RoB 2: a revised tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials

Jonathan A C Sterne,1,2 Jelena Savović,1,3 Matthew J Page,4 Roy G Elbers,3 Natalie S Blencowe,1,2 Isabelle Bouteron,5,6,7 Christopher J Cates,8 Hung-Yuan Cheng,1,2 Mark S Corbett,9 Sandra M Eldridge,10 Jonathan R Emberson,11 Miguel A Hernán,12 Sally Hopewell,13 Asbjørn Hróbjartsson,14,15,16 Daniela R Junqueira,17 Peter Jüni,18 Jamie J Kirkham,19 Toby Lasserson,20 Tianjing Li,21 Alexandra McAleenan,1 Barnaby C Reeves,2,22 Sasha Shepperd,23 Ian Shrier,24 Lesley A Stewart,9 Kate Tilling,1,2,25 Ian R White,26 Penny F Whiting,1,3 Julian P T Higgins1,2,3

Assessment of risk of bias is regarded as an essential component of a systematic review on the effects of an intervention. The most commonly used tool for randomised trials is the Cochrane risk-of-bias tool. We updated the tool to respond to developments in understanding how bias arises in randomised trials, and to address user feedback on and limitations of the original tool.

An evaluation of the risk of bias in each study included in a systematic review documents potential flaws in the evidence summarised and contributes to the certainty in the overall evidence.1 The Cochrane tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials (RoB tool)2 has been widely used in both Cochrane and other systematic reviews, with over 40 000 citations in Google Scholar.

Many innovative characteristics of the original RoB tool have been widely accepted. It replaced the notion of assessing study quality with that of assessing risk of bias (we define bias as a systematic deviation from the effect of intervention that would be observed in a large randomised trial without any flaws). Quality is not well defined and can include study characteristics (such as performing a sample size calculation) that are not inherently related to bias in the study’s results. The RoB tool considers biases arising at different stages of a trial (known as bias domains), which were chosen on the basis of both empirical evidence and theoretical considerations. Assessments of risk of bias are supported by quotes from sources describing the trial (eg, trial protocol, registration record, results report) or by justifications written by the assessor.

After nearly a decade of experience of using the RoB tool, potential improvements have been identified. A formal evaluation found some bias domains to be confusing at times, with assessment of bias due to incomplete outcome data and selective reporting of outcomes causing particular difficulties, and confusion over whether studies that were not blinded should automatically be considered to be at high risk of bias.6 More guidance on incorporating risk-of-bias assessments into meta-analyses and review conclusions is also needed.4 5 A review of comments and user practice found that both Cochrane and non-Cochrane systematic reviews often implemented the RoB tool in non-standard ways.6 Few trials are assessed as at low risk of bias, and judgments of unclear risk of bias are common.6 7 Empirical studies have found only moderate reliability of risk-of-bias judgments.3

We developed a revised risk-of-bias assessment tool to address these issues, incorporate advances in assessment of risk of bias used in other recently developed tools,9 10 and integrate recent developments in estimation of intervention effects from randomised trials.11

Development of the revised RoB tool

We followed the principles adopted for the development of the original RoB tool and for the ROBINS-I tool for assessing risk of bias in non-randomised studies of interventions.2 9 A core group coordinated development of the tool, including recruitment of collaborators, preparation and revision of documents, and administrative support.

Preliminary work included a review of how the original tool was used in practice,4 a systematic review and meta-analysis of meta-epidemiological studies of empirical evidence for biases associated
with characteristics of randomised trials, and a cross sectional study of how selective outcome reporting was assessed in Cochrane reviews. We also drew on a systematic review of the theoretical and conceptual literature on types of bias in epidemiology, which sought papers and textbooks presenting classifications or definitions of biases, and organised these into a coherent framework (paper in preparation).

The core group developed an initial proposal and presented it, together with the latest empirical evidence of biases in randomised trials, at a meeting in August 2015 attended by 24 contributors. Meeting participants agreed on the methodological principles underpinning the new tool and the bias domains to be addressed, and formed working groups for each domain. The groups were tasked with developing signalling questions (reasonably factual questions with yes/no answers that inform risk-of-bias judgments), together with guidance for answering these questions and broad considerations for how to judge the risk of bias for the domain.

