



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media (Review)

Chong LY, Head K, Webster KE, Daw J, Richmond P, Snelling T, Bhutta MF, Schilder AGM, Burton MJ, Brennan-Jones CG

Chong L-Y, Head K, Webster KE, Daw J, Richmond P, Snelling T, Bhutta MF, Schilder AGM, Burton MJ, Brennan-Jones CG.
Systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media.
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2021, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD013052.
DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013052.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013052.pub2).

www.cochranelibrary.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	5
BACKGROUND	13
OBJECTIVES	14
METHODS	14
RESULTS	19
Figure 1.	20
Figure 2.	25
Figure 3.	26
DISCUSSION	33
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	36
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	37
REFERENCES	38
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	46
DATA AND ANALYSES	90
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo, Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge at 1 to 2 weeks	91
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics), Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)	92
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics), Outcome 2: Ear pain	92
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics), Outcome 3: Serious complications	93
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics), Outcome 4: Ototoxicity	93
Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics plus steroids), Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (after 4 weeks)	94
Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics plus steroids), Outcome 2: Serious complications	95
Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping), Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge at 2 to 4 weeks	96
Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping), Outcome 2: Resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks	96
Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping), Outcome 3: Sensitivity analysis: Resolution of ear discharge at 2 to 4 weeks	96
Analysis 4.4. Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping), Outcome 4: Sensitivity analysis: Resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks	97
Analysis 5.1. Comparison 5: Quinolones versus beta-lactams, Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)	98
Analysis 5.2. Comparison 5: Quinolones versus beta-lactams, Outcome 2: Suspected ototoxicity	98
Analysis 6.1. Comparison 6: Different beta-lactams, Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)	99
Analysis 6.2. Comparison 6: Different beta-lactams, Outcome 2: Resolution of ear discharge (2 to 4 weeks)	100
Analysis 7.1. Comparison 7: Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles (both study arms also received gentamicin), Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)	101
Analysis 7.2. Comparison 7: Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles (both study arms also received gentamicin), Outcome 2: Resolution of ear discharge (2 to 4 weeks)	102
Analysis 7.3. Comparison 7: Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles (both study arms also received gentamicin), Outcome 3: Resolution of ear discharge (after 4 weeks)	103
ADDITIONAL TABLES	103
APPENDICES	112
WHAT'S NEW	122
HISTORY	122
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	122

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	122
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	123
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	123

[Intervention Review]

Systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media

Lee-Yee Chong¹, Karen Head², Katie E Webster², Jessica Daw³, Peter Richmond⁴, Tom Snelling⁵, Mahmood F Bhutta⁶, Anne GM Schilder^{7,8}, Martin J Burton⁹, Christopher G Brennan-Jones¹⁰

¹Nuffield Department of Surgical Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ²Cochrane ENT, Nuffield Department of Surgical Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK. ³Telethon Kids Institute, The University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia. ⁴Division of Paediatrics, The University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia. ⁵Wesfarmers Centre of Vaccines and Infectious Diseases, Telethon Kids Institute, Perth, Australia. ⁶Department of Otolaryngology, Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust, Brighton, UK. ⁷evident, Ear Institute, University College London, London, UK. ⁸National Institute of Health Research, University College London Hospitals Biomedical Research Centre, London, UK. ⁹Cochrane UK, Oxford, UK. ¹⁰Telethon Kids Institute, The University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia

Contact: Christopher G Brennan-Jones, chris.brennan-jones@telethonkids.org.au, c.brennan.jones@gmail.com.

Editorial group: Cochrane ENT Group.

Publication status and date: Edited (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 2, 2021.

Citation: Chong L-Y, Head K, Webster KE, Daw J, Richmond P, Snelling T, Bhutta MF, Schilder AGM, Burton MJ, Brennan-Jones CG. Systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2021, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD013052. DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013052.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013052.pub2).

Copyright © 2021 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) is a chronic inflammation and infection of the middle ear and mastoid cavity, characterised by ear discharge (otorrhoea) through a perforated tympanic membrane. The predominant symptoms of CSOM are ear discharge and hearing loss.

Systemic antibiotics are a commonly used treatment option for CSOM, which act to kill or inhibit the growth of micro-organisms that may be responsible for the infection. Antibiotics can be used alone or in addition to other treatments for CSOM.

Objectives

To assess the effects of systemic antibiotics for people with CSOM.

Search methods

The Cochrane ENT Information Specialist searched the Cochrane ENT Register; Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL via the Cochrane Register of Studies); Ovid MEDLINE; Ovid Embase; CINAHL; Web of Science; ClinicalTrials.gov; ICTRP and additional sources for published and unpublished trials. The date of the search was 16 March 2020.

Selection criteria

We included randomised controlled trials comparing systemic antibiotics (oral, injection) against placebo/no treatment or other systemic antibiotics with at least a one-week follow-up period, involving patients with chronic (at least two weeks) ear discharge of unknown cause or due to CSOM. Other treatments were allowed if both treatment and control arms also received it.

Data collection and analysis

We used the standard Cochrane methodological procedures. We used GRADE to assess the certainty of the evidence for each outcome.

Our primary outcomes were: resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear' (whether otoscopically confirmed or not, measured at between one week and up to two weeks, two weeks to up to four weeks, and after four weeks); health-related quality of life using a validated instrument;

ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation. Secondary outcomes included hearing, serious complications and ototoxicity measured in several ways.

Main results

We included 18 studies (2135 participants) with unclear or high risk of bias.

1. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo

It is very uncertain if there is a difference between systemic (intravenous) antibiotics and placebo in the resolution of ear discharge at between one and two weeks (risk ratio (RR) 8.47, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.88 to 38.21; 33 participants; 1 study; very low-certainty evidence). The study did not report results for resolution of ear discharge after two weeks. Health-related quality of life was not reported. The evidence is very uncertain for hearing and serious (intracranial) complications. Ear pain and suspected ototoxicity were not reported.

2. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms received topical antibiotics)

Six studies were included of which five presented useable data. There may be little or no difference in the resolution of ear discharge at between one to two weeks for oral ciprofloxacin compared to placebo or no treatment when ciprofloxacin ear drops were used in both intervention arms (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.12; 390 participants; low-certainty evidence). No results after two weeks were reported. Health-related quality of life was not reported. The evidence is very uncertain for ear pain, serious complications and suspected ototoxicity.

3. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms received other background treatments)

Two studies used **topical antibiotics plus steroids** as background treatment in both arms. It is very uncertain if there is a difference in resolution of ear discharge between metronidazole and placebo at four weeks (RR 0.91, 95% CI 0.51 to 1.65; 40 participants; 1 study; very low-certainty evidence). This study did not report other outcomes. It is also very uncertain if resolution of ear discharge at six weeks was improved with co-trimoxazole compared to placebo (RR 1.54, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.16; 98 participants; 1 study; very low-certainty evidence). Resolution of ear discharge was not reported at other time points. From the narrative report there was no evidence of a difference between groups for health-related quality of life, hearing or serious complications (very low-certainty evidence).

One study (136 participants) used **topical antiseptics** as background treatment in both arms and found similar resolution of ear discharge between the amoxicillin and no treatment groups at three to four months (RR 1.03, 95% CI 0.75 to 1.41; 136 participants; 1 study; very low-certainty evidence). The narrative report indicated no evidence of differences in hearing or suspected ototoxicity (both very low-certainty evidence). No other outcomes were reported.

4. Different types of systemic antibiotics

This is a summary of four comparisons, where different antibiotics were compared to each other. Eight studies compared different types of systemic antibiotics against each other: quinolones against beta-lactams (four studies), lincosamides against nitroimidazoles (one study) and comparisons of different types of beta-lactams (three studies). It was not possible to conclude if there was one class or type of systemic antibiotic that was better in terms of resolution of ear discharge. The studies did not report adverse events well.

Authors' conclusions

There was a limited amount of evidence available to examine whether systemic antibiotics are effective in achieving resolution of ear discharge for people with CSOM. When used alone (with or without aural toileting), we are very uncertain if systemic antibiotics are more effective than placebo or no treatment. When added to an effective intervention such as topical antibiotics, there seems to be little or no difference in resolution of ear discharge (low-certainty evidence). Data were only available for certain classes of antibiotics and it is very uncertain whether one class of systemic antibiotic may be more effective than another. Adverse effects of systemic antibiotics were poorly reported in the studies included. As we found very sparse evidence for their efficacy, the possibility of adverse events may detract from their use for CSOM.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Benefits and risks of antibiotics taken orally or given as an injection to treat chronic suppurative otitis media (persistent or recurring ear infection with discharge)

Why is this question important?

Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM), also known as chronic otitis media (COM), is an inflammation and infection of the middle ear that lasts for two weeks or more. People with CSOM usually experience recurrent or persistent discharge – fluid that leaks out from a hole or tear in the eardrum – and hearing loss.

CSOM can be treated with antibiotics (medicines that fight bacterial infections) taken orally or given as an injection (i.e. systemic treatment in which the whole body is treated). Systemic antibiotics can be used:

- alone;
- in combination with antibiotics in the form of drops, sprays, ointments or creams (topical, i.e. localised surface treatment); or
- in combination with other treatments such as steroids (anti-inflammation medicines) or antiseptics (substances that stop or slow down the growth of micro-organisms).

To find out how effective systemic antibiotics are for treating CSOM, and whether they lead to side effects, we reviewed the evidence from research studies.

How did we identify and evaluate the evidence?

First, we searched the medical literature for studies that followed people with CSOM for at least one week and compared:

- a systemic antibiotic used alone against a placebo (dummy) treatment, no treatment or another systemic antibiotic;
- a systemic antibiotic combined with another treatment, against that treatment alone.

We then compared the results, and summarised the evidence from all the studies. Finally, we rated our confidence in the evidence, based on factors such as study methods and sizes, and the consistency of findings across studies.

What did we find?

We found 18 studies that involved a total of 2135 people with CSOM. People were treated for between five days and 12 weeks, and were followed for up to one year. Four studies provided information about how they were funded or who supplied the medicines: two were publicly funded, and medicines were provided by pharmaceutical companies in the other two studies.

Studies compared:

- systemic antibiotics against no treatment (one study);
- systemic antibiotics plus topical antibiotics against topical antibiotics alone (six studies);
- systemic antibiotics plus other treatments (other than topical antibiotics alone), against these same treatments without systemic antibiotics (four studies);
- different systemic antibiotics against one another (eight studies).

Systemic antibiotics alone against no treatment

We cannot determine from the only study we found whether systemic antibiotics alone are better or worse than no treatment. This is mainly because the study:

- was small;
- was conducted in ways that could have introduced error in the results; and
- reported limited information.

Systemic antibiotics plus topical antibiotics against topical antibiotics alone

Systemic antibiotics plus topical antibiotics may have little to no effect on whether discharge stops after one to two weeks, compared against topical antibiotics alone (five studies). We do not know if systemic antibiotics added to topical antibiotics have any other positive or negative effects, because:

- there are too few studies;
- available studies were small and may have been conducted in ways that introduce error in their results.

Systemic antibiotics plus other treatments (other than topical antibiotics alone), against these same treatments without systemic antibiotics

We cannot determine from the evidence available whether systemic antibiotics are effective or lead to adverse events when added to treatments other than topical antibiotics only. This is mainly because the few studies available reported limited information.

Comparisons between different systemic antibiotics

We do not know whether some systemic antibiotics are better than others. This is mainly because the way studies were conducted is likely to have introduced error in their results.

What does this mean?

There is insufficient robust evidence to determine whether systemic antibiotics are effective treatments for CSOM, and whether they lead to side effects. Evidence about side effects is particularly limited. When added to topical antibiotics, systemic antibiotics may make little to no difference to whether discharge resolves after one to two weeks. We do not know if some systemic antibiotics are better than others.

How-up-to date is this review?

The evidence in this Cochrane Review is current to March 2020.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings 1. Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment/placebo

Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment/placebo

Patient or population: children with CSOM

Setting: tertiary hospital, Israel

Intervention: systemic antibiotics (mezlocillin or ceftazidime)

Comparison: placebo

Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)			Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	What happens
			Without systemic antibiotics	With systemic antibiotics	Difference		
Resolution of ear discharge - measured at 1 to 2 weeks Assessed with: unclear if otoscopically confirmed	RR 8.47 (1.88 to 38.21)	33 (1 RCT)	Study population 8.3%	70.6% (15.7 to 100)	62.3% more (7.3 more to 310.1 more)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW 1,2,3	The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of systemic antibiotics (mezlocillin or ceftazidime) on the resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks, as compared to placebo.
Resolution of ear discharge - measured after 4 weeks	No study reported this outcome at this time point.			—	—	—	
Health-related quality of life	No study reported this outcome.			—	—	—	
Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation	No study reported this outcome.			—	—	—	
Hearing Assessed with: air conduction and bone conduction	—	33 (1 RCT)	Fliss 1990 reported measuring air conduction thresholds at 0.25 kHz, 0.5 kHz, 1 kHz, 2 kHz, 4 kHz and 8 kHz, and bone conduction thresholds at 0.5 kHz, 1 kHz and 2 kHz. The time at which these were performed is not described. The authors state that "audiometric tests did not show		⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW 1,3,4	The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of systemic antibiotics (mezlocillin or ceftazidime) on hearing.	

			any worsening of the hearing during or after the antimicrobial treatment".		
Serious complications - during 6 months of follow-up	—	33 (1 RCT)	Fliss 1990 reported that no intracranial complications occurred during the study or during the follow-up period.	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW 1,2,3	The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of systemic antibiotics (mezlocillin or ceftazidime) on serious complications.
Assessed with: unclear					
Suspected ototoxicity	No study reported this outcome.			—	—

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; **RCT:** randomised controlled trial; **RR:** risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

¹Downgraded by two levels due to risk of bias (unclear methods for randomisation, allocation concealment or blinding, and placebo arm of the trial discontinued early due to lack of effect).

²Downgraded by two levels due to imprecision (very small study with only 33 participants resulting in wide confidence intervals).

³Downgraded by one level for indirectness (single study including children who were hospitalised, who did not respond to an intensive aural toileting regimen. This study involves inpatient use of mezlocillin and ceftazidime, which are broad-spectrum antibiotics only administered parenterally (intramuscular or intravenous). It is unclear if this finding is applicable to other more commonly available antibiotics).

⁴Downgraded by two levels due to imprecision (very small study and numerical results were not reported for this outcome).

Summary of findings 2. Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment or placebo on top of topical antibiotics for CSOM

Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment or placebo on top of topical antibiotics for CSOM

Patient or population: people (of any age) with CSOM

Setting: secondary or tertiary care centres in India, Italy, Pakistan and Spain

Intervention: systemic (oral) ciprofloxacin with topical ciprofloxacin

Comparison: no systemic antibiotics/placebo with topical ciprofloxacin

Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)			Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	What happens
			Without systemic antibiotics	With systemic antibiotics	Difference		
Resolution of ear discharge - measured at 1 to 2 weeks Assessed with: 3 RCTs otoscopically confirmed, 2 RCTs unclear	RR 1.02 (0.93 to 1.12)	390 (5 RCTs)	Study population			⊕⊕⊕⊕ LOW ¹	The evidence suggests that adding systemic ciprofloxacin to topical antibiotics may result in little to no difference in the resolution of ear discharge at 1 to 2 weeks, when compared to topical antibiotics alone.
			76.9%	78.5% (71.5 to 86.2)	1.5% more (5.4 fewer to 9.2 more)		
Resolution of ear discharge - measured after 4 weeks	No study reported this outcome at this time point.			—	—	—	
Health-related quality of life	No study reported this outcome.			—	—	—	
Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation - measured at 1 week Assessed with: self-reported	RR 1.00 (0.21 to 4.72)	100 (1 RCT)	Study population			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^{2,3}	The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of adding systemic ciprofloxacin to topical antibiotics on ear pain, discomfort or local irritation.
			6.0%	6.0% (1.3 to 28.3)	0.0% fewer (4.7 fewer to 22.3 more)		
Hearing	No study reported this outcome.			—	—	—	
Serious complications - measured at 19 to 24 days Assessed with: unclear	—	40 (1 RCT)	One study reported that "no side effect was recorded in any patient..." but no further information was provided.			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ⁴	The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of adding systemic ciprofloxacin to topical antibiotics on serious complications.
Suspected ototoxicity - measured at 10 days to 3 weeks Assessed with: unclear	RR 3.00 (0.13 to 71.92)	250 (3 RCTs)	Study population			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^{5,6}	The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of adding systemic ciprofloxacin to topical antibiotics on ototoxicity.
			0.8%	2.4% (0.1 to 57.5)	1.6% more (0.7 fewer to 56.7 more)		

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; RCT: randomised controlled trial; RR: risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

- ¹Downgraded by two levels due to risk of bias: four studies did not provide adequate information about randomisation or allocation concealment. Four studies did not provide any information about blinding of participants and personnel. One study was at high risk of missing outcome data, and two studies were at high risk of selective reporting.
- ²Downgraded by two levels due to risk of bias. Study did not provide any details on the method for random sequence generation, or allocation concealment. It was unclear if the methods for blinding were adequate, and no published study protocol was identified.
- ³Downgraded by one level due to imprecision (single study with small sample size and wide confidence interval).
- ⁴Downgraded to very low-certainty evidence: downgraded by two levels due to risk of bias (study was judged to be at high risk of bias for randomisation, blinding and selective outcome reporting; study was at unclear risk of bias for allocation concealment); downgraded by one level due to imprecision (small sample size).
- ⁵Downgraded by one level due to risk of bias. Insufficient information was provided about randomisation and allocation concealment. One study was at high risk of performance and two studies were at high risk of detection bias. There was an unclear risk of bias from selective reporting as no published protocols were identified for the studies.
- ⁶Downgraded by two levels due to imprecision: wide confidence intervals in the effect estimate and a low event rate with a small sample size.

