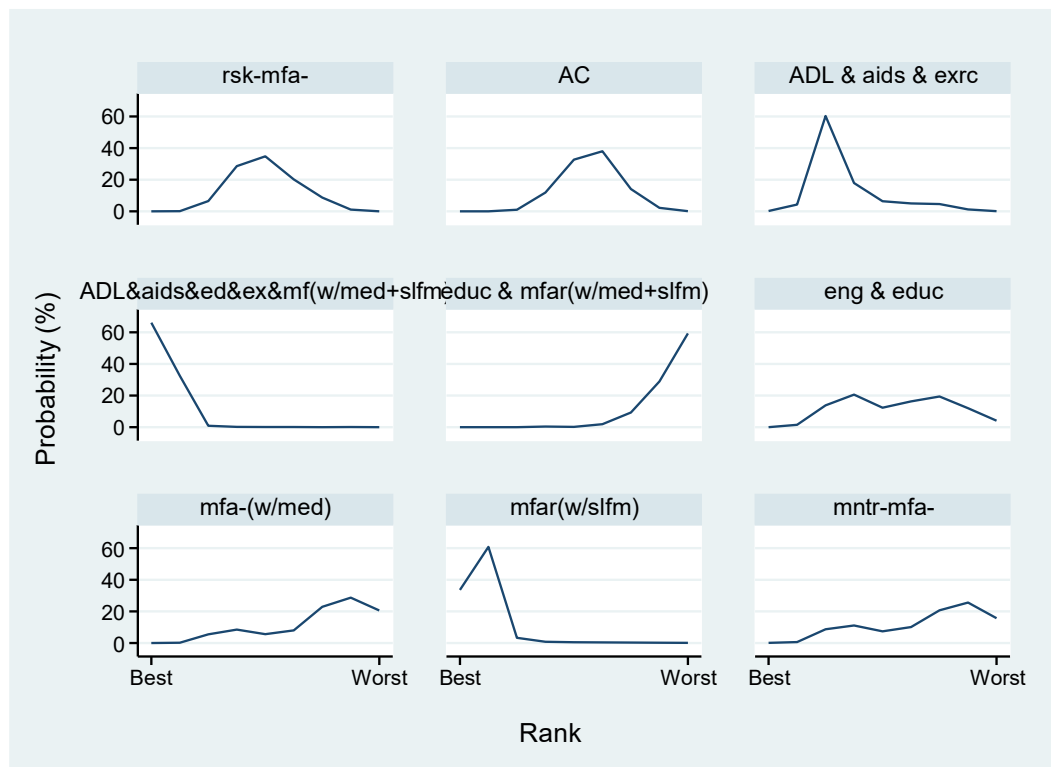


Figure 17 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for PADL short-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

PADL available care network, medium-term timeframe

Table 34 - Medium-term PADL available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Bleijenberg 2016 ⁵⁶	pre-frail and frail	2489	rsk-mfa-	ac	x/+	-	x	+	-	xx
Blom 2016 ⁹	all	1379	mfa-(w/med+slfm)	ac	x/+	-	x	-	-	xx
Bouman 2008 ⁴⁴	pre-frail and frail	293	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Brettschneider 2015 ⁴⁵	frail	262	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	+	x
Cameron 2013 ⁵⁹	frail	214	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	-	-	+	-
Clark 1997 ⁴⁰	robust and pre-frail	281	eng & educ	ac	x	-	x	-	x	xx
Dorresteijn 2016 ⁴⁶	unclassifiable	312	ADL	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Fabacher 1994 ¹¹	all	195	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Gene Huguet 2018 ⁴⁷	pre-frail	173	med & ntr & exrc	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Henderson 2005 ¹⁶	robust	124	mfar	ac	+/x	+	x	+	-	xx
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	360	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	x	-	-	x
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	317	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	-	-	x
Monteserin Nadal 2008 ²⁰	all	620	educ & rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	x	-	xx
Newbury 2001 ²¹	unclassifiable	89	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Rockwood 2000 ⁴³	frail	145	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Rubenstein 2007 ⁴⁸	frail	694	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serra-Prat 2017 ⁶⁰	pre-frail	133	ntr & exrc	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Szanton 2019 ⁴⁹	pre-frail and frail	260	ADL&aids&educ&exrc& mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Takahashi 2012 ⁵⁷	frail	166	mntr-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
van Heuvelen 2005 ⁵⁰	pre-frail and frail	77	exrc & psyc	ac	-	x	x	-	-	xx

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 35 - Results of PADL: medium-term available care network

																0.13 (0.04, 0.22)
0.13 (-0.80,1.06)	ntr & excr															0.00 (-0.34, 0.34)
0.30 (-0.61,1.22)	0.17 (-0.80,1.15)	mntr-mfa-														-0.17 (-0.48, 0.13)
0.08 (-0.60,0.77)	-0.05 (-0.81,0.71)	-0.22 (-0.97,0.53)	mfar(w/med)	0.03 (-0.18, 0.24)												0.11 (0.00, 0.21)
0.27 (-0.52,1.07)	0.14 (-0.72,1.00)	-0.03 (-0.88,0.81)	0.19 (-0.31,0.68)	mfar												-0.33 (-0.69, 0.02)
0.17 (-0.70,1.04)	0.04 (-0.89,0.97)	-0.13 (-1.05,0.79)	0.09 (-0.61,0.78)	-0.10 (-0.90,0.70)	mfa- (w/med+slfm)											-0.04 (-0.17, 0.09)
-0.38 (-1.18,0.42)	-0.51 (-1.37,0.36)	-0.68 (-1.53,0.17)	-0.46 (-1.06,0.14)	-0.65 (-1.37,0.07)	-0.55 (-1.35,0.26)	mfa-(w/med)										0.55 (-0.59, 1.70)
-0.18 (-1.10,0.73)	-0.31 (-1.29,0.66)	-0.49 (-1.45,0.47)	-0.27 (-1.01,0.48)	-0.46 (-1.30,0.39)	-0.35 (-1.27,0.57)	0.20 (-0.65,1.05)	med & ntr & excr									0.31 (0.01, 0.61)
0.13 (-0.86,1.12)	-0.00 (-1.05,1.05)	-0.17 (-1.21,0.86)	0.05 (-0.79,0.89)	-0.14 (-1.07,0.79)	-0.04 (-1.04,0.96)	0.51 (-0.42,1.44)	0.31 (-0.72,1.35)	excr & psyc								0.00 (-0.49, 0.49)
-0.03 (-0.93,0.88)	-0.16 (-1.12,0.80)	-0.33 (-1.28,0.62)	-0.11 (-0.84,0.62)	-0.30 (-1.13,0.53)	-0.20 (-1.11,0.71)	0.35 (-0.49,1.19)	0.16 (-0.79,1.10)	-0.16 (-1.18,0.87)	excr & mfar(w/med +slfm)							0.16 (-0.11, 0.43)
0.18 (-0.72,1.08)	0.05 (-0.91,1.00)	-0.13 (-1.07,0.82)	0.10 (-0.63,0.82)	-0.09 (-0.92,0.73)	0.01 (-0.90,0.91)	0.56 (-0.28,1.39)	0.36 (-0.58,1.30)	0.05 (-0.97,1.07)	0.21 (-0.73,1.14)	eng & educ						-0.05 (-0.30, 0.20)
0.16 (-0.72,1.04)	0.03 (-0.91,0.97)	-0.14 (-1.07,0.78)	0.08 (-0.62,0.78)	-0.11 (-0.91,0.69)	-0.01 (-0.89,0.88)	0.54 (-0.27,1.35)	0.35 (-0.58,1.27)	0.03 (-0.97,1.03)	0.19 (-0.72,1.10)	-0.02 (-0.92,0.89)	educ & rsk- mfa-					-0.03 (-0.19, 0.13)
0.40 (-0.49,1.29)	0.27 (-0.68,1.22)	0.09 (-0.84,1.03)	0.31 (-0.40,1.03)	0.13 (-0.69,0.94)	0.23 (-0.67,1.12)	0.78 (-0.05,1.60)	0.58 (-0.36,1.52)	0.27 (-0.75,1.28)	0.43 (-0.50,1.35)	0.22 (-0.70,1.14)	0.24 (-0.67,1.14)	educ & mfar(w/med +slfm)				-0.27 (-0.49, -0.05)
0.06 (-0.84,0.96)	-0.07 (-1.03,0.89)	-0.24 (-1.19,0.70)	-0.02 (-0.75,0.70)	-0.21 (-1.04,0.61)	-0.11 (-1.01,0.79)	0.44 (-0.39,1.27)	0.24 (-0.70,1.19)	-0.07 (-1.09,0.95)	0.09 (-0.84,1.02)	-0.12 (-1.04,0.81)	-0.10 (-1.01,0.80)	-0.34 (-1.26,0.58)	ADL&aids&e d&ex&mf(w/ med+slfm)			0.07 (-0.17, 0.31)
-0.09 (-0.99,0.80)	-0.22 (-1.18,0.73)	-0.40 (-1.34,0.54)	-0.18 (-0.89,0.54)	-0.37 (-1.19,0.45)	-0.26 (-1.16,0.63)	0.28 (-0.54,1.11)	0.09 (-0.85,1.03)	-0.22 (-1.24,0.79)	-0.07 (-0.99,0.86)	-0.27 (-1.19,0.65)	-0.26 (-1.16,0.65)	-0.49 (-1.41,0.42)	-0.15 (-1.08,0.77)	ADL		0.22 (0.00, 0.45)
0.13 (-0.48,0.74)	0.00 (-0.70,0.70)	-0.17 (-0.85,0.51)	0.05 (-0.26,0.35)	-0.14 (-0.65,0.36)	-0.04 (-0.66,0.58)	0.51 (-0.01,1.02)	0.31 (-0.36,0.99)	0.00 (-0.78,0.78)	0.16 (-0.51,0.82)	-0.05 (-0.70,0.61)	-0.03 (-0.66,0.60)	-0.27 (-0.91,0.38)	0.07 (-0.58,0.72)	0.22 (-0.42,0.87)	ac	

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 36 - Intervention rankings for PADL: medium-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
mfa-(w/med)	87.6	34.3	2.9	1	10
med & ntr & excr	71.5	18.4	5.3	1	15
ADL	64.8	11	6.3	1	15
excr & mfar(w/med+slfm)	62.5	9.7	6.6	1	16
rsk-mfa-	57.6	6.1	7.4	1	16
ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	52.4	4.2	8.1	1	16
mfar(w/med)	50.8	0.1	8.4	3	14
excr & psyc	46.4	5.3	9	1	16
ntr & excr	45.9	3.8	9.1	1	16
ac	45.1	0	9.2	6	12
mfa-(w/med+slfm)	43	1.9	9.5	2	16
educ & rsk-mfa-	42.9	1.5	9.6	2	16
eng & educ	39.4	1.7	10.1	2	16
mntr-mfa-	34.2	1	10.9	3	16
mfar	32.2	0.2	11.2	3	16
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	23.6	0.8	12.5	3	16

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

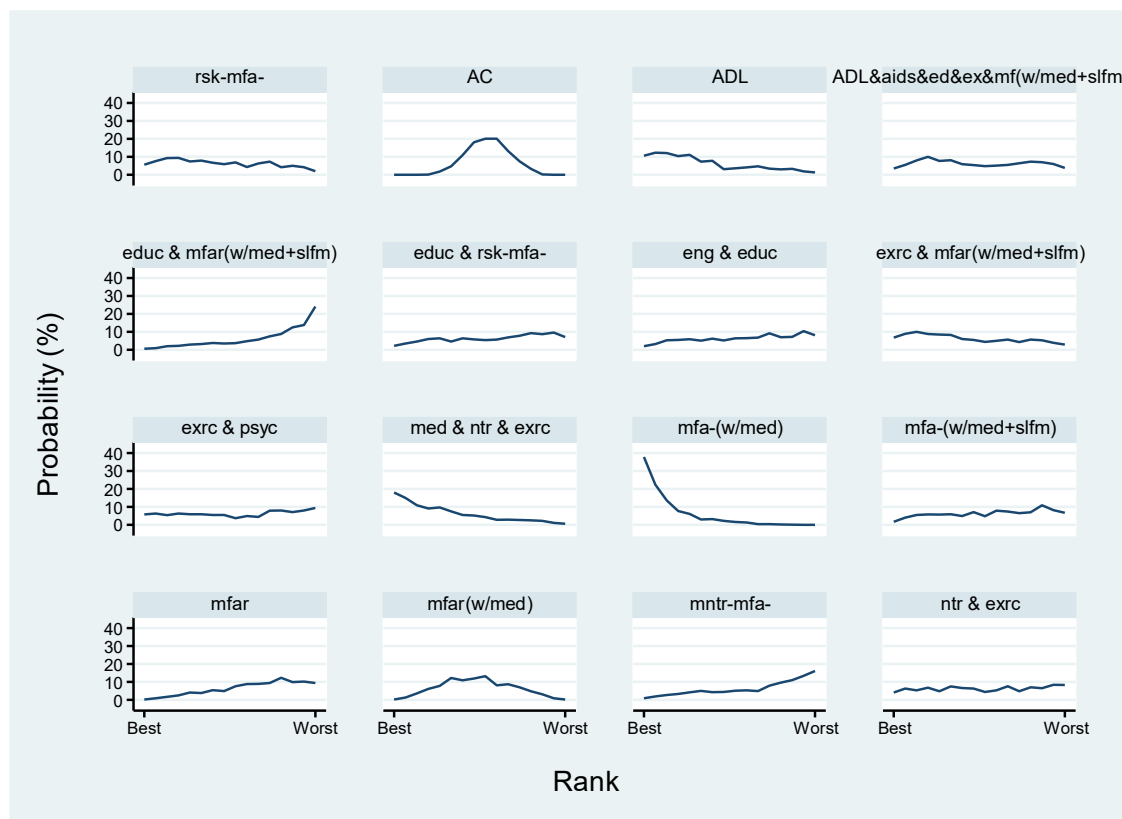


Figure 18 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for PADL medium-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

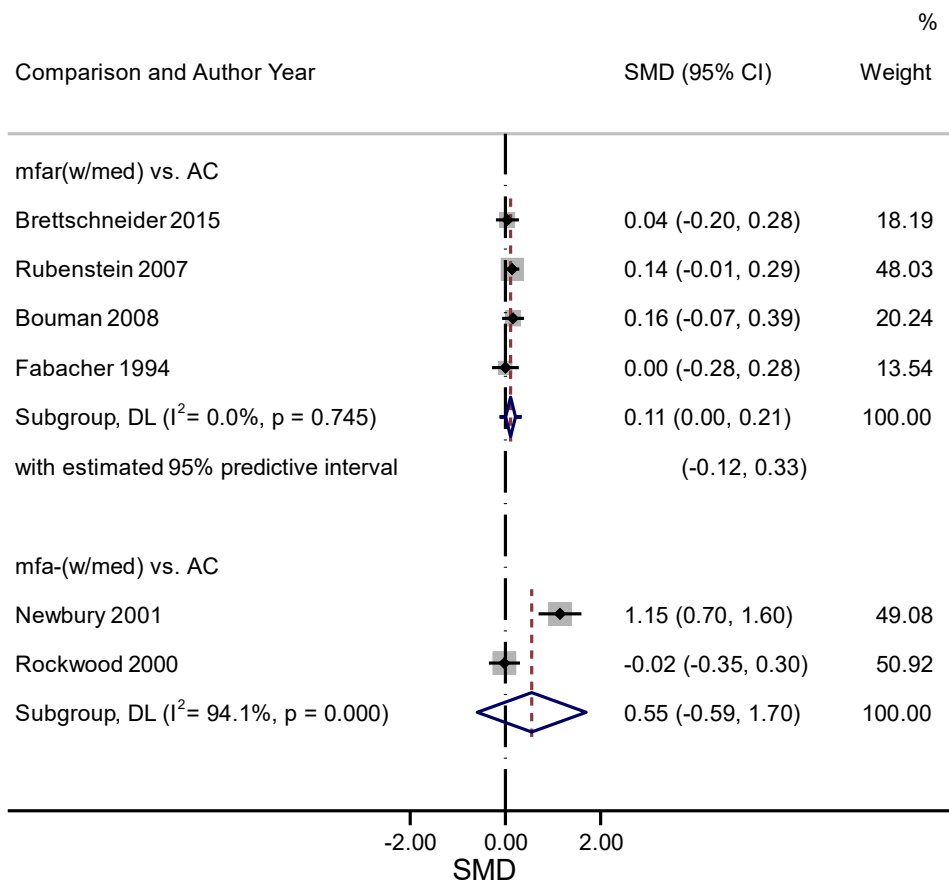


Figure 19 - Pairwise meta-analysis for PADL: medium-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