The materials prepared by the working groups were assembled and edited by the core team, and the resulting draft was piloted by experienced and novice systematic reviewers during a three day event in February 2016, with 17 participants present and 10 participants contributing remotely. Issues identified in the pilot were recorded and addressed in a new draft discussed at a second development meeting in April 2016, also attended by 24 contributors. Subsequently, working groups developed criteria for reaching domain level, risk-of-bias judgments based on answers to signalling questions, and expanded the guidance. The core team designed algorithms to match the criteria, which were checked by the working groups. The resulting revision was tested in another round of piloting by 10 systematic review authors in mid-2016.

A complete draft of version 2 of the RoB tool (RoB 2), together with detailed guidance, was posted at www.riskofbias.info in October 2016, coinciding with the Cochrane Colloquium in Seoul, South Korea. Feedback was invited through direct contact with the development group. Several review teams subsequently piloted the draft tool and provided feedback. Further modifications—particularly improvements in wording and clarity, splitting compound signalling questions, adding new questions, and addressing methodological issues—were made on the basis of feedback from training events (including webinars) conducted between 2016 and 2019, as well as individual feedback from users worldwide.

**Version 2 of the Cochrane tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials (RoB 2)**

RoB 2 provides a framework for assessing the risk of bias in a single estimate of an intervention effect reported from a randomised trial. The effect assessed is a comparison of two interventions, which we refer to as the experimental and comparator interventions, for a specific outcome or endpoint. The process of making a RoB 2 assessment is summarised in figure 1. Preliminary considerations (box 1) include specifying which result is being assessed, specifying how this result is being interpreted (see “The intervention effect of interest” below), and listing the sources of information used to inform the assessment. Review authors should contact trial authors in order to obtain information that is omitted from published and online sources, so far as this is feasible. Note that risk-of-bias assessments might be needed for results relating to multiple outcomes from the included trials.

RoB 2 is structured into five bias domains, listed in table 1. The domains were selected to address all important mechanisms by which bias can be introduced into the results of a trial, based on a combination of empirical evidence and theoretical considerations. We did not include domains for features that would be expected to operate indirectly, through the included bias domains. For this reason, we excluded some trial features, such as funding source and single centre versus multicentre status, which have been associated empirically with trial effect estimates from trials.

We label the domains using descriptions of the causes of bias addressed, avoiding terms used in the original RoB tool (such as “selection bias” and “performance bias”) because they are used inconsistently or not known by many people outside Cochrane. Each domain is mandatory, and no others can be added, although we have developed versions of RoB 2 that deal with additional issues that arise in trials with cluster randomised or crossover designs (www.riskofbias.info). Within each domain, the assessment comprises:

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**For each outcome**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk of bias assessment for a specific result</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Specify result being assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Specify effect of interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. List sources of information used to inform assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Answer signalling questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Judge risk of bias for each domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Judge overall risk of bias for the result</td>
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</table>

**For the synthesis**

Integrate judgment(s) into results and conclusions

Eg. stratify meta-analysis by overall risk-of-bias judgment

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Fig 1 | Summary of the process of assessing risk of bias in a systematic review of randomised trials, using version 2 of the Cochrane risk-of-bias tool

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A series of signalling questions
A judgment about risk of bias for the domain, facilitated by an algorithm that maps responses to signalling questions to a proposed judgment
Free text boxes to justify responses to the signalling questions and risk-of-bias judgments
Optional free text boxes to predict (and explain) the likely direction of bias.

Table 1 lists the most important changes made in RoB 2, compared with the original Cochrane RoB tool.

Box 1: RoB tool: preliminary considerations

- For the purposes of this assessment, define the interventions being compared:
  - Experimental intervention:
  - Comparator intervention:
- Specify which outcome is being assessed for risk of bias
- Specify the numerical result being assessed. (In case of multiple alternative analyses being presented, specify the numerical result (eg, risk ratio 1.52 (95% confidence interval 0.83 to 2.77) or a reference (eg, to a table, figure, or paragraph) that uniquely defines the result being assessed.)
- Is the review team’s aim for this result (check one):
  - To assess the effect of assignment to intervention (the intention-to-treat effect)?
  - To assess the effect of adhering to intervention (the per protocol effect)?
- If the aim is to assess the effect of adhering to intervention, select the deviations from intended intervention that should be addressed (at least one must be checked):
  - Occurrence of non-protocol interventions
  - Failures in implementing the intervention that could have affected the outcome
  - Non-adherence to their assigned intervention by trial participants
- Which of the following sources were obtained to help inform the risk-of-bias assessment?
  - Journal article(s)
  - Trial protocol
  - Statistical analysis plan
  - Non-commercial trial registry record (eg, ClinicalTrials.gov record)
  - Company owned trial registry record (eg, GlaxoSmithKline Clinical Study Register record)
  - Grey literature (eg, unpublished thesis)
  - Conference abstract(s) about the trial
  - Regulatory document (eg, clinical study report, drug approval package)
  - Research ethics application
  - Grant database summary (eg, NIH RePORTER or Research Councils UK Gateway to Research)
  - Personal communication with triallist
  - Personal communication with the sponsor