Summary of findings 3. Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment or placebo on top of topical antibiotics for CSOM

Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment or placebo on top of topical antibiotics for CSOM

Patient or population: people with CSOM; one study included patients of unknown age; one study included children with CSOM who had not responded to initial antibiotic treatment

Setting: unknown setting or tertiary care centres in the UK and the Netherlands

Intervention: systemic (oral) antibiotics with topical antibiotics and steroids (see results for details)

Comparison: no systemic antibiotics/placebo with topical antibiotics and steroids (see results for details)

Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)			Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	What happens
			Without systemic antibiotics	With systemic antibiotics	Difference		
Resolution of ear discharge - measured at 1 to 2 weeks	No study reported this outcome.					—	—
Resolution of ear discharge - measured after 4 weeks (4 weeks)	RR 0.91 (0.51 to 1.65)	30 (1 RCT)	Study population			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ¹	The evidence is very uncertain about the effects of adding metronidazole

(Metronidazole plus gentamicin-steroid drops compared to gentamicin-steroid alone)			62.5%	56.9% (31.9 to 100)	5.6% fewer (30.6 fewer to 40.6 more)		to gentamicin plus hydrocortisone ear drops on resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks.
Assessed with: unclear if otoscopically confirmed							
Resolution of ear discharge - measured after 4 weeks (6 weeks)	RR 1.54 (1.09 to 2.16)	98 (1 RCT)	Study population			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^{2,3}	The evidence is very uncertain about the effects of adding oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole to topical antibiotic and steroid ear drops on resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks.
(Oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole plus topical antibiotics and steroid ear drops compared to topical antibiotic and steroid ear drops alone)			47.1%	72.5% (51.3 to 100%)	25.4% more (4.2% more to 54.6% more)		
Assessed with: otoscopically confirmed							
Health-related quality of life - unclear follow-up period	—	101 (1 RCT)	Results were only reported as a narrative summary. The authors stated that "during the study, the health-related quality-of-life scores improved substantially in both the trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole and placebo groups [...]. Mean scores for the trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole and placebo groups for the 6-item otitis media questionnaire, Child Health Questionnaire, and visual analogue scale were the same at all visits."			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^{3,4}	The evidence is very uncertain about the effects of adding oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole to topical antibiotic and steroid ear drops on health-related quality of life.
(Oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole plus topical antibiotics and steroid ear drops compared to topical antibiotic and steroid ear drops alone)							
Assessed with the 6-item otitis media questionnaire, Child Health Questionnaire and a visual analogue scale measuring ear-related quality of life							
Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation	No study reported this outcome.					—	—
Hearing - unclear follow-up period	—	38 (1 RCT)	Results were only reported as a narrative summary. The authors stated "Pure-tone air conduction levels at 500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 Hz could be determined for 20 children in the trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole group and 18 children in the placebo group. Although hearing levels generally improved, no differences between the groups were found"			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^{3,4}	The evidence is very uncertain about the effects of adding oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole to topical antibiotic and steroid ear drops on hearing.
(Oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole plus topical antibiotics and steroid ear drops compared to topical antibiotic and steroid ear drops alone)							



Assessed with pure-tone air conduction levels at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz and 4000 Hz						
Serious complications - mastoid abscess measured at 12 weeks	RR 1.02 (0.07 to 15.86)	101 (1 RCT)	Study population	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ^{3,5}		The evidence is very uncertain about the effect of adding systemic ciprofloxacin to topical antibiotics on ototoxicity.
Assessed with: unclear			2.0%	2.0% (0.1 to 31.1)	0.0% fewer (1.8 fewer to 29.1 more)	
Suspected ototoxicity	No study reported this outcome.			—	—	

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; RCT: randomised controlled trial; RR: risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

¹Downgraded by two levels due to risk of bias: the study was only presented as an abstract and did not present sufficient information to assess the risk of bias across any of the study characteristics. Downgraded by two levels for imprecision: the results are from one small study (30 participants) and the confidence intervals are wide.

²Downgraded by one level due to imprecision: the results are from one small study (98 participants).

³Downgraded by two levels for indirectness: the results are from one study conducted in children with recalcitrant CSOM of which 60% had grommets in place at the start of the study. This may not represent the target population.

⁴Downgraded by two levels due to imprecision: the results are only reported as a narrative and come from one small study (101 participants).

⁵Downgraded by two levels due to imprecision: the results are only from one small study (101 participants) with one event in each arm resulting in very wide confidence intervals.

Summary of findings 4. Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment or placebo on top of topical antiseptics for CSOM

Topical antiseptic compared to no treatment for chronic suppurative otitis media

Patient or population: schoolchildren with CSOM

Setting: community setting, Malawi

Intervention: systemic (oral) amoxicillin with topical antiseptic ear drops (boric acid in alcohol ear drops and daily dry mopping)

Comparison: topical antiseptic ear drops (boric acid in alcohol ear drops and daily dry mopping)

Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)			Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	What happens
			Without topical antiseptic	With topical antiseptic	Difference		
Resolution of ear discharge - measured between 1 week and up to 2 weeks	No study reported this outcome.					—	
Resolution of ear discharge (4 weeks or more) - measured at 3 to 4 months Assessed with: otoscopically confirmed	RR 1.03 (0.75 to 1.41)	136 (1 RCT)	Study population 54.5%	56.2% (40.9 to 76.9)	1.6% more (13.6 fewer to 22.4 more)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ¹	The evidence is very uncertain about the effects of adding systemic amoxicillin to boric acid eardrops and dry mopping on resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks.
Health-related quality of life	No study reported this outcome.					—	
Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation	No study reported this outcome.					—	
Hearing - measured at 3 to 4 months Assessed with: pure tone audiometry	—	204 (1 RCT)	Results were only presented as a narrative summary. The authors state "hearing test performed before and after treatment showed that the hearing thresholds were the same and in many cases even better after the treatment"			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ²	The evidence is very uncertain about the effects of adding systemic amoxicillin to boric acid eardrops and dry mopping on hearing.
Serious complications	No study reported that any participant died or had any intracranial or extracranial complications.						
Suspected ototoxicity	—	204 (1 RCT)	Results were only presented as a narrative summary. The authors state that "no signs of ototoxicity could be found."			⊕⊕⊕⊕ VERY LOW ²	The evidence is very uncertain about the effects of adding systemic amoxicillin to boric acid eardrops and dry mopping on suspected ototoxicity.

*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: confidence interval; RCT: randomised controlled trial; RR: risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High certainty: We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

Moderate certainty: We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

Low certainty: Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

Very low certainty: We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

¹Downgraded by two levels due to study limitations (risk of bias) because of concerns about randomisation, blinding, attrition bias and selective reporting. Downgraded by one level due to imprecision as there was one small study (136 participants) with wide confidence intervals.

²Downgraded by two levels due to study limitations (risk of bias) because of concerns about randomisation, blinding, attrition bias and selective reporting. Downgraded by two levels due to imprecision as results come from one small study (204 participants) and numeric results were not presented for this outcome.

BACKGROUND

This is one of a suite of Cochrane Reviews evaluating the comparative effectiveness of non-surgical interventions for CSOM using topical antibiotics, topical antibiotics with corticosteroids, systemic antibiotics, topical antiseptics and aural toileting (ear cleaning) methods (Table 1).

This review compares the effectiveness of systemic antibiotics against a placebo or no treatment, or against another systemic antibiotic, for CSOM.

Description of the condition

Chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM), which is also often referred to as chronic otitis media (COM), is a chronic inflammation and infection of the middle ear and mastoid cavity, characterised by ear discharge (otorrhoea) through a perforated tympanic membrane.

The predominant symptoms of CSOM are ear discharge and hearing loss. Ear discharge can be persistent or intermittent, and many sufferers find it socially embarrassing (Orji 2013). Some patients also experience discomfort or earache. Most patients with CSOM experience temporary or permanent hearing loss with average hearing levels typically between 10 and 40 decibels (Jensen 2013). The hearing loss can be disabling, and it can have an impact on speech and language skills, employment prospects, and on children's psychosocial and cognitive development, including academic performance (Elemraid 2010; Olatoke 2008; WHO 2004). Consequently, quality of life can be affected. CSOM can also progress to serious complications in rare cases (and more often when cholesteatoma is present): both extracranial complications (such as mastoid abscess, postauricular fistula and facial palsy) and intracranial complications (such as otitic meningitis, lateral sinus thrombosis and cerebellar abscess) have been reported (Dubey 2007; Yorgancilar 2013).

CSOM is estimated to have a global incidence of 31 million episodes per year, or 4.8 new episodes per 1000 people (all ages), with 22% of cases affecting children under five years of age (Monasta 2012; Schilder 2016). The prevalence of CSOM varies widely between countries, but it disproportionately affects people at socio-economic disadvantage. It is rare in high-income countries, but common in many low- and middle-income countries (Mahadevan 2012; Monasta 2012; Schilder 2016; WHO 2004).

Definition of disease

There is no universally accepted definition of CSOM. Some define CSOM in patients with a duration of otorrhoea of more than two weeks but others may consider this an insufficient duration, preferring a minimum duration of six weeks or more than three months (Verhoeff 2006). Some include diseases of the tympanic membrane within the definition of CSOM, such as tympanic perforation without a history of recent ear discharge, or the disease cholesteatoma (a growth of the squamous epithelium of the tympanic membrane).

In accordance with a consensus statement, here we used CSOM only to refer to tympanic membrane perforation, with intermittent or continuous ear discharge (Gates 2002). We have used a duration of otorrhoea of two weeks as an inclusion criterion, in accordance with the definition used by the World Health Organization, but we

have used subgroup analyses to explore whether this is a factor that affects observed treatment effectiveness (WHO 2004).

Many people affected by CSOM do not have good access to modern primary healthcare, let alone specialised ear and hearing care, and in such settings health workers may be unable to view the tympanic membrane to definitively diagnose CSOM. It can also be difficult to view the tympanic membrane when the ear discharge is profuse. Therefore we have also included, as a subset for analysis, studies where participants have had chronic ear discharge for at least two weeks, but where the diagnosis is unknown.

At-risk populations

Some populations are considered to be at high risk of CSOM. There is a high prevalence of disease among Indigenous people such as the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian, Native American and Inuit populations. This is likely due to an interplay of factors, including socio-economic deprivation and possibly differences resulting from population genetics (Bhutta 2016). Those with primary or secondary immunodeficiency are also susceptible to CSOM. Children with craniofacial malformation (including cleft palate) or chromosomal mutations such as Down syndrome are prone to chronic non-suppurative otitis media ('glue ear'), and by extrapolation may also be at greater risk of suppurative otitis media. The reasons for this association with craniofacial malformation are not well understood, but may include altered function of the Eustachian tube, coexistent immunodeficiency, or both. These populations may be less responsive to treatment and more likely to develop CSOM, recurrence or complications.

Children who have a grommet (ventilation tube) in the tympanic membrane to treat glue ear or recurrent acute otitis media may be more prone to develop CSOM; however, their pathway to CSOM may differ and therefore they may respond differently to treatment. Children with grommets who have chronic ear discharge meeting the CSOM criteria are therefore considered to be a separate high-risk subgroup (van der Veen 2006).

Treatment

Treatments for CSOM may include topical antibiotics (administered into the ear) with or without steroids, systemic antibiotics (given either by mouth or by injection), topical antiseptics and ear cleaning (aural toileting), all of which can be used on their own or in various combinations. Whereas primary healthcare workers or patients themselves can deliver some treatments (for example, some aural toileting and antiseptic washouts), in most countries antibiotic therapy requires prescription by a doctor. Surgical interventions are an option in cases where complications arise or in patients who have not responded to pharmacological treatment; however, there is a range of practice in terms of the type of surgical intervention that should be considered and the timing of the intervention. In addition, access to or availability of surgical interventions is setting-dependent. This series of Cochrane Reviews therefore focuses on non-surgical interventions. In addition, most clinicians consider cholesteatoma to be a variant of CSOM, but acknowledge that it will not respond to non-surgical treatment (or will only respond temporarily) (Bhutta 2011). Therefore, people with cholesteatoma are not included in these reviews.

Description of the intervention

Antibiotics are the most commonly used treatment for CSOM. They can be administered topically (as drops, ointments, sprays or creams to the affected area) or systemically (either by mouth or by injection into a vein (intravenous) or muscles (intramuscular)).

Topical application has the advantage of potentially delivering high concentrations of antibiotic to the affected area, whereas systemic antibiotics are absorbed and distributed throughout the body. However, the penetration of topical antibiotics into the middle ear may be compromised if the perforation in the tympanic membrane is small or there is copious mucopurulent discharge in the ear canal that cannot be cleaned. It may also be difficult to achieve compliance with topical dosing in young children. In these cases, systemic antibiotics may have an advantage.

How the intervention might work

CSOM is a chronic and often polymicrobial (involving more than one micro-organism) infection of the middle ear. Broad-spectrum antibiotics such as second-generation quinolones and aminoglycosides, which are active against the most frequently cultured micro-organisms (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*), are therefore commonly used (Mittal 2015) (Table 2). It is possible that antibiotics for CSOM that target *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* may have an advantage over antibiotics that do not. Dose and duration of treatment are also important factors but are less likely to affect relative effectiveness if given within the therapeutic range. Generally, treatment for at least five days is necessary and a duration of one to two weeks is sufficient to resolve uncomplicated infections. However, in some cases it may take more than two weeks for the ear to become dry and therefore longer follow-up (more than four weeks) may be needed to monitor for recurrence of discharge.

Some antibiotics (such as aminoglycosides) can be toxic to the inner ear (ototoxicity), which might be experienced as sensorineural hearing loss, dizziness or tinnitus.

Systemic antibiotics can have off-target side effects, such as diarrhoea or nausea, and also carry a risk of systemic allergic reactions such as a skin rash. The risk or incidence of these events is not expected to be different from other common infections since the doses and duration of treatment used are similar in CSOM. A broader concern is the association of the overuse of antibiotics with increasing resistance among community- and hospital-acquired pathogens.

Why it is important to do this review

Although topical antibiotics are widely recommended as the first-line treatment for CSOM, systemic antibiotics are still used in situations where the delivery of drops to the middle ear is difficult. These include the treatment of young children and people with small perforations and/or copious ear discharge. Some antibiotics may be unsuitable for formulation as a topical ear drop so systemic antibiotics remain a viable option for the delivery of broad-spectrum antibiotics. Evidence-based knowledge of the effectiveness of different systemic antibiotics could help to optimise their use.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the effects of systemic antibiotics for people with chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM).

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included studies with the following design characteristics:

- Randomised controlled trials (including cluster-randomised trials where the unit of randomisation is the setting or operator) and quasi-randomised trials.
- Patients were followed up for at least one week.

We excluded studies with the following design characteristics:

- Cross-over trials, because CSOM is not expected to be a stable chronic condition. Unless data from the first phase were available, we excluded such studies.
- Studies that randomised participants by ear (within-patient controlled) because by definition the effects of systemic interventions are not localised.

Types of participants

We included studies with patients (adults and children) who had:

- chronic ear discharge of unknown cause; or
- chronic suppurative otitis media.

We defined patients with chronic ear discharge as those with at least two weeks of ear discharge, where the cause of the discharge was unknown.

We defined patients with chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) as patients with:

- chronic or persistent ear discharge for at least two weeks; and
- a perforated tympanic membrane.

We **did not exclude** any populations based on age, risk factors (cleft palate, Down syndrome), ethnicity (e.g. Australian Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders) or the presence of ventilation tubes (grommets). Where available, we recorded these factors in the patient characteristics section during data extraction from the studies. If any of the included studies recruited these patients as a majority (80% or more), we analysed them in a subgroup analysis (see [Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity](#)).

We **excluded** studies where the majority (more than 50%) of participants:

- had an alternative diagnosis to CSOM (e.g. otitis externa);
- had underlying cholesteatoma;
- had ear surgery within the last six weeks.

We did not include studies designed to evaluate interventions in the immediate peri-operative period, which were focused on assessing the impact of the intervention on the surgical procedure or outcomes.

Types of interventions

Intervention

All studies with (systemic) antibiotics administered orally or parenterally (intramuscular or intravenous) were included.

We excluded studies that conduct swabs and tests for antimicrobial sensitivity and then base the choice of antibiotics for each participant on the results of the laboratory test.

Duration

At least five days of treatment with antibiotics was required, except for antibiotics where a shorter duration has been proven to be equivalent (e.g. azithromycin for systemic antibiotics).

Dose

There was no limitation on the dose or the frequency of administration.

Comparisons

The following were the comparators:

- Placebo or no intervention (systemic antibiotic versus placebo; systemic antibiotic versus no intervention).
- Another systemic antibiotic (systemic antibiotic A versus systemic antibiotic B).

We analysed these as three main scenarios depending on which common therapy is applied in the background:

- **Systemic antibiotics as a single treatment (main therapy):** this included studies where all participants in both treatment groups either received no other treatment or only received aural toileting. This also included situations where antiseptics were applied only once (e.g. as part of microsuction at the start of treatment).
- **Systemic antibiotics as an add-on therapy to antiseptics:** this included studies where all participants in both treatment groups also used a daily antiseptic, with or without aural toileting. Topical antiseptics are agents applied locally (to the ear) that have an antimicrobial effect, helping to kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria.
- **Systemic antibiotics as an add-on therapy to other systemic or topical antibiotics:** this included studies where all participants in both treatment groups also received a systemic or topical antibiotic, with or without aural toileting or antiseptics.

Many comparison pairs were possible in this review. The main comparisons of interest that are summarised and presented in the 'Summary of findings' tables are:

- systemic antibiotics as a single treatment (main therapy) versus placebo or no intervention;
- systemic antibiotics versus placebo or no intervention (where other systemic or topical antibiotics were used in both arms);
- systemic antibiotics versus placebo or no intervention (where topical antibiotics with steroids were used in both arms);
- systemic antibiotics versus placebo or no intervention (where topical antiseptics were used in both arms).

Types of outcome measures

We analysed the following outcomes in the review, but we did not use them as a basis for including or excluding studies.

We extracted and reported data from the longest available follow-up for all outcomes.

Primary outcomes

- Resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear' (whether otoscopically confirmed or not), measured at:
 - between one week and up to two weeks;
 - two weeks to up to four weeks; and
 - after four weeks.
- Health-related quality of life using a validated instrument for CSOM (e.g. Chronic Otitis Media Questionnaire (COMQ)-12 (Phillips 2014a; Phillips 2014b; van Dinther 2015), Chronic Otitis Media Outcome Test (COMOT)-15 (Baumann 2011), Chronic Ear Survey (CES) (Nadol 2000)).
- Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation.

Secondary outcomes

- Hearing, measured as the pure-tone average of air conduction thresholds across four frequencies (500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz and 4000 Hz) of the affected ear. If this was not available, we reported the pure-tone average of the thresholds measured.
- Serious complications, including intracranial complications (such as otitic meningitis, lateral sinus thrombosis and cerebellar abscess) and extracranial complications (such as mastoid abscess, postauricular fistula and facial palsy), and death.
- Ototoxicity; this was measured as 'suspected ototoxicity' as reported by the studies where available, and as the number of people with the following symptoms that may be suggestive of ototoxicity:
 - sensorineural hearing loss;
 - balance problems/dizziness/vertigo;
 - tinnitus.