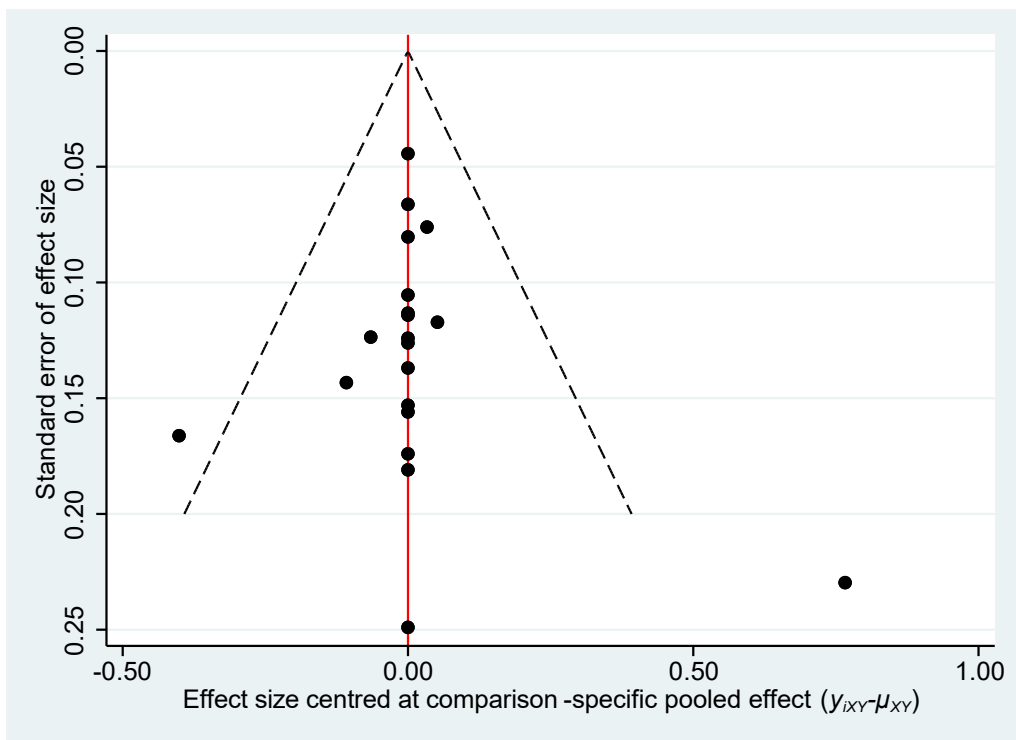


Figure 20 - Comparison-adjusted funnel plot for PADL medium-term timeframe

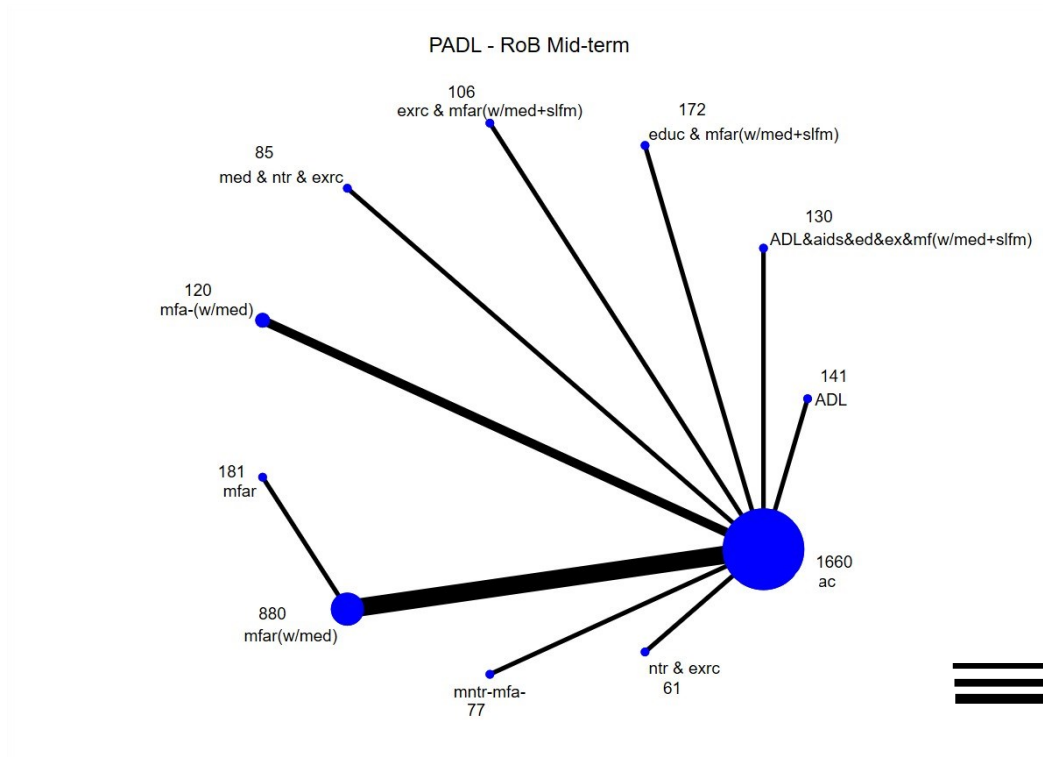


Figure 21 - Network plot for risk of bias analysis for PADL medium-term timeframe with available care (ac) comparator

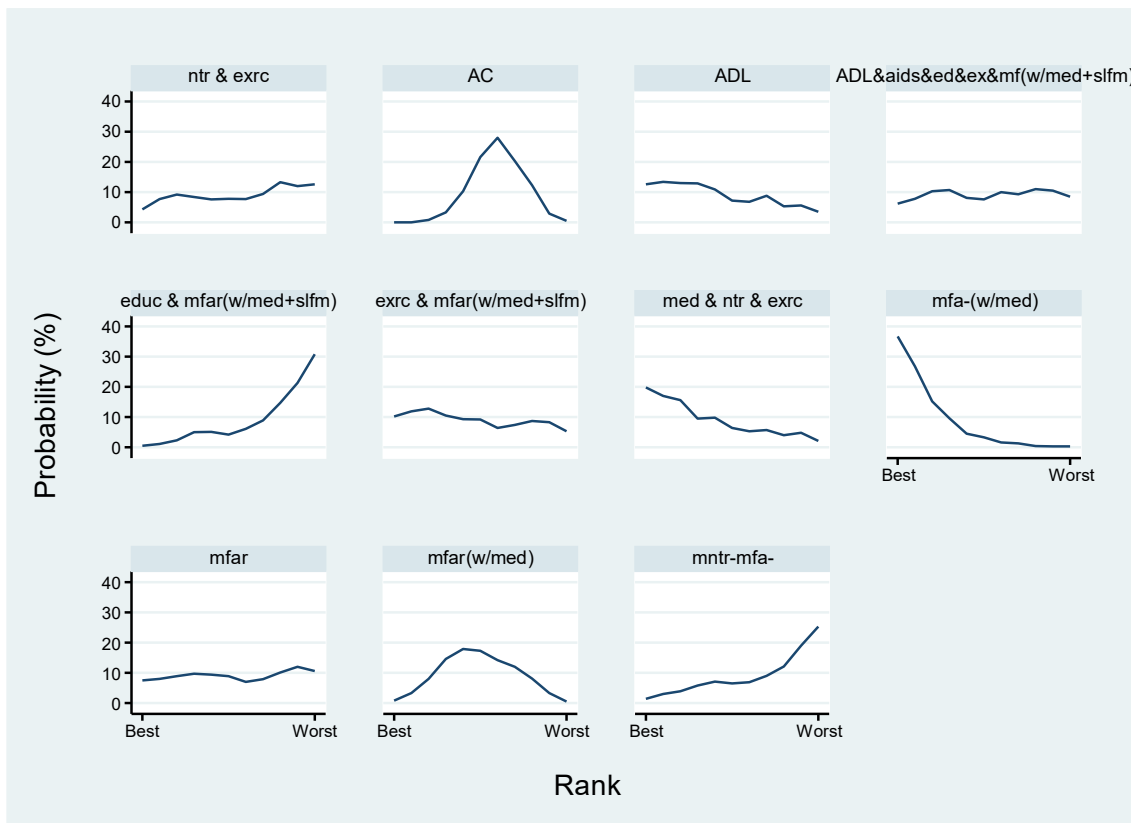


Figure 22 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for risk of bias sensitivity analysis for PADL medium-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

PADL available care network, long-term timeframe

Table 37 - Long-term PADL available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Balaban 1988 ⁶¹	frail	86	mfa-(w/med)	ac	x	x	x	-	-	xx
Bouman 2008 ⁴⁴	pre-frail and frail	293	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Jitapunkul 1998 ⁵¹	unclassifiable	116	rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	360	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	x	-	-	x
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	316	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	-	-	x
Rubenstein 2007 ⁴⁸	frail	607	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuck 1995 ³⁰	all	317	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	-	-	-	-

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 38 - Results of PADL: long-term available care network

						0.06 (-0.30, 0.43)
0.09 (-0.30,0.48)	mfar(w/med)	0.35 (0.14, 0.56)				-0.03 (-0.16, 0.10)
0.44 (-0.00,0.88)	0.35 (0.14,0.56)	mfar				
0.23 (-0.32,0.79)	0.15 (-0.30,0.59)	-0.20 (-0.69,0.29)	mfa-(w/med)			-0.17 (-0.60, 0.25)
0.34 (-0.09,0.76)	0.25 (-0.01,0.50)	-0.10 (-0.43,0.23)	0.10 (-0.38,0.58)	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)		-0.27 (-0.50, -0.05)
-0.05 (-0.47,0.38)	-0.14 (-0.39,0.12)	-0.48 (-0.81,-0.15)	-0.28 (-0.76,0.20)	-0.38 (-0.69,-0.07)	educ & mfar(w/med)	0.11 (-0.11, 0.33)
0.06 (-0.30,0.43)	-0.03 (-0.16,0.10)	-0.37 (-0.62,-0.13)	-0.17 (-0.60,0.25)	-0.27 (-0.50,-0.05)	0.11 (-0.11,0.33)	AC

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 39 - Intervention rankings for PADL: long-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
educ & mfar(w/med)	85.4	46.2	1.9	1	5
rsk-mfa-	74.8	38.7	2.5	1	6
ac	65.9	3.4	3.0	1	5
mfar(w/med)	58.9	4.5	3.5	1	5
mfa-(w/med)	36.8	7.2	4.8	1	7
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	20.1	0	5.8	4	7
mfar	8.2	0	6.5	5	7

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

mfar(w/med) vs. AC

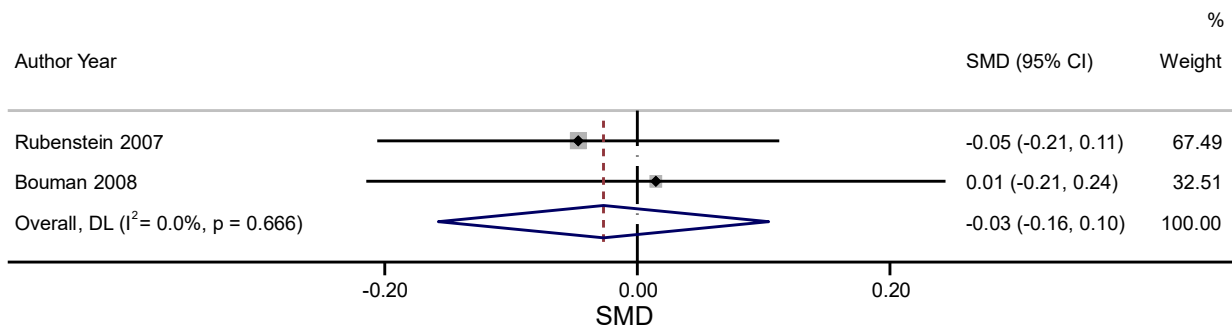


Figure 23 - Pairwise meta-analysis for PADL: long-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

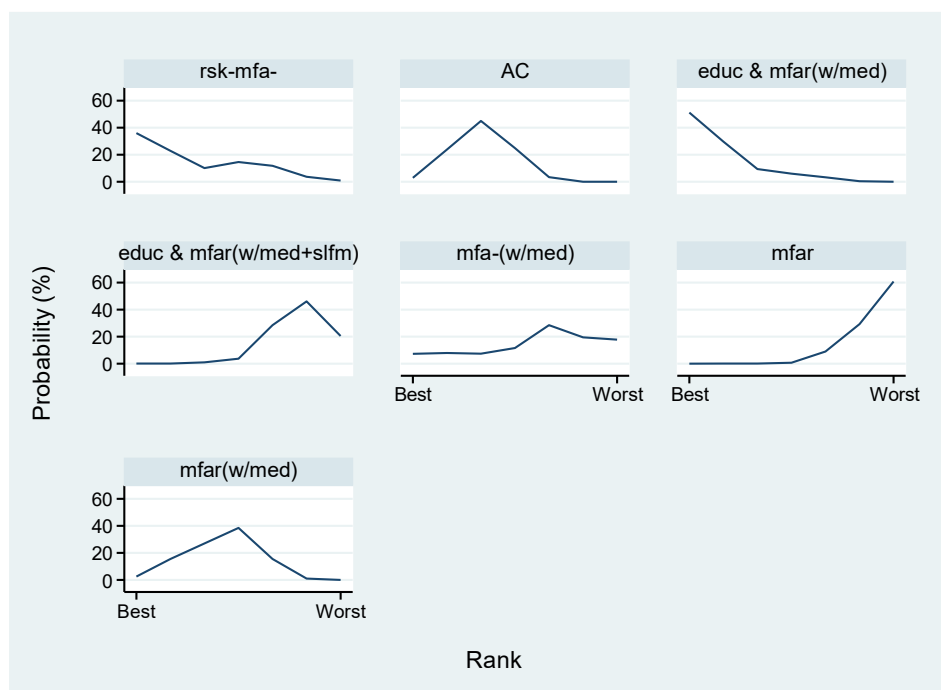


Figure 24 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for PADL long-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

PADL homecare network, short-term timeframe

Table 40 - Short-term PADL homecare network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Auvinen 2020 ⁵²	frail	449	hmcr & med	hmcr	+	-	-	-	x	x
Fernandez-Barres 2017 ³⁴	frail	111	hmcr & ntr	hmcr	+	-	x	-	-	x
King 2012 ³⁵	pre-frail and frail	157	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/+	-	-	-	-	-
Teut 2013 ⁶²	frail	58	hmcr & hmnt & exerc	hmcr	+/+	-	x	-	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 41 - Results of PADL: short-term homecare network

hmcr & ntr				0.13 (-0.24,0.51)
0.18 (-0.24,0.60)	hmcr & med			-0.05 (-0.23,0.14)
0.10 (-0.54,0.74)	-0.08 (-0.63,0.47)	hmcr & hmnt & exerc		0.03 (-0.48,0.55)
0.02 (-0.47,0.51)	-0.16 (-0.52,0.20)	-0.08 (-0.68,0.52)	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	0.11 (-0.20,0.43)
0.13 (-0.24,0.51)	-0.05 (-0.23,0.14)	0.03 (-0.48,0.55)	0.11 (-0.20,0.43)	hmcr

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 42 - Intervention rankings for PADL: short-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & ntr	66.7	37.9	2.3	1	5
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	66	29.2	2.4	1	5
hmcr & hmnt & exerc	50.1	28.5	3	1	5
hmcr	40.4	1.8	3.4	2	5
hmcr & med	26.8	2.6	3.9	2	5

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

Intervention group ranking plots

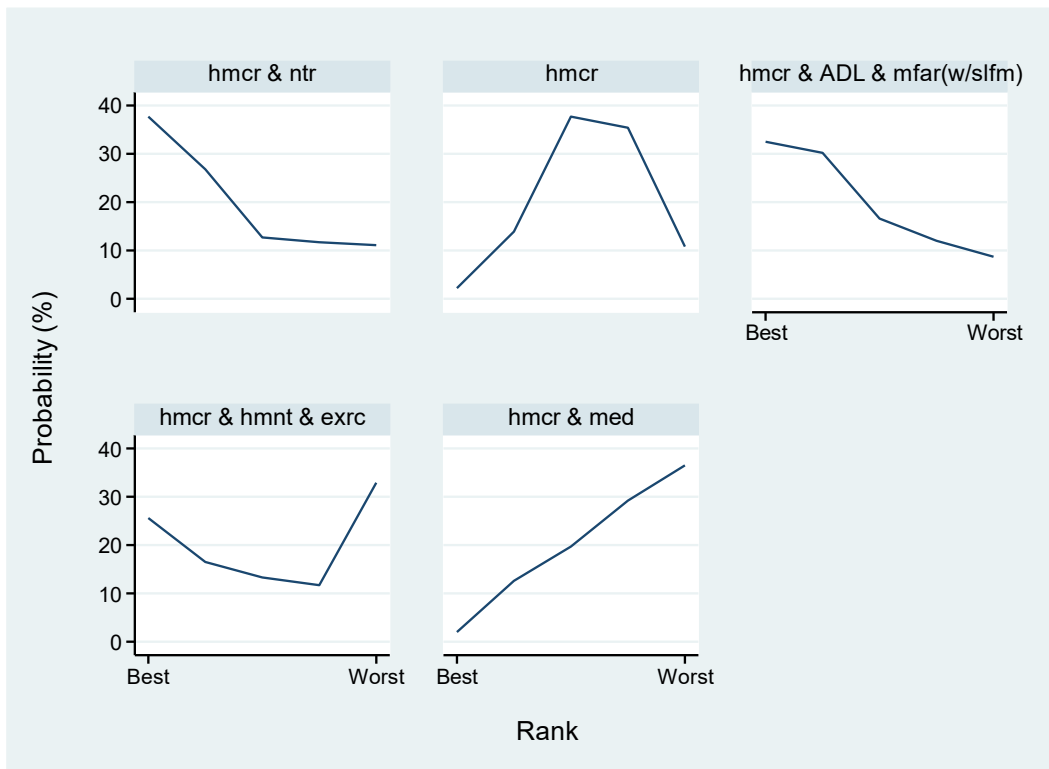


Figure 25 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for PADL short-term homecare network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

PADL homecare network, medium-term timeframe

Table 43 - Medium-term PADL homecare network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Bernabei 1998 ⁵⁴	frail	199	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	-	-	x	-	-	x
Fernandez-Barres 2017 ³⁴	frail	111	hmcr & ntr	hmcr	+	-	x	-	-	x
Rooijackers 2021 ³⁷	frail	264	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/-	-	x	+	x	xx
Teut 2013 ⁶²	frail	58	hmcr & hmnt & excr	hmcr	+/+	-	x	-	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 44 - Results of PADL: medium-term homecare network

hmcr & ntr				0.23 (-0.15,0.60)
-0.37 (-0.84,0.10)	hmcr & mfar(w/med)			0.60 (0.31,0.88)
0.13 (-0.51,0.77)	0.50 (-0.08,1.09)	hmcr & hmnt & excr		0.10 (-0.42,0.61)
0.11 (-0.34,0.56)	0.48 (0.11,0.86)	-0.02 (-0.59,0.55)	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	0.12 (-0.13,0.36)
0.23 (-0.15,0.60)	0.60 (0.31,0.88)	0.10 (-0.42,0.61)	0.12 (-0.13,0.36)	hmcr

