Table 1 – Results of the collaboration between the WHO and Cochrane Rehabilitation

**Package of Interventions for Rehabilitation (PIR)**

- Three introductory papers
- Four systematic reviews of clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) on:
  - Amputation: Evidence from 4 CPGs
  - Fractures in children: Evidence from 2 CPGs
  - Fractures in adults: Evidence from 5 CPGs
  - Osteoarthritis: Evidence from 5 CPGs
- Five Overviews of Cochrane Systematic Reviews (CSRs) using a mapping synthesis in:
  - Cerebral palsy: Evidence from 8 CSRs (132 primary studies, 4781 participants)
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: Evidence from 17 CSRs (314 primary studies, 22206 participants)
  - Rheumatoid arthritis: Evidence from 10 CSRs (92 primary studies, 10801 participants)
  - Spinal cord injury: Evidence from 3 CSRs (64 primary studies, 2024 participants)
  - Traumatic brain injury: Evidence from 6 CSRs (42 primary studies, 3983 participants)

"Evidence on" COVID-19

- Results of our rapid living systematic reviews (RLSRs) used by the WHO for the development of Post COVID-19 Condition Guide: Evidence from 16 RLSRs (3 main editions, 13 monthly or bi-monthly updates), including 615 articles
- One rapid systematic review on the model of care: Evidence from 37 articles

"Evidence relevant to" symptoms of post COVID-19 condition

- Five papers in which we identified the indirect evidence extracted and synthesized from CSRs on the same symptoms in other health conditions (HCs):
  - Arthralgia: Evidence from 11 CSRs (8 HCs)
  - Cognitive impairment, anxiety and depression: Evidence from 17 CSRs (8 HCs) on cognitive impairment and 37 CSRs (14 HCs) on anxiety and depression
  - Dyspnoea: Evidence from 15 CSRs (7 HCs)
  - Dysphagia, dysphonia and olfactory disease: Evidence from 1 CSR (1 HC)
  - Fatigue, post-exertional malaise and orthostatic intolerance: Evidence from 32 CSRs (13 HCs) on fatigue and 4 CSRs (2 HCs) on exercise intolerance