Search methods for identification of studies

The Cochrane ENT Information Specialist conducted systematic searches for randomised controlled trials and controlled clinical trials. There were no language, publication year or publication status restrictions. The date of the search was 16 March 2020.

Electronic searches

The Information Specialist searched:

- the Cochrane ENT Register (searched via the Cochrane Register of Studies to 16 March 2020);
- the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (searched via the Cochrane Register of Studies Web to 16 March 2020);
- Ovid MEDLINE(R) Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily and Ovid MEDLINE(R) (1946 to 16 March 2020);
- Ovid EMBASE (1974 to 16 March 2020);
- EBSCO CINAHL (1982 to 16 March 2020);

- LILACS (Latin American and Caribbean Health Science Information database), lilacs.bvsalud.org (search to 16 March 2020);
- Web of Knowledge, Web of Science (1945 to 16 March 2020);
- ClinicalTrials.gov, www.clinicaltrials.gov (search via the Cochrane Register of Studies to 16 March 2020);
- World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) (search to 16 March 2020).

We also searched:

- IndMed (search to 22 March 2018);
- African Index Medicus (search to 22 March 2018).

The search strategies for major databases are detailed in [Appendix 1](#). The Information Specialist modelled subject strategies for databases on the search strategy designed for CENTRAL. The strategies have been designed to identify all relevant studies for a suite of reviews on various interventions for chronic suppurative otitis media ([Bhutta 2020](#); [Brennan-Jones 2020a](#); [Brennan-Jones 2020b](#); [Chong 2018a](#); [Chong 2018b](#); [Head 2020a](#); [Head 2020b](#)). Where appropriate, they were combined with subject strategy adaptations of the highly sensitive search strategy designed by Cochrane for identifying randomised controlled trials and controlled clinical trials (as described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0, Box 6.4.b. ([Handbook 2011](#))).

Searching other resources

We scanned the reference lists of identified publications for additional trials and contacted trial authors where necessary. In addition, the Information Specialist searched Ovid MEDLINE to retrieve existing systematic reviews relevant to this systematic review, so that we could scan their reference lists for additional trials. The Information Specialist also ran non-systematic searches of Google Scholar to retrieve grey literature and other sources of potential trials.

We did not perform a separate search for adverse effects; we considered adverse effects described in included studies only.

We contacted original authors for clarification and further data if trial reports were unclear and we arranged translations of papers where necessary.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

At least two review authors (KH/LYC/JD/KW) independently screened all titles and abstracts of the references obtained from the database searches to identify potentially relevant studies. At least two review authors (KH/LYC/JD/KW) evaluated the full text of each potentially relevant study to determine whether it met the inclusion and exclusion criteria for this review.

We resolved any differences by discussion and consensus, with the involvement of a third author for clinical and methodological input where necessary.

Data extraction and management

At least two review authors (KH/LYC/CBJ/JD/KWMJB) independently extracted data from each study using a standardised

data collection form (see [Appendix 2](#)). Whenever a study had more than one publication, we retrieved all publications to ensure complete extraction of data. Where there were discrepancies in the data extracted by different review authors, we checked these against the original reports and resolved any differences by discussion and consensus, with the involvement of a third author or a methodologist where appropriate. We contacted the original study authors for clarification or for missing data whenever possible. If differences were found between publications of a study, we contacted the original authors for clarification. We used data from the main paper(s) if no further information was found.

We included key characteristics of the included studies, such as study design, setting (including location), year of study, sample size, age and sex of participants, and how outcomes were defined or collected in the studies. In addition, we also collected baseline information on prognostic factors or effect modifiers (see [Appendix 2](#)). For this review, this included the following information whenever available:

- duration of ear discharge at entry to the study;
- diagnosis of ear discharge (where known);
- number people who may have been at higher risk of CSOM, including those with cleft palate or Down syndrome;
- ethnicity of participants including the number who were from Indigenous populations;
- number who had previously had ventilation tubes (grommets) inserted (and, where known, the number who had tubes still in place);
- number who had previous ear surgery;
- number who had previous treatments for CSOM (non-responders, recurrent versus new cases).

We recorded concurrent treatments alongside the details of the interventions used. See the 'Data extraction form' in [Appendix 2](#) for more details.

For the outcomes of interest to the review, we extracted the findings of the studies on an available case analysis basis, i.e. we included data from all patients available at the time points based on the treatment randomised whenever possible, irrespective of compliance or whether patients had received the treatment as planned.

In addition to extracting pre-specified information about study characteristics and aspects of methodology relevant to risk of bias, we extracted the following summary statistics for each trial and each outcome:

- For continuous data: the mean values, standard deviations and number of patients for each treatment group. Where endpoint data were not available, we extracted the values for change from baseline. We analysed data from disease-specific quality of life scales such as COMQ-12, COMOT-15 and CES as continuous data.
- For binary data: the number of participants who experienced an event and the number of patients assessed at the time point.
- For ordinal scale data: if the data appeared to be approximately normally distributed or if the analysis that the investigators performed suggested parametric tests were appropriate, then we treated the outcome measures as continuous data.

Alternatively, if data were available, we converted it into binary data.

- Time-to-event outcomes: we did not expect any outcomes to be measured as time-to-event data. However, if outcomes such as resolution of ear discharge were measured in this way, we reported the hazard ratios.

For resolution of ear discharge, we extracted the longest available data within the time frame of interest, defined as from one week up to (and including) two weeks (7 days to 14 days), from two weeks up to (and including) four weeks (15 to 28 days), and after four weeks (28 days or one month).

For other outcomes, we reported the results from the longest available follow-up period.

Extracting data for pain/discomfort and adverse effects

For these outcomes, there were variations in how studies had reported the outcomes. For example, some studies reported both 'pain' and 'discomfort' separately whereas others did not. Prior to the commencement of data extraction, we agreed and specified a data extraction algorithm for how data should be extracted.

We extracted data for serious complications as a composite outcome. If a study reported more than one complication and we could not distinguish whether these occurred in one or more patients, we extracted the data with the highest incidence to prevent double counting.

Extracting data from figures

Where values for primary or secondary outcomes were shown as figures within the paper, we attempted to contact the study authors to try to obtain the raw values. When the raw values were not provided, we extracted information from the graphs using an [online data extraction tool](#), using the best quality version of the relevant figures available.

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

At least two review authors (KH/LYC/CBJ/JD/KW/MJB) independently assessed the risk of bias of each included study. We followed the guidance in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Handbook 2011](#)), using the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' tool. With this tool we assessed the risk of bias as 'low', 'high' or 'unclear' for each of the following six domains:

- sequence generation;
- allocation concealment;
- blinding of participants, personnel and outcome assessment;
- incomplete outcome data;
- selective reporting;
- other sources of bias.

Measures of treatment effect

We summarised the effects of dichotomous outcomes (e.g. proportion of patients with complete resolution of ear discharge) as risk ratios (RR) with confidence intervals (CIs). For the key outcomes that are presented in the 'Summary of findings' table, we have expressed the results as absolute numbers based on the pooled results and compared to the assumed risk. We also planned to calculate the number needed to treat to benefit (NNTB)

using the pooled results. The assumed baseline risk was typically either (a) the median of the risks of the control groups in the included studies, this being used to represent a 'medium-risk population' or, alternatively, (b) the average risk of the control groups in the included studies, which is used as the 'study population' ([Handbook 2011](#)). If a large number of studies were available, and where appropriate, we also attempted to present additional data based on the assumed baseline risk in (c) a low-risk population and (d) a high-risk population.

For continuous outcomes, we expressed treatment effects as a mean difference (MD) with standard deviation (SD). If different scales were used to measure the same outcome, we used the standardised mean difference (SMD) and provided a clinical interpretation of the SMD values.

Unit of analysis issues

Cross-over studies

This review did not use data from phase II of cross-over studies.

The patient as the unit of randomisation

Some studies randomised by patient and those with bilateral CSOM received the same intervention for both ears. In some studies the results may be reported as a separate outcome for each ear (the total number of ears is used as the denominator in the analysis). The correlation of response between the left ear and right ear when given the same treatment was expected to be very high, and if both ears were counted in the analysis this was effectively a form of double counting, which may be especially problematic in smaller studies if the number of people with bilateral CSOM was unequal. We did not exclude these studies, but we only reported the results if the paper presents the data in such a way that we could include the data from each participant only once (one data point per participant) or if we had enough information to reliably estimate the effective sample size or inflated standard errors as presented in chapter 16.3 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Handbook 2011](#)). If this was not possible, we attempted to contact the authors for more information. If there was no response from the authors, then we did not include data from these studies in the analysis.

If we found cluster-randomised trials by setting or operator, we analysed these according to the methods in section 16.3 of the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Handbook 2011](#)).

Dealing with missing data

We attempted to contact the study authors via email whenever the outcome of interest was not reported, but the methods of the study had suggested that the outcome had been measured. We did the same if not all of the data required for the meta-analysis were reported, unless the missing data were standard deviations. If standard deviation data were not available, we approximated these using the standard estimation methods from P values, standard errors, or 95% CIs if these were reported, as detailed in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* ([Handbook 2011](#)). Where it was impossible to estimate these, we contacted the study authors.

Apart from imputations for missing standard deviations, we did not conduct any other imputations. We extracted and analysed data for all outcomes using the available case analysis method.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed clinical heterogeneity (which may be present even in the absence of statistical heterogeneity) by examining the included studies for potential differences in the types of participants recruited, interventions or controls used, and the outcomes measured. We did not pool studies where the clinical heterogeneity made it unreasonable to do so.

We assessed statistical heterogeneity by visually inspecting the forest plots and by considering the Chi² test (with a significance level set at P value < 0.10) and the I² statistic, which calculated the percentage of variability that is due to heterogeneity rather than chance, with I² values over 50% suggesting substantial heterogeneity ([Handbook 2011](#)).

Assessment of reporting biases

We assessed reporting bias as within-study outcome reporting bias and between-study publication bias.

Outcome reporting bias (within-study reporting bias)

We assessed within-study reporting bias by comparing the outcomes reported in the published report against the study protocol, whenever this could be obtained. If the protocol was not available, we compared the outcomes reported to those listed in the methods section. If results were mentioned but not reported adequately in a way that allowed analysis (e.g. the report only mentioned whether the results were statistically significant or not), bias in a meta-analysis was likely to occur. We tried to find further information from the study authors, but if no further information could be obtained, we noted this as being a high risk of bias. Where there was insufficient information to judge the risk of bias, we noted this as an unclear risk of bias ([Handbook 2011](#)).

Publication bias (between-study reporting bias)

We intended to create funnel plots if sufficient studies (more than 10) were available for an outcome. If we observed asymmetry of the funnel plot, we would have conducted a more formal investigation using the methods proposed by [Egger 1997](#).

Data synthesis

We conducted all meta-analyses using Review Manager 5.3 ([RevMan 2014](#)). For dichotomous data, we analysed treatment differences as a risk ratio (RR) calculated using the Mantel-Haenszel methods. We analysed time-to-event data using the generic inverse variance method.

For continuous outcomes, if all the data were from the same scale, we pooled the mean values obtained at follow-up with change outcomes and reported this as a MD. However, if the SMD had to be used as an effect measurement, we did not pool change and endpoint data.

When statistical heterogeneity is low, random-effects versus fixed-effect methods yield trivial differences in treatment effects. However, when statistical heterogeneity is high, the random-effects method provides a more conservative estimate of the difference.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We subgrouped studies where most participants (80% or more) met the criteria stated below in order to determine whether the effect of the intervention was different compared to other patients. Due to the risks of reporting and publication bias with unplanned subgroup analyses of trials, we only analysed subgroups reported in studies if these were prespecified and stratified at randomisation.

We planned to conduct subgroup analyses regardless of whether statistical heterogeneity was observed for studies that included **patients identified as high risk** (i.e. thought to be less responsive to treatment and more likely to develop CSOM, recurrence or complications) and patients with ventilation tubes (grommets). 'High-risk' patients include Indigenous populations (e.g. Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, Native American and Inuit populations of Alaska, Canada and Greenland), and people with craniofacial malformation (e.g. cleft palate), Down syndrome or with known immunodeficiency.

We planned to present the main analyses of this review in the form of forest plots based on this main subgroup analysis.

- For the **high-risk** group, this applies to the outcomes: resolution of ear discharge (dry ear), quality of life, pain/discomfort, development of complications and hearing loss.
- For **patients with ventilation tubes**, this applied to the outcome resolution of ear discharge (dry ear) for the time point of four weeks or more (because this group was perceived to be at lower risk of treatment failure and recurrence than other patient groups). If statistical heterogeneity was observed, we conducted subgroup analysis for the effect modifiers below. If there were statistically significant subgroup effects, we presented these subgroup analysis results as forest plots.

For this review, effect modifiers included:

- **Diagnosis of CSOM:** it was likely that some studies would include patients with chronic ear discharge but who had not had a diagnosis of CSOM. Therefore, we subgrouped studies where most patients (80% or more) meet the criteria for CSOM diagnosis in order to determine whether the effect of the intervention was different compared to patients where the precise diagnosis was unknown and inclusion into the study was based purely on chronic ear discharge symptoms.
- **Duration of ear discharge:** there is uncertainty about whether the duration of ear discharge prior to treatment has an impact on the effectiveness of treatment and whether more established disease (i.e. discharge for more than six weeks) is more refractory to treatment compared with discharge of a shorter duration (i.e. less than six weeks).
- **Patient age:** patients who were younger than two years old versus patients up to six years old, versus adults. Patients under two years are widely considered to be more difficult to treat.

We presented the results as subgroups regardless of the presence of statistical heterogeneity based on two factors:

- **Class of antibiotics.** We grouped by pharmacological class, e.g. quinolone, aminoglycoside, penicillin etc. The rationale for this was that different classes may have had different effectiveness and side effect profiles.

- Spectrum of activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (groups with known activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* versus groups without activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). This is the most commonly found bacteria in patients with CSOM and its presence is associated with tissue damage.

When other antibiotics were also used as a treatment common to both the intervention and comparison group, we investigated the class and anti-pseudomonal activity if statistical heterogeneity was present and could not be explained by other subgroup analyses.

No other subgroups based on the pharmacological properties of antibiotics were planned, but we considered the method and frequency of aural toileting if there was remaining unexplained heterogeneity despite conducting other subgroup analyses.

Sensitivity analysis

We planned to carry out sensitivity analyses to determine whether the findings were robust to the decisions made in the course of identifying, screening and analysing the trials. We planned to conduct sensitivity analysis for the following factors, whenever possible:

- Impact of model chosen: fixed-effect versus random-effects model.
- Risk of bias of included studies: excluding studies with high risk of bias (we defined these as studies that have a high risk of allocation concealment bias and a high risk of attrition bias: overall loss to follow-up of 20%, differential follow-up observed).
- Where there was statistical heterogeneity, studies that only recruited patients who had previously not responded to one of the treatments under investigation in the randomised controlled trial (RCT). Studies that specifically recruited patients who did not respond to a treatment could potentially have reduced the relative effectiveness of an agent.

If any of these investigations found a difference in the size of the effect or heterogeneity, we mentioned this in the [Effects of interventions](#) section and/or presented the findings in a table.

Summary of findings and assessment of the certainty of the evidence

Using the GRADE approach, at least two review authors (KH/KW) independently rated the overall certainty of evidence using the GDT tool (<http://www.guidelinedevelopment.org/>) for the main comparison pairs listed in the [Types of interventions](#) section. The certainty of evidence reflects the extent to which we were confident that an estimate of effect was correct and we applied this in the interpretation of results. There were four possible ratings: 'high', 'moderate', 'low' and 'very low' ([Handbook 2011](#)). A rating of 'high' certainty evidence implies that we were confident in our estimate of effect and that further research was very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect. A rating of 'very low' certainty implies that any estimate of effect obtained was very uncertain.

The GRADE approach rates evidence from RCTs that do not have serious limitations as high certainty. However, several factors could

lead to the downgrading of the evidence to moderate, low or very low. The degree of downgrading was determined by the seriousness of these factors:

- study limitations (risk of bias);
- inconsistency;
- indirectness of evidence;
- imprecision;
- publication bias.

The 'Summary of findings' tables present the following outcomes:

- resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear':
 - at between one week and up to two weeks;
 - after four weeks;
- health-related quality of life;
- ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation;
- hearing;
- serious complications;
- suspected ototoxicity.

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

The searches retrieved a total of 8900 references, with identification of five additional references. This reduced to a total of 3447 after removal of duplicates. We screened the titles and abstracts and subsequently removed 3218 references. We assessed 229 full texts for eligibility of which we excluded 199 references; we excluded 94 of these references (86 studies) with reasons recorded in the review (see [Excluded studies](#)). We included 18 studies (27 references) ([Baba 1982c](#); [Bajwa 2018](#); [de Miguel 1999](#); [Eason 1986](#); [Esposito 1990](#); [Fliess 1990](#); [Ghosh 2012](#); [Minja 2006](#); [Nwokoye 2015](#); [Onali 2018](#); [Picozzi 1984](#); [Ramos 2003](#); [Renukananda 2014](#); [Rotimi 1990](#); [Sambe 1977](#); [Sanchez Gonzales 2001](#); [Somekh 2000](#); [Van der Veen 2007](#)).

Of the included studies, we noticed that two had the same study design, inclusion criteria, location of study and overlap in key authors ([de Miguel 1999](#); [Ramos 2003](#)). [Ramos 2003](#) had 50 rather than 25 participants per treatment arm and an additional treatment arm (six versus five). The proportion of patients achieving resolution of ear discharge was identical. We contacted the authors to clarify whether these data were obtained from the same set of participants and they clarified that these are separate studies. We have therefore included both studies in the review.

There is one study (one reference) awaiting assessment because we are uncertain whether the participants were randomised in this study ([Mehboob 2019](#)).

One study (two references) was recently completed but the data were not available when this review was published, so it is included as an ongoing study ([I-HEAR-BETA](#)).

