Table 2. Characteristics of includes studies – Postoperatieve antibioticaduur bij acute appendicitis

Study	Participants	Comparison	Follow-up	Outcome measures	Comments	Risk of bias (per outcome measure)*
Individual studies						
De Wijkerslooth, 2023 (APPIC trial)	N at baseline Intervention: 502 Control: 503 Age (mean, range) Intervention: 51 years (31-62) Control: 52 years (30-64) Sex (male/ female) Intervention: 285/217 Control: 286/217 Duration of symptoms Intervention: 2.0 days (1.0-3.0) Control: 2.0 days (1.0-2.8)	Intervention: 2 days of postoperative antibiotics after appendectomy Control: 5 days of postoperative antibiotics after appendectomy	90 days after appendectomy	Morbidity: Intra-abdominal abscess, Surgical site infection Mortality Any complication Re-interventions Hospital re-admission Total length of stay	Funding: The Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development Conflicts of interest: no competing interests declared	Some concerns (loss to follow-up, other bias)

	Intravenous antibiotics in emergency department or ward Intervention: 150 (30%) Control: 151 (30%)					
De Wijkerslooth, 2024 (APPIC trial)	N at baseline Intervention: 502 Control: 503 Age (mean, range) Intervention: 51 years (31-62) Control: 52 years (30-64) Sex (male/ female) Intervention: 285/217 Control: 286/217 Duration of symptoms Intervention: 2.0 days (1.0-3.0) Control: 2.0 days (1.0-2.8)	Intervention: 2 days of postoperative antibiotics after appendectomy Control: 5 days of postoperative antibiotics after appendectomy	90 days after appendectomy	Overall societal costs Direct health care costs	Funding: The Netherlands Organization for Health Research and Development Conflicts of interest: no competing interests declared	Some concerns (loss to follow-up, other bias)

	Intravenous antibiotics in emergency department or ward Intervention: 150 (30%) Control: 151 (30%)					
Saar, 2019	N at baseline Intervention: 39 Control: 41 Age (mean, SD) Intervention: 44.2 ± 15.2 years Control: 45.8 ± 15.3 years Sex (male) Intervention: 56.4% Control: 63.4% Time from onset of symptoms to surgery: Intervention: 43.2 ± 31.2 hours Control: 48.4 ± 44.3 hours	Intervention: Short antibiotic therapy (<24h) Control: Extended antibiotic therapy (>24h)	30 days (follow-up phone call)	Hospital length of stay Morbidity: Superficial/deel surgical site infection Organ/space surgical site infection Any Clavien-Dindo complication Postoperative ileus Readmitted patients Antimicrobial therapy	The authors declare no conflicts of interest.	Some concerns (loss to follow-up, other bias)

	Average length of antibiotic treatment: Intervention: <24 hours Control: 6 ± 3 days			Percutaneous drainage + antimicrobial therapy		

For further details, see risk of bias table in the appendix