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  - Personal communication with triallist
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The intervention effect of interest
Assessments for the domain “bias due to deviations from intended interventions” differ according to whether review authors are interested in quantifying the effect of assignment to the interventions at baseline regardless of whether the interventions are received during follow-up (intention-to-treat effect), or the effect of adhering to intervention as specified in the trial protocol (per protocol effect). These effects will differ if some patients do not receive their assigned intervention or deviate from the assigned intervention after baseline. Each effect might be of interest.11 For example, the effect of assignment to intervention might be appropriate to inform a health policy question about whether to recommend an intervention (eg, a screening programme) in a particular health system, whereas the effect of adhering to intervention more directly informs a care decision by an individual patient (eg, whether to be screened). Changes to an intervention that are consistent with the trial protocol (even if not explicitly discussed in the protocol), such as cessation of a drug because of toxicity or switch to second line chemotherapy because of progression of cancer, do not cause bias and should not be considered to be deviations from intended intervention.

The effect of assignment to intervention should be estimated by an intention-to-treat analysis that includes all randomised participants.17 However, estimates of per protocol effects commonly used in reports of randomised trials are problematic and might be seriously biased.18 These estimates include those from naive per protocol analyses restricted to individuals who adhered to their assigned intervention, and as-treated analyses in which participants are analysed according to the intervention they received, even if their assigned group is different. These approaches are problematic because prognostic factors could
influence whether individuals receive their allocated intervention. Data from a randomised trial can be used to derive an unbiased estimate of the effect of adhering to intervention. However, the validity of appropriate methods depends on strong assumptions, and published applications are relatively rare to date. For trials comparing interventions that are sustained over time, appropriate methods also require measurement of and adjustment for the values of prognostic factors, both before and after randomisation, that predict
Reasons for any judgments that do not follow the information obtained from authors when contacted. and judgments allow assessors to provide support for proposed judgments if they feel it is appropriate to the web appendix). Review authors can override these each domain (see online supplementary material in
of algorithms that map responses to signalling to have a notable effect on the result being assessed. concerns should be expressed only about issues likely to have a notable effect on the result being assessed.
1. Unlike the original tool, this domain does not deal with bias due to selective non-reporting of results (either because of non-publication of whole studies or selective reporting of outcomes) for outcome domains that were measured and analysed. Such bias puts the result of a synthesis at risk because results are omitted based on their direction, magnitude, or statistical significance. It should therefore be dealt with at the review level, as part of an integrated assessment of the risk of reporting bias.
2. Whether missing outcome data lead to bias depends on the relation between the true value of the outcome in participants with missing outcome data, and the missingness mechanism (that is, the process that led to outcome data being missing). This domain has been substantially reworked, to reflect situations in which missing outcome data do and do not lead to bias in a complete case analysis.
3. We clarify that multiple imputation methods will not remove or reduce bias that occurs when missingness in the outcome depends on its true value, unless such missingness can be explained by measured variables.

Table 2 | Major changes in version 2 of the Cochrane risk-of-bias assessment tool, compared with the original tool