A flow chart of study retrieval and selection is provided in [Figure 1](#).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram

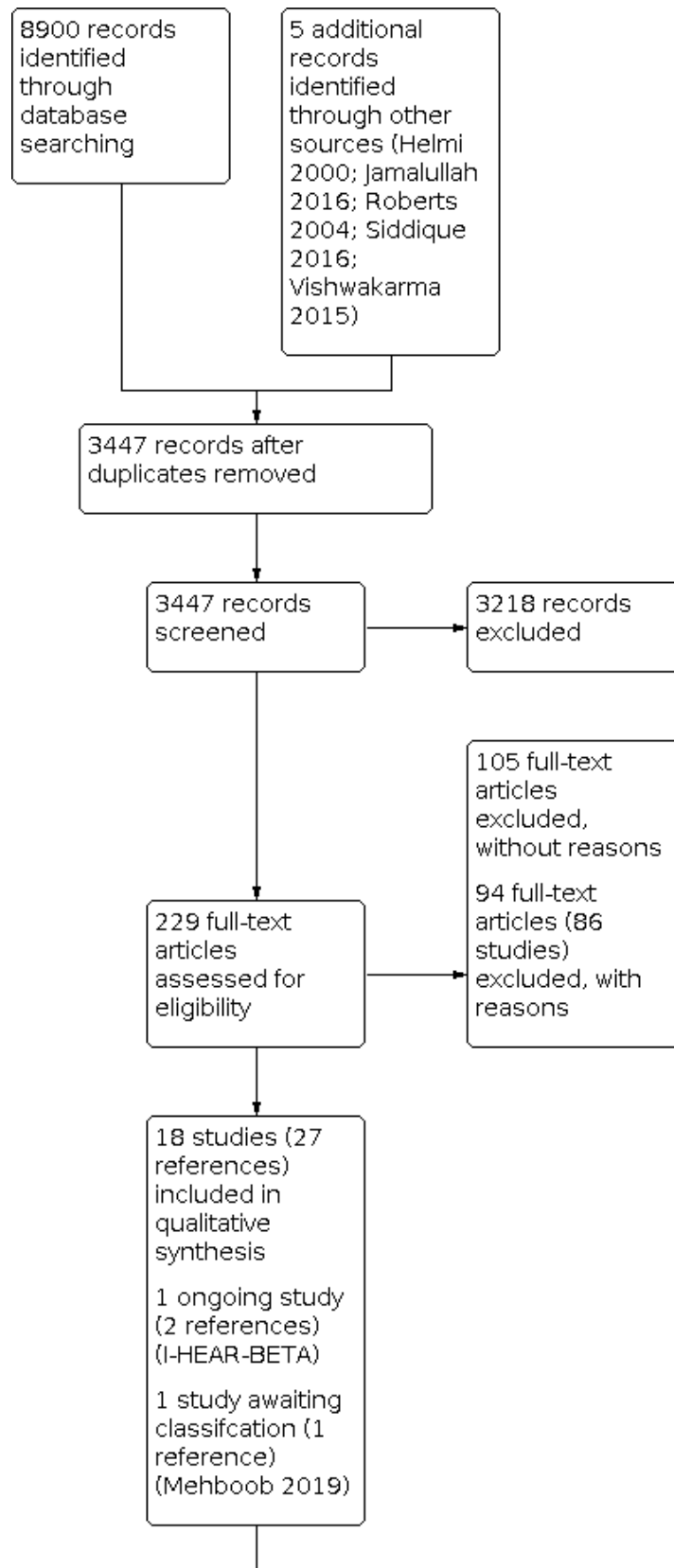
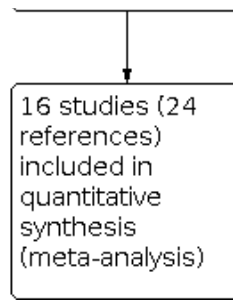


Figure 1. (Continued)



Included studies

Eighteen studies were included (Baba 1982c; Bajwa 2018; Eason 1986; Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Ghosh 2012; Minja 2006; Nwokoye 2015; Onali 2018; Picozzi 1984; Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000; Van der Veen 2007; de Miguel 1999).

Table 3 provides a summary of the included studies.

Study design

Ten studies were two-arm trials (Baba 1982c; Bajwa 2018; Ghosh 2012; Onali 2018; Picozzi 1984; Renukananda 2014; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000; Van der Veen 2007), and four studies were three-arm trials (Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Minja 2006; Nwokoye 2015). Four studies were multi-arm trials: four-arm (Rotimi 1990), five-arm (Eason 1986; de Miguel 1999) or six-arm (Ramos 2003). Only the study arms that compared systemic antibiotics with another intervention (placebo/ no intervention or an alternative systemic antibiotic) were used in this review. Details of the other study arms for each study can be found in the [Characteristics of included studies](#) table.

All studies provided an indication that they were 'randomised controlled trials' and were parallel-group studies.

Minja 2006 indicates in the abstract that this was a randomised controlled trial but states in the methods that "all children with CSOM attending the same school were included in the same treatment group", indicating that it was probably a cluster-randomised trial.

Sample size

The total sample size was 2135 participants. Sixteen studies reported the sample size in terms of the number of participants (not ears); these had a total of 1973 participants (Baba 1982c; de Miguel 1999; Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Ghosh 2012; Minja 2006; Nwokoye 2015; Onali 2018; Picozzi 1984; Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000; Van der Veen 2007). Two studies reported both the number of participants and the number of ears, representing 162 participants and 214 ears (Bajwa 2018; Eason 1986).

Unit of randomisation

The individual (rather than the ear) was randomised to treatment group in 17 studies (Baba 1982c; Bajwa 2018; de Miguel 1999; Eason 1986; Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Ghosh 2012; Nwokoye 2015; Onali 2018; Picozzi 1984; Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000; Van der Veen

2007). Of these 17 studies, only two reported the number of patients with bilateral disease (33% of participants in Bajwa 2018 and 31% in Eason 1986), but where the denominator was reported by person, it was assumed that no double counting occurred.

The remaining study is described as a randomised controlled trial, but the study description suggests that this was a cluster-RCT (Minja 2006). Minja 2006 states that children attending the same school were in the same treatment group and that there were 24 schools included in the study (although the number of children at each school is not provided). In order to adjust the results for intra-cluster correlation we have re-calculated the results with an intra-cluster correlation coefficient (ICC) of 0.015 (see [Unit of analysis issues](#) for more details). No estimates from the literature were available for this population, but in general for cluster-randomised trials the ICC is between 0.01 and 0.02. We carried out sensitivity analyses to determine the impact of the ICC.

Location

The studies were conducted in 13 countries around the world, including Japan, Pakistan, the Solomon Islands, Italy, Israel, India, Tanzania, Nigeria, the United Kingdom, Spain, Mexico and the Netherlands (see [Table 3](#)).

Setting of trial

With regard to clinical setting, nine studies were undertaken in university clinics/teaching hospitals (Bajwa 2018; Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Ghosh 2012; Nwokoye 2015; Onali 2018; Rotimi 1990; Somekh 2000; Van der Veen 2007).

Two studies were conducted in the ENT departments of university and general hospitals (Baba 1982c; Sambe 1977). Three studies were based in specialist hospitals (Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014; Sanchez Gonzales 2001) and one study was based in a general hospital (de Miguel 1999).

One study was conducted in schools (Minja 2006) and one study with participants identified through community screening and treated in a rural setting (Eason 1986).

The setting was unclear in one study (Picozzi 1984).

The years in which the studies were conducted was often not well reported. One study was published in the 1970s (Sambe 1977), while three studies were published in the 1980s (Baba 1982c; Eason 1986; Picozzi 1984). Four studies were published in the 1990s (de Miguel 1999; Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Rotimi 1990), while five studies were published in the 2000s (Minja 2006; Ramos 2003; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000; Van der Veen 2007). There

were five studies published in the last 10 years (Bajwa 2018; Ghosh 2012; Nwokoye 2015; Onali 2018; Renukananda 2014).

Funding and declarations of Interest

Four studies addressed funding sources. Three studies provided information for the research grant or company funding the study (Eason 1986; Minja 2006; Somekh 2000). Esposito 1990 stated that the "the ciprofloxacin tablets and powder used in this study were kindly provided by Bayer Italia Spa, Milan, Italy." Rotimi 1990 was funded by Wellcome Fund, Nigeria, and had clindamycin supplied by UpJohn Nigeria and metronidazole supplied by May & Baker Ltd. Minja 2006 did not specifically mention a declaration of interest but noted that one of the authors was responsible for securing the funds. The remaining 13 studies did not provide any information on funding sources or declarations of interest.

Population

Age and sex

One study did not report any participant characteristics for either age or gender (Picozzi 1984).

Two studies did not report participants' mean age or range, but gave the number of participants in different age categories (Baba 1982c; Sambe 1977). In Sambe 1977, participants were at least 15 years old and included a subset of participants older than 71 years.

Four studies included a mixture of adults and children. The mean age in de Miguel 1999 was reported as 39.6 years, although 17/25 participants were children. The mean age was not reported by Ramos 2003, but ages ranged from 5 to 73 years old, and 36/300 (12%) participants were children younger than 14 years. Rotimi 1990 had participant ages ranging from 2 weeks to > 40 years. Sanchez Gonzales 2001 had participants from ages 15 to 71 years (mean 38 ± 18.5 years)

Six studies included only children (Eason 1986 (mean 5.4 ± 3.1 years); Fliss 1990 (range 11 months to 148 months old); Minja 2006 (mean 11.8 years ± 2.7 years); Nwokoye 2015 (range 5 months to 10 years, with 52/82 (63%) under 2 years); Somekh 2000 (mean 4.2 years, range 1 to 12 years); Van der Veen 2007 (mean 4 years, range 1 to 12)).

Five studies included only adult participants (Bajwa 2018 (range 20 to 69); Esposito 1990 (mean 38); Ghosh 2012 (range 18 to 60); Onali 2018 (mean 33.2 ± 8.7 years, range 18 to 50); Renukananda 2014 (20 to 69 years)).

Three studies did not report the gender characteristics (Nwokoye 2015; Picozzi 1984; Somekh 2000). Fifteen studies reported the gender characteristics of individuals randomised in the study (Baba 1982c; Bajwa 2018; de Miguel 1999; Eason 1986; Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Ghosh 2012; Minja 2006; Onali 2018; Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Van der Veen 2007). In total, 2305 individuals were included in these trials; 1029 (44.6%) of these were female and 1276 (55.4%) were male. The percentage of females in these studies ranged from 33% to 53%.

High-risk populations

Nine studies did not report whether individuals in 'high-risk' groups were included - this included those who were immunocompromised, Indigenous groups, and individuals with

Down syndrome or cleft palate (Baba 1982c; de Miguel 1999; Ghosh 2012; Minja 2006; Picozzi 1984; Ramos 2003; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000).

Three studies reported no immunocompromised patients (Bajwa 2018; Onali 2018; Renukananda 2014). Nwokoye 2015 and Rotimi 1990 reported that no Indigenous groups participated in their study. Esposito 1990 reported that "no patients had diabetes or any other comorbidities". Fliss 1990 reported that 0% of participants had cleft palate, Down syndrome or were immunocompromised. Van der Veen 2007 did not include any individuals in high-risk groups.

Eason 1986 recruited participants from the Solomon Islands, which we considered to be a 'high-risk' Indigenous group. The paper stated that the incidence of CSOM in the population was 3.8% for under 15-year olds.

Diagnosis

Thirteen studies stated that they included participants with CSOM (Bajwa 2018; Eason 1986; Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Ghosh 2012; Onali 2018; Picozzi 1984; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000; Van der Veen 2007). However, it was not always clear how CSOM was defined in the studies. Three studies stated that they included individuals with ear discharge (Minja 2006; Nwokoye 2015; Ramos 2003). de Miguel 1999 stated that individuals with CSOM were included, but this study also included a number of individuals with alternative diagnoses of ear pain, including cholesteatoma and post-surgical ear discharge. One study included individuals with chronic or acute suppurative otitis media (Baba 1982c).

Seven studies reported using otoscopy to diagnose tympanic membrane perforation and/or identify mucopurulent discharge (de Miguel 1999; Eason 1986; Fliss 1990; Minja 2006; Ramos 2003; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Van der Veen 2007). An additional study used otoscopy, but there was no stated requirement for perforated tympanic membrane (Nwokoye 2015).

Six studies reported inclusion of participants with tympanic membrane perforation and/or mucopurulent discharge, but did not report the method used to determine this (Bajwa 2018; Ghosh 2012; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sambe 1977; Somekh 2000).

The remaining four studies did not report on confirmation of tympanic membrane perforation or mucopurulent discharge (Baba 1982c; Esposito 1990; Onali 2018; Picozzi 1984).

Duration of ear discharge

Seven studies did not report the duration of ear discharge (Baba 1982c; de Miguel 1999; Esposito 1990; Ghosh 2012; Picozzi 1984; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001).

Eleven studies reported the duration of ear discharge (Renukananda 2014 (> 3 weeks); Bajwa 2018 (> 4 weeks); Eason 1986 (> 3 months); Minja 2006 (> 3 months); Nwokoye 2015 (> 3 months); Fliss 1990 (2 to 123 months, median 20 months); Onali 2018 (mean 55.2 days ± 33.3, range 14 to 140 days); Ramos 2003 (> 6 weeks or sporadically > 3 episodes in the last year); Rotimi 1990 (range < 2 weeks (11% of completers) to 32 years, 67% at least 1 month); Somekh 2000 (mean 8 weeks, range 8 to 12 weeks); Van der Veen 2007 (median 8 months in intervention group, 5 months in placebo group)).

Other important effect modifiers

Six studies did not report on any important effect modifiers (Eason 1986; Minja 2006; Nwokoye 2015; Picozzi 1984; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001).

Five studies reported that none of the patients had an alternative diagnosis (Fliss 1990; Ghosh 2012; Onali 2018; Rotimi 1990; Somekh 2000). Two studies reported on participants with alternative diagnoses for ear discharge (de Miguel 1999 (n = 17, 13.6%); Ramos 2003 (n = 42, 14%)).

Four studies reported on the number of participants who had previously had grommets (Fliss 1990 (n = 3, 6%); Ramos 2003 (n = 12, 4%); Renukananda 2014 (n = 0%); Van der Veen 2007 (n = 91, 90%)). Van der Veen 2007 also reported that 61 (60.4%) still had grommets in place at inclusion.

Six studies reported on the number of participants who had previously had ear surgery (Bajwa 2018 (n = 0% in last year); de Miguel 1999 (n = 31 (24.8%); Fliss 1990 (n = 0%); Ramos 2003 (n = 73, 24.3%); Renukananda 2014 (n = 0% within last year); Van der Veen 2007 (n = 12, 12%)). The reasons and type of surgery were not reported in the studies.

Nine studies reported on the number of participants who had received antibiotics for CSOM previously (Baba 1982c; Bajwa 2018 (n = 0% in last year); de Miguel 1999 (n = 79, 63.2%); Esposito 1990 (n = 38, 63%); Fliss 1990; Ramos 2003 (n = 197, 65.6%); Renukananda 2014 (n = 0% within last month); Somekh 2000 (n = 100%); Van der Veen 2007 (n = 91, 90%). Baba 1982c reported that 10 of the 395 randomised participants were treated with other antibiotics for acute exacerbation of chronic otitis media (AECOM) just before enrolment into the trial. Fliss 1990 reported that all participants had at least one failed course of systemic antibiotics.

Intervention

Intervention details

Details of the intervention, background treatments and treatment durations for each of the included studies are summarised in Table 3.

Fourteen studies used oral antibiotics (Baba 1982c; Bajwa 2018; de Miguel 1999; Eason 1986; Esposito 1990; Ghosh 2012; Nwokoye 2015; Onali 2018; Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Van der Veen 2007). Two studies used intravenous antibiotics (Fliss 1990; Somekh 2000), while two studies had unspecified routes of systemic administration (Minja 2006; Picozzi 1984). We presumed that these two studies used oral administration.

Background treatment

Six studies used aural toilet as a background treatment (Bajwa 2018; Fliss 1990; Minja 2006; Nwokoye 2015; Rotimi 1990; Somekh 2000). Five studies had topical antibiotics as a background treatment (Bajwa 2018; de Miguel 1999; Esposito 1990; Onali 2018; Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014), and an additional three used a steroid combination (Eason 1986; Picozzi 1984; Van der Veen 2007). One study used intramuscular antibiotics (Rotimi 1990), and one study used topical antiseptics (Minja 2006). Of these studies, six had combinations of background treatment. For details, see Table

3. Four studies reported no additional, concurrent interventions (Baba 1982c; Ghosh 2012; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001).

Duration of intervention

Six studies had a duration of treatment of seven days (Baba 1982c; de Miguel 1999; Ghosh 2012; Onali 2018; Ramos 2003; Rotimi 1990), two studies were for 10 days (Minja 2006; Sanchez Gonzales 2001), and five studies were for 14 days (Bajwa 2018; Eason 1986; Picozzi 1984; Renukananda 2014; Sambe 1977).

Five studies had variable duration of treatment depending on response (Esposito 1990 (5 to 10 days); Fliss 1990 (3 days after complete cessation of discharge to 3 weeks) Nwokoye 2015 (7 to 10 days); Somekh 2000 (10 to 14 days); Van der Veen 2007 (6 to 12 weeks)).

Comparison

One study compared systemic antibiotics to no treatment:

- Fliss 1990 (51 participants) - intravenous mezlocillin versus no treatment; and intravenous ceftazidime versus no treatment.

Six studies compared systemic antibiotics to no treatment, with both study arms receiving topical antibiotics:

- Bajwa 2018 (100 participants, 133 ears) - oral ofloxacin versus no treatment, background treatment of topical antibiotic drops (ofloxacin).
- de Miguel 1999 (50 participants) - oral ciprofloxacin versus no treatment, background treatment of topical antibiotic drops (ciprofloxacin).
- Esposito 1990 (40 participants) - oral ciprofloxacin versus no treatment, background treatment of topical antibiotic drops (ciprofloxacin).
- Onali 2018 (100 participants) - oral ciprofloxacin versus no treatment, background treatment of topical antibiotic drops (ciprofloxacin).
- Ramos 2003 (100 participants) - oral ciprofloxacin versus no treatment, background treatment of topical antibiotic drops (ciprofloxacin).
- Renukananda 2014 (100 participants) - oral ciprofloxacin versus no treatment, background treatment of topical antibiotic drops (ciprofloxacin).

Three studies compared systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo, with both study arms receiving topical antibiotics plus steroids:

- Eason 1986 (62 participants, 81 ears) - oral clindamycin versus no treatment, background treatment of gramicidin-framycetin-dexamethasone ear drops.
- Picozzi 1984 (40 participants) - metronidazole versus placebo, background treatment of gentamicin plus hydrocortisone ear drops.
- Van der Veen 2007 (101 participants) - oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole versus placebo, with varied antibiotic/steroid drops formulation (hydrocortisone/bacitracin/colistin eardrops were used initially, then changed to hydrocortisone/ neomycin polymyxin B).

