Directions: Identify what is required to complete the following figures.

1.

313 Patients assessed for eligibility

88 Randomized

44 Randomized to receive early surgical treatment
41 Received treatment as randomized
  3 Did not receive treatment as randomized
  2 Underwent endoscopy
  1 Did not receive intervention

44 Randomized to receive the endoscopy-first approach (step-up practice)
44 Underwent medical management
39 Underwent endoscopy
13 Underwent surgery

1 Lost to follow-up

44 Included in the primary analysis

11 Excluded
  7 Time between randomization and surgery >6 wk
  3 No surgery
  1 Different type of surgery

44 Included in the primary analysis

32 Included in the per-protocol analysis
12 Excluded
  4 No ESWL despite stones >7 mm
  2 No progressive stenting despite stricture
  1 Wrong inclusion (pancreatic carcinoma)
  1 No endoscopy
  1 No endoscopy and surgery
  1 Too long endoscopy (>1 y stenting)
  1 Endoscopy in other center
  1 No surgery
  1 Surgery in other center

44 Included in the per-protocol analysis

2 Lost to follow-up
ANSWER:

313 Patients assessed for eligibility

225 Excluded
98 Did not meet inclusion criteria
74 No severe pain requiring opioids
15 No dilated pancreatic duct
9 No chronic pancreatitis
104 Met exclusion criteria
65 Prolonged opioid use
18 Previous pancreatic endoscopy or surgery
10 Contraindications for endoscopy or surgery
7 Biliary obstruction
3 Life expectancy <1 y
1 Suspected malignancy
23 Declined participation for other reasons

88 Randomized

44 Randomized to receive early surgical treatment
41 Received treatment as randomized
3 Did not receive treatment as randomized
2 Underwent endoscopy
1 Did not receive intervention

44 Randomized to receive the endoscopy-first approach (step-up practice)
44 Underwent medical management
39 Underwent endoscopy
13 Underwent surgery

1 Lost to follow-up

44 included in the primary analysis

33 Included in the per-protocol analysis
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7 Time between randomization and surgery >6 wk
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4 No ESWL despite stones >7 mm
2 No progressive stenting despite stricture
1 Wrong inclusion (pancreatic carcinoma)
1 No endoscopy
1 No endoscopy and surgery
1 Too long endoscopy (>1 y stenting)b
1 Endoscopy in other center
1 No surgery
1 Surgery in other center

Editor’s Note: CONSORT flowcharts should include the number of patients excluded from the study and the reasons for exclusion (§4.2.2.1, Flowcharts).
The population included 18,463 US Medicare patients.

**Editor's Note:** In scatterplots, the statistical method used to generate the curve and the statistic that summarizes the relationship or association between the dependent and independent variables, such as a correlation or regression coefficient, should be provided in the figure or legend along with the sample size, the $P$ value for the slope of the line, and some indication of how the $P$ value was derived (§4.2.1.3, Scatterplots).
ANSWER:

Editor's Note: Point estimates are represented by discrete data markers, preferably with error bars (in both directions) to designate variability (§4.2.1.7, Dot [Point] Graphs).
4.

**ANSWER:**

![Graph showing Pleurodesis failure, % over Days after randomization for Talc slurry and Talc poudrage.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days after randomization</th>
<th>Talc slurry</th>
<th>Talc poudrage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. at risk
- Talc slurry: 159, 137, 126, 121, 117, 116, 115
- Talc poudrage: 161, 146, 132, 125, 118, 117, 115

**Editor's Note:** In survival plots, the number of individuals included in the analysis at each interval (number at risk) should be shown underneath the x-axis (§4.2.1.2, Survival Plots).
ANSWER:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Follow-up, y</th>
<th>No. with event/total (%)</th>
<th>Peto OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Weight, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester,23 2007</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>47/2995 (1.6)</td>
<td>54/3045 (1.8)</td>
<td>0.88 (0.60–1.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass, 2012</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>22/33883 (0.7)</td>
<td>38/33887 (1.1)</td>
<td>0.59 (0.30–0.97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viborg, 54 2010</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19/6333 (0.3)</td>
<td>55/6303 (0.9)</td>
<td>0.37 (0.24–0.69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia, 5 2016</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>90/19249 (0.5)</td>
<td>99/19231 (0.5)</td>
<td>0.92 (0.69–1.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichester, 23 2007</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>54/2995 (1.8)</td>
<td>63/3045 (2.1)</td>
<td>0.87 (0.60–1.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass, 2012</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>27/33883 (0.8)</td>
<td>47/33887 (1.4)</td>
<td>0.59 (0.30–0.67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viborg, 54 2010</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19/6333 (0.3)</td>
<td>55/6303 (0.9)</td>
<td>0.37 (0.24–0.59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia, 5 2016</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>72/19249 (0.4)</td>
<td>99/19231 (0.5)</td>
<td>0.93 (0.64–0.98)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Editor’s Note: In forest plots, a diamond should be used to show the overall effect at the bottom of the plot. It is also important to include headers at the top of the plot to the left and right of the effect size or point estimate line to indicate which variables, interventions, exposures, or outcomes are favored. The overall $I^2$ and $P$ values (and any other markers of heterogeneity) are provided in the figure. (§4.2.1.11, Forest Plots).
ANSWER:

Editor's Note: Line graphs have 2 or 3 axes with continuous scales on which data points are connected by curves showing the association or relationship between 2 or more variables, such as changes over time (§4.2.1.1, Line Graphs). There should either be a key or direct labeling of lines to describe the data.
7. **ANSWER:**

**Editor’s Note:** In box and whisker plots (also known as box plots), a horizontal line inside the box is used to indicate the median or mean (§4.2.1.8, Box and Whisker Plots).