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bias domain</th>
<th>Major changes compared with original risk-of-bias tool</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bias arising from the randomisation process</td>
<td>The original tool did not deal with issues relating to baseline differences. We emphasise that baseline differences that are compatible with chance do not lead to a risk of bias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias due to deviations from intended interventions</td>
<td>1. The original tool only dealt with whether participants, carers, and people delivering the interventions were aware of participants' assigned intervention during the trial. The revised tool recognises that open trials can be at low risk of bias, if there were no deviations from intended intervention that arose because of the trial context.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Whether the analysis was appropriate to estimate the effect of assignment to intervention was previously assessed in relation to missing outcome data.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. The original tool did not address bias in estimating the effect of adhering to intervention. Imbalances in co-interventions, failures in implementing the intervention, and non-adherences can all bias such estimates. An appropriate analysis has the potential to deal with such biases, in some circumstances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias due to missing outcome data</td>
<td>1. Issues relating to exclusions in analyses (eg, naive per protocol analyses) are now dealt with in the “deviations from intended intervention” domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Whether missing outcome data lead to bias depends on the relation between the true value of the outcome in participants with missing outcome data, and the missingness mechanism (that is, the process that led to outcome data being missing). This domain has been substantially reworked, to reflect situations in which missing outcome data do and do not lead to bias in a complete case analysis.</td>
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<td>3. We clarify that multiple imputation methods will not remove or reduce bias that occurs when missingness in the outcome depends on its true value, unless such missingness can be explained by measured variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias in measurement of the outcome</td>
<td>The original tool only dealt with whether outcome assessors were aware of the intervention received by study participants. This domain now covers a range of ways in which the method of outcome measurement can lead to bias, including issues related to passive detection of outcomes that might be particularly relevant for adverse effects (harm) of interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias in selection of the reported result</td>
<td>1. Unlike the original tool, this domain does not deal with bias due to selective non-reporting of results (either because of non-publication of whole studies or selective reporting of outcomes) for outcome domains that were measured and analysed. Such bias puts the result of a synthesis at risk because results are omitted based on their direction, magnitude, or statistical significance. It should therefore be dealt with at the review level, as part of an integrated assessment of the risk of reporting bias.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. A judgment of low risk of bias requires that the trial was analysed in accordance with a prespecified plan that was finalised before unblinded outcome data were available for analysis.</td>
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</table>

Table 3 | Approach to reaching an overall risk-of-bias judgment for a specific result

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall risk-of-bias judgment</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low risk of bias</td>
<td>The study is judged to be at low risk of bias for all domains for this result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some concerns</td>
<td>The study is judged to raise some concerns in at least one domain for this result, but not to be at high risk of bias for any domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High risk of bias</td>
<td>The study is judged to be at high risk of bias in at least one domain for this result, or the study is judged to have some concerns for multiple domains in a way that substantially lowers confidence in the result</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

deviations from intervention. For these reasons, most systematic reviews are likely to estimate the effect of assignment rather than adherence to intervention.

Risk-of-bias judgments
The risk-of-bias judgments for each domain are “low risk of bias,” “some concerns,” or “high risk of bias.” Judgments are based on, and summarise, the answers to signalling questions. Review authors should interpret “risk of bias” as “risk of material bias”: concerns should be expressed only about issues likely to have a notable effect on the result being assessed.

An important innovation in RoB 2 is the inclusion of algorithms that map responses to signalling questions to a proposed risk-of-bias judgment for each domain (see online supplementary material in the web appendix). Review authors can override these proposed judgments if they feel it is appropriate to do so.

Free text boxes alongside the signalling questions and judgments allow assessors to provide support for the responses. Brief direct quotations from the texts of the study reports (including trial protocols) should be used whenever possible, supplemented by any information obtained from authors when contacted. Reasons for any judgments that do not follow the algorithms should be provided. RoB 2 includes optional judgments of the direction of the bias for each domain and overall. If review authors do not have a clear rationale for judging the likely direction of the bias, they should not guess it.

Overall risk of bias for the result
The response options for an overall risk-of-bias judgment are the same as for individual domains. Table 3 shows the approach to mapping bias judgments within domains to an overall judgment for the result. The overall risk of bias generally corresponds to the worst risk of bias in any of the domains. However, if a study is judged to have “some concerns” about risk of bias for multiple domains, it might be judged as at high risk of bias overall. Figure 2 shows a forest plot that displays domain specific risk of bias and overall risk of bias, with the meta-analysis stratified by overall risk of bias.

Discussion
We have substantially revised the Cochrane tool for assessing risk of bias in the results of randomised trials, in order to address limitations identified since it was published in 2008 and to incorporate improvements that aim to increase the reliability of assessments.
RoB 2 is based on wide consultation within and outside Cochrane, extensive piloting, and integration of feedback based on user experience. Assessments are made in five bias domains, within which answers to signalling questions address a broader range of issues than in the original RoB tool. These issues include whether post-randomisation deviations from intervention caused bias in trials in which blinding was either not feasible or not implemented and whether outcome data were missing for reasons likely to lead to bias. Assessment of selective reporting is focused on a reported result for an outcome, rather than selective non-reporting of other outcomes that were measured in the trial. RoB 2 also incorporates recent developments in estimation of intervention effects from randomised trials: we distinguish bias in the effect of assignment to interventions from bias in the effect of adhering to intervention as specified in the trial protocol.11