One study compared systemic antibiotics to no treatment, with both study arms receiving topical antiseptic plus dry mopping:

- [Minja 2006](#) (204 participants) - amoxicillin versus no treatment, background treatment of boric acid in alcohol ear drops.

Four studies compared systemic quinolones to beta-lactams:

- [Baba 1982c](#) (305 participants) - oral aminobenzyl penicillin versus oral norfloxacin.
- [Ghosh 2012](#) (46 participants) - oral ciprofloxacin versus oral cefpodoxime.
- [Sambe 1977](#) (603 participants) - oral aminobenzyl penicillin versus oral pipemidic acid.
- [Sanchez Gonzales 2001](#) (30 participants) - oral levofloxacin versus co-amoxiclav.

Three studies compared different beta-lactams:

- [Fliss 1990](#) (36 participants) - intravenous mezlocillin versus intravenous ceftazidime.
- [Nwokoye 2015](#) (54 participants) - amoxicillin alone versus amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid.
- [Somekh 2000](#) (30 participants) - intravenous aztreonam versus intravenous ceftazidime.

One study compared lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles, with all study arms also receiving gentamicin:

- [Rotimi 1990](#) (119 participants) - oral lincomycin versus oral metronidazole; and oral clindamycin versus oral metronidazole; background treatment of intramuscular gentamicin.

Outcomes

Resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear' (whether otoscopically confirmed or not)

The definitions, methods and timing of assessment differed between studies, and these are summarised in [Table 4](#).

Health-related quality of life

One study reported on this outcome ([Van der Veen 2007](#)), but results were only reported as a narrative summary.

Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation

Five studies reported on this outcome ([Baba 1982c](#); [Esposito 1990](#); [Fliss 1990](#); [Onali 2018](#); [Sambe 1977](#)).

Hearing

Six studies reported on this outcome. Two studies performed hearing tests at diagnosis, at 8 days and at 15 days, but reported no results ([de Miguel 1999](#); [Ramos 2003](#)). [Minja 2006](#) performed audiometry (pure tone hearing thresholds) at three to four months of follow-up. The authors state that the "hearing test performed before and after treatment showed that the hearing thresholds were the same and in many cases even better after the treatment". The authors of [Sanchez Gonzales 2001](#) report that computerised audiometry was conducted, but report the results as categories of hearing loss (none, mild, moderate or severe). There is no description of the audiometric thresholds used for this classification.

[Fliss 1990](#) reported measuring air-conduction thresholds at 0.25 kHz, 0.5 kHz, 1 kHz, 2 kHz, 4 kHz and 8 kHz, and bone conduction thresholds at 0.5 kHz, 1 kHz and 2 kHz. The time at which these were performed is not described.

[Van der Veen 2007](#) presented median values and interquartile ranges for air conduction hearing thresholds at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz and 4000 Hz.

Serious complications

Four studies reported on this outcome. [Fliss 1990](#) reported that no intracranial or intratemporal complications occurred during the study period or the follow-up period. [Esposito 1990](#) reported that "no side effect was recorded in any patient...", but no further information was provided. One study reported on the occurrence of mastoid abscesses at 12 weeks follow-up ([Van der Veen 2007](#)). [Eason 1986](#) stated that "suppurative complications were limited to one case of mastoiditis and one of meningitis with focal encephalitis." However, it was unclear whether this was detected pre-randomisation or during/after treatment.

Ototoxicity

Six studies reported on this outcome. Two studies reported on the number of individuals with balance problems (vertigo) at seven days ([Onali 2018](#); [Ramos 2003](#)). [Ramos 2003](#) reported no ototoxicity, as diagnosed with audiometry tests, but provided no definition of limits. [Onali 2018](#) stated that one episode of ototoxicity was identified. One additional study reported no incidence of ototoxicity, but no definition of this was provided ([de Miguel 1999](#)). One study reported on dizziness or vertigo, but no details were provided regarding the method used to assess this ([Sanchez Gonzales 2001](#)). The same study reported that no participants suffered with tinnitus in either treatment group. One study reported that "there was no deterioration of hearing in groups 2 and 3, as compared to group 1. Thus, no signs of ototoxicity could be found." ([Minja 2006](#)). One study reported that "no side effect was recorded in any patient...", but no further information was provided ([Esposito 1990](#)).

Excluded studies

We excluded 94 papers (86 studies) after reviewing the full text. Further details for the reasons for exclusion can be found in the [Characteristics of excluded studies](#) table. The following are the main reasons for exclusion.

We excluded five studies (six references) as the comparisons were not appropriate for this review but were relevant to another review in this suite of Cochrane CSOM reviews ([Esposito 1992](#); [Gupta 2015](#); [Mira 1993](#); [Povedano 1995](#); [Yuen 1994](#)).

We excluded 36 studies (37 references) on the basis of their study design ([Arguedas 1993](#); [Baba 1986](#); [Baba 2008](#); [Bakir 2013](#); [Brook 1979](#); [Brook 1980](#); [Browning 1984](#); [Chowdhury 2002](#); [Deitmer 2002](#); [Esposito 2000](#); [Gehanno 1997](#); [Hwang 2015](#); [Jahn 1984](#); [Jang 2004](#); [Kadar 2003](#); [Kenna 1986](#); [Kothari 1969](#); [Kovacic 1999](#); [Kurilin 1976](#); [Lancaster 1999](#); [Lancaster 2003](#); [Lang 1992](#); [Lautala 1983](#); [Legent 1994](#); [Merifield 1993](#); [Morgon 1976](#); [Poliakova 1991](#); [Singhal 1992](#); [Sugiyama 1981](#); [Sultan 2017](#); [Sumitsawan 1995](#); [Supiyaphun 1995](#); [Tachibana 1986](#); [Thomsen 1976](#); [Van de Heyning 1986](#); [Wintermeyer 1997](#)).

We excluded 23 studies (26 references) due to the population characteristics included in their study (Abbott 2016; Adler 2000; Baba 1982b; Baba 1983a; Baba 1983b; Baba 1987; Berman 1990; Block 2000; Bogomil'skii 1999; Bross Soriano 1996; Granath 2007; Gyde 1981; Gyde 1982; IRCT20130427013136N6; IRCT2016082313136N4; Mendelman 1992; Mesure 1973; Principi 1995; Quick 1973; Quick 1975; Saez-Llorens 2005; Stenstrom 1991; van Dongen 2014).

We excluded 15 studies (17 references) as the interventions were outside of our protocol (Baba 1983c; Browning 1983; Browning 1983b; CTRI/2019/09/021197; Dellamonica 1995; Fraysse 1988;

ISRCTN86106121; Jiang 2016; Khanna 2000; Li 2004; NCT02592096; NCT02817347; Roydhouse 1981; Shkil' 1964; van Hasselt 1998b).

Seven studies (eight references) had multiple reasons for exclusion (Baba 1980; Fombeur 1994; Hemlin 1997; Kantawala 1976; Kashiwamura 2004; Khon 2012; Lorentzen 1978).

Risk of bias in included studies

See Figure 2 for the 'Risk of bias' graph (our judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies) and Figure 3 for the 'Risk of bias' summary (our judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study).

Figure 2. 'Risk of bias' graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

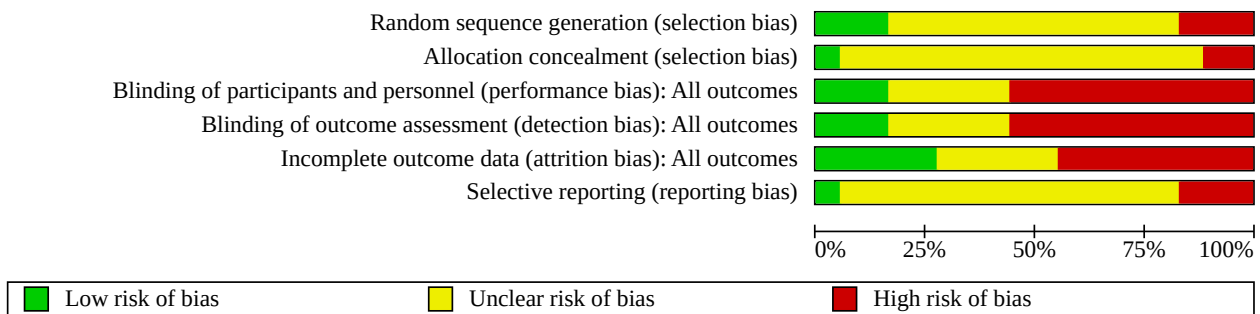


Figure 3. 'Risk of bias' summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias): All outcomes	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): All outcomes	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias): All outcomes	Selective reporting (reporting bias)
Baba 1982c	?	?	+	+	+	?
Bajwa 2018	+	?	-	?	-	-
de Miguel 1999	?	?	?	-	?	?
Eason 1986	-	?	-	-	?	?
Esposito 1990	-	?	-	-	+	-
Fliss 1990	?	?	?	-	?	?
Ghosh 2012	+	-	-	?	+	+
Minja 2006	?	-	-	-	-	?
Nwokoye 2015	?	?	?	-	-	?
Onali 2018	?	?	?	?	?	?
Picozzi 1984	?	?	?	?	-	?
Ramos 2003	?	?	-	-	+	?
Renukananda 2014	?	?	-	?	-	?
Rotimi 1990	-	?	-	-	-	?
Sambe 1977	?	?	+	+	-	?
Sanchez Gonzales 2001	?	?	-	-	-	?
Somekh 2000	?	?	-	-	?	?
Van der Veen 2007	+	+	+	+	+	-

Allocation

Sequence generation

We assessed only three studies to have adequate sequence generation, which were therefore at low risk of bias (Bajwa 2018; Ghosh 2012; Van der Veen 2007). We assessed three studies to be at high risk of bias (Eason 1986; Esposito 1990; Rotimi 1990). Eason 1986 had an uneven participant distribution between groups, with the larger number of patients belonging to the more effective treatment groups. In Esposito 1990, patients had a differing prevalence of *Pseudomonas* between the treatment groups, and the distribution of unsuccessful antibiotic treatment was unclear between groups. In Rotimi 1990, patient characteristics were only available for people who completed follow-up and showed imbalance in the unilateral: bilateral ratio across groups; it was unclear if this was an effect of selection or attrition bias. The remaining 12 studies did not describe the method of sequence generation and we considered them to have unclear risk of bias.

Allocation concealment

We assessed only one study to be at low risk of bias for adequate allocation concealment (Van der Veen 2007). Two studies were assessed as a high risk of bias (Ghosh 2012; Minja 2006). Ghosh 2012 used a method that could not conceal the allocation, and there was uncertainty as to whether the people completing the allocation in the study by Minja 2006 knew which group each school was going to be allocated to. The remaining 15 studies did not describe the methods used for allocation concealment, and we assessed them as at unclear risk of bias.

Blinding

Performance bias

We assessed three studies as having adequate methods for blinding (through the use of a placebo that effectively masked the interventions) and therefore at low risk of bias (Baba 1982c; Sambe 1977; Van der Veen 2007). We assessed nine studies as being at high risk of bias for being unblinded (Bajwa 2018; Eason 1986; Ghosh 2012; Minja 2006; Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000). Bajwa 2018, Eason 1986, Ramos 2003, Renukananda 2014 and Rotimi 1990 were unblinded due to the absence of an oral placebo, while Ghosh 2012 could not be conducted as a double-blinded study due to "financial constraints and logistic problems". For Minja 2006, this was because it was not clear if participants and teachers were aware of all treatment options and how this might affect compliance of antibiotics etc. We assessed the remaining six studies as being at unclear risk of bias.

Detection bias

We assessed three studies as being at low risk of bias because they described how they had attempted to blind the outcome assessors (Baba 1982c; Sambe 1977; Van der Veen 2007). We assessed 10 studies as being at high risk of bias (de Miguel 1999; Eason 1986; Esposito 1990; Fliss 1990; Minja 2006; Nwokoye 2015; Ramos 2003; Rotimi 1990; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; Somekh 2000). For de Miguel 1999, Eason 1986, Esposito 1990, Nwokoye 2015, Ramos 2003, Rotimi 1990 and Somekh 2000, this was because no information was provided regarding who assessed the subjective outcomes. Sanchez Gonzales 2001 was a non-blinded study and clinicians provided a subjective assessment. In Fliss 1990, there was no

mention of blinding, a high number of bilateral ear participants and adaption to method due to discontinuation of a study arm resulting from a lack of efficacy. For Minja 2006, it was unclear whether assessors were aware of the treatments received. We assessed the remaining five studies as being at unclear risk of bias.

Incomplete outcome data

We assessed five studies to be at low risk of bias (Baba 1982c; Esposito 1990; Ghosh 2012; Ramos 2003; Van der Veen 2007). We assessed the risk of attrition bias to be high for eight studies (Bajwa 2018; Minja 2006; Nwokoye 2015; Picozzi 1984; Renukananda 2014; Rotimi 1990; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001). For Bajwa 2018 and Renukananda 2014, participants with moderate/poor compliance were removed from the study, which made participant numbers unclear, and the authors did not provide any numerical data to describe the number of participants "cured". Minja 2006 had an uneven distribution of loss to follow-up between groups, and this was higher for groups with more treatment interventions. The authors of Nwokoye 2015 suggested that patients could be excluded from the analysis and loss to follow-up was not reported. Picozzi 1984 had a high rate of exclusion from analysis (25%); only those who complied were analysed and there were low compliance rates (57% and 63%). Rotimi 1990 had high loss to follow-up with unclear distribution, difference in the proportion with bilateral condition in follow-up, and participant numbers that were not balanced between groups. Sambe 1977 and Sanchez Gonzales 2001 had a high proportion of missing outcome data, which may have a significant impact on results. The remaining five studies were at unclear risk of bias.

Selective reporting

We assessed one study to be at low risk of bias (Ghosh 2012). We assessed three studies as being at high risk of bias as they did not fully report all the outcomes planned and measured (Bajwa 2018; Esposito 1990; Van der Veen 2007). For the remaining 14 studies, we rated the risk as unclear, either because the protocol could not be found, or because there was information suggesting certain outcomes (e.g. hearing loss) were probably measured in the trials but not reported completely or at all.

Other potential sources of bias

Only three studies described how outcomes were measured and defined for patients with bilateral ear disease (Baba 1982c; Eason 1986; Rotimi 1990). All other studies either stated that no bilateral cases were included or we assumed that the studies had randomised by patient and the number of events corresponds to patients rather than ears based on the information reported in the study.

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings 1](#) Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment/placebo; [Summary of findings 2](#) Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment or placebo on top of topical antibiotics for CSOM; [Summary of findings 3](#) Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment or placebo on top of topical antibiotics for CSOM; [Summary of findings 4](#) Systemic antibiotics compared to no treatment or placebo on top of topical antiseptics for CSOM

Comparison 1: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/ placebo

A single study provided data for this comparison (Fliss 1990; 51 participants). This three-arm trial compared treatment with mezlocillin (200 mg per kg, administered intravenously, three times daily), ceftazidime (150 mg per kg administered intravenously, three times daily) or no treatment. All patients received daily suction and debridement for seven days before entry to the trial, and only those in whom otorrhoea persisted were recruited to the study. Participants were hospitalised for the duration of the trial. Both of the antibiotics used are active against *Pseudomonas*.

Although the trial initially enrolled participants to three arms (mezlocillin, ceftazidime or placebo), after enrolling 33 participants the authors discontinued the placebo arm, due to lack of effect. The results presented here are the data obtained from the first 33 trial participants, according to their randomised group.

See [Summary of findings 1](#).

Resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear' (whether otoscopically confirmed or not)

Between one week and up to two weeks

In Fliss 1990 (51 participants) the risk ratio (RR) for resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks was higher in the antibiotic group compared to the placebo/no treatment group, but the evidence was very uncertain (RR 8.47, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.88 to 38.21; 33 participants; 1 study; very low-certainty evidence; [Analysis 1.1](#)).

Between two weeks and up to four weeks

The study did not report results for this time point.

After four weeks

The study did not report results for this time point.

Health-related quality of life

The study did not report this outcome.

Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation

The study did not report this outcome.

Hearing

Fliss 1990 (51 participants) reported measuring air conduction thresholds at 0.25 kHz, 0.5 kHz, 1 kHz, 2 kHz, 4 kHz and 8 kHz, and bone conduction thresholds at 0.5 kHz, 1 kHz and 2 kHz. The time at which these were performed is not described. The authors state that "audiometric tests did not show any worsening of the hearing during or after the antimicrobial treatment" (very low-certainty evidence).

Serious complications

Fliss 1990 (51 participants) reported that no intracranial complications occurred during the study or the follow-up period (very low-certainty evidence).

Suspected ototoxicity

The study did not report this outcome.

Subgroup analysis

Although we had planned to complete subgroup analyses, as only one study was included in this comparison this was not possible.

Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/ placebo (both study arms received topical antibiotics)

Six studies (490 participants) reported on this comparison (Bajwa 2018; de Miguel 1999; Esposito 1990; Onali 2018; Ramos 2003; Renukananda 2014), but only five studies (390 participants) contributed data as it was not possible to interpret the results from Bajwa 2018 (see below). All of the included studies compared oral quinolone antibiotics (five used ciprofloxacin, one used ofloxacin) to no treatment, and background treatment for all participants included topical antibiotic drops (five used ciprofloxacin, one used ofloxacin) (see [Table 3](#)). All antibiotics were active against *Pseudomonas*.

Both de Miguel 1999 (50 participants) and Ramos 2003 (100 participants) assigned patients to treatment with oral ciprofloxacin (500 mg every 12 hours for seven days) or no treatment. Background treatment in these studies was topical ciprofloxacin 0.2%, three ear drops every eight hours.

Esposito 1990 (40 participants) compared treatment with oral ciprofloxacin (250 mg twice daily for 5 to 10 days) to no treatment. Background treatment in this study was three drops of topical ciprofloxacin (250 µg/ml) twice a day.

Onali 2018 (100 participants) assigned participants to oral ciprofloxacin (200 mg every 12 hours for seven days) or placebo, with a background treatment of topical ciprofloxacin ear drops (three to four drops eight-hourly, concentration was not reported).

Renukananda 2014 (100 participants) compared oral ciprofloxacin (500 mg twice a day for 14 days) to no treatment, with a background treatment of ciprofloxacin ear drops (three drops, three times a day, concentration not reported).