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 45 - Intervention rankings for PADL: medium-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & mfar(w/med)	97	89	1.1	1	2
hmcr & ntr	57.5	5.9	2.7	1	5
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	41.2	0.3	3.4	2	5
hmcr & hmnt & excr	39	4.8	3.4	1	5
hmcr	15.3	0	4.4	3	5

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

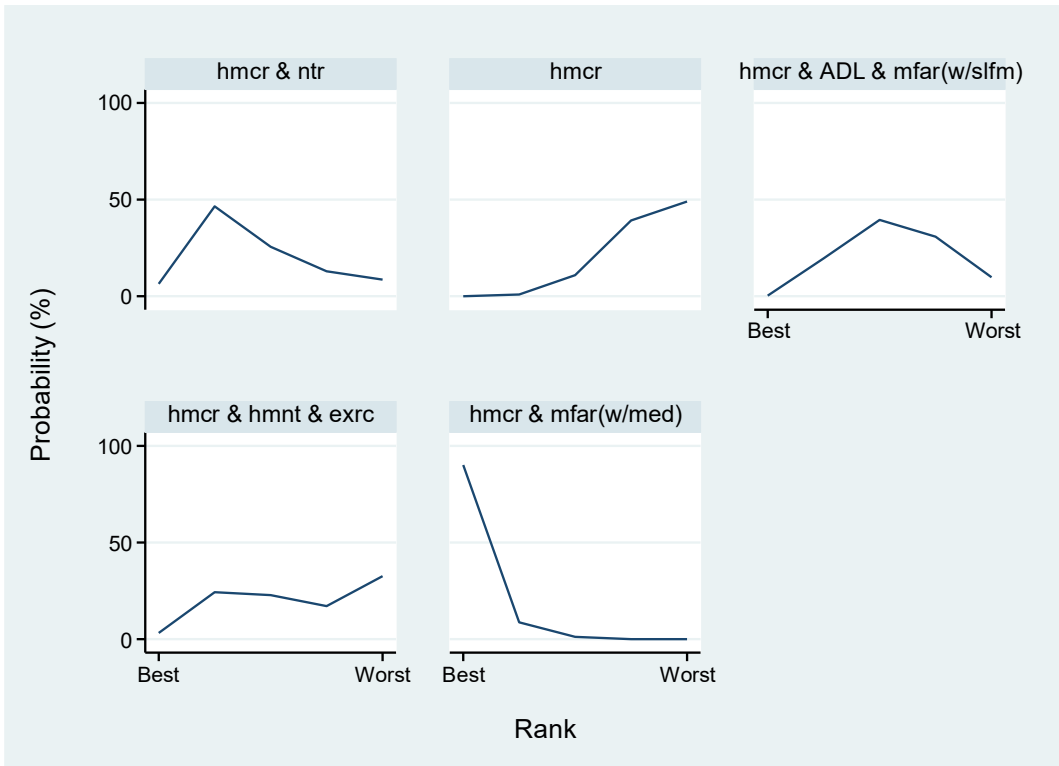


Figure 26 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for PADL medium-term homecare network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

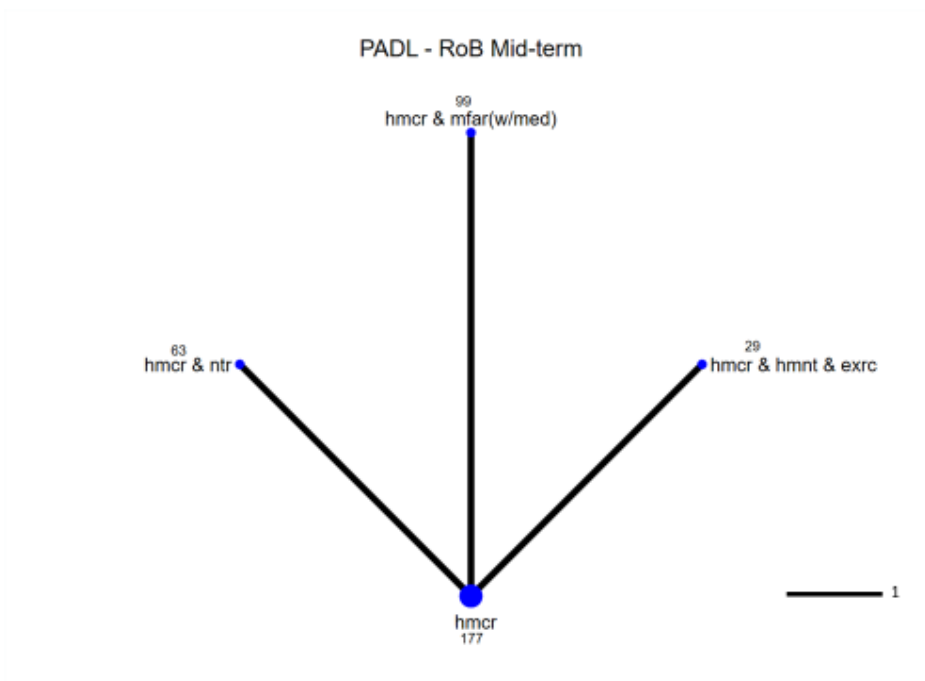


Figure 27 - Network plot for risk of bias analysis for PADL medium-term homecare network

Table 46 - Intervention rankings for risk of bias analysis for PADL: medium-term homecare network

Intervention group	SUCRA	PrBest	Mean Rank	95% CI for true rank
hmcr & mfar(w/med)	96.1	89.4	1.1	1 - 2
hmcr & ntr	53.1	5.6	2.4	1 - 4
hmcr & hmnt & excr	35.2	5	2.9	1 - 4
hmcr	15.6	0	3.5	2 - 4

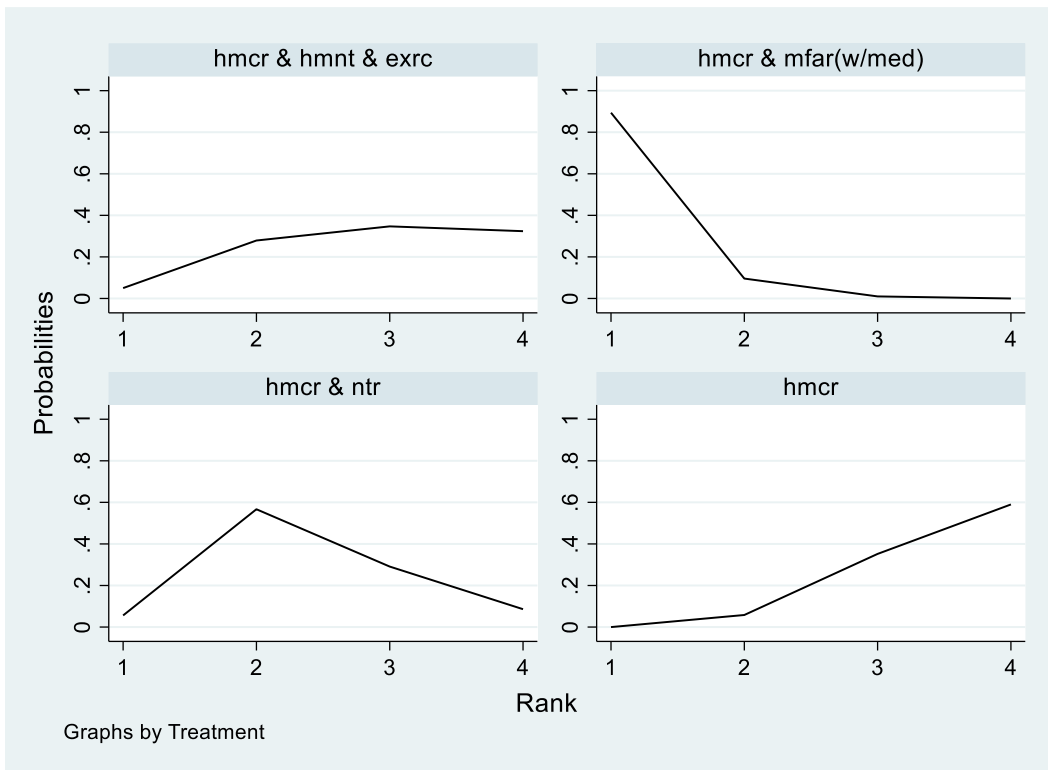


Figure 28 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for risk of bias sensitivity analysis for PADL medium-term homecare network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

Table 47 - Results of risk of bias PADL: medium-term homecare network

hmcr	-0.23 (-0.60,0.15)	-0.60 (-0.88,-0.32)	-0.10 (-0.61,0.42)
-0.23 (-0.60,0.15)	hmcr & ntr		
-0.60 (-0.88,-0.32)	-0.37 (-0.84,0.10)	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	
-0.10 (-0.61,0.42)	0.13 (-0.51,0.77)	0.50 (-0.08,1.09)	hmcr & hmnt & excr

Hospitalisation (available care network, medium-term timeframe only)

Table 48 - Medium-term hospitalisation available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Bouman 2008 ⁴⁴	pre-frail and frail	330	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	+	+	-	-
Cameron 2013 ⁵⁹	frail	241	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	+	+	+	-
Harari 2008 ¹³	all	1969	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	x	x	+	+	xx
Henderson 2005 ¹⁶	robust	124	mfar	ac	+/x	+	x	+	-	xx
Hendriksen 1984 ⁶³	all	543	mfar	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	305	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	x	+	-	x
Leveille 1998 ⁶⁴	unclassifiable	200	educ & exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	+	+	-	-
Newcomer 2004 ²²	unclassifiable	3055	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	+	-	-
Ng 2015 ⁶⁵	pre-frail and frail	92	cg & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Phelan 2007 ⁶⁶	all	299	mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/x	-	x	+	-	xx
Rubenstein 2007 ⁴⁸	frail	694	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Takahashi 2012 ⁵⁷	frail	205	mntr-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	+	x
van Hout 2010 ²⁶	frail	651	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	-	+	-	-
van Lieshout 2018 ⁶⁷	pre-frail and frail	281	ADL & med & ntr & sst	ac	-	-	x	+	-	xx
van Rossum 1993 ⁶⁸	all	580	mfar	ac	-	-	-	+	-	-

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 49 - Results of hospitalisation medium-term analysis

mntr-mfa-									1.39 (0.80, 2.42)
1.01 (0.45, 2.29)	mfar(w/med+slfm)								1.38 (0.76, 2.50)
1.26 (0.71, 2.23)	1.25 (0.67, 2.31)	mfar(w/med)	1.07 (0.59, 1.97)						1.12 (0.96, 1.30)
1.72 (0.93, 3.19)	1.70 (0.88, 3.29)	1.36 (1.01, 1.83)	mfar						0.76 (0.56, 1.03)
1.04 (0.49, 2.21)	1.03 (0.47, 2.26)	0.82 (0.48, 1.40)	0.60 (0.34, 1.08)	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)					1.34 (0.80, 2.24)
1.51 (0.85, 2.69)	1.49 (0.80, 2.78)	1.20 (0.96, 1.50)	0.88 (0.64, 1.21)	1.46 (0.85, 2.50)	educ & mfar(w/med)				0.92 (0.78, 1.09)
2.63 (1.04, 6.67)	2.60 (0.99, 6.78)	2.08 (0.97, 4.48)	1.53 (0.69, 3.39)	2.53 (1.02, 6.28)	1.74 (0.81, 3.75)	educ & exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)			0.53 (0.25, 1.12)
0.42 (0.07, 2.42)	0.42 (0.07, 2.43)	0.33 (0.06, 1.76)	0.25 (0.05, 1.31)	0.41 (0.07, 2.30)	0.28 (0.05, 1.48)	0.16 (0.03, 0.99)	cgn & ntr & exrc		3.30 (0.63, 17.30)
0.82 (0.36, 1.85)	0.81 (0.35, 1.89)	0.65 (0.35, 1.20)	0.48 (0.25, 0.92)	0.79 (0.36, 1.74)	0.54 (0.29, 1.01)	0.31 (0.12, 0.82)	1.94 (0.33, 11.31)	ADL & med & ntr & sst	1.70 (0.93, 3.09)
1.39 (0.80, 2.42)	1.38 (0.76, 2.50)	1.10 (0.95, 1.28)	0.81 (0.62, 1.06)	1.34 (0.80, 2.24)	0.92 (0.78, 1.09)	0.53 (0.25, 1.12)	3.30 (0.63, 17.30)	1.70 (0.93, 3.09)	AC

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR<1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR>1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 50 - Intervention rankings for hospitalisation medium-term analysis

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI rank	UCI rank
educ & exerc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	95.5	83.5	1.4	1	6
mfar	84.6	11.2	2.4	1	5
educ & mfar(w/med)	74.2	1.3	3.3	2	6
ac	62.6	0	4.4	3	6
mfar(w/med)	48.1	0	5.7	3	8
mfar(w/med+slfm)	36.3	0.9	6.7	2	10
mntr-mfa-	33.1	0.9	7	3	10
exerc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	33.6	0.5	7	2	10
ADL & med & ntr & sst	20.7	0.2	8.1	4	10
cgn & ntr & exerc	11.3	1.5	9	2	10

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

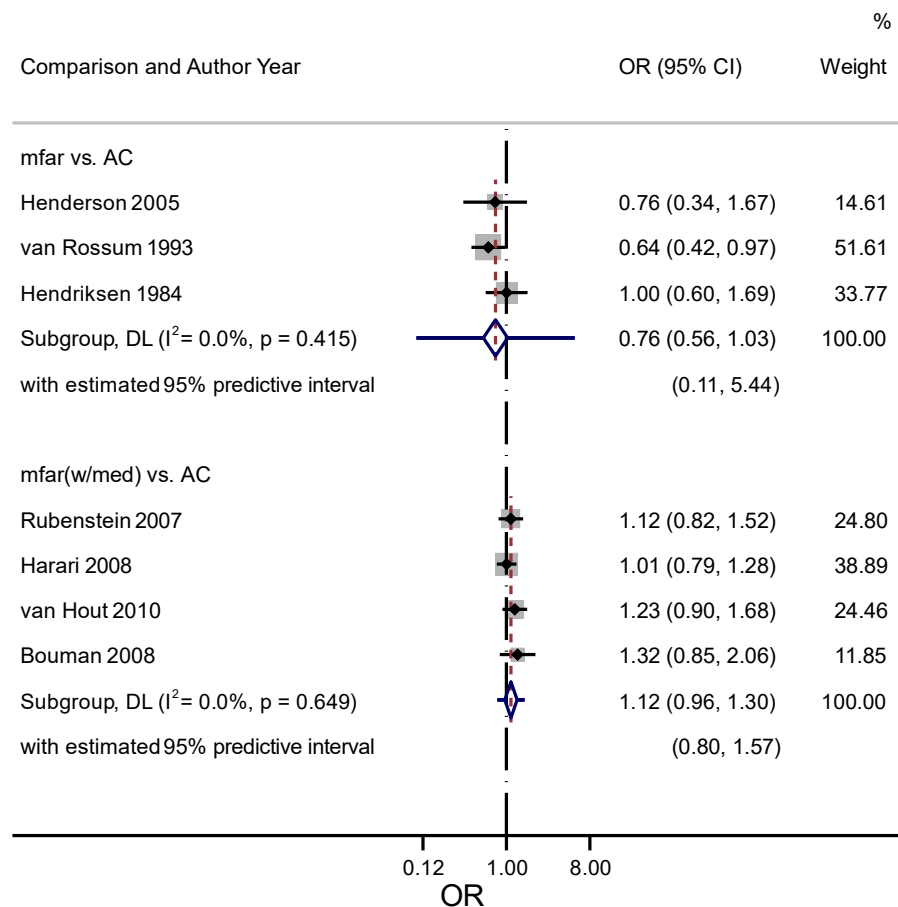


Figure 29 - Pairwise meta-analysis for hospitalisation: medium-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

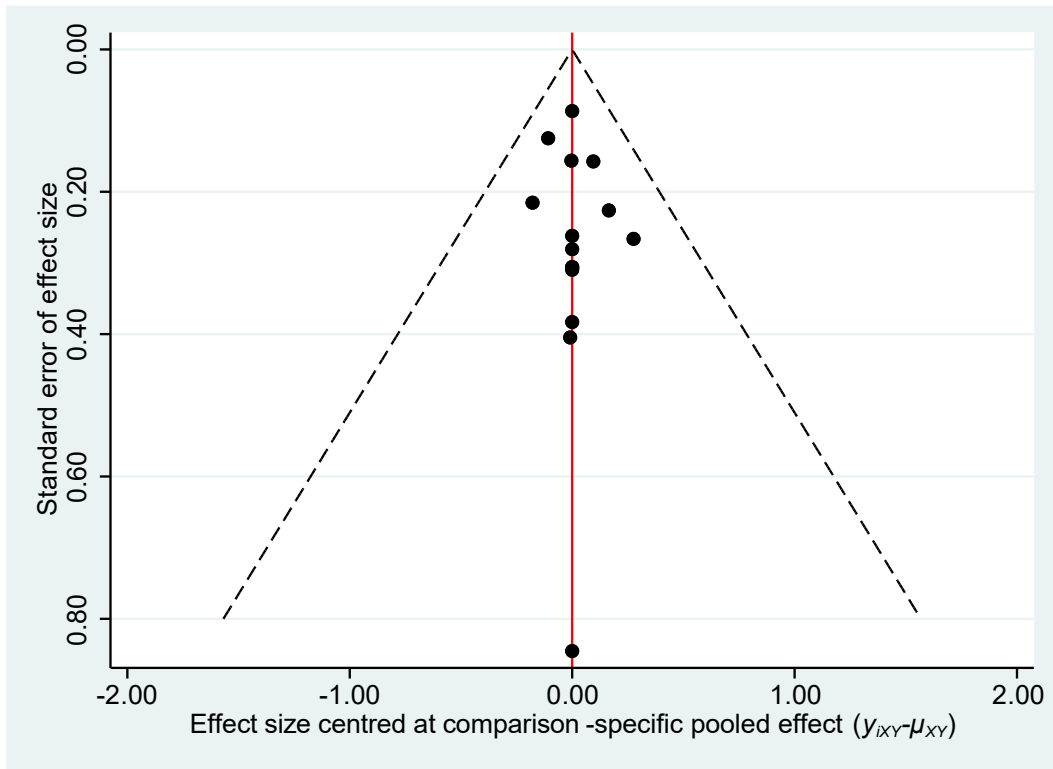


Figure 30 - Comparison-adjusted funnel plot for hospitalisation: medium-term available care network

