

S1 CONSORT checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial

Section/Topic	Item No	Checklist item	Reported on page No
Title and abstract			
	1a	Information on how unit were allocated to interventions	N.A.
	1b	Structured abstract recommended	2
	1c	Information on target population or study sample	2
Introduction			
Background	2a	Scientific background and explanation of rationale	3-4
	2b	Theories used in deigning behavioural interventions	N.A.
Methods			
Participants	3a	Eligibility criteria for participants, including criteria at different levels in recruitment/sampling plan (e.g., cities, clinics, subjects)	5
	3b	Method of recruitment (e.g., referral, self-selection), including the sampling method if a systematic sampling plan was implemented	5
	3c	Recruitment setting	5
	3d	Settings and locations where the data were collected	5
Interventions	4a	Details of the interventions intended for each study condition and how and when they were actually administered, specifically including	5-6
		- Content: what was given?	5
		- Delivery method: how was the content given?	5
		- Unit of delivery: how were the subjects grouped during delivery?	N.A.
		- Deliverer: who delivered the intervention?	6
		- Setting: where was the intervention delivered?	6
		- Exposure quantity and duration: how many sessions or episodes or events were intended to be delivered? How long were they intended to last?	5
		- Time span: how long was it intended to take to deliver the intervention to each unit?	N.A.

		- Activities to increase compliance or adherence (e.g., incentives)	6
Objectives	5	Specific objectives and hypotheses	4
Outcomes	6a	Clearly defined primary and secondary outcome measures	
	6b	Methods used to collect data and any methods used to enhance the quality of measurements Information on validated instruments such as psychometric and biometric properties	6-9 6-7
Sample size	7a	How sample size was determined and, when applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping rules	5
Assignment Method	8a	Unit of assignment	N.A.
	8b	Methods used to assign units to study conditions, including details of any restriction	N.A.
	8c	Inclusion of aspects employed to help minimize potential bias induced due to non-randomization	N.A.
Blinding	9	Whether or not participants, those administering the interventions, and those assessing the outcomes were blinded to study condition assignment; if so, statement regarding how the blinding was accomplished and how it was assessed.	9-10 1
Unit of Analysis	10a	Description of the smallest unit that is being analysed to assess intervention effects	5
	10b	If the unit of analysis differs from the unit of assignment, the analytical method used to account for this	N.A.
Statistical methods	11a	Statistical methods used to compare study groups for primary methods outcome(s), including complex methods of correlated data	9
	11b	Statistical methods used for additional analyses, such as a subgroup analysis and adjusted analysis.	N.A.
	11c	Methods for imputing missing data, if used	N.A.
	11d	Statistical software or programs used	9

Results

Participant flow	12a	Flow of participants through each stage of the study: enrolment, assignment, allocation, and intervention exposure, follow-up, analysis	Fig. 1
	12b	Description of protocol deviations from study as planned, along with reasons	Fig. 1
Recruitment	13	Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow-up	6
Baseline data	14a	Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of participants in each study condition	N.A.
Numbers analysed	14b	Baseline characteristics for each study condition relevant to specific disease prevention research	N.A.
	14c	Baseline comparison of those lost to follow-up and those retained, overall and by study condition	N.A.
	14d	Comparison between study population at baseline and target population of interest	9-20
Baseline equivalence	15	Data on study group equivalence at baseline and statistical methods used to control for baseline differences	9-20
Numbers analyzed	16a	Number of participants included in each analysis for each study condition, particularly when the denominators change for different outcomes; statement of the results in absolute numbers when feasible	5
	16b	Indication of whether the analysis strategy was “intention to treat” or, if not, description of how non-compliers were treated in the analyses.	N.A.
Outcomes and estimation	17a	For each primary and secondary outcome, a summary of results for each estimation study condition, and the estimated effect size and a confidence interval to indicate the precision	N.A.
	17b	Inclusion of null and negative findings	N.A.
	17c	Inclusion of results from treating pre-specified causal pathways through which the intervention was intended to operate, if any	9-20

Ancillary analyses	18	Summary of other analyses performed, including subgroup or restricted analyses, indicating which are pre-specified or exploratory	N.A.
Adverse events	19	Summary of all important adverse events or unintended effects in each study condition	6
Discussion			
Interpretation	20a	Interpretation of the results, taking into account study hypotheses, sources of potential bias, imprecision of measures, multiplicative analyses, and other limitations or weaknesses of the study	21-24
	20b	Discussion of results taking into account the mechanism by which the intervention was intended to work (causal pathways) or alternative mechanisms or explanations	21-24
	20c	Discussion of the success of and barriers to implementing the intervention, fidelity of implementation	21-24
	20d	Discussion of research, programmatic, or policy implications	24
Generalizability	21	Generalizability (external validity) of the trial findings, taking into account the study population, the characteristics of the intervention, length of follow-up, incentives, compliance rates, specific sites /settings involved in the study, and other contextual issues	24