Bajwa 2018 reportedly included 100 participants (133 ears), however there was great uncertainty regarding the study methodology, including the number of participants, interventions used, "cure" rates and the assessment time points. Therefore the results are not currently included in the review. We have attempted to contact the study authors but are yet to receive a response.

See [Summary of findings 2](#).

Resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks (whether otoscopically confirmed or not)

Between one week and up to two weeks

Five studies (390 participants) found no evidence of a difference in the resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks for oral ciprofloxacin compared to placebo or no treatment (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.12; 390 participants; 5 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$; [Analysis 2.1](#); low-certainty evidence).

Two of the studies had reported exactly the same percentages of "cure" across all but one of the intervention arms of the studies (de Miguel 1999; Ramos 2003). We had concerns that these could have been the same set of patients, but the authors clarified that these were different patients (and studies).

Between two weeks and up to four weeks

There were no useable data from the studies at this time point.

After four weeks

There were no useable data from the studies at this time point.

Health-related quality of life

No study reported this outcome.

Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation

[Onali 2018](#) (100 participants) found no evidence of a difference in "mild earache" at seven days follow-up between those allocated to ciprofloxacin or placebo (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.21 to 4.72; 100 participants; 1 study; [Analysis 2.2](#); very low-certainty evidence).

One further study ([Esposito 1990](#); 40 participants) reported that "no side effect was recorded in any patient..." but no additional information was provided, therefore it is not clear whether ear pain was specifically assessed.

Hearing

Two studies performed hearing tests at diagnosis, at eight days and at 15 days, but reported no results ([de Miguel 1999](#); [Ramos 2003](#)).

Serious complications

One study ([Esposito 1990](#); 40 participants) reported that "no side effect was recorded in any patient..." but no further information was provided.

Suspected ototoxicity

Three studies ([de Miguel 1999](#); [Onali 2018](#); [Ramos 2003](#); 250 participants) reported on suspected ototoxicity, which showed no evidence of a difference between oral ciprofloxacin and placebo, although the confidence interval was extremely wide as only one episode of vertigo was identified (RR 3.00, 95% CI 0.13 to 71.92; 250 participants; 3 studies; [Analysis 2.4](#); very low-certainty evidence).

Subgroup analysis

No subgroup analysis was completed as there were no studies that were relevant for the identified subgroups:

- High-risk population - none of the studies reported high-risk populations as defined in our methods.
- Patients with ventilation tubes - none of the studies reported the inclusion of patients with ventilation tubes.
- Diagnosis of CSOM - although [de Miguel 1999](#) and [Ramos 2003](#) included mixed populations of CSOM along with ear discharge from other causes, there were no studies that included only patients with 'ear discharge' as an inclusion criterion.
- Duration of ear discharge - studies either did not report the duration of discharge, or included individuals with a wide range of discharge duration.
- Patient age - none of the studies included participants younger than two years of age, or exclusively aged two to six years.

Comparison 3: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/ placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics plus steroids)

Three studies (203 participants) were included in this comparison, but all used different combinations of systemic antibiotics and topical antibiotic-steroid drops.

[Picozzi 1984](#) (40 participants) compared metronidazole (route of administration and dose not stated) to placebo for two weeks, with background treatment for all participants of gentamicin plus hydrocortisone ear drops (for four weeks; dose/frequency not reported).

[Eason 1986](#) (62 participants) included two arms of a five-arm trial that compared oral clindamycin (15 mg/kg per day in three divided doses) to no treatment for two weeks, with background treatment of gramicidin-framycetin-dexamethasone ear drops (dose/frequency not reported).

[Van der Veen 2007](#) (101 participants) compared oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (18 mg/kg twice daily for 6 to 12 weeks, depending on response) to placebo. All participants received antibiotic-steroid drops but the formulation varied: hydrocortisone/bacitracin/colistin eardrops were used initially, then changed to hydrocortisone/neomycin polymyxin B.

Metronidazole and clindamycin are not active against *Pseudomonas*, but these studies did not present results for the same outcomes therefore no meta-analysis was possible. Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole does have anti-pseudomonal activity.

See [Summary of findings 3](#).

Resolution of ear discharge (whether otoscopically confirmed or not)

Between one week and up to two weeks

No studies reported the outcome at this time point.

Between two weeks and up to four weeks

One study ([Eason 1986](#); 62 participants) investigated the addition of oral clindamycin to gramicidin-framycetin-dexamethasone ear drops at three weeks. Although this study reported the number of participants with bilateral disease, the results were only reported according to the number of ears cured. We were unable to determine the number of participants who were cured with each intervention, therefore these data have not been included in the review.

After four weeks

Three studies (203 participants) reported at this time point, but investigated different comparisons of systemic antibiotics against placebo or no treatment when added to topical antibiotic plus steroid drops and so we have not combined the data.

One study ([Picozzi 1984](#); 40 participants) investigated metronidazole added to gentamicin plus steroids at four weeks (RR 0.91, 95% CI 0.51 to 1.65; 30 participants; [Analysis 3.1](#)).

The second study ([Van der Veen 2007](#); 101 participants) investigated co-trimoxazole compared to placebo. In contrast to the other studies in this comparison, topical antibiotics and steroid eardrops were only prescribed when patients had discharge (at baseline or

the 6- and 12-week follow-up appointments). It is uncertain if there is a difference between the groups at six weeks follow-up (RR 1.54, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.16; 98 participants; [Analysis 3.1](#); very low-certainty evidence).

The final study ([Eason 1986](#); 62 participants) investigated the addition of clindamycin to gramicidin-framycetin-dexamethasone ear drops at six weeks. Again, we were unable to present the results by participant and so the data have not been included.

Health-related quality of life

One study ([Van der Veen 2007](#); 101 participants) used the six-item otitis media questionnaire and Child Health Questionnaire and a visual analogue scale measuring ear-related quality of life, but results were only reported as a narrative summary. The authors stated that "during the study, the health-related quality-of-life scores improved substantially in both the trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole and placebo groups [...]. Mean scores for the trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole and placebo groups for the 6-item otitis media questionnaire, Child Health Questionnaire, and visual analog scale were the same at all visits" (very low-certainty evidence).

Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation

No study reported this outcome.

Hearing

One study ([Van der Veen 2007](#); 101 participants) reported on this outcome. Data were presented as median values and interquartile ranges. The authors state that "pure-tone air conduction levels at 500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 Hz could be determined for 20 children in the trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole group and 18 children in the placebo group. Although hearing levels generally improved, no differences between the groups were found" (very low-certainty evidence).

Serious complications

Mastoid abscess

One study ([Van der Veen 2007](#); 101 participants) reported on the occurrence of mastoid abscesses at 12 weeks follow-up. There was one event in each treatment arm and no evidence of a difference in this outcome between those who received systemic antibiotics and those who did not (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.07 to 15.86; 101 participants; [Analysis 3.2](#); very low-certainty evidence).

[Eason 1986](#) reports one case of mastoiditis and one case of meningitis with focal encephalitis. It is not clear which group these patients were from, or whether the complications occurred pre- or post-treatment.

Suspected ototoxicity

No study reported this outcome.

Subgroup analysis

Although we had planned to complete subgroup analyses, this was not possible as no meta-analysis was performed for this comparison.

Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/ placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping)

A single study ([Minja 2006](#); 204 participants), cluster-randomised by school, contributed data to this outcome. Individuals were allocated to treatment with amoxicillin for 10 days (treatment was according to body weight; no further details provided) or no treatment. All participants received background treatment of daily boric acid in alcohol ear drops for one month (no further information provided about concentration or dose). Amoxicillin does not have activity against *Pseudomonas*.

See [Summary of findings 4](#).

Resolution of ear discharge (whether otoscopically confirmed or not)

Between one week and up to two weeks

The study did not report the outcome at this time point.

Between two weeks and up to four weeks

It is unclear whether adding a systemic antibiotic (amoxicillin, dose unspecified) to boric acid in alcohol plus daily dry mopping changes the resolution rates at two to four weeks of follow-up (RR 1.07, 95% CI 0.71 to 1.61; 136 participants; 1 study; [Analysis 4.1](#)). No difference was observed, but the confidence intervals were wide, indicating uncertainty in the finding.

After four weeks

It is unclear whether there is a difference in resolution of ear discharge at three to four months of follow-up (RR 1.03, 95% CI 0.75 to 1.41; 136 participants; 1 study; [Analysis 4.2](#); very low-certainty evidence).

Sensitivity analysis

As [Minja 2006](#) appeared to be a cluster-randomised controlled trial we adjusted the results using an intra-cluster correlation coefficient (ICC) of 0.015 in the primary analysis (136 participants), and compared this against a high ICC of 0.03 (117 participants) and no correlation (162 participants), to account for the possible correlation of results within groups. We conducted a sensitivity analysis based on the ICC used and the results are available for two to four weeks in [Analysis 4.3](#) and after four weeks in [Analysis 4.4](#). The sensitivity analysis indicates that the choice of ICC does not influence the overall results greatly.

Health-related quality of life

The study did not report this outcome.

Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation

The study did not report this outcome.

Hearing

[Minja 2006](#) (204 participants) performed audiometry (pure tone hearing thresholds) at three to four months of follow-up. The authors state that "hearing test performed before and after treatment showed that the hearing thresholds were the same and in many cases even better after the treatment" (very low-certainty evidence).

Serious complications

The study did not report that any participant died or had any intracranial or extracranial complications.

Suspected ototoxicity

Minja 2006 (204 participants) stated that there were no signs or symptoms of suspected ototoxicity amongst participants in the trial (very low-certainty evidence).

Subgroup analysis

Although we had planned to complete subgroup analyses, this was not possible as only one study was included in this comparison.

Comparison 5: Systemic quinolones versus beta-lactams

Four studies (984 participants) reported on this comparison (Baba 1982c; Ghosh 2012; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001), but only three studies (938 participants) contributed data. All compared different combinations of quinolones and beta-lactam antibiotics.

Sambe 1977 (603 participants) compared oral pipemidic acid (500 mg four times daily) to oral aminobenzylpenicillin (500 mg four times daily) for 14 days.

Baba 1982c (305 participants) compared oral norfloxacin (200 mg four times daily) to oral aminobenzylpenicillin (200 mg four times daily) for 7 days.

Ghosh 2012 (46 participants) compared oral ciprofloxacin (500 mg twice daily) to oral cefpodoxime (200 mg twice daily) for 7 days.

Sanchez Gonzales 2001 (30 participants) compared oral levofloxacin (500 mg once daily) to co-amoxiclav (625 mg three times daily) for 10 days.

No additional, concurrent interventions were reported for any of these studies.

The study by Baba and colleagues included a majority of individuals with CSOM, but some participants with acute suppurative otitis media (56/252 participants) (Baba 1982c). Although results were presented separately for the two groups, it was not clear that randomisation had been stratified according to the underlying diagnosis. Therefore, we have presented the overall result for the whole population, rather than the results specifically for those with CSOM.

All quinolones used in these studies are active against *Pseudomonas*, whilst none of the beta-lactam antibiotics have anti-pseudomonal activity.

Resolution of ear discharge (whether otoscopically confirmed or not)

Between one week and up to two weeks

Three studies (Baba 1982c; Sambe 1977; Sanchez Gonzales 2001; 938 participants) compared different quinolones to beta-lactams. There was no evidence of a difference in resolution rates at one to two weeks (RR 1.14, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.35; 702 participants; 3 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$; Analysis 5.1).

Ghosh 2012 (46 participants) assessed "clinical cure" using an otological scoring system, where a score of 3 or less was reported

as "cure". It is not clear whether this required complete resolution of ear discharge, therefore this result was not included in the meta-analysis. The authors reported that 16/22 participants receiving ciprofloxacin were "cured", compared to 20/23 participants receiving cefpodoxime.

Between two weeks and up to four weeks

No studies reported results for this time point.

After four weeks

No studies reported results for this time point.

Health-related quality of life

No study reported this outcome.

Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation

Two studies reported on the number of participants in whom ear pain resolved (Baba 1982c; Sambe 1977). However, this outcome was only reported for the subgroup of participants who had ear pain at the start of the trial, therefore it could not be included in the analysis.

Hearing

The authors of Sanchez Gonzales 2001 (30 participants) report that computerised audiometry was conducted, but report the results as categories of hearing loss (none, mild, moderate or severe). There is no description of the audiometric thresholds used for this classification.

Serious complications

No study reported that any participant died or had any intracranial or extracranial complications.

Suspected ototoxicity

One study (Sanchez Gonzales 2001; 30 participants) reported on dizziness or vertigo, but no details were provided regarding the method used to assess this. It is unclear if there was a difference in symptoms of dizziness or vertigo between the two groups due to the small number of participants and wide confidence intervals (RR 0.28, 95% CI 0.01 to 6.25; 22 participants, 1 study; Analysis 5.2). The same study reported that no participants suffered with tinnitus in either treatment group.

Subgroup analysis

We completed no subgroup analysis as there were no studies that were relevant for the identified subgroups:

- High-risk population - none of the studies reported high-risk populations as defined in our methods.
- Patients with ventilation tubes - none of the studies reported the inclusion of patients with ventilation tubes.
- Diagnosis of CSOM - none of the studies included only patients with 'ear discharge' as inclusion criteria.
- Duration of ear discharge - the studies did not report the duration of discharge.
- Patient age - none of the studies included participants younger than two years of age, or exclusively aged 2 to 6 years.

Comparison 6: Different beta-lactams

Three studies (120 participants) contributed data for this comparison (Fliss 1990; Nwokoye 2015; Somekh 2000). All three trials included children only, with no adult participants.

Fliss 1990 (36 participants) was a three-arm trial that compared treatment with mezlocillin (200 mg per kg, administered intravenously, three times daily), ceftazidime (150 mg per kg administered intravenously, three times daily) or no treatment. All patients received daily suction and debridement for seven days before entry to the trial, and only those in whom otorrhoea persisted were recruited to the study. Participants were hospitalised for the duration of the trial. Although the trial initially enrolled participants to three arms (mezlocillin, ceftazidime or placebo), after enrolling 33 participants the authors discontinued the placebo arm, due to lack of effect. The results presented here are the data obtained from the first 33 trial participants, according to their randomised group.

Somekh 2000 (30 participants) compared intravenous aztreonam (100 mg/kg/day in three divided doses) to intravenous ceftazidime (100 mg/kg/day in three divided doses) for participants with pseudomonal CSOM. All participants had concurrent daily suction and debridement until complete cessation of discharge.

Nwokoye 2015 (54 participants) compared amoxicillin alone (80 mg/kg/day) to amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid (80 mg/kg/day amoxicillin, dose of clavulanic acid not specified) for 7 to 10 days. Participants were also advised to carry out aural toileting with dry cotton wool wispers four times per day. This trial had a third study arm that was not relevant to this review, as it included treatment based on culture and antibiotic sensitivity.

Mezlocillin, ceftazidime and aztreonam all have anti-pseudomonal activity. Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid are not active against *Pseudomonas*.

Resolution of ear discharge (whether otoscopically confirmed or not)

Between one week and up to two weeks

Two studies (66 participants) compared a beta-lactam antibiotic to ceftazidime (Fliss 1990; Somekh 2000). There was no evidence of a difference in the resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks (RR 0.83, 95% CI 0.63 to 1.10; 66 participants; 2 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$; Analysis 6.1).

One study compared amoxicillin and clavulanic acid to amoxicillin alone (Nwokoye 2015; 54 participants). Again, there was no evidence of a difference between these two interventions at one to two weeks follow-up (RR 1.26, 95% CI 0.96 to 1.67; 54 participants; 1 study; Analysis 6.1).

Between two weeks and up to four weeks

One study (Nwokoye 2015; 54 participants) compared amoxicillin with clavulanic acid to amoxicillin alone. There is uncertainty due to the small sample size, but the resolution of ear discharge at two to four weeks was higher in the group receiving amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid (RR 1.57, 95% CI 1.05 to 2.36; 54 participants; 1 study; Analysis 6.2).

After four weeks

No study reported results for this time point.

Health-related quality of life

No study reported this outcome.

Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation

No study reported this outcome.

Hearing

No study reported this outcome.

Serious complications

Fliss 1990 (36 participants) reported that no intracranial complications occurred during the study period or the follow-up period for the study.

Suspected ototoxicity

No study reported this outcome.

Subgroup analysis

No subgroup analysis was completed as there were no studies that were relevant for the identified subgroups:

- High-risk population - none of the studies reported high-risk populations as defined in our methods.
- Patients with ventilation tubes - none of the studies reported the inclusion of patients with ventilation tubes.
- Diagnosis of CSOM - although one study included individuals with ear discharge (Nwokoye 2015), these results were not pooled with other studies, therefore we could not conduct any subgroup analysis.
- Duration of ear discharge - the studies did not report the duration of discharge.
- Patient age - none of the studies included participants exclusively younger than two years of age, or aged two to six years.

Comparison 7: Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles (both study arms also received systemic gentamicin)

A single study contributed data to this comparison. Rotimi 1990 (119 participants) randomised individuals with chronic ear discharge to one of three groups: oral clindamycin (300 mg four times daily for seven days), oral lincomycin (300 mg four times daily for seven days) (both lincosamides) or oral metronidazole (a nitroimidazole, 400 mg three times daily for seven days). All participants also received intramuscular gentamicin, 1.5 mg/kg per day in divided doses for five days. Clindamycin, lincomycin and metronidazole are not active against *Pseudomonas*. However, the systemic gentamicin given to all participants does have anti-pseudomonal activity.

Resolution of ear discharge (whether otoscopically confirmed or not)

Between one week and up to two weeks

One study (119 participants) investigated the effectiveness of lincosamides compared to metronidazole, when added to gentamicin. Metronidazole was found to be more effective at

resolving ear discharge at between one to two weeks (RR 0.74, 95% CI 0.55 to 1.00; 119 participants; 1 study; [Analysis 7.1](#)). The study had three intervention arms (lincomycin, clindamycin and metronidazole).

Between two weeks and up to four weeks

One study (119 participants) also found metronidazole to be more effective at two to four weeks compared to lincosamides (RR 0.72, 95% CI 0.53 to 0.98; 119 participants; 1 study; [Analysis 7.2](#)).

After four weeks

At a longer follow-up (six weeks), one study (119 participants) found the relative effectiveness of metronidazole was maintained (RR 0.68, 95% CI 0.48 to 0.96; 119 participants; 1 study; [Analysis 7.3](#)).

Health-related quality of life

No study reported this outcome.

Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation

The study did not report this outcome.

Hearing

The study did not report this outcome.

Serious complications

The study did not report that any participant died or had any intracranial or extracranial complications.