Care-home placement available care network, short-term timeframe: tables and figures

Table 51 - Short-term care-home placement available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Imhof 2012 ²	all	436	mfar	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Kukkonen-Harjula 2017 ³	pre-frail and frail	284	ADL & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Liddle 1996 ⁴	unclassifiable	102	aids & mfar	ac	-	x	x	+	-	xx
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	335	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	+	-	x
Suijker 2016 ⁶	frail	1983	mfar(w/med)	ac	+/-	-	x	+	-	x
Szanton 2011 ⁷	pre-frail and frail	38	ADL&aids&educ&exrc&mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-	-	+	+	-	-
Wong 2019 ⁸	all	494	mfar(w/slfm)	ac	x	-	x	+	-	xx

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 52 - Results of care-home placement: short-term available care network

mfar(w/slfm)							0.99 (0.34,2.87)
5.51 (0.22,137.74)	mfar(w/med)						0.18 (0.01,3.75)
1.28 (0.20,8.10)	0.23 (0.01,6.90)	mfar					0.77 (0.17,3.50)
0.40 (0.03,4.97)	0.07 (0.00,3.25)	0.32 (0.02,4.83)	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)				2.46 (0.25,23.86)
3.03 (0.10,90.43)	0.55 (0.01,46.17)	2.37 (0.07,83.33)	7.51 (0.15,388.32)	aids & mfar			0.33 (0.01,8.21)
0.25 (0.01,6.56)	0.04 (0.00,3.44)	0.19 (0.01,6.08)	0.61 (0.01,28.63)	0.08 (0.00,7.14)	ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)		4.02 (0.18,89.76)
1.01 (0.02,58.78)	0.18 (0.00,26.13)	0.79 (0.01,52.76)	2.49 (0.03,232.77)	0.33 (0.00,53.33)	4.08 (0.03,609.32)	ADL & ntr & exrc	0.99 (0.02,50.04)
0.99 (0.34,2.87)	0.18 (0.01,3.75)	0.77 (0.17,3.50)	2.46 (0.25,23.86)	0.33 (0.01,8.21)	4.02 (0.18,89.76)	0.99 (0.02,50.04)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR<1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR>1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 53 - Intervention rankings for care-home placement: short-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
mfar(w/med)	81.7	47.4	2.3	1	7
aids & mfar	70.6	30.9	3.1	1	8
mfar	56.7	4.7	4.0	1	7
mfar(w/slfm)	47.9	0.8	4.6	2	7
ac	48.6	0.1	4.6	3	7
ADL & ntr & exrc	48.5	13.5	4.6	1	8
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	25.8	0.9	6.2	2	8
ADL&aids&ed&mf(w/med+slfm)	20.2	1.7	6.6	2	9

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

Care-home placement available care network, medium-term timeframe: tables and figures

Table 54 - Medium-term care-home placement available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Blom 2016 ⁹	all	1000	mfa-(w/med+slfm)	ac	x/+	-	x	+	-	xx
Fabacher 1994 ¹¹	all	221	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Hall 1992 ¹²	frail	155	hmcr & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfar	-	-	x	+	-	x
Harari 2008 ¹³	all	2377	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	x	x	+	+	xx
Hay 1998 ¹⁴	unclassifiable	470	mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Hebert 2001 ¹⁵	pre-frail and frail	464	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Henderson 2005 ¹⁶	robust	130	mfar	ac	+/x	+	x	+	-	xx
Kerse 2014 ¹⁷	pre-frail and frail	3565	rsk-mfa-	ac	+/+	-	x	+	-	x
Kono 2004 ¹⁸	pre-frail and frail	107	mfar	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	305	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	x	+	-	x
Kukkonen-Harjula 2017 ³	pre-frail and frail	272	ADL & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	313	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	+	-	x
Monteserin Nadal 2008 ²⁰	all	474	educ & rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Newbury 2001 ²¹	unclassifiable	94	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Newcomer 2004 ²²	unclassifiable	2845	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Ploeg 2010 ²³	pre-frail and frail	645	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Romera-Liebana 2018 ²⁴	pre-frail and frail	324	cgn & med & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Shapiro 2002 ²⁵	frail	67	hmcr & mfar	ac	-	-	x	+	-	xx
Suijker 2016 ⁶	frail	1784	mfar(w/med)	ac	+/-	-	x	+	-	x
van Hout 2010 ²⁶	frail	443	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the

intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 55 - Results of care-home placement: medium-term available care network

														1.15 (0.77, 1.70)
1.41 (0.57, 3.50)	mfar(w/med)	1.97 (0.18, 22.00)												0.79 (0.42, 1.47)
2.17 (0.69, 6.83)	1.53 (0.50, 4.66)	mfar												0.55 (0.21, 1.48)
1.13 (0.37, 3.47)	0.80 (0.26, 2.51)	0.52 (0.14, 2.00)	mfa- (w/med+slfm)											1.01 (0.46, 2.26)
1.25 (0.15, 10.77)	0.89 (0.10, 7.70)	0.58 (0.06, 5.63)	1.11 (0.12, 10.63)	mfa-(w/med)										0.91 (0.12, 6.78)
3.58 (0.17, 77.33)	2.53 (0.12, 55.13)	1.65 (0.07, 38.98)	3.17 (0.14, 73.90)	2.86 (0.07, 109.58)	mfa-									0.32 (0.02, 6.23)
17.08 (1.98, 147.40)	12.08 (1.38, 105.43)	7.88 (0.81, 76.98)	15.10 (1.57, 145.41)	13.63 (0.74, 251.66)	4.77 (0.12, 182.97)	hmcr & mfar(w/slfm)	0.38 (0.10, 1.47)							
6.40 (1.30, 31.61)	4.53 (0.90, 22.70)	2.96 (0.51, 17.18)	5.66 (0.99, 32.31)	5.11 (0.41, 64.21)	1.79 (0.06, 50.84)	0.38 (0.09, 1.60)	hmcr & mfar							0.18 (0.04, 0.72)
1.93 (0.37, 9.96)	1.36 (0.26, 7.15)	0.89 (0.15, 5.39)	1.70 (0.29, 10.14)	1.54 (0.12, 19.89)	0.54 (0.02, 15.64)	0.11 (0.01, 1.46)	0.30 (0.04, 2.49)	educ & rsk- mfa-						0.59 (0.14, 2.52)
0.52 (0.08, 3.26)	0.37 (0.06, 2.34)	0.24 (0.03, 1.74)	0.46 (0.07, 3.28)	0.42 (0.03, 6.12)	0.15 (0.00, 4.67)	0.03 (0.00, 0.45)	0.08 (0.01, 0.79)	0.27 (0.03, 2.70)	educ & mfar(w/med +slfm)					2.19 (0.42, 11.48)
0.93 (0.36, 2.39)	0.66 (0.25, 1.75)	0.43 (0.13, 1.42)	0.83 (0.26, 2.66)	0.75 (0.08, 6.57)	0.26 (0.01, 5.72)	0.05 (0.01, 0.48)	0.15 (0.03, 0.74)	0.48 (0.09, 2.59)	1.79 (0.28, 11.50)	educ & mfar(w/med)				1.14 (0.34, 3.82)
1.77 (0.25, 12.67)	1.25 (0.17, 9.07)	0.82 (0.10, 6.69)	1.57 (0.19, 12.62)	1.42 (0.09, 22.80)	0.50 (0.01, 17.05)	0.10 (0.01, 1.68)	0.28 (0.03, 2.98)	0.92 (0.08, 10.21)	3.39 (0.27, 43.01)	1.90 (0.26, 13.96)	cgn & med & ntr & exerc			0.65 (0.11, 3.92)
1.20 (0.14, 10.03)	0.85 (0.10, 7.18)	0.55 (0.06, 5.25)	1.06 (0.11, 9.91)	0.96 (0.05, 17.27)	0.33 (0.01, 12.61)	0.07 (0.00, 1.27)	0.19 (0.02, 2.30)	0.62 (0.05, 7.87)	2.29 (0.16, 32.93)	1.28 (0.15, 11.03)	0.68 (0.04, 10.66)	ADL & ntr & exerc		0.96 (0.13, 6.89)
1.15 (0.62, 2.13)	0.81 (0.42, 1.57)	0.53 (0.20, 1.39)	1.01 (0.40, 2.58)	0.91 (0.12, 7.18)	0.32 (0.02, 6.48)	0.07 (0.01, 0.53)	0.18 (0.04, 0.78)	0.59 (0.13, 2.72)	2.19 (0.39, 12.29)	1.23 (0.61, 2.49)	0.65 (0.10, 4.17)	0.96 (0.13, 7.29)	ac	

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR<1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR>1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 56 - Intervention rankings for care-home placement: medium-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & mfar(w/slfm)	95.1	65.1	1.6	1	5
hmcr & mfar	85.2	4.6	2.9	1	7
mfa-	67	19.9	5.3	1	14
mfar	63.9	0.5	5.7	2	12
educ & rsk-mfa-	56.6	1.7	6.6	2	14
cgn & med & ntr & exrc	52.6	3.2	7.2	1	14
mfar(w/med)	48.1	0	7.7	4	12
mfa-(w/med)	43.6	2.8	8.3	2	14
adl & ntr & exrc	41.3	2.1	8.6	2	14
ac	37	0	9.2	6	12
mfa-(w/med+slfm)	36.5	0	9.3	4	14
rsk-mfa-	30.6	0	10	6	14
educ & mfar(w/med)	27.6	0	10.4	5	14
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	15	0.1	12.1	4	14

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

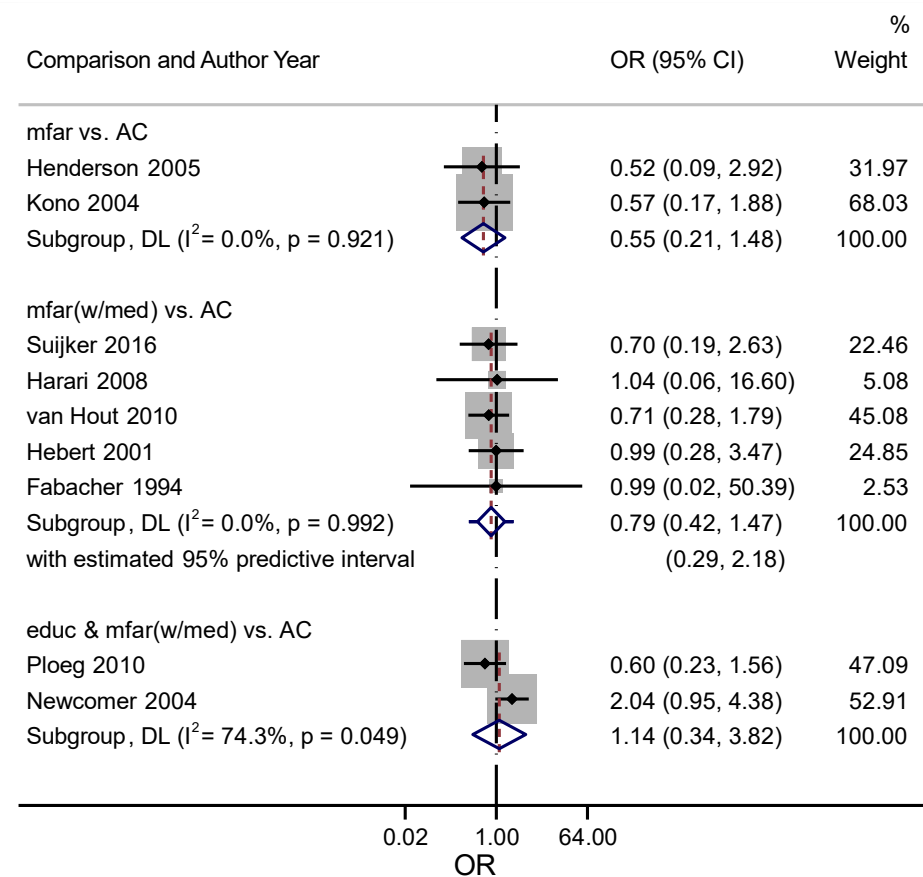


Figure 31 - Pairwise meta-analysis for care-home placement: medium-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

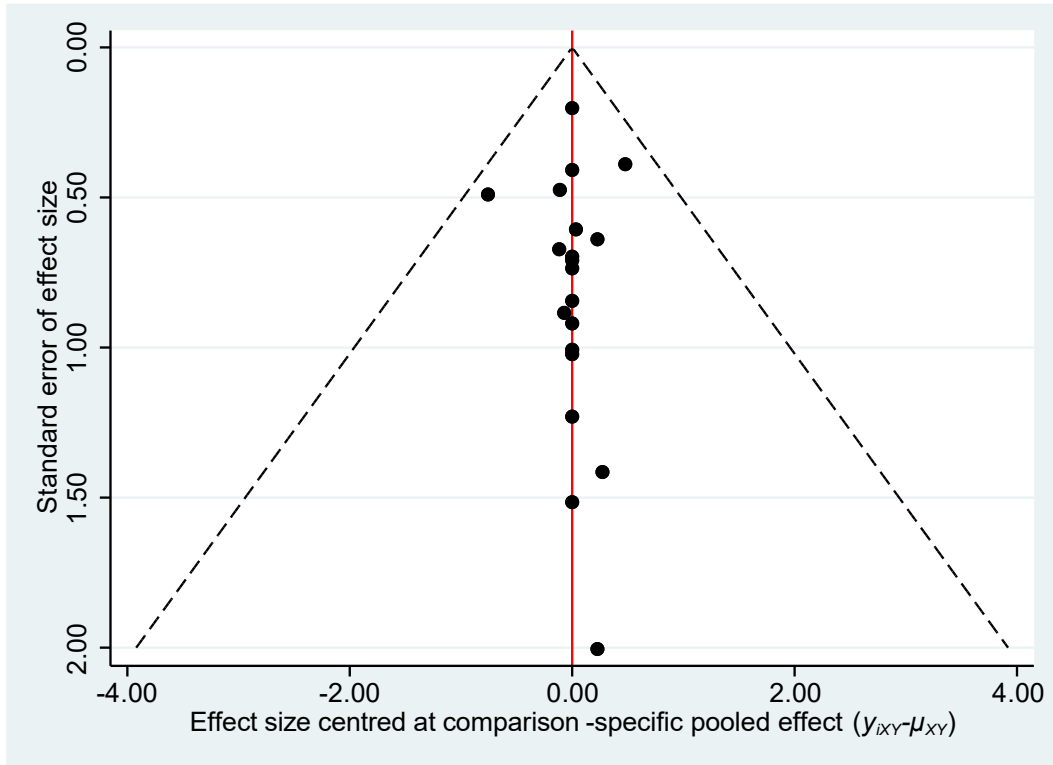


Figure 32 - Comparison-adjusted funnel plot for care-home placement: medium-term available care network

Care-home placement available care network, long-term timeframe: tables and figures

Table 57 - Long-term care-home placement available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Carpenter 1990 ²⁷	all	395	rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Fischer 2009 ²⁸	all	3700	eng & mfa-(w/slfm)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Ford 1971 ²⁹	pre-frail and frail	213	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Hay 1998 ¹⁴	unclassifiable	359	mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Kerse 2014 ¹⁷	pre-frail and frail	3305	rsk-mfa-	ac	+/+	-	x	+	-	x
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	280	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	x	+	-	x
Kukkonen-Harjula 2017 ³	pre-frail and frail	262	ADL & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	x	+	+	x
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	290	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	+	-	x
Stuck 1995 ³⁰	all	364	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Stuck 2015 ³¹	robust and pre-frail	2045	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	x	x	+	+	xx
Suijker 2016 ⁶	frail	1776	mfar(w/med)	ac	+/-	-	x	+	-	x
Thomas 2007 ⁶⁹	pre-frail and frail	341	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	+	-	-
Tomita 2007 ³²	frail	85	aids	ac	x	-	x	+	-	xx
Tulloch 1979 ³³	all	223	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 58 - Results of care-home placement: long-term available care network

rsk-mfa-									0.75 (0.10, 5.72)
1.31 (0.80,2.14)	mfar(w/med)	2.63 (0.50, 13.80)							1.08 (0.70, 1.65)
3.44 (0.61,19.37)	2.63 (0.50,13.80)	mfar							
2.16 (0.22,21.36)	1.65 (0.16,16.64)	0.63 (0.04,10.78)	mfa-						0.65 (0.07, 6.34)
1.16 (0.70,1.95)	0.89 (0.49,1.61)	0.34 (0.06,1.97)	0.54 (0.05,5.46)	eng & mfa- (w/slfm)					1.21 (0.79, 1.86)
1.12 (0.56,2.23)	0.86 (0.41,1.81)	0.33 (0.05,2.00)	0.52 (0.05,5.48)	0.96 (0.45,2.06)	educ & mfar(w/med+sl fm)				1.26 (0.67, 2.37)
1.83 (0.58,5.77)	1.40 (0.43,4.57)	0.53 (0.07,4.08)	0.85 (0.07,10.66)	1.57 (0.48,5.17)	1.64 (0.46,5.88)	educ & mfar(w/med)			0.77 (0.25, 2.33)
3.56 (0.35,36.28)	2.72 (0.26,28.26)	1.03 (0.06,18.19)	1.65 (0.06,41.96)	3.05 (0.29,31.84)	3.18 (0.29,34.70)	1.94 (0.15,25.06)	aids		0.40 (0.04, 3.97)
1.78 (0.68,4.65)	1.36 (0.50,3.71)	0.52 (0.07,3.59)	0.82 (0.07,9.57)	1.53 (0.56,4.21)	1.59 (0.52,4.84)	0.97 (0.23,4.10)	0.50 (0.04,5.98)	ADL & ntr & exrc	0.79 (0.32, 1.98)
1.41 (1.06,1.88)	1.08 (0.72,1.62)	0.41 (0.07,2.26)	0.65 (0.07,6.34)	1.21 (0.79,1.86)	1.26 (0.67,2.37)	0.77 (0.25,2.33)	0.40 (0.04,3.97)	0.79 (0.32,1.98)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR<1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR>1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 59 - Intervention rankings for care-home placement: long-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
mfar	76.5	31.2	3.1	1	10
aids	74.2	37.6	3.3	1	10
adl & ntr & exerc	60.5	3.7	4.6	1	10
educ & mfar(w/med)	60.2	6	4.6	1	10
mfa-	58.8	21.2	4.7	1	10
ac	50.7	0	5.4	3	8
mfar(w/med)	42.4	0.1	6.2	3	10
eng & mfa-(w/slfm)	29.9	0	7.3	3	10
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	29.1	0.2	7.4	3	10
rsk-mfa	17.7	0	8.4	6	10

