

Item 28.1: Ancillary analyses

For each primary and secondary outcome, report results for each prespecified age group studied

Title and abstract	1a.1	Title and structured abstract
Introduction	6.1	Background and rationale <i>Prevalence/incidence</i>
	6.2	Background and rationale <i>Efficacy/effectiveness</i>
	6.3	Background and rationale <i>Research question or aim</i>
Methods	12a.1	Eligibility criteria <i>Justification for including multiple age groups</i>
	12a.2	Eligibility criteria <i>Age-appropriate trial information</i>
	13.1	Intervention and comparator <i>Dose/formulation</i>
	13.2	Intervention and comparator <i>Intervention delivery</i>
	14.1	Outcomes
	15.1	Harms
Results	25.1	Baseline data
	28.1	Ancillary analyses
Discussion	29.1	Interpretation

Key elements for reporting this item:

- Results for each prespecified age subgroup
- If age groups were not used, results as per applicable categorisation based on eligibility criteria (eg, developmental stages).

Examples:

See Table 2 from Ginsburg et al 2019 (Figure 7 in the [E&E](#)), for an example of a table showing outcomes by treatment group.

Ginsburg AS, Mvalo T, Nkwopara E, et al. Placebo vs Amoxicillin for Nonsevere Fast-Breathing Pneumonia in Malawian Children Aged 2 to 59 Months: A Double-blind, Randomized Clinical Noninferiority Trial. *JAMA Pediatr* 2019;173:21-8. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2018.3407.

See Table 3 from Templeton et al 2025 (Figure 8 in the [E&E](#)), for an example of a table showing comparisons of end tidal sevoflurane concentration during maintenance phase by treatment arm in an intention to treat analysis. For secondary outcomes, refer to table 4 in the original article.

Templeton TW, Alex G, Eloy JD, et al; BTiger Study Group. BIS Guided Titration of Sevoflurane in Pediatric Patients Undergoing Elective Surgery: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Paediatr Anaesth* 2025;35:277-86. doi:10.1111/pan.15057.