Suspected ototoxicity

The study did not report this outcome.

Subgroup analysis

Although we had planned to complete subgroup analyses, as only one study was included in this comparison this was not possible.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

We included 18 studies (2135 participants) reporting on seven different comparisons. Due to the choice of outcome measures used in these studies and the incomplete reporting of results, for many of the proposed comparisons we were not able to find a substantial amount of evidence.

Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (Comparison 1)

We included one study (51 hospitalised children), which was a three-armed trial comparing treatment with mezlocillin (administered intravenously), ceftazidime (administered intravenously) or no treatment, and found that it is very uncertain whether systemic (intravenous) antibiotics increase the resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks compared with no treatment (risk ratio (RR) 8.47, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.88 to 38.21; 33 participants; 1 study; very low-certainty evidence). The study did not report resolution of ear discharge beyond four weeks. The study authors reported that they did not observe any worsening of hearing as measured by air or bone audiometry during or after antimicrobial treatment, but this evidence is of very low certainty and it was not clear at which time points

hearing was measured. The authors reported that no intracranial complications occurred during the study period or the follow-up period for the study. There were no data for other outcomes: health-related quality of life, ear pain/discomfort/irritation or suspected ototoxicity.

Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo where both study arms received topical antibiotics (Comparison 2)

We included six studies (490 participants), which compared oral quinolones to no treatment, and background treatment for all participants included topical antibiotic drops (ciprofloxacin).

The evidence suggests that oral ciprofloxacin may result in little to no difference in the resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks compared to placebo or no treatment when a background of topical antibiotics is used (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.12; 390 participants; 5 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$; low-certainty evidence). One study reported outcomes beyond four weeks, but the results were not useable.

Three studies reported on suspected ototoxicity, with two of those specifically addressing balance problems (vertigo). These studies showed no evidence of suspected ototoxicity at seven days between oral ciprofloxacin and placebo. It is very unclear if there is a difference in suspected ototoxicity because the confidence interval was extremely wide as only one episode of vertigo was identified (RR 3.00, 95% CI 0.13 to 71.92; 250 participants; 3 studies; very low-certainty evidence).

One study examined "mild ear ache" at seven days follow-up for participants receiving oral ciprofloxacin compared to placebo. Due to the limited number of events, we are uncertain if there is a difference in ear pain between groups. One study reported that no side effects were reported for any participants, but no further details were provided. There were no data for health-related quality of life or hearing.

Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo where both study arms received topical antibiotics with steroids (Comparison 3)

We included three studies that compared the effects of different systemic antibiotics against placebo or no treatment when added to topical antibiotics plus steroid drops.

One study demonstrated that the evidence is unclear as to whether the resolution of discharge at four weeks was different between the group receiving metronidazole added to gentamicin plus steroids compared to those receiving placebo with gentamicin plus steroids (RR 0.91, 95% CI 0.51 to 1.65; 30 participants; very low-certainty evidence). Another study investigated co-trimoxazole added to topical antibiotics plus steroids prescribed whenever patients had discharge, and found that the evidence for the resolution rate between the groups is unclear at six weeks follow-up (RR 1.54, 95% CI 1.09 to 2.16; 98 participants; very low-certainty evidence).

One study narratively reported substantial improvement in health-related quality of life scores in both the intervention and placebo groups (very low-certainty evidence). This study also reported on hearing and occurrence of mastoid abscesses and average hearing level, with no significant differences reported between intervention and placebo groups (very low-certainty evidence). Another study reported that "suppurative complications were limited to one case

of mastoiditis and one of meningitis with focal encephalitis", but it was unclear whether these were detected before randomisation, or during/after treatment. There were no data for ear pain/discomfort/irritation or suspected ototoxicity.

Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo where both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping (Comparison 4)

We included a single study that reported the effects of treatment with amoxicillin for 10 days or no treatment in children. All participants received background treatment of daily boric acid in alcohol ear drops for one month (no further information was provided about concentration or dose). The study was a cluster-randomised study by school where all participants in the same school were allocated to the same treatment, which was accounted for in the analysis.

Adding a systemic antibiotic (amoxicillin, dose unspecified) to a topical antiseptic (boric acid) plus daily dry mopping did not provide a difference in the resolution rates at two to four weeks follow-up (RR 1.07, 95% CI 0.71 to 1.61; 136 participants; 1 study) or at three to four months after treatment (RR 1.03, 95% CI 0.75 to 1.41; 136 participants; 1 study; very low-certainty evidence). The study did not report resolution of ear discharge between one to two weeks.

The authors reported no difference in hearing thresholds between groups (very low-certainty evidence), and no signs or symptoms of suspected ototoxicity (very low-certainty evidence) were reported amongst the participants in the trial. There were no data for other outcomes: health-related quality of life, ear pain/discomfort/irritation or serious complications.

Systemic quinolones versus beta-lactams (Comparison 5)

We included four studies that compared different combinations of quinolones and beta-lactam antibiotics. Three studies compared different quinolones to beta-lactams but there was no evidence of a difference in resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks (RR 1.14, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.35; 702 participants; 3 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$). No additional, concurrent interventions were reported for any of these studies. No studies reported resolution of ear discharge beyond four weeks.

One study reported that audiometry was conducted but did not report hearing thresholds. The same study reported no difference in symptoms of dizziness or vertigo between groups and that no participants reported tinnitus. There were no data for health-related quality of life or serious complications.

Different beta-lactams (Comparison 6)

We included three studies that compared treatment with different beta-lactams or no treatment.

Two studies compared a beta-lactam antibiotic to ceftazidime. There was no evidence of a difference in the resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks (RR 0.83, 95% CI 0.63 to 1.10; 66 participants; 2 studies; $I^2 = 0\%$). One study compared amoxicillin and clavulanic acid to amoxicillin alone. Again, there was no evidence for a difference between these two interventions at one to two weeks follow-up (RR 1.26, 95% CI 0.96 to 1.67; 54 participants; 1 study). One study compared amoxicillin with clavulanic acid

to amoxicillin alone and demonstrated that resolution of ear discharge at two to four weeks was higher in the group receiving amoxicillin plus clavulanic acid (RR 1.57, 95% CI 1.05 to 2.36).

One study compared mezlocillin to ceftazidime (Fliss 1990), but did not demonstrate a difference in resolution of ear discharge at two to four weeks (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.11). No studies reported resolution of ear discharge beyond four weeks.

One study reported that no intracranial complications occurred during the study period or the follow-up period for the study. There were no data for other outcomes: health-related quality of life, ear pain/discomfort/irritation, suspected ototoxicity or hearing outcomes.

Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles where study arms also received systemic gentamicin (Comparison 7)

We included a single study that randomised individuals to one of three groups: oral clindamycin (300 mg four times daily for seven days), oral lincomycin (300 mg four times daily for seven days) or oral metronidazole (400 mg three times daily for seven days). All participants also received intramuscular gentamicin. Metronidazole was found to be more effective at resolving ear discharge between one to two weeks (RR 0.74, 95% CI 0.55 to 1.00; 119 participants) and at two to four weeks (RR 0.72, 95% CI 0.53 to 0.98; 119 participants), and after four weeks (at six weeks) the relative effectiveness of metronidazole was maintained (RR 0.68, 95% CI 0.48 to 0.96; 119 participants). However, these results are very uncertain as they are based on a single study with high risk of bias (see Figure 3).

There were no data for other outcomes: health-related quality of life, serious complications, ear pain/discomfort/irritation, suspected ototoxicity or hearing outcomes.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The overall completeness of the evidence base was poor. Three comparisons included only a single study. All studies were conducted at tertiary or secondary care centres including hospital departments and specialist clinics. The majority of studies were published at least 15 years ago (and up to 30 years ago). The diagnostic criteria used to identify CSOM were often unclear or not reported. Three studies reported including a mixed population of participants having ear discharge, which may not be due to CSOM. One study stated that individuals with CSOM were included, but this study also included a number of individuals with alternative diagnoses of ear pain, including cholesteatoma and post-surgical ear discharge. Another study included individuals with chronic or acute suppurative otitis media. Seven studies reported otoscopic confirmation of CSOM, whilst in nine studies this was unclear or not reported. Six studies reported the inclusion of children under two years of age, but we were unable to extract data specific to this age group. This leaves us with limited information on this important patient group. Only one study included participants classed as 'high-risk' in our protocol. Patients in these high-risk groups can be a challenge for clinicians to treat effectively and evidence to support best-practice interventions for these people is needed. Studies were conducted in every WHO region (Africa, 1; Americas, 1; South-East Asia, 2; Europe, 7; Eastern Mediterranean, 2; Western Pacific, 3). However, the majority of studies were conducted in high-resource settings in countries in Western Europe, East Asia and the

Western Pacific, which have a below average estimated incidence of CSOM: fewer than four cases per thousand people (Monasta 2012).

There is very little evidence by which to ascertain the relative benefits of different antibiotics, or one antibiotic compared to placebo. We identified a single study that compared systemic antibiotics to placebo (with no concurrent, background treatment). The antibiotics in this study were administered intravenously, and only 33 participants were included. The evidence for any benefit of systemic antibiotics compared to placebo with no additional treatment is therefore of very low certainty.

We identified low-certainty evidence to suggest that the addition of systemic (oral) antibiotics to topical antibiotics may lead to little or no improvement in the resolution of ear discharge at one to two weeks. Therefore, we are not certain whether systemic antibiotics provide any additional benefit when used with topical antibiotics.

Whilst there were no significant differences reported in mean hearing levels or suspected worsening of audiological measurements, this outcome was poorly reported across all studies. The effectiveness of systemic antibiotics is likely to be influenced by the sensitivity of the pathogenic micro-organisms to that antibiotic. We were unable to carry out a subgroup analysis of the spectrum of antibiotic activity as the data were either not in the included studies or heterogeneity was not observed, which leaves us with no information on this aspect of antibiotic treatment. Aural toileting prior to application of topical antibiotics may also influence the effectiveness of background topical antibiotic treatment. All the studies included had limited use of aural toileting, either only mentioning microsuction in the initial assessment (two studies), or not mentioning any form of aural toileting (four studies).

There were very few data for outcomes other than resolution of ear discharge. One study reported health-related quality of life, but results were only reported as a narrative summary. Adverse events, suspected ototoxicity and serious complications were all poorly reported. The length of follow-up in all studies was between 10 days and one year, meaning that there was limited evidence regarding the long-term effectiveness of systemic antibiotics for the resolution of discharge for people with CSOM.

This review did not assess more generic adverse effects of systemic antibiotics, such as gastrointestinal disturbance. This was in part due to the well-recognised existence of these adverse events, which are specified in the product information sheets available for individual antibiotics. It was also because we considered that they would be poorly reported in the studies, which focused on ear complications. However, we are aware that the adverse effects associated with systemic antibiotics are numerous, and sometimes severe. Therefore this should be taken into account when making a decision regarding treatment, particularly when the evidence of efficacy for that treatment is sparse or negligible.

Quality of the evidence

The certainty of the evidence for all outcomes in these comparisons was low or very low (GRADE assessment). This was mainly due to two factors: the **risk of bias** in the studies and **imprecision**. In many cases the results were imprecise due to the small number of participants available for analysis (resulting in large confidence intervals). There were important limitations in the methods of study

conduct and reporting in nearly all of the studies. Fifteen of the studies had unclear or high risk of bias in the randomisation process and allocation concealment, and none of the studies blinded participants or study personnel to treatment group.

Accuracy of the diagnosis was also a potential issue throughout the studies included in this review. Of the 18 included studies, only seven described the use of otoscopic confirmation of resolution of discharge. This may have impacted on the accuracy of the diagnostic outcome and therefore the response to treatment.

Potential biases in the review process

Within this series of CSOM Cochrane Reviews the potential for publication bias has been identified as an issue. In some reviews, unpublished studies were found and included in the review and there is a suspicion that further unpublished trials may have been completed (Brennan-Jones 2020b; Head 2020a; Head 2020b). It is unknown whether this is a risk with this review.

Most studies in the field of CSOM have not addressed the issue of how patients with bilateral ear disease have been counted when outcomes are reported or defined, or whether the correlation of results between the ears of an individual has been accounted for. Given the little information in the included studies, we have had to make an assumption that all the numbers reported represent number of patients rather than ears, for both the number of people randomised and the event (outcome).

By only analysing the results from studies that provided the results by person, there was one study (reporting results by ear) that we could not use for the primary outcome. This reduced the amount of data that we could analyse. However, as we know that the correlation of results between ears is likely to be high, we felt that the inclusion of the results of both ears in the analysis was likely to lead to double counting and results that could lead to spurious conclusions.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

This review is part of a series of Cochrane Reviews on CSOM (Bhutta 2020; Brennan-Jones 2020a; Brennan-Jones 2020b; Chong 2018a; Chong 2018b; Head 2020a; Head 2020b).

Two other reviews evaluated whether antibiotics are effective and provide information that is complementary to the findings of this review. In one review, topical antibiotics were compared against placebo and other types of topical antibiotics. Despite the serious limitation of evidence, the review suggested that topical antibiotics (aminoglycosides and quinolones) may be effective (compared against placebo) as a single treatment, and when used on top of another potentially effective treatment (such as systemic antibiotics) (CSOM-1, Brennan-Jones 2020a). Given the very low certainty of the evidence included in this review, it was not clear whether systemic antibiotics add any benefit to topical antibiotics alone, in terms of resolution of ear discharge.

The addition of topical steroids to topical antibiotics did not seem to enhance the effectiveness of topical antibiotics and there was little information on the adverse effects (Brennan-Jones 2020b). The other reviews in this series did not find any good evidence that aural toileting and antiseptics are effective on their own; they are likely to be less effective than topical antibiotics.

There are few previous reviews or guidelines for CSOM. The WHO in 2004 suggested that first-line treatment of CSOM should comprise aural toilet and topical antibiotic drops, with second-line treatment comprising an alternative topical antibiotic (guided by the results of microbiological culture) or parenteral antibiotics (WHO 2004). The Australian government recommendations from 2010 for the treatment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait islanders gave similar recommendations, with first-line treatment comprising aural toilet (or antiseptic washout) followed by topical antibiotics, and second-line treatment with parenteral antibiotics (Morris 2010). An expert panel of the American Academy of Otolaryngologists in 2000 came to a similar conclusion (Hannley 2000).

Although we planned subgroup analyses for different participant characteristics (age, high-risk, ventilation tubes), treatment duration and spectrum of antibiotic activity, these were not carried out either because the data were not available or heterogeneity was not observed.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

There was a limited amount of evidence available to examine whether systemic antibiotics are effective in achieving resolution of ear discharge for people with chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM). The evidence is uncertain regarding the effectiveness of intravenous systemic antibiotics compared to placebo, particularly because the single trial included in this comparison administered antibiotics intravenously in patients who were hospitalised. Systemic antibiotics given orally may not provide any additional effectiveness compared to placebo or no treatment when added to topical antibiotics or topical antibiotics plus steroids or topical antiseptics with daily mopping. Data were only available for certain classes of antibiotics and it is uncertain whether one class of systemic antibiotics may be more effective than another. In general, adverse effects were poorly reported - there was a lack of evidence regarding the safety of systemic antibiotics with regard to ear pain, serious complications and ototoxicity. However, the use of systemic antibiotics in other conditions is well known to be associated with a variety of adverse effects. As we found very sparse evidence for their efficacy, the possibility of adverse events may detract from their use for CSOM.

Implications for research

The results of this review, current to March 2020, show that there is uncertainty as to whether systemic antibiotics are effective for people with CSOM when used alone or in combination with other therapies. The low certainty of the evidence for CSOM treatment in this review is common throughout this suite of seven reviews of CSOM treatments.

There is insufficient evidence to address the implications of different routes of administration, such as intravenous delivery. There is also insufficient evidence to address the implications of systemic antibiotics for high-risk groups such as immunocompromised patients or Indigenous populations. Potential adverse effects and hearing outcomes were poorly reported and the impact of background treatment with aural toileting is also unclear.

Prior to commencing these reviews, we conducted a [scoping review](#) that identified one key questions that clinicians, researchers and consumers would like to see answered from this review:

- Are systemic antibiotics effective?
- Are systemic antibiotics effective when added on to other interventions (e.g. topical antibiotics)?

Due to the low quality of the available evidence this question cannot yet be addressed with any certainty. Despite the large number of small trials, there is clearly room for larger, well-conducted trials examining the impact of antibiotics for people with CSOM, including trials that assess the class of antibiotic, route of administration and the dosing/duration. Whilst the largest number of studies compared the use of quinolones to beta-lactams, the certainty of the evidence for this comparison is still very low (GRADE).

Long-term effects (effectiveness and harms) are also important. In addition to clinical trials, health services should establish prospective databases for patients with CSOM (whether receiving treatment or not) to record (long-term) outcomes for resolution of discharge, adverse effects and hearing.

Suggestions for future trials

This review is one of a suite of reviews of treatments for CSOM, each of which features its own research recommendations. Across all reviews, key features of future research are as follows:

Design and methods

- Where the intent is to assess the effectiveness of interventions, randomised controlled trials should be conducted. These trials (including those testing non-systemic interventions), should randomise, analyse and report results by person (not ears).
- In patients with bilateral CSOM, for outcomes that can be reported by ear, such as resolution of ear discharge or recurrence, only one finding should be analysed and reported per person. We suggest that a single ear be included in the trial (the decision on which ear is to be included and analysed must be made a priori, and the method or criteria for the decision must be explicitly specified in the trial protocol and report). Since there are limited data on whether people with bilateral CSOM respond to treatment in the same way as people with unilateral CSOM, and whether both ears respond in the same way to treatment, reporting these factors would be useful.
- Trials need to use appropriate methods for randomisation and allocation concealment to avoid selection bias, and they should be adequately powered.
- Attempts should be made by the investigators to blind participants, healthcare professionals and study personnel to the treatment allocation. This could be through the use of a placebo and ensuring that the treatment regimens are the same between treatment arms. A double placebo design should be used where dosage form and/or regimen are different. Where it is not possible to blind participants and/or clinicians to the treatment received, efforts to blind the outcome assessment and analysis personnel should be made.

Population

- Diagnosis of CSOM should be according to the World Health Organization (WHO) criteria, be otoscopically confirmed and include an assessment of hearing level.
- Potentially important patient characteristics (such as existence of ear grommets) should be recorded and presented in the report.
- If patients from 'high-risk' groups are included, these characteristics should be accounted for and explored in the design of the study.

