Supplementary Table S2. Assessment of risk of bias in included trials

Study	Selection bias (sequence generation & allocation concealment)	Performance bias & detection bias (Blinding)	Attrition bias (Incomplete outcome data)	Reporting bias (Selective outcome reporting)
Barker 2000 & Couch 2001	Unclear (blocked randomisation, but no information provided for allocation concealment)	Low (double-blind)	High (13 withdrawals, 6 (16.2%) in the tobramycin and 7 (18.9%) in the placebo group)	Low
Drobnic 2005	Unclear	Low (double-blind)	High (5 deaths and 4 withdrawals, 7 (23.3%) in the tobramycin and 2 (6.7%) in the placebo group)	Low
Haworth 2014	Unclear	Low (double-blind)	High (3 deaths and 22 withdrawals, 12 (16.4%) in the colistin and 13 (18.3%) in the placebo group	Low
Murray 2011	Unclear (randomisation was by the study pharmacist, but no information provided for sequence generation)	Low (single-blind, study pharmacist and investigators were blinded)	High (2 deaths and 6 withdrawals, 5 (15.6%) in the gentamicin and 3 (9.1%) in the placebo group)	Low
Orriols 1999	Unclear	High(open-label)	High (1 death and 1 withdrawal, 1 (12.5%) in the tobramycin + ceftazidime and 1 (11.1%) in the symptomatic treatment group)	Low
TRO2-107 2009	Unclear	Low (double-blind)	Low (2 withdrawals, 1 (2.3%) in the amikacin and 1(5%) in the placebo group)	Low
Serisier 2013	Low (central randomization)	Low (double-blind)	High (5 withdrawals, 2 (10%) in the ciprofloxacin and 3 (13.6%) in the placebo group)	Low
Wilson 2013	Unclear	Low (double-blind)	High (50 withdrawals – 40.3%)	Low