

Table 1. Quality of evidence, classification of recommendation and voting on recommendation.

I	Evidence obtained from at least 1 properly randomised controlled trial.
II-1	Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials without randomisation.
II-2	Evidence obtained from well-designed cohort or case-control analytic studies, preferably from more than 1 centre or research group.
II-3	Evidence obtained from comparison between times or places with or without intervention. Dramatic results in uncontrolled experiments could also be included in this category.
III	Opinion of respected authorities, based on clinical experience, descriptive studies or report of expert committees.

Classification of recommendation

A	There is good evidence to support the recommendation.
B	There is fair evidence to support the recommendation.
C	There is poor evidence to support the recommendation, but recommendations may be made on other grounds.
D	There is fair evidence to refute the recommendation.
E	There is good evidence to refute the recommendation.

Adapted from Berg AO, Allan JD. Introducing the third US Preventive Services Task Force. Am J Prev Med 2001;20:3-4.