Interventions

- All interventions (adjunctive therapies and/or allowed treatment) should be the same apart from the treatments being evaluated.
- Clear reporting of the therapies used, including dose, frequency and duration, and clear descriptions of any adjunctive therapies used across the treatment groups (including aural toileting), should be provided.

Outcomes

- There is currently no core outcome set for CSOM, or a widely agreed set of priority outcomes and definitions for CSOM trials. The development of core outcome sets for CSOM, using established methods (Kirkham 2017), would be beneficial for future trials. This would help to ensure that trials are consistent, high-quality and examine appropriate outcomes. The standardisation of outcomes allows for analysis and comparison of data across trials (and treatments) using network meta-analysis or individual participant data meta-analysis.
- The assessment of adverse effects should be defined in the protocol and these should be systematically sought during trials using explicit methods.
- All outcomes (including hearing and balance) should be measured and reported using valid and predefined methods.
- A validated quality of life instrument should be used whenever possible.
- Studies should follow up patients for at least six months and preferably over one year to identify the rate of recurrence of ear discharge, using a pre-agreed definition of recurrence.
- Trials should be registered in a regional or international clinical trials registry and, when published, adhere to reporting guidelines such as CONSORT (CONSORT 2010). Where publication in a peer-reviewed journal is not possible, results should be included in the clinical trial report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Mr Iain Swan for peer reviewing the protocol and review, and to consumer referee Joan Blakely for her helpful

comments at all stages. We would also like to thank Dr Adrian James, as Acting Co-ordinating Editor for Cochrane ENT, for his insightful comments and advice, and the other members of the Cochrane ENT editorial board for their input and encouragement.

We would like to sincerely thank Jenny Bellorini and Samantha Cox from the Cochrane ENT team for their invaluable help, which has enabled the completion of this suite of reviews.

We would also like to thank the following clinicians, scientists and consumers who provided comments on the initial scoping review and prioritisation exercise for this suite of reviews into CSOM: Amanda Leach, Chris Perry, Courtney McMahan, De Wet Swanepoel, Deborah Lehmann, Eka Dian Safitri, Francis Lannigan, Harvey Coates, Has Gunasekera, Ian Williamson, Jenny Reath, Kathy Brooker, Kathy Currie, Kelvin Kong, Matthew Brown, Pavanee Intakorn, Penny Abbott, Samantha Harkus, Sharon Weeks, Shelly Chadha, Stephen O'Leary, Victoria Stroud and Yupitri Pitoyo.

We are grateful to following people for assisting in completing data extractions for this review: Esther Martin, Peter Villa, Diana Maria Cespedes, Sam MacKeith, Takashi Fugiwara, Hitomi Suzuki, Asuka Ohashi, Asuka Ohashi, Yumi Koga, Rina Shoki and Anna Kono.

We are indebted to Therese Dalsbø, Artur Gevorgyan, Nathan Gonik, Anna Kashchuk, Esther Martin, Stefano Morettini, Jussi Mustonen, Irina Telegina, Yu-Tian Xiao, Ibrahim Ethem Yayali, Francine Choi, Chiara Arienti, Maria Paula Garcia, Karen Sagomonyants and Elizabeth Weeda for translating and identifying primary studies for inclusion or exclusion for this suite of reviews. We are also grateful to Erika Ota from Cochrane Japan for organising a group of MSc students, Shunka Cho, Kiriko Sasayama, Asuka Ohashi, Noyuri Yamaji and Mika Kato, to help with translating and identifying primary studies for inclusion or exclusion for this suite of reviews.

We also thank Carolyn McFadyen for her help and support in providing documents from the previous Cochrane Reviews.

The authors are grateful to Dr Erwin van der Veen for responding to enquiries about their work and providing additional data.

This project was funded by the NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence in Ear and Hearing Health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children (NHMRC CRE_ICHEAR). The contents of the publications arising from this work are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not reflect the views of NHMRC.

This project was supported by the National Institute for Health Research, via Cochrane Infrastructure, Cochrane Programme Grant or Cochrane Incentive funding to Cochrane ENT. The views and opinions expressed therein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Systematic Reviews Programme, NIHR, NHS or the Department of Health.

REFERENCES
References to studies included in this review
Baba 1982c {published data only}

Baba S. A comparative double blind evaluation of AM-715 with ABPC in acute suppurative otitis media and acute exacerbation of chronic suppurative otitis media [Japanese]. *Practica Otologica* 1982;**759**(9):1835-58.

Bajwa 2018 {published data only}

Bajwa RA, Khan GD, Ilyas M. Topical vs combination ofloxacin in the management of discharging chronic suppurative otitis media. *Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences* 2018;**12**(4):1324-6. [EMBASE: 2001673926]

de Miguel 1999 {published data only}

De Miguel Martinez I, Vassallo Morillas JR, Ramos Macias A. Antimicrobial therapy in chronic suppurative otitis media [Terapeutica antimicrobiana en otitis media cronica supurada]. *Acta Otorrinolaringologica Espanola* 1999;**50**(1):15-9. [CENTRAL: CN-00161091] [PMID: 10091344]

Eason 1986 {published data only}

Eason RJ, Harding E, Nicholson R, Nicholson D, Pada J, Gathercole J. Chronic suppurative otitis media in the Solomon Islands: a prospective, microbiological, audiometric and therapeutic survey. *New Zealand Medical Journal* 1986;**99**:812-5. [CENTRAL: CN-00045614] [PMID: 3466089]

Esposito 1990 {published data only}

Esposito S, D'Errico G, Montanaro C. Topical and oral treatment of chronic otitis media with ciprofloxacin. A preliminary study. *Archives of Otolaryngology--Head & Neck Surgery* 1990;**116**(5):557-9. [CENTRAL: CN-00067110] [PMID: 2328112]

Fliss 1990 {published data only}

Fliss DM, Dagan R, Houry Z, Leiberman A. Medical management of chronic suppurative otitis media without cholesteatoma in children. *Journal of Pediatrics* 1990;**116**(6):991-6. [CENTRAL: CN-00067997] [PMID: 2189979]

Leiberman A, Fliss DM, Dagan R. Medical treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media without cholesteatoma in children--a two-year follow-up. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology* 1992;**24**(1):25-33. [PMID: 1399301]

Ghosh 2012 {published data only}

CTRI/2011/10/002079. Comparison of effectiveness of ciprofloxacin and cefpodoxime in patients with acute attack of chronic middle ear infection [Comparison of efficacy and safety of ciprofloxacin and cefpodoxime in acute exacerbation of chronic suppurative otitis media: a randomized open labeled study]. <http://www.ctri.nic.in/clinicaltrials/pmaindet2.php?trialid=3489> (first received 19 October 2011). [CENTRAL: CN-01013255]

Ghosh A, Jana U, Khaowas A, Das S, Mandal A, Das N. Comparison of the effectiveness and safety of cefpodoxime and ciprofloxacin in acute exacerbation of chronic suppurative otitis media: a randomized, open-labeled, phase IV clinical trial. *Journal of Pharmacology & Pharmacotherapeutics*

2012;**3**(4):320-4. [CENTRAL: CN-00905716] [EMBASE: 2013360430] [PMID: 23326103]

Minja 2006 {published data only}

Minja BM, Moshi NH, Ingvarsson L, Bastos I, Grenner J. Chronic suppurative otitis media in Tanzanian school children and its effects on hearing. *East African Medical Journal* 2006;**83**(6):322-5. [CENTRAL: CN-00568108] [PMID: 16989377]

Nwokoye 2015 {published data only}

Bakshi SS. Occurrence of otitis media in children and assessment of treatment options. *Journal of Laryngology and Otology* 2015;**129**(12):1253. [PMID: 26429519]

Nwokoye NN, Egwari LO, Olubi OO. Occurrence of otitis media in children and assessment of treatment options. *Journal of Laryngology and Otology* 2015;**129**(8):779-83. [PMID: 26072993]

Onali 2018 {published data only}

Onali MA, Bareeqa SB, Zia S, Ahmed SI, Owais A, Ahmad AN. Efficacy of empirical therapy with combined ciprofloxacin versus topical drops alone in patients with tubotympanic chronic suppurative otitis media: a randomized double-blind controlled trial. *Clinical Medicine Insights. Ear Nose & Throat* 2018;**11**:1179550617751907. [CENTRAL: CN-01445979] [PMID: 29348711]

Picozzi 1984 {published data only}

Picozzi G, Browning G, Calder I. Controlled trial of gentamicin and hydrocortisone ear drops with and without systemic metronidazole in the treatment of active chronic otitis media. *Clinical Otolaryngology* 1983;**8**:367-8. [CENTRAL: CN-00262065]

Picozzi GL, Browning GG, and Calder IT. Controlled trial of gentamicin and hydrocortisone ear drops with and without systemic metronidazole in the treatment of active chronic otitis media. *Clinical Otolaryngology and Allied Sciences* 1984;**9**:305. [CENTRAL: CN-00262101]

Ramos 2003 {published data only}

Ramos A, Ayudarte F, de Miguel I, Cuyas JM, Cenjor C. Use of topical ciprofloxacin in chronic suppurating otitis media [Utilizacion del ciprofloxacino topico en la otitis media cronica supurada]. *Acta Otorrinolaringologica Espanola* 2003;**54**(7):485-90. [CENTRAL: CN-00614808] [PMID: 14671920]

Renukananda 2014 {published data only}

Renukananda GS, Santosh UP, George NM. Topical vs combination ciprofloxacin in the management of discharging chronic suppurative otitis media. *Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research* 2014;**8**(6):KC01-4. [CENTRAL: CN-00995335] [EMBASE: 2014430779] [PMID: 25121008]

Rotimi 1990 {published data only}

Rotimi VO, Olabiyi DA, Banjo TO, Okeowo PA. Randomised comparative efficacy of clindamycin, metronidazole, and lincomycin, plus gentamicin in chronic suppurative otitis media. *West African Journal of Medicine* 1990;**9**(2):89-97. [CENTRAL: CN-00072366] [PMID: 2268574]

Sambe 1977 {published data only}

Sambe B, Baba S, Iwasawa T and Iwasawa T. Double blind controlled trial of pipemidic acid in the treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media. *Otologia Fukuoka* 1977;**23**:807-27.

Sanchez Gonzales 2001 {published data only}

Sanchez Gonzalez A, Gonzalez Galindo T. An open, comparative study of treatment of chronic middle ear otitis with levofloxacin vs amoxicillin/clavulanate [Spanish] [Estudio abierto comparativo del tratamiento de otitis media cronica con levofloxacino vs amoxicilina/clavulanato]. *Investigacion Medica Internacional* 2001;**28**(1):33-6. [CENTRAL: CN-00425055] [EMBASE: 2001355708]

Somekh 2000 {published data only}

Somekh E, Cordova Z. Ceftazidime versus aztreonam in the treatment of pseudomonas chronic suppurative otitis media in children. *Scandinavian Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2000;**32**(2):197-9. [CENTRAL: CN-00296955] [PMID: 10826908]

Van der Veen 2007 {published data only}

Boonacker CW, van der Veen EL, van der Wilt GJ, Schilder AG, Rovers MM. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole in children with chronic otitis media: a randomized comparison of costs and effects. *Otology & Neurotology* 2008;**29**(7):961-4. [CENTRAL: CN-00666283] [PMID: 18758386]

Miller JL, Honey BL, Johnson PN, Hagemann TM. Effectiveness of trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole for children with chronic active otitis media. *Pediatrics* 2007;**120**(6):1403. [PMID: 18055693]

NCT00189098. Effectiveness of sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim in the treatment of chronic otitis media. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/nct00189098> (first received 16 September 2005). [CENTRAL: CN-01039521]

van der Veen EL, Rovers MM, Albers FW, Sanders EA, Schilder AG. Effectiveness of trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole for children with chronic active otitis media: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *Pediatrics* 2007;**119**(5):897-904. [CENTRAL: CN-00588516] [PMID: 17473089]

van der Veen EL, Schilder AG, Timmers TK, Rovers MM, Fluit AC, Bonten MJ, et al. Effect of long-term trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole treatment on resistance and integron prevalence in the intestinal flora: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in children. *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy* 2009;**63**(5):1011-6. [CENTRAL: CN-00697186] [PMID: 19297377]

Verhoeff M, Rovers MM, Sanders EAM, Schilder AGM. The COCO-study: a randomized clinical trial of the efficacy of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (co-trimoxazole) in children with chronic suppurative otitis media. *Clinical Otolaryngology and Allied Sciences* 2004;**29**(4):460. [CENTRAL: CN-00874123]

References to studies excluded from this review
Abbott 2016 {published data only}

Abbott P, Gunasekera H, Leach AJ, Askew D, Walsh R, Kong K, et al. A multi-centre open-label randomised noninferiority trial

comparing watchful waiting to antibiotic treatment for acute otitis media without perforation in low-risk urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (the WATCH trial): study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. *Trials* 2016;**17**(1):119. [CENTRAL: CN-01297248] [EMBASE: 613896996]

Adler 2000 {published data only}

Adler M, McDonald PJ, Trostmann U, Keyserling C, Tack K. Cefdinir versus amoxicillin/clavulanic acid in the treatment of suppurative acute otitis media in children. *European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases* 1997;**16**(3):214-9. [CENTRAL: CN-00139087] [PMID: 9131324]

Adler M, McDonald PJ, Trostmann U, Keyserling C, Tack K. Cefdinir vs. amoxicillin/clavulanic acid in the treatment of suppurative acute otitis media in children. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 2000;**19**(12 Suppl):S166-70. [CENTRAL: CN-00327730] [EMBASE: 2001001391] [PMID: 11144399]

Arguedas 1993 {published data only}

Arguedas AG, Herrera JF, Faingezicht I, Mohs E. Ceftazidime for therapy of children with chronic suppurative otitis media without cholesteatoma. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 1993;**12**(3):246-8.

Baba 1980 {published data only}

Baba S, Hondo J, Wada K. Evaluation of cefroxadine (CGP-9000) in acute tonsillitis, acute suppurative otitis media and acute exacerbation of chronic otitis media. A comparative double blind study with cephalexin. *Japanese Journal of Chemotherapy* 1980;**28**(Suppl 3):590-618. [CENTRAL: CN-00333804] [EMBASE: 1981031803]

Baba 1982b {published data only}

Baba S, Ito H, Kinoshita H. A well controlled comparative study on cefmetazole and cefazolin in the treatment of suppurative otitis media. *Japanese Journal of Antibiotics* 1982;**35**(6):1523-52.

Baba 1983a {published data only}

Baba S, Murai K, Kinoshita H. Evaluation of BRL25000 (clavulanic acid-amoxicillin) in acute purulent otitis media and acute exacerbation of chronic purulent otitis media. A comparative double blind study with amoxicillin. *Chemotherapy* 1983;**31**(Suppl 2):97-112. [CENTRAL: CN-00174613] [EMBASE: 1983209351]

Baba 1983b {published data only}

Baba S, Murai K, Kinoshita H, Kawai T, Koyama K, et al. The double-blind trial of cefroxadine and cephalexin in the treatment of acute suppurative otitis media and acute exacerbation of chronic suppurative otitis media. *Japanese Journal of Antibiotics* 1983;**36**(9):2595-634. [CENTRAL: CN-00334158] [EMBASE: 1984002024]

Baba 1983c {published data only}

Baba S. Evaluation of 9,3''-diacetyl-midecamycin (MOM) in acute suppurative otitis media and acute exacerbation of chronic otitis media. A comparative double blind study with midecamycin. *Chemotherapy* 1983;**31**(4):411-35.

Baba 1986 {published data only}

Baba S, Kinoshita H, Mori Y, Suzuki K, Furuuchi C, Baba K, et al. Efficacy evaluation of aztreonam for suppurative otitis media. *Japanese Journal of Antibiotics* 1986;**39**(1):159-76.

Baba 1987 {published data only}

Baba S, Kinoshita H, Mori Y, Suzuki K, Shimada J, Kawamura S, et al. A parallel comparative double blind study of cefixime with cefaclor in the treatment of acute suppurative otitis media in children. *Japanese Journal of Antibiotics* 1987;**40**(1):1-24. [CENTRAL: CN-00048250] [PMID: 3295321]

Baba 2008 {published data only}

Baba S, Suzuki K, Yamanaka N, Yamashita H, Kurono Y, Hori S. Efficacy and safety of sitafloxacin in patients with otorhinolaryngological infections and its tissue distribution in the otorhinolaryngological field. *Japanese Journal of Chemotherapy* 2008;**56**(Suppl 1):110-20.

Bakir 2013 {published data only}

Bakir S, Kinis V, Bez Y, Gun R, Yorgancilar E, Ozbay M, et al. Mental health and quality of life in patients with chronic otitis media. *European Archives of Oto-rhino-laryngology* 2013;**270**(2):521-6. [PMID: 22566178]

Berman 1990 {published data only}

Berman S, Grose K, Nuss R, Huber-Navin C, Roark R, Gabbard SA, et al. Management of chronic middle ear effusion with prednisone combined with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 1990;**9**(8):533-8. [CENTRAL: CN-00071176] [PMID: 2235167]

Block 2000 {published data only}

Block SL, McCarty JM, Hedrick JA, Nemeth MA, Keyserling CH, Tack KJ. Comparative safety and efficacy of cefdinir vs amoxicillin/clavulanate for treatment of suppurative acute otitis media in children. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 2000;**19**(12 Suppl):S159-65. [CENTRAL: CN-00327731] [EMBASE: 2001001390] [PMID: 11144398]

Bogomil'skii 1999 {published data only}

Bogomil'skii MR, Minasian VS. Co-amoxiclav antibiotic therapy of acute otitis media, exacerbation of otitis media chronica and sinusitis in children [Antibiotikoterapiia ko-amoksiklavom pri ostrom i obostrenii khronicheskogo srednego otita i sinusita u detei]. *Vestnik Otorinolaringologii* 1999;**4**:22-4. [CENTRAL: CN-00166594] [PMID: 10453230]

Brook 1979 {published data only}

Brook I. Bacteriology and treatment of chronic otitis media. *Laryngoscope* 1979;**89**(7 Pt 1):1129-34. [PMID: 449555]

Brook 1980 {published data only}

Brook I. Clindamycin in treatment of chronic recurrent suppurative otitis media in children. *Journal of Laryngology and Otolaryngology* 1980;**94**(6):607-15.

Bross Soriano 1996 {published data only}

Bross Soriano D, Arrieta Gomez JR, Corvera Behar G, Ledon Perez LE. Comparison of the efficacy and safety of cefitibuten and cefaclor in the treatment of acute otitis media and of the

exacerbation