

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

<u>Package of Interventions for Rehabilitation (PIR)</u>	
• 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)
<u>"Evidence on" COVID-19</u>	
• 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
<u>"Evidence relevant to" symptoms of post COVID-19 condition</u>	
• One methodological paper	
• 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