RoB 2 assessments relate to the risk of bias in a single estimate of intervention effect for a single outcome or endpoint, rather than for a whole trial. This specificity is because the risk of bias is outcome specific for domains such as bias in measurement of the outcome, and could be specific to a particular estimate (eg, when both intention-to-treat and per protocol analyses have been conducted). We recommend that overall RoB 2 judgments of risk of bias for individual results should be the primary means of distinguishing...
stronger from weaker evidence in the context of a meta-analysis (or other synthesis) of randomised trials. The overall judgments should also influence the strength of conclusions drawn from a systematic review (potentially as part of a GRADE assessment). 21 We strongly encourage stratification by overall risk-of-bias judgment as a default meta-analysis strategy, as shown in figure 2. To facilitate this, we suggest that software for systematic review preparation provides data fields for risk-of-bias assessments. We are preparing an interactive web tool for completing RoB 2 assessments, which we hope will interface well with other systematic review software.

In RoB 2, judgments about risk of bias are derived by algorithms on the basis of answers to specific signalling questions. The added structure provided by the signalling questions aims to make the assessment easier and more efficient to use, as well as to improve agreement between assessors. We believe this approach to be more straightforward than the direct judgments about risk of bias required in the original RoB tool. The algorithms include explicit mappings for situations where there is no information to answer a signalling question, which do not necessarily map to a negative assessment of the trial. For example, when randomisation methods are described and are adequate, the response to the signalling question about baseline imbalances between intervention groups leads to low risk of bias either when such imbalances are compatible with chance, or when there is no information about baseline imbalances. We removed the option of an “unclear” judgment in favour of a graded set of response options (from “low” to “some concerns” to “high”). We envisage that systematic reviews will report the domain level judgments and overall risk-of-bias judgments in tables or figures contained in the main review text. In addition, we encourage reporting of answers to signalling questions, together with direct quotes from papers and free text justification of the answers, in an appendix.

We expect the refinements we have made to the RoB tool to lead to a greater proportion of trial results being assessed as at low risk of bias, because our algorithms map some circumstances to a low risk of bias when users of the previous tool would typically have assessed them to be at unclear (or even high) risk of bias. This potential difference in judgments in RoB 2 compared with the original tool is particularly the case for unblinded trials, where risk of bias in the effect of assignment to intervention due to deviations from intended interventions might be low despite many users of the original RoB tool assigning a high risk of bias in the corresponding domain. We believe that judgments of low risk of bias should be readily achievable for a randomised trial, a study design that is scientifically strong, well understood, and often well implemented in practice. We hope that RoB 2 will be useful to systematic review authors and those making use of reviews, by providing a coherent framework for understanding and identifying trials at risk of bias. This framework might also help those designing, conducting, and reporting randomised trials to achieve the most reliable findings possible.

Author affiliations
1Population Health Sciences, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 2BN, UK
2NIHR Bristol Biomedical Research Centre, Bristol, UK
3NIHR CLAHRC West, University Hospitals Bristol NHS Foundation Trust, Bristol, UK
4School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
5METHODS team, Epidemiology and Biostatistics Centre, INSERM UMR 1153, Paris, France
6Paris Descartes University, Paris, France
7Cochrane France, Paris, France
8Population Health Research Institute, St George’s, University of London, London, UK
9Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, University of York, York, UK
10Pragmatic Clinical Trials Unit, Centre for Primary Care and Public Health, Queen Mary University of London, UK
11MRC Population Health Research Unit, Clinical Trial Service Unit and Epidemiological Studies Unit, Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
12Departments of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Harvard T H Chan School of Public Health, Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences of Technology, Boston, MA, USA
13Centre for Statistics in Medicine, Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
14Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine Odense, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark
15Department of Clinical Research, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark
16Open Patient data Explorative Network, Odense University Hospital, Odense, Denmark
17Department of Emergency Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
18Applied Health Research Centre, Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute, St Michael’s Hospital, Department of Medicine and Institute of Health Policy, Management and Evaluation, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
19Centre for Biostatistics, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
20Editorial and Methods Department, Cochrane Central Executive, London, UK
21Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland, USA
22Translational Health Sciences, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK
23Nuffield Department of Population Health, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK
24Centre for Clinical Epidemiology, Lady Davis Institute, Jewish General Hospital, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
25MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK
26MRC Clinical Trials Unit, University College London, London, UK

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