

PRISMA-C 2026 Abstract items

See items 2.2-C, 2.6-C, 2.8.1-C and 2.8.2-C for paediatric-specific abstract items

Background (Objectives)	2.2-C	Identify the age groups and ranges, interventions, and main outcomes
Methods (Synthesis of results)	2.6-C	Describe a planned subgroup analysis for the paediatric age groups or ranges when both adults and children/adolescents are included
Results (Synthesis of results)	2.8.1-C	Indicate the total number of children/adolescents analysed, and specify subtotals for each age group or range if deemed important
	2.8.2-C	Present results for each of the pre-specified eligible age groups or ranges studied

Tips for comprehensive reporting of abstracts:

- Address each relevant abstract item in both PRISMA 2020 and PRISMA-C 2026

Example of reporting PRISMA-C 2026 Items:

Item 2.2-C: “To conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of rigorously evaluated interventions to improve self-regulation in children and adolescents... To be eligible for this review, studies had to report cluster randomized trials or randomized clinical trials, evaluate universal interventions designed to improve self-regulation in children and adolescents aged 0 to 19 years...”

Item 2.6-C: “[We also conducted subgroup analyses to explore for sources of heterogeneity based on the age of study participants, the type of intervention, the duration of the intervention, and the source of outcome measure.]”

Item 2.8.1-C: “This review identified 17 cluster randomized trials and 32 randomized clinical trials evaluating self-regulation interventions, which included a total of 23 098 participants ranging in age from 2 to 17 years (median age, 6.0 years).”

Item 2.8.2-C: “Consistent improvement in self-regulation was reported in 16 of 21 curriculum-based interventions (76%), 4 of the 8 mindfulness and yoga interventions (50%), 5 of 9 family-based programs (56%), 4 of 6 exercise-based programs (67%), and 4 of 6 social and personal skills interventions (67%), or a total of 33 of 50 interventions (66%). A meta-analysis evaluating associations of interventions with self-regulation task performance scores showed a positive effect of such interventions with pooled effect size of 0.42 (95% CI, 0.32-0.53)... [There was no particular age group in which interventions were most effective; they improved SR scores across all age groups.]”

Additional supplemented details in square brackets were extracted from main text of the paper

Pandey A, Hale D, Das S, et al. Effectiveness of Universal Self-regulation-Based Interventions in Children and Adolescents: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. *Jama, Pediatr* 2018;172(6):566–75. doi: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2018.0232