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

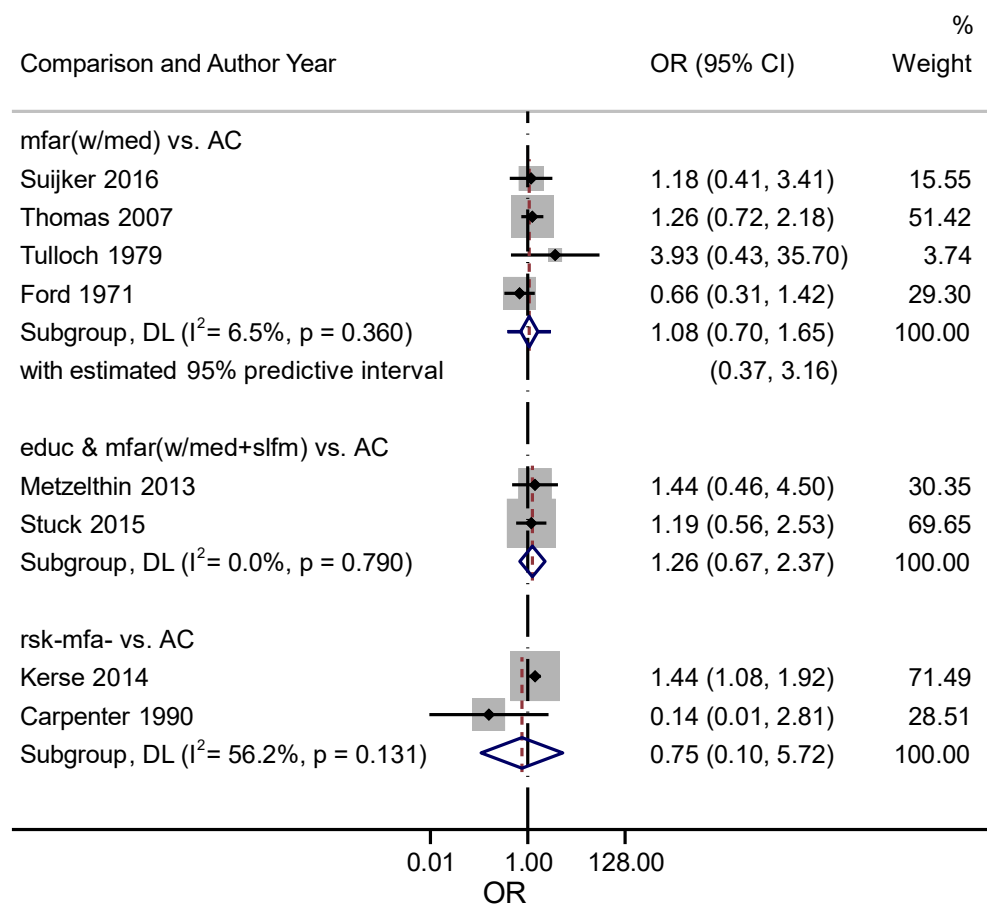


Figure 33 - Pairwise meta-analysis for care-home placement: long-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

Table 60 - Medium-term care-home placement homecare network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Fernandez-Barres 2017 ³⁴	frail	129	hmcr & ntr	hmcr	+	-	x	+	-	x
Lewin 2013 ³⁸	frail	607	hmcr & educ & mfar	hmcr	x	x	x	+	-	xx
Rooijackers 2021 ³⁷	frail	232	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/-	-	x	+	-	x
Wolter 2013 ³⁹	frail	599	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	+/-	-	x	+	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 61 - Results of care-home placement: medium-term homecare network

hmcr & ntr				1.37 (0.48,3.98)
1.22 (0.39,3.82)	hmcr & mfar(w/med)			1.13 (0.75,1.70)
1.59 (0.50,5.03)	1.30 (0.71,2.38)	hmcr & educ & mfar		0.86 (0.55,1.35)
1.51 (0.37,6.25)	1.24 (0.44,3.45)	0.95 (0.34,2.69)	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	0.91 (0.35,2.33)
1.37 (0.48,3.98)	1.13 (0.75,1.70)	0.86 (0.55,1.35)	0.91 (0.35,2.33)	hmcr

Lower left triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (OR with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A OR<1 favours the upper left intervention; a OR>1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (OR and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 62 - Intervention rankings for care-home placement: medium-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & educ & mfar	71.2	36.4	2.2	1	5
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	60.1	38.1	2.6	1	5
hmcr	52.5	6.8	2.9	1	5
hmcr & mfar(w/med)	35.8	4.9	3.6	1	5
hmcr & ntr	30.4	13.8	3.8	1	5

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

Health status (available care network, medium-term timeframe only)

Table 63 - Medium-term health status available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Blom 2016 ⁹	all	844	mfa-(w/med+slfm)	ac	x/+	-	x	-	+	xx
Bouman 2008 ⁴⁴	pre-frail and frail	293	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Brettschneider 2015 ⁴⁵	frail	278	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	+	x
Cameron 2013 ⁵⁹	frail	215	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	-	-	+	-
Serra-Prat 2017 ⁶⁰	pre-frail	133	ntr & exrc	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Szanton 2019 ⁴⁹	pre-frail and frail	260	ADL&aids&educ&exrc& mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Takahashi 2012 ⁵⁷	frail	166	mntr-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	-	+	x
Thomas 2007 ⁶⁹	pre-frail and frail	442	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 64 - Results of Health status: medium-term available care network

ntr & exrc						0.07 (-0.27,0.41)
0.17 (-0.36,0.71)	mntr-mfa-					-0.11 (-0.41,0.20)
-0.04 (-0.47,0.38)	-0.21 (-0.61,0.19)	mfar(w/med)				0.11 (-0.06,0.28)
-0.00 (-0.47,0.46)	-0.18 (-0.62,0.27)	0.04 (-0.27,0.34)	mfa-(w/med+slfm)			0.07 (-0.09,0.23)
0.08 (-0.44,0.59)	-0.10 (-0.59,0.40)	0.12 (-0.25,0.49)	0.08 (-0.34,0.50)	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)		-0.01 (-0.28,0.26)
0.13 (-0.37,0.63)	-0.04 (-0.52,0.44)	0.17 (-0.18,0.53)	0.14 (-0.27,0.54)	0.05 (-0.40,0.51)	ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	-0.06 (-0.31,0.18)
0.07 (-0.33,0.46)	-0.11 (-0.47,0.26)	0.11 (-0.06,0.28)	0.07 (-0.18,0.32)	-0.01 (-0.34,0.32)	-0.06 (-0.38,0.25)	ac

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 65 - Intervention rankings for Health status: medium-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
mfar(w/med)	74.1	24.4	2.6	1	6
mfa-(w/med+slfm)	64	22.3	3.2	1	7
ntr & exerc	59.2	27.4	3.4	1	7
exerc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	44.7	12.3	4.3	1	7
ac	44.1	0.2	4.4	2	6
adl&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	35	6.6	4.9	1	7
mntr-mfa-	28.9	6.8	5.3	1	7

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

mfar(w/med) vs. AC

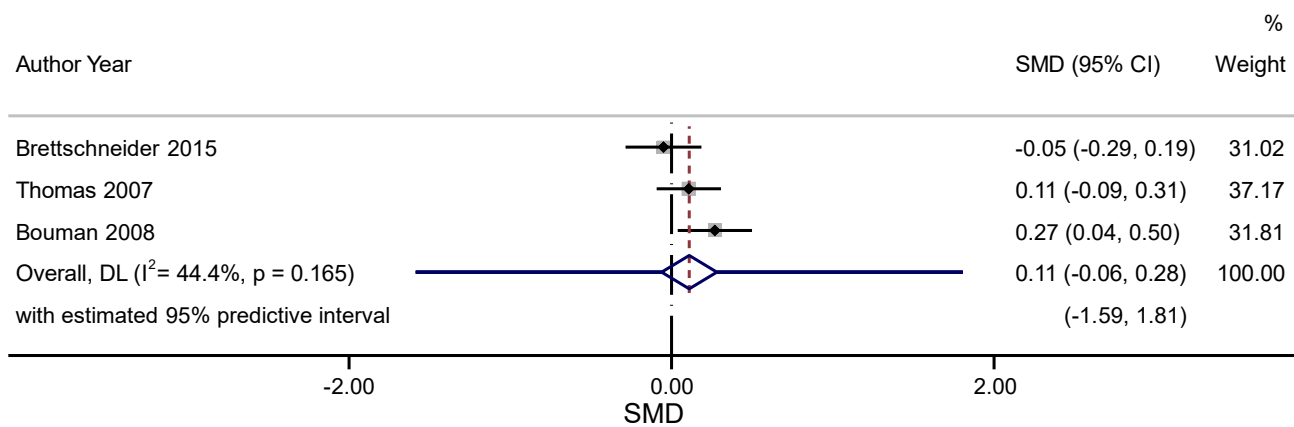


Figure 34 - Pairwise meta-analysis for Health status: medium-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

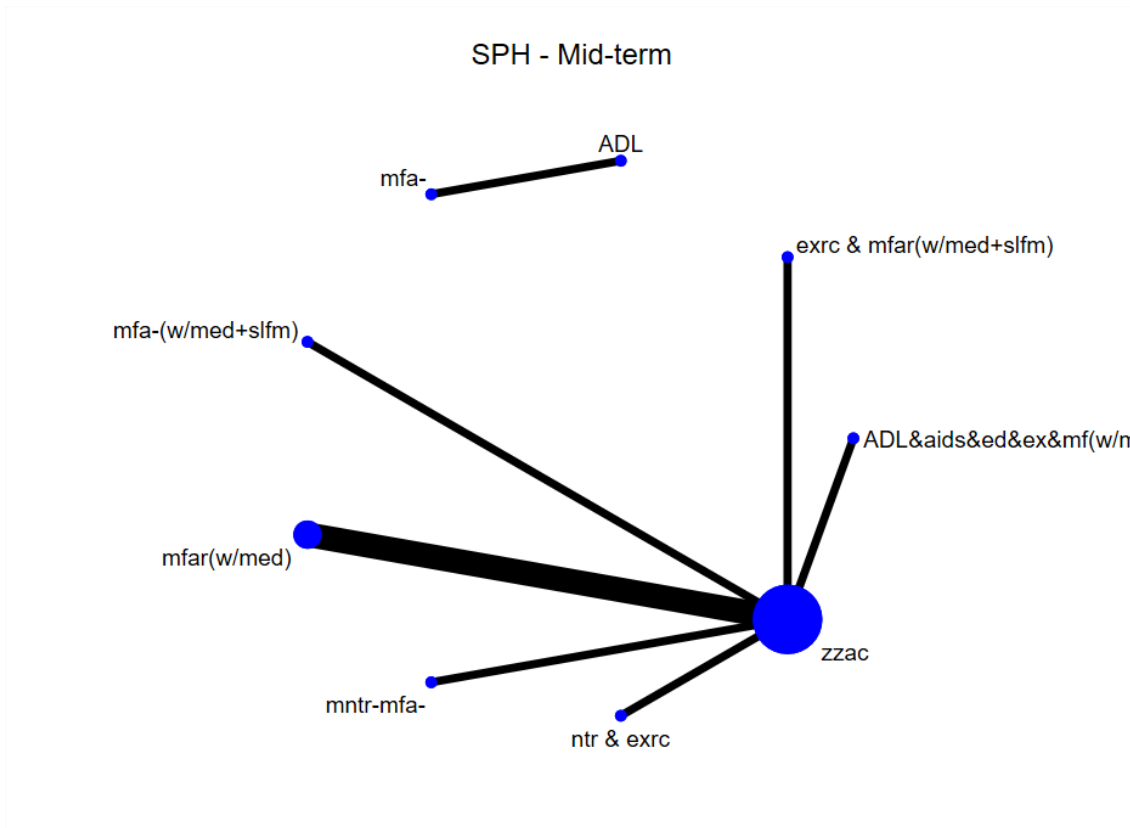


Figure 35 - Example of disconnected network for health status medium-term available care network

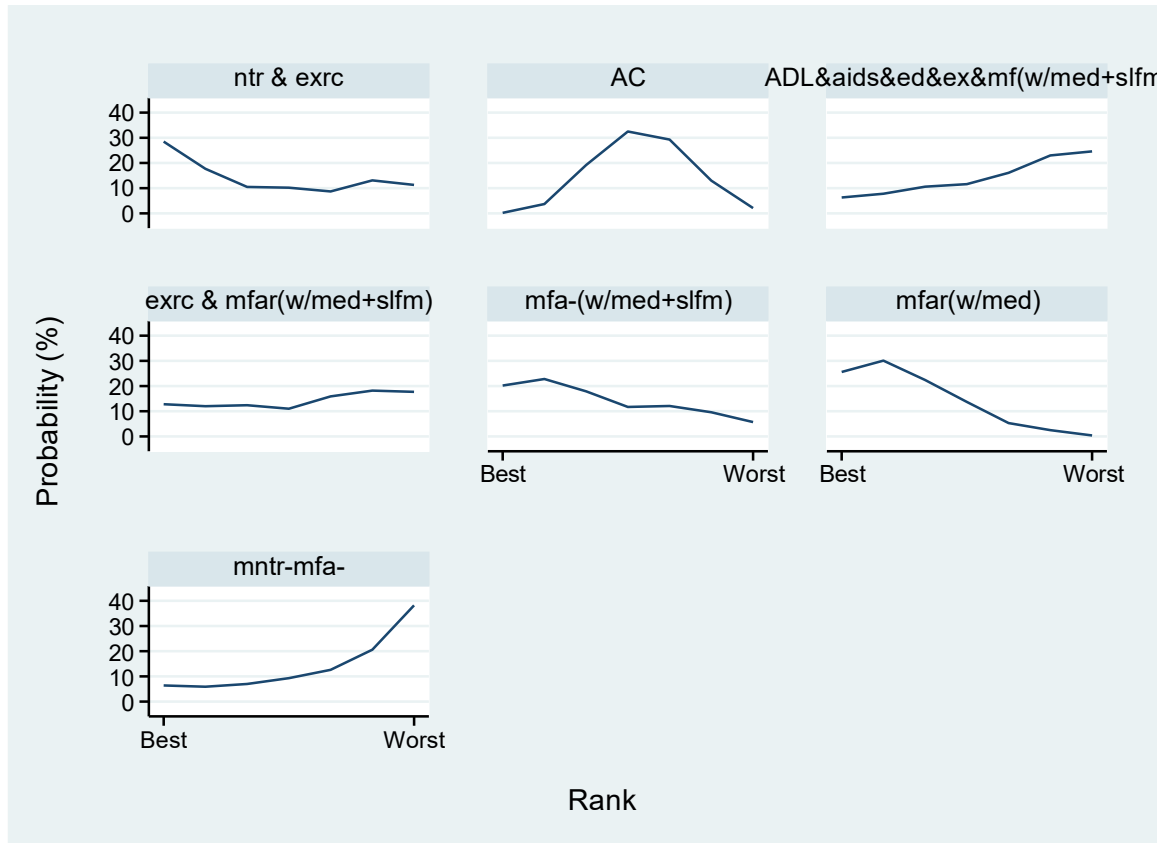


Figure 36 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for Health Status medium-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications

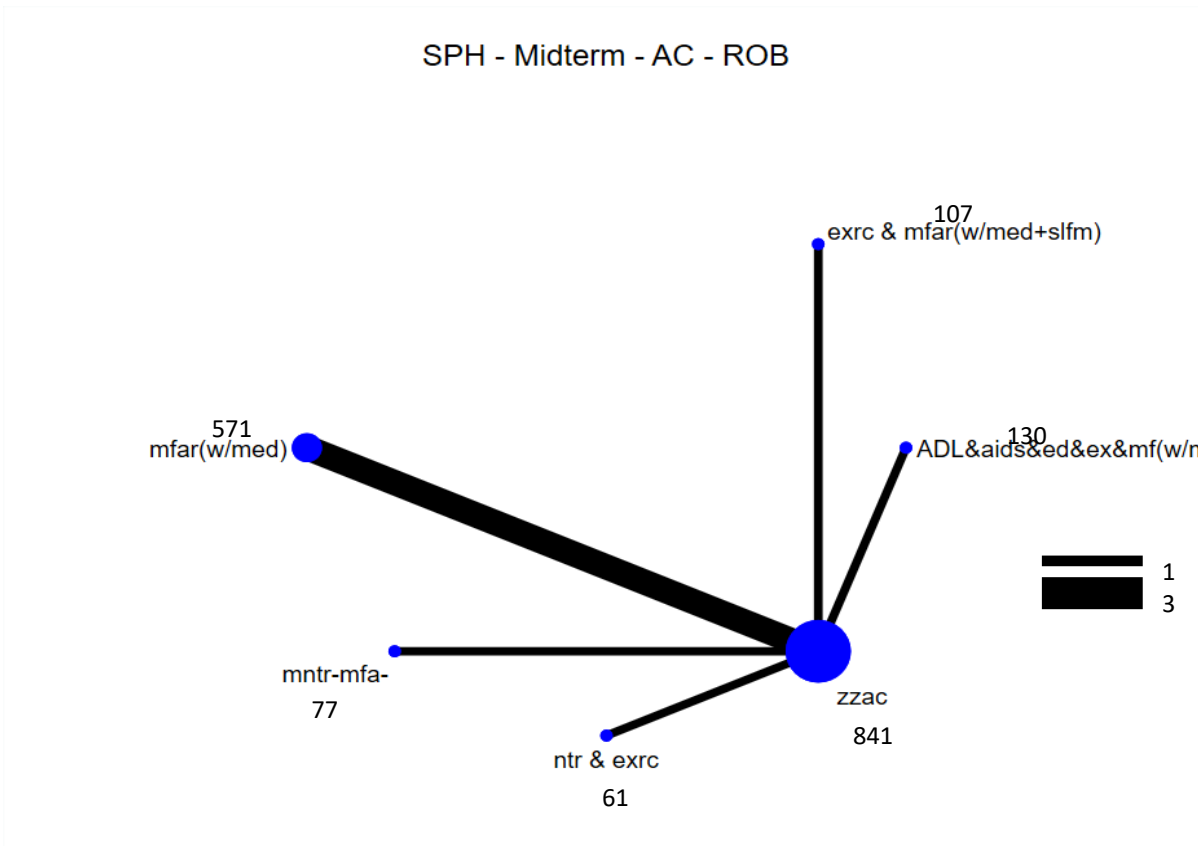


Figure 37 - Network plot for risk of bias analysis for Health Status medium-term available care network

Table 66 - Results of Risk of Bias analysis for Health Status: medium-term available care network

ntr & exerc					0.07 (-0.27, 0.41)
0.17 (-0.36,0.71)	mnr-mfa-				-0.11 (-0.41, 0.20)
-0.04 (-0.47,0.38)	-0.21 (-0.61,0.19)	mfar(w/med)			0.11 (-0.06, 0.28)
0.08 (-0.44,0.59)	-0.10 (-0.59,0.40)	0.12 (-0.25,0.49)	exerc & mfar(w/med+slfm)		-0.01 (-0.28, 0.26)
0.13 (-0.37,0.63)	-0.04 (-0.52,0.44)	0.17 (-0.18,0.53)	0.05 (-0.40,0.51)	ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	-0.06 (-0.31, 0.18)
0.07 (-0.33,0.46)	-0.11 (-0.47,0.26)	0.11 (-0.06,0.28)	-0.01 (-0.34,0.32)	-0.06 (-0.38,0.25)	AC

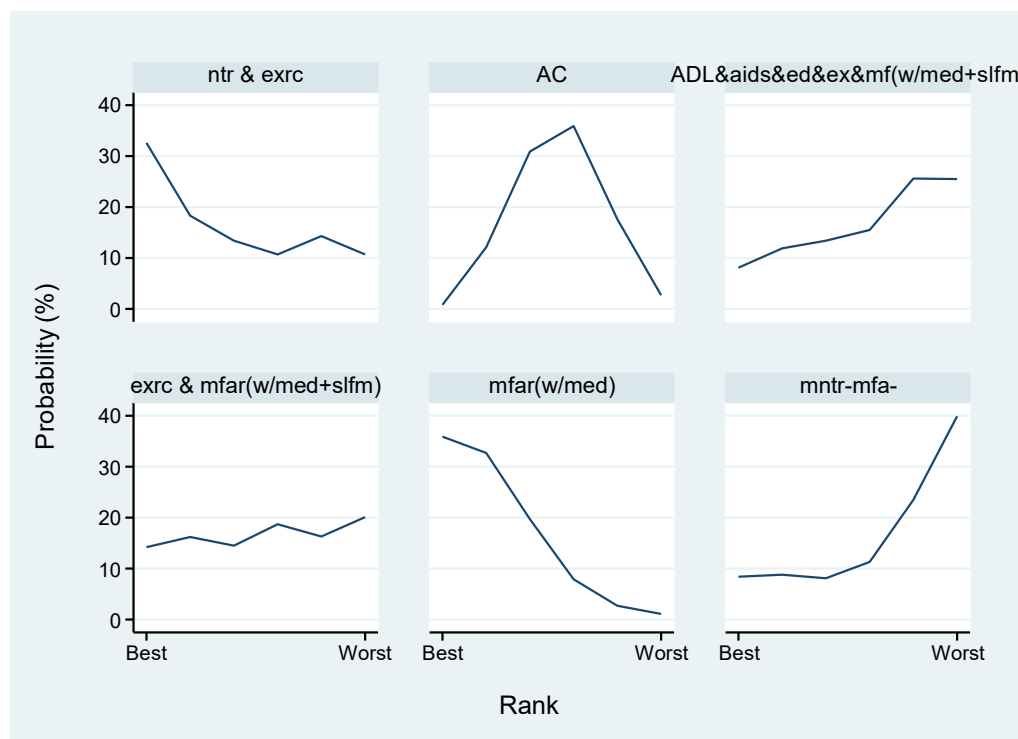


Figure 38 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for risk of bias sensitivity analysis for Health Status medium-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications

Depression: available care network (medium-term timeframe only)

Table 67 - Medium-term depression available-care network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Bleijenberg 2016 ⁵⁶	pre-frail and frail	2489	rsk-mfa-	ac	x/+	-	x	+	-	xx
Blom 2016 ⁹	all	1379	mfa-(w/med+slfm)	ac	x/+	-	x	-	-	xx
Bouman 2008 ⁴⁴	pre-frail and frail	293	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Cameron 2013 ⁵⁹	frail	214	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	-	-	+	-
Clark 1997 ⁴⁰	robust and pre-frail	283	eng & educ	ac	x	-	x	-	x	xx
Cutchin 2009 ⁷⁰	unclassifiable	110	mfar	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Gustafson 2021 ⁷¹	all	390	aids & educ & comm	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Henderson 2005 ¹⁶	robust	124	mfar	ac	+/x	+	x	+	-	xx
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	360	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	x	-	-	x
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	317	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	-	-	x
Newbury 2001 ²¹	unclassifiable	89	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	-	-	x
Rubenstein 2007 ⁴⁸	frail	694	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	-	-	-
Szanton 2019 ⁴⁹	pre-frail and frail	260	ADL&aids&educ&exrc& mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	x	-	-	x
Takahashi 2012 ⁵⁷	frail	166	mntr-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	-	+	x
van Heuvelen 2005 ⁵⁰	pre-frail and frail	77	exrc & psyc	ac	-	x	x	-	-	xx

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 68 - Results of Depression: medium-term available care network

rsk-mfa-													-0.09 (-0.18, -0.00)
-0.09 (-0.52,0.34)	mntr-mfa-												0.00 (-0.31, 0.31)
-0.02 (-0.31,0.27)	0.07 (-0.34,0.48)	mfar(w/med)	0.00 (-0.21, 0.21)										-0.13 (-0.26, -0.00)
-0.13 (-0.46,0.20)	-0.04 (-0.48,0.40)	-0.11 (-0.33,0.12)	mfar										0.15 (-0.19, 0.49)
-0.09 (-0.42,0.24)	-0.00 (-0.44,0.44)	-0.07 (-0.37,0.24)	0.04 (-0.30,0.38)	mfa-(w/med+slfm)									0.00 (-0.13, 0.13)
-0.20 (-0.72,0.31)	-0.11 (-0.71,0.48)	-0.18 (-0.68,0.32)	-0.07 (-0.60,0.45)	-0.11 (-0.64,0.41)	mfa-(w/med)								0.11 (-0.30, 0.53)
-0.03 (-0.60,0.55)	0.06 (-0.58,0.71)	-0.00 (-0.57,0.56)	0.10 (-0.48,0.68)	0.06 (-0.52,0.65)	0.18 (-0.53,0.88)	exrc & psyc							-0.06 (-0.55, 0.43)
0.02 (-0.38,0.43)	0.11 (-0.39,0.61)	0.04 (-0.34,0.43)	0.15 (-0.26,0.57)	0.11 (-0.31,0.53)	0.23 (-0.35,0.80)	0.05 (-0.58,0.68)	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)						-0.11 (-0.38, 0.16)
0.05 (-0.35,0.44)	0.13 (-0.35,0.62)	0.07 (-0.30,0.44)	0.17 (-0.23,0.58)	0.13 (-0.27,0.54)	0.25 (-0.32,0.81)	0.07 (-0.55,0.69)	0.02 (-0.44,0.49)	eng & educ					-0.13 (-0.38, 0.11)
-0.26 (-0.63,0.12)	-0.17 (-0.64,0.31)	-0.24 (-0.59,0.12)	-0.13 (-0.51,0.26)	-0.17 (-0.56,0.22)	-0.05 (-0.61,0.50)	-0.23 (-0.84,0.38)	-0.28 (-0.73,0.18)	-0.30 (-0.74,0.14)	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)				0.17 (-0.05, 0.39)
-0.04 (-0.40,0.32)	0.05 (-0.42,0.51)	-0.02 (-0.36,0.32)	0.09 (-0.29,0.46)	0.05 (-0.33,0.42)	0.16 (-0.38,0.71)	-0.02 (-0.62,0.59)	-0.06 (-0.51,0.38)	-0.09 (-0.52,0.34)	0.21 (-0.20,0.63)	aids & educ & comm			-0.05 (-0.24, 0.15)
-0.08 (-0.47,0.31)	0.01 (-0.48,0.50)	-0.06 (-0.43,0.31)	0.05 (-0.35,0.45)	0.01 (-0.39,0.41)	0.12 (-0.44,0.69)	-0.05 (-0.67,0.56)	-0.10 (-0.57,0.36)	-0.12 (-0.58,0.33)	0.18 (-0.26,0.62)	-0.04 (-0.47,0.39)	ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)		-0.01 (-0.25, 0.23)
-0.09 (-0.31,0.14)	-0.00 (-0.37,0.37)	-0.07 (-0.25,0.12)	0.04 (-0.20,0.28)	-0.00 (-0.24,0.24)	0.11 (-0.35,0.58)	-0.06 (-0.59,0.47)	-0.11 (-0.45,0.23)	-0.13 (-0.46,0.19)	0.17 (-0.13,0.47)	-0.05 (-0.33,0.24)	-0.01 (-0.33,0.31)	ac	

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD<1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD>1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 69 - Intervention rankings for Depression: medium-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
eng & educ	69.2	20.2	4.7	1	12
exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	67.7	18.7	4.9	1	12
rsk-mfa-	64.2	7.7	5.3	1	11
mfar(w/med)	62.1	2.9	5.6	1	11
aids & educ & comm	56.4	6.9	6.2	1	13
exrc & psyc	56.4	21.1	6.2	1	13
ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	48.4	5.7	7.2	1	13
mntr-mfa-	47.7	8.6	7.3	1	13
mfa-(w/med+slfm)	45.5	2.3	7.5	2	13
ac	45.1	0	7.6	5	11
mfar	36.5	1.3	8.6	2	13
mfa-(w/med)	31.1	4.2	9.3	1	13
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	19.7	0.4	10.6	3	13

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

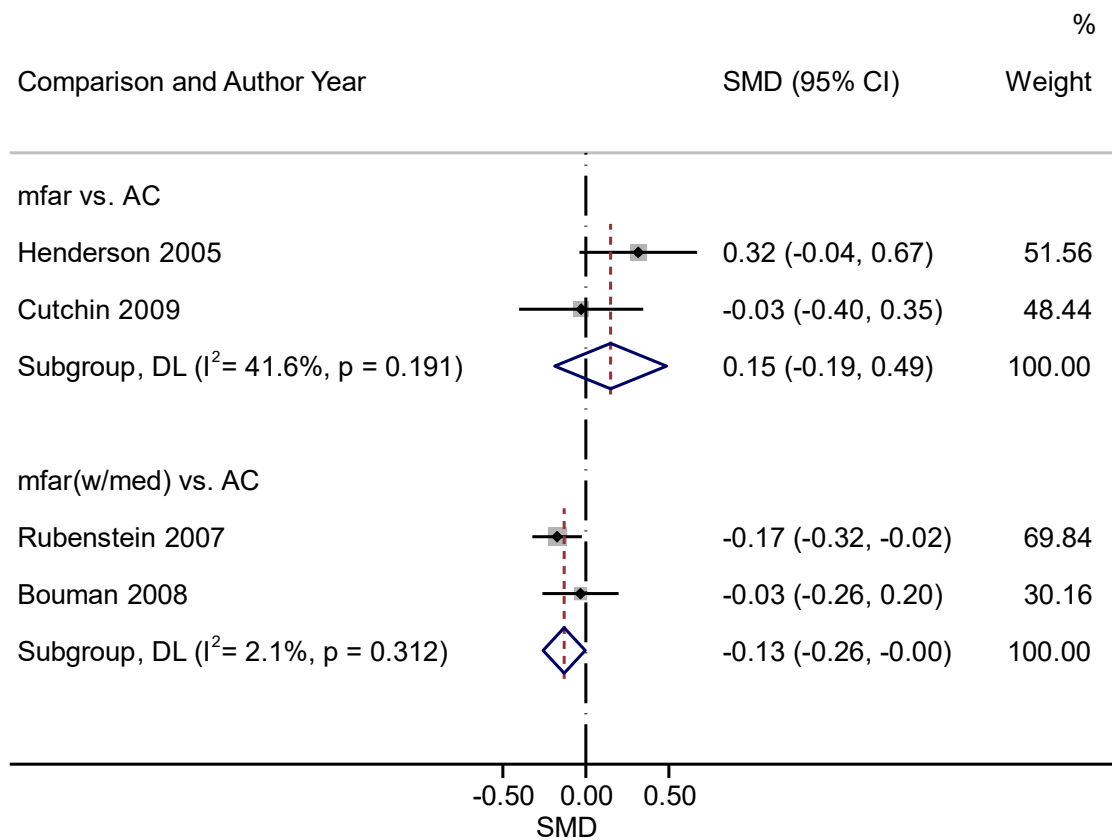


Figure 39 - Pairwise meta-analysis for depression: medium-term available care network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

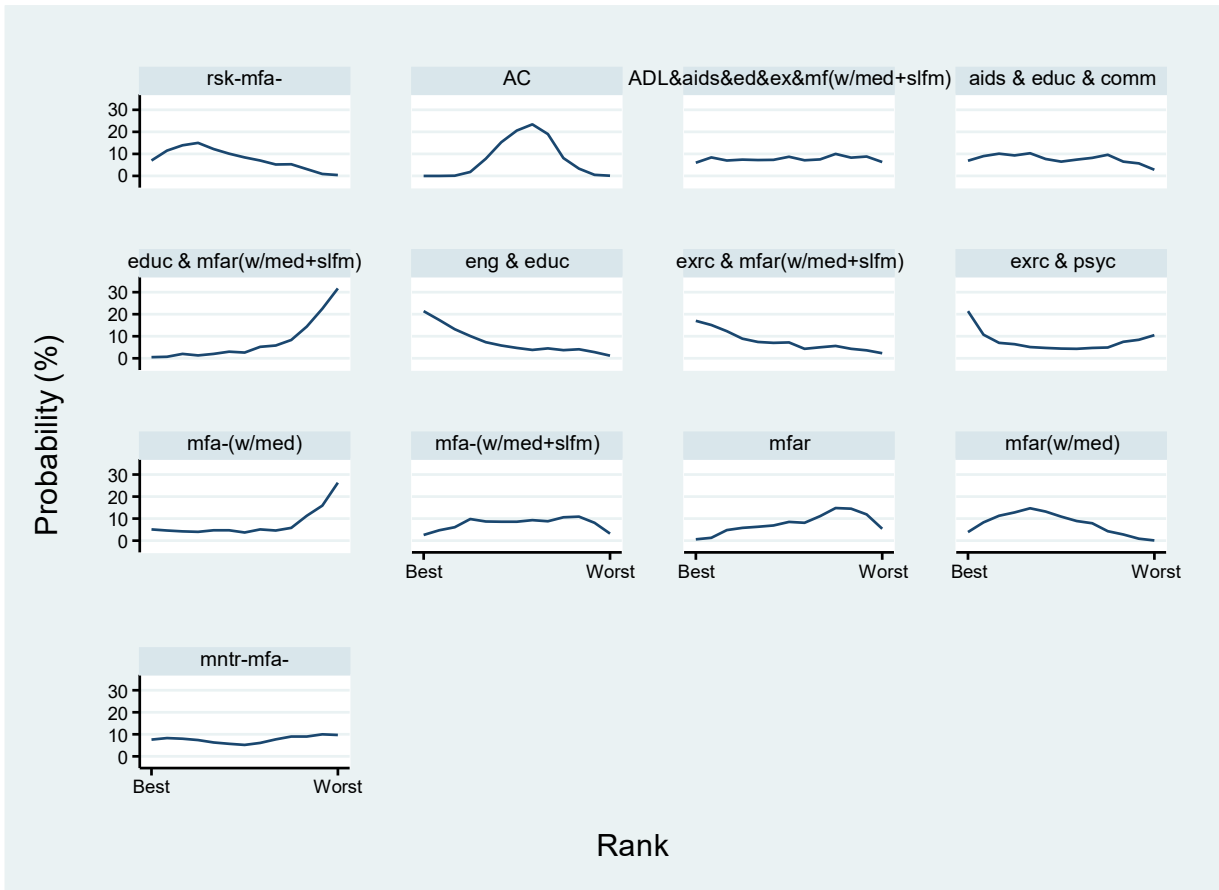


Figure 40 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for depression medium-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

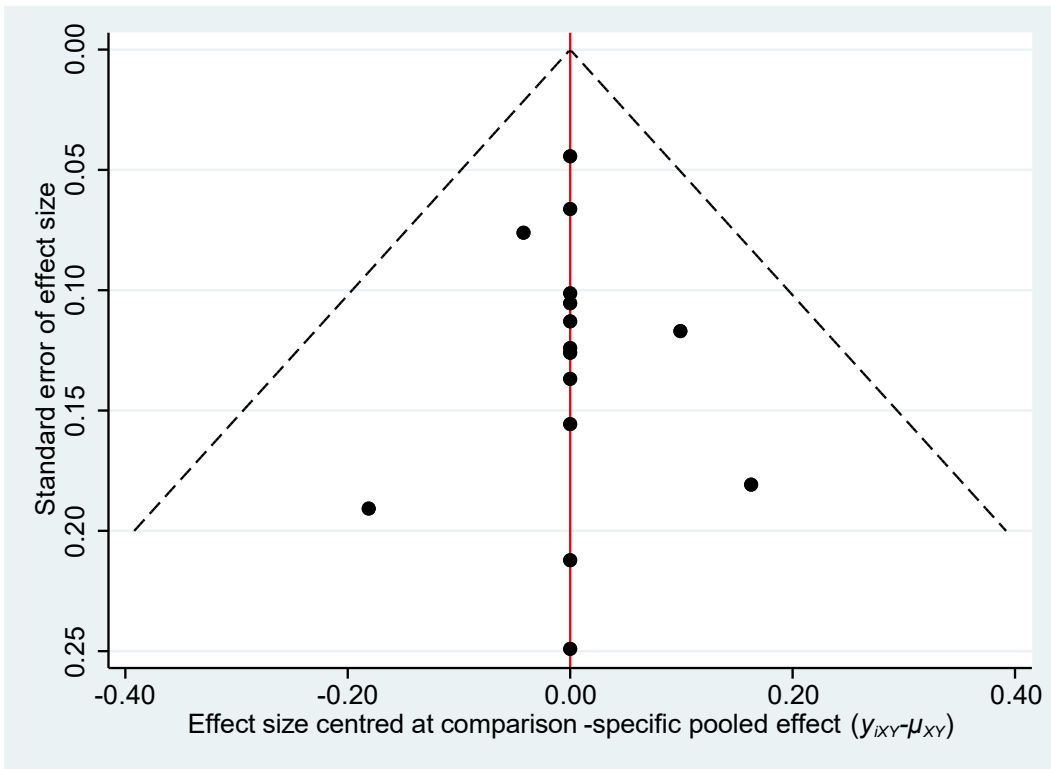


Figure 41 - Comparison-adjusted funnel plot for depression: medium-term available care network

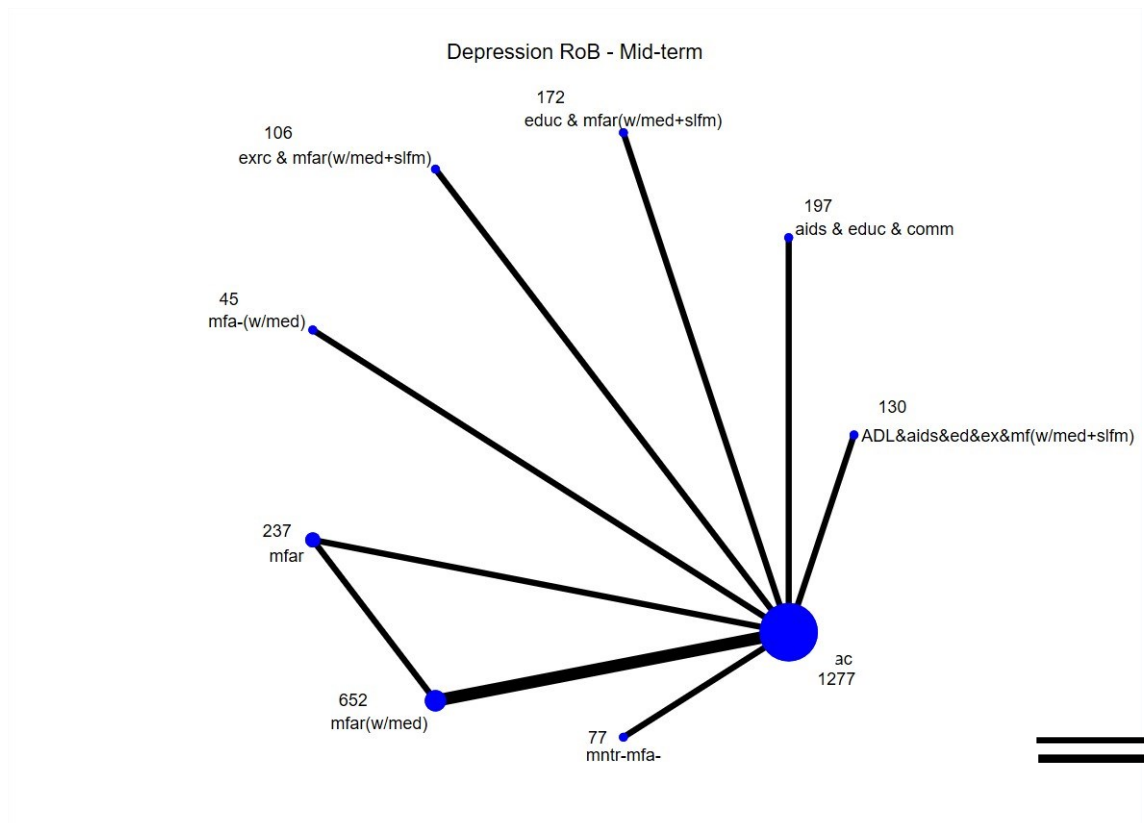


Figure 42 - Network plot for risk of bias analysis for depression medium-term available care network

Table 70 - Intervention rankings for risk of bias analysis for depression: medium-term available care network

Treatment	SUCRA	PrBest	Mean Rank	95% CI for true rank
mfar(w/med)	77.8	16.0	2.8	1 - 6
exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	69.9	30.4	3.4	1 - 8
mfar	69.0	17.9	3.5	1 - 8
aids & educ & comm	56.7	8.9	4.5	1 - 8
ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	47.9	9.0	5.2	1 - 9
mntr-mfa-	46.1	10.4	5.3	1 - 9
ac	42.0	0.0	5.6	3 - 8
mfa-(w/med)	27.5	7.1	6.8	1 - 9
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	13.1	0.3	8.0	4 - 9

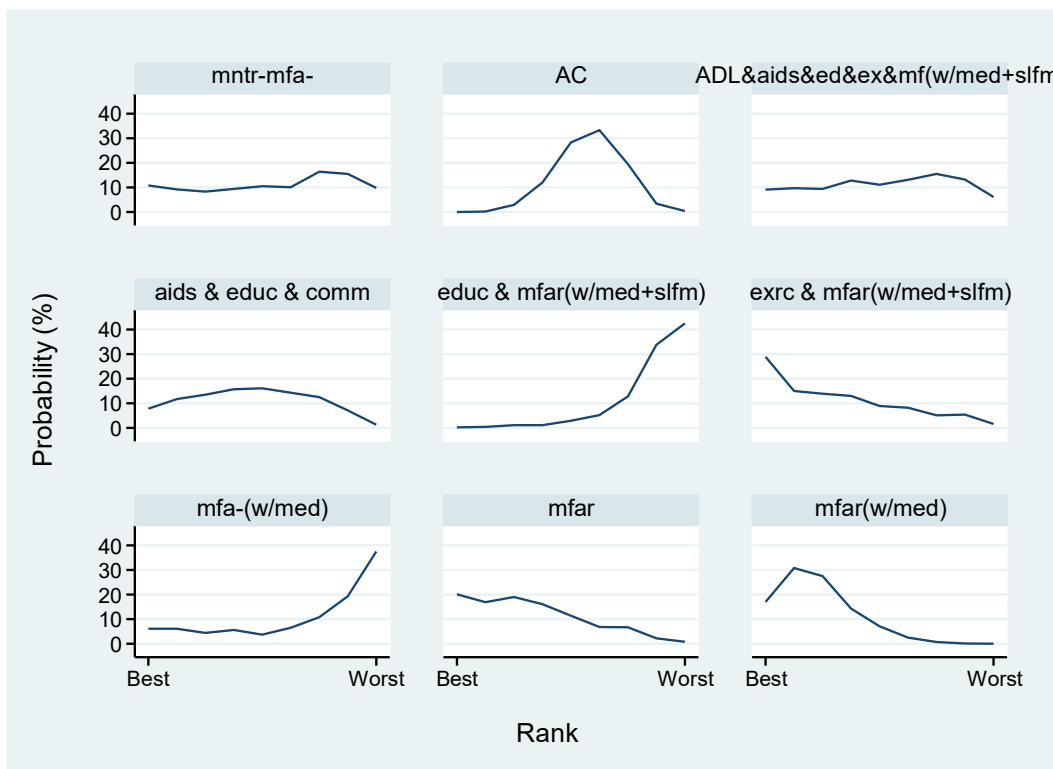


Figure 43 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for risk of bias sensitivity analysis for depression medium-term available care network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

Table 71 - Results of risk of bias depression: medium-term available care network

mntr-mfa-								0.00 (-0.31, 0.31)
0.12 (-0.20,0.45)	mfar(w/med)	0.00 (-0.21, 0.21)						-0.13 (-0.26, -0.00)
0.10 (-0.27,0.47)	-0.02 (-0.21,0.16)	mfar						-0.03 (-0.40, 0.35)
-0.11 (-0.63,0.40)	-0.24 (-0.67,0.20)	-0.22 (-0.68,0.25)	mfa-(w/med)					0.11 (-0.30, 0.53)
0.11 (-0.30,0.52)	-0.01 (-0.31,0.28)	0.01 (-0.33,0.35)	0.23 (-0.27,0.72)	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)				-0.11 (-0.38, 0.16)
-0.17 (-0.55,0.21)	-0.29 (-0.54,-0.04)	-0.27 (-0.57,0.03)	-0.05 (-0.52,0.42)	-0.28 (-0.63,0.07)	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)			0.17 (-0.05, 0.39)
0.05 (-0.32,0.41)	-0.08 (-0.31,0.16)	-0.05 (-0.34,0.23)	0.16 (-0.30,0.62)	-0.06 (-0.40,0.27)	0.21 (-0.08,0.51)	aids & educ & comm		-0.05 (-0.24, 0.15)
0.01 (-0.38,0.40)	-0.11 (-0.38,0.16)	-0.09 (-0.41,0.23)	0.12 (-0.36,0.61)	-0.10 (-0.46,0.26)	0.18 (-0.15,0.51)	-0.04 (-0.35,0.28)	ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	-0.01 (-0.25, 0.23)
-0.00 (-0.31,0.31)	-0.12 (-0.24,-0.00)	-0.10 (-0.30,0.10)	0.11 (-0.30,0.53)	-0.11 (-0.38,0.16)	0.17 (-0.05,0.39)	-0.05 (-0.24,0.15)	-0.01 (-0.25,0.23)	AC

Depression: homecare network (medium-term timeframe only)

Table 72 - Medium-term depression homecare network

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					Overall
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
Bernabei 1998 ⁵⁴	frail	199	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	-	-	x	-	-	x
Fernandez-Barres 2017 ³⁴	frail	111	hmcr & ntr	hmcr	+	-	x	-	-	x
Parsons M 2012 ⁵³	frail	251	hmcr & mfar	hmcr & mfa-	+/-	-	x	-	-	x
Parsons M 2017 ³⁶	frail	113	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfa-	-	-	x	-	-	xx
Rooijackers 2021 ³⁷	frail	264	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/-	-	x	+	x	xx
Teut 2013 ⁶²	frail	58	hmcr & hmnt & exerc	hmcr	+/+	-	x	-	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only).

Table 73 - Results of Depression: medium-term homecare network

hmcr & ntr						-0.24 (-0.62,0.14)
0.14 (-0.33,0.61)	hmcr & mfar(w/med)					-0.38 (-0.66,-0.10)
-0.34 (-0.97,0.29)	-0.48 (-1.06,0.10)	hmcr & mfar	0.19 (-0.06,0.44)			
-0.15 (-0.73,0.43)	-0.29 (-0.81,0.23)	0.19 (-0.06,0.44)	hmcr & mfa-		-0.00 (-0.37,0.36)	
-0.18 (-0.82,0.46)	-0.32 (-0.90,0.27)	0.17 (-0.56,0.89)	-0.03 (-0.70,0.65)	hmcr & hmnt & exerc		-0.06 (-0.58,0.45)
-0.16 (-0.60,0.29)	-0.29 (-0.66,0.08)	0.19 (-0.26,0.63)	-0.00 (-0.37,0.36)	0.02 (-0.55,0.59)	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	-0.09 (-0.33,0.16)
-0.24 (-0.62,0.14)	-0.38 (-0.66,-0.10)	0.10 (-0.40,0.61)	-0.09 (-0.53,0.35)	-0.06 (-0.58,0.45)	-0.09 (-0.33,0.16)	hmcr

Lower left triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of the network meta-analysis. Upper right triangle presents the findings (SMD with 95% CI) of pairwise meta-analyses. A SMD>1 favours the upper left intervention; a SMD<1 favours the lower right intervention. Within the table, comparisons between treatments should be read from left to right (i.e. treatment 1 versus treatment 2). The estimate effect measure (SMD and their 95% CI) is in the cell in common between the row- and column-defining treatment.

Table 74 - Intervention rankings for Depression: medium-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & mfar(w/med)	89.1	58.8	1.7	1	4
hmcr & ntr	69.7	22.3	2.8	1	7
hmcr & mfa-	50.0	7.2	4	1	6
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	49.4	1.3	4	2	7
hmcr & hmnt & exerc	43.9	9.9	4.4	1	7
hmcr	30.2	0	5.2	3	7
hmcr & mfar	17.8	0.5	5.9	2	7

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

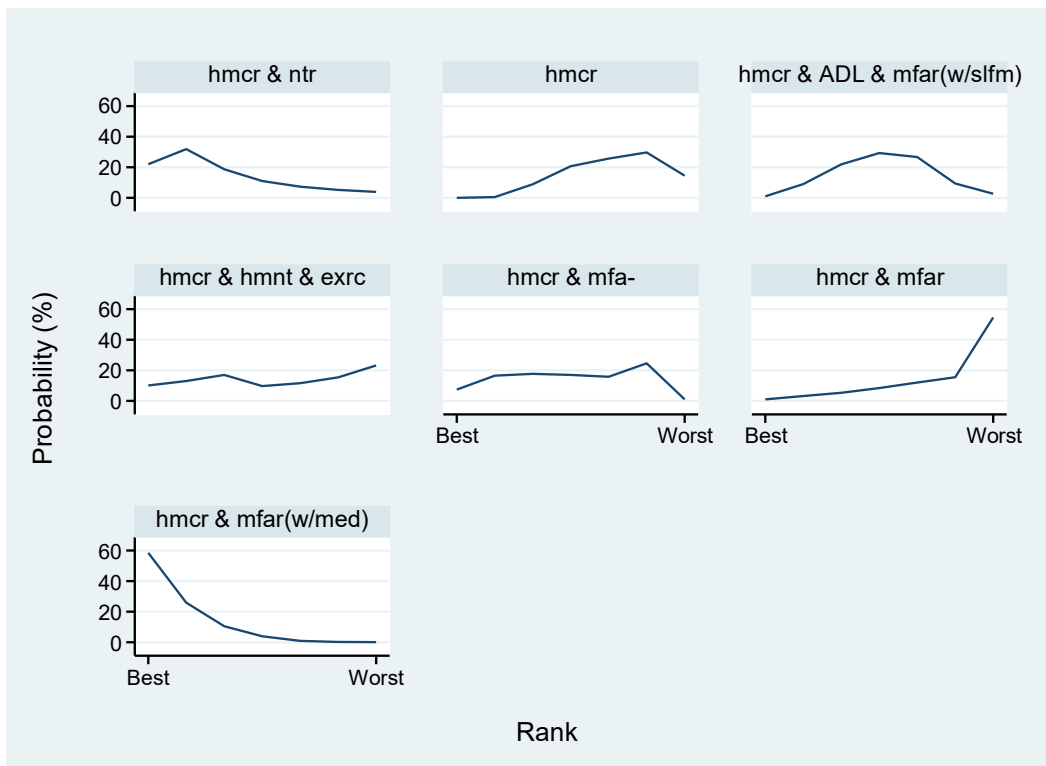


Figure 44 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for depression medium-term homecare network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

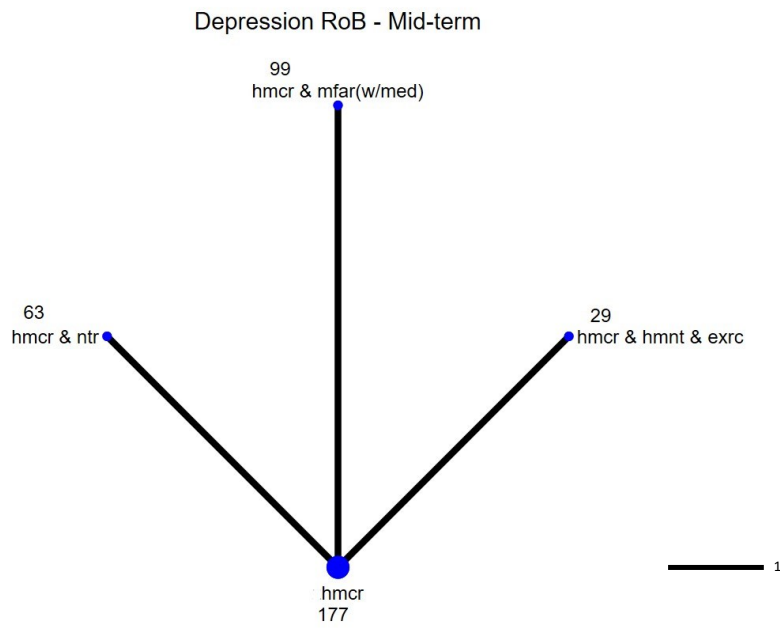


Figure 45 - Network plot for risk of bias analysis for depression medium-term homecare network

Table 75 - Intervention rankings for risk of bias analysis for depression: medium-term homecare network

Treatment	SUCRA	PrBest	Mean Rank	95% CI for true rank
hmcrc & mfar(w/med)	86.1	64.2	1.4	1 - 3
hmcrc & ntr	62.1	24.2	2.1	1 - 4
hmcrc & hmnt & exrc	34.6	11.6	3	1 - 4
hmcrc	17.2	0	3.5	2 - 4

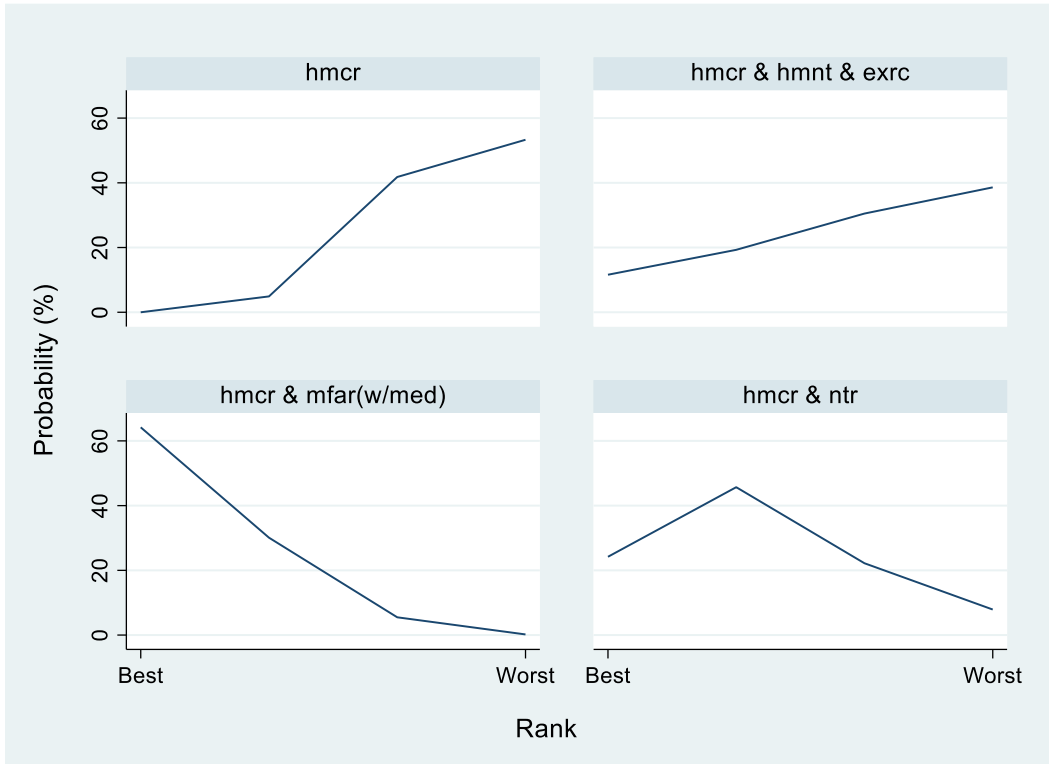


Figure 46 - Rankogram showing comparative effectiveness of interventions for risk of bias sensitivity analysis for depression medium-term homecare network. Results based on a simulation of 1000 replications.

Table 76 - Results of risk of bias depression: medium-term homecare network

hmcr	0.24 (-0.14,0.62)	0.38 (0.10,0.66)	0.06 (-0.45,0.58)
0.24 (-0.14,0.62)	hmcr & ntr		
0.38 (0.10,0.66)	0.14 (-0.33,0.61)	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	
0.06 (-0.45,0.58)	-0.18 (-0.82,0.46)	-0.32 (-0.90,0.27)	hmcr & hmnt & excr

Mortality: medium-term timeframe only

Table 77 - Medium-term mortality

Study	Frailty	n	Experimental group	Control group	ROB					
					D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	Overall
Alegria 2019 ⁷²	pre-frail	267	exrc & psyc	ac	x	x	x	+	-	xx
Auvinen 2020 ⁵²	frail	494	hmcr & med	hmcr	+	-	x	+	+	x
Barenfeld 2018 ⁷³	all	125	educ	ac	-	x	x	+	-	xx
Bernabei 1998 ⁵⁴	frail	199	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	-	-	+	+	+	-
Bleijenberg 2016 ⁵⁶	pre-frail and frail	3092	rsk-mfa-	ac	x/+	-	+	+	-	x
Blom 2016 ⁹	all	1095	mfa-(w/med+slfm)	ac	x/+	-	x	+	-	xx
Borrows 2013 ⁷⁴	unclassifiable	33	aids	mfa-	+	-	x	+	-	x
Bouman 2008 ⁴⁴	pre-frail and frail	311	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	+	+	x
Brettschneider 2015 ⁴⁵	frail	278	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	+	x
Cameron 2013 ⁵⁹	frail	238	exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	-	+	+	-
Coleman 1999 ⁷⁵	frail	164	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	+	-	x
Counsell 2007 ⁷⁶	unclassifiable	853	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+/-	-	x	+	+	x
Dalby 2000 ¹⁰	frail	139	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
de Craen 2006 ⁷⁷	all	335	mfa-	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Dorresteijn 2016 ⁴⁶	unclassifiable	389	ADL	ac	+	-	+	+	-	-

Community-based complex interventions to sustain independence in older people, stratified by frailty:
a systematic review and network meta-analysis (NIHR128862; CRD42019162195)
Supplementary material 5. Results of network meta-analysis

Fabacher 1994 ¹¹	all	229	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	+	x
Fernandez-Barres 2017 ³⁴	frail	147	hmcr & ntr	hmcr	+	-	x	+	-	x
Fristedt 2019 ⁷⁸	frail	62	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	x	-	+	+	+	x
Gill 2002 ⁷⁹	pre-frail and frail	188	ADL & exrc	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
Gitlin 2006 ⁴¹	pre-frail and frail	319	ADL & aids & exrc	ac	+	-	+	+	+	-
Gustafsson 2013 ⁸⁰	all	288	educ & mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Hall 1992 ¹²	frail	167	hmcr & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfar	-	-	+	+	+	-
Harari 2008 ¹³	all	2423	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	x	x	+	+	xx
Hay 1998 ¹⁴	unclassifiable	484	mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Hebert 2001 ¹⁵	pre-frail and frail	494	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	+	-	-
Henderson 2005 ¹⁶	robust	130	mfar	ac	+/-	+	x	+	-	xx
Hendriksen 1984 ⁶³	all	572	mfar	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
Hogg 2009 ⁸¹	unclassifiable	240	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	-	+	-	-
Holland 2005 ⁸²	unclassifiable	493	educ & exrc & mfar(w/slfm)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Howel 2019 ⁸³	all	725	wlfr	ac	+	+	x	+	+	x
Kerse 2014 ¹⁷	pre-frail and frail	3687	rsk-mfa-	ac	+/+	-	x	+	-	x
Kono 2004 ¹⁸	pre-frail and frail	117	mfar	ac	-	-	-	+	-	-
Kono 2016 ¹⁹	pre-frail	351	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+	-	x	+	+	x
Kukkonen-Harjula 2017 ³	pre-frail and frail	287	ADL & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Leveille 1998 ⁶⁴	unclassifiable	191	educ & exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Lewin 2013 ³⁸	frail	750	hmcr & educ & mfar	hmcr	x	x	+	+	+	xx
Liimatta 2019 ⁸⁴	robust and pre-frail	422	exrc & mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
Mann WC 1999 ⁵⁵	frail	100	hmcr & aids	hmcr	-	-	-	+	-	-
Meng 2005 ⁸⁵	frail	599	vchr	ac	-	x	x	+	x	xx
Metzelthin 2013 ⁵	frail	321	educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	-/-	-	x	+	-	x
Monteserin Nadal 2008 ²⁰	all	516	educ & rsk-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	+	x
Morey 2009 ⁸⁶	unclassifiable	362	exrc	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Newbury 2001 ²¹	unclassifiable	100	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
Newcomer 2004 ²²	unclassifiable	2934	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Ng 2015 ⁶⁵	pre-frail and frail	95	cg & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	x	+	+	x
Parsons M 2012 ⁵³	frail	196	hmcr & mfar	hmcr & mfa-	+/-	-	x	+	-	x
Parsons M 2017 ³⁶	frail	75	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr & mfa-	-	-	x	+	+	x
Ploeg 2010 ²³	pre-frail and frail	713	educ & mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	-	+	-	-
Rockwood 2000 ⁴³	frail	182	mfa-(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
Romera-Liebana 2018 ²⁴	pre-frail and frail	342	cg & med & ntr & exrc	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Rooijackers 2021 ³⁷	frail	252	hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	hmcr	+/-	-	-	+	-	-
Rubenstein 2007 ⁴⁸	frail	792	mfar(w/med)	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
Serra-Prat 2017 ⁶⁰	pre-frail	172	ntr & exrc	ac	-	-	+	+	-	-
Shapiro 2002 ²⁵	frail	58	hmcr & mfar	ac	-	x	x	+	-	xx
Siemonsma 2018 ⁸⁷	frail	118	ADL	mfa-	-	-	x	+	-	x
Suijker 2016 ⁶	frail	2283	mfar(w/med)	ac	+/-	-	+	+	+	-
Szanton 2019 ⁴⁹	pre-frail and frail	273	ADL&aids&educ&exrc& mfar(w/med+slfm)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x
Takahashi 2012 ⁵⁷	frail	186	mnr-mfa-	ac	-	-	x	+	-	x
Teut 2013 ⁶²	frail	55	hmcr & hmnt & exrc	hmcr	+/+	-	-	+	-	-
van Hout 2010 ²⁶	frail	651	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	+	+	+	-
van Rossum 1993 ⁶⁸	all	580	mfar	ac	-	-	+	+	+	-
Vass 2005 ⁸⁸	all	4060	mfar(w/med)	mfar	+/+	-	+	+	+	-
Williams 1992 ⁸⁹	all	470	mfar	mfa-	-	-	+	+	+	-
Wolter 2013 ³⁹	frail	732	hmcr & mfar(w/med)	hmcr	+/-	-	x	+	-	x
Yamada 2003 ⁹⁰	pre-frail and frail	356	mfar(w/med)	ac	+	-	x	+	-	x

n: number of participants. ROB: risk of bias. D#: Domain #. D1: risk of bias arising from the randomisation process (individual); or, for cluster trials, risk of bias arising from the randomisation process / risk of bias arising from the identification or recruitment of participants into clusters. D2: risk of bias due to deviations from the intended interventions (effect of assignment to the intervention). D3: risk of bias due to missing outcome data. D4: risk of bias in measurement of the outcome. D5: risk of bias in selection of the reported result. +: low risk of bias; -: some concerns; x: high risk of bias / serious concerns; xx: very serious concerns (overall risk of bias only). all: robust, pre-frail and frail.

Table 79 - Intervention rankings for mortality: medium-term network

Treatment	SUCRA	Pr(Best)	Mean Rank	LCI Rank	UCI Rank
hmcr & aids	89.7	29.2	5.1	1	27
hmcr & mfar(w/med)	87.5	7.5	6	1	27
hmcr & educ & mfar	83.2	2.2	7.7	1	30
hmcr	82.1	0.4	8.1	2	29
ADL & aids & exrc	81.1	8.4	8.6	1	19
exrc	78.5	12.2	9.6	1	34
hmcr & mfar	78.5	1.2	9.6	2	28
hmcr & med	75.6	0.5	10.8	2	34
hmcr & mfar(w/slfm)	75.4	4.3	10.8	1	34
ntr & exrc	69.9	14.1	13	1	39
hmcr & ADL & mfar(w/slfm)	69.8	0.1	13.1	5	35
cgn & ntr & exrc	63.5	12.1	15.6	1	40
hmcr & mfa-	62.8	0	15.9	7	37
ADL & ntr & exrc	62.1	0.2	16.1	4	33
cgn & med & ntr & exrc	61.7	0	16.3	4	32
hmcr & hmnt & exrc	60.5	0.9	16.8	2	40
educ & exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	57.7	3.1	17.9	1	40
hmcr & ntr	57.6	0.2	17.9	6	39
mfar(w/med)	47.4	0	22.1	13	29
wlfr	45.7	0	22.7	7	37
mfar	45.3	0	22.9	12	31
mfa-	44.4	0	23.2	11	34
aids	41	2.2	24.6	2	41
mfa-(w/med+slfm)	38.6	0	25.5	14	35
ADL	37.8	0	25.9	12	37
educ & rsk-mfa-	37.8	0	25.9	11	36
vchr	37.7	0	25.9	14	36
ac	37.5	0	26	18	31
rsk-mfa-	36.5	0	26.4	16	34
educ	34.6	1.1	27.2	3	41
educ & exrc & mfar(w/slfm)	33	0.1	27.8	8	39
educ & mfar(w/med)	32.9	0	27.8	17	36
educ & mfar(w/med+slfm)	31.6	0	28.4	16	36
educ & mfa-	31.4	0	28.4	7	40
exrc & mfar(w/med+slfm)	31.1	0	28.6	11	38
mfa-(w/med)	30.5	0	28.8	14	38
exrc & mfa-(w/med)	28.2	0	29.7	8	41
ADL & exrc	25.2	0	30.9	11	40
exrc & psyc	12.7	0	35.9	15	41
mntr-mfa-	6.2	0	38.5	32	41
ADL&aids&ed&ex&mf(w/med+slfm)	5.4	0	38.9	23	41

SUCRA values (0–100) and mean ranks are presented, based on 1000 simulations. Higher SUCRAs and lower mean ranks indicate better performing interventions. Pr(Best) gives the probability of each specific intervention being ranked best intervention, based on 1000 simulations.

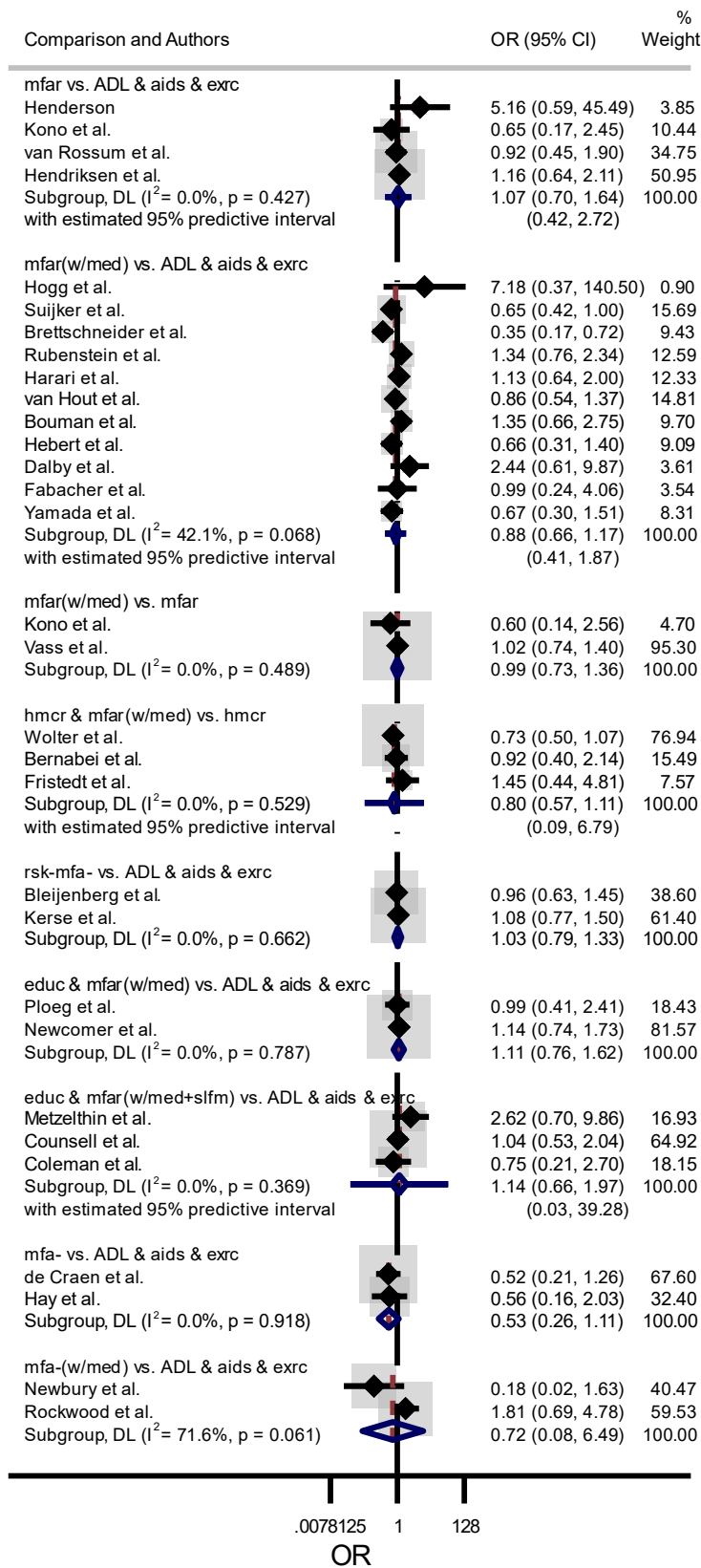


Figure 47 - Pairwise meta-analysis for mortality: medium-term network (pooling comparisons with greater than one study reporting results)

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