

The modified Newcastle Ottawa scale for Cohort studies

Selection				Comparability	Outcome		
Representativeness of the exposed cohort	Selection of the non exposed cohort	Ascertainment of exposure	Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study (for side effects)	Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis	Assessment of outcome	Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	Adequacy of follow up of cohorts
a) Truly representative of the average ACOS in the community [*] b) Somewhat representative of the average ACOS in the community [*] c) Selected group of ACOS (e.g. smokers, non-smokers) d) No description of the derivation of the cohort	a) Drawn from the same community as the exposed cohort [*] b) Drawn from a different source c) No description of the derivation of the non exposed cohort	a) Secure record (e.g. clinical records) [*] b) Structured interview [*] c) Written self report d) No description	a) Yes [*] b) No	a) Most important factors of adjustments (age, gender, asthma history, smoking, initial FEV1) [*] b) Any additional factors (level of education, socio-economic status ethnicity/race) [*]	a) Independent blind assessment [*] b) Record linkage [*] c) Self report d) No description	a) Yes (10 years) [*] b) No	a) Complete follow up - all subjects accounted for [*] b) Subjects lost to follow up unlikely to introduce bias (lost to follow up < 10 %) c) Follow up rate < 10 % and no description of those lost d) No statement