Solutions

2.1

- Population, intervention, comparison, outcome ✓.

2.2

- Any two: risk of bias, inconsistency, indirectness, imprecision, publication bias ✓.

2.3

- Importance needs size: a valid but trivial effect doesn't change decisions ✓.

3.1

- Validity: randomised + double-blind – strong ✓.
- Size: RR 0.75, CI 0.60–0.94 excludes 1 ✓.
- Applicability: older, sicker – my patient may differ ✓.
- Certainty: starts high; imprecision (n = 400) mild; surrogate outcomes or selective reporting would lower it ✓.

3.2

- ARR = 20 % − 15 % = 5 %; NNT = 20 ✓.
- At baseline 4 %: ARR = 5 % × 4/20 = 1 % → NNT = 100 ✓.
- Weigh harms, patient values and alternatives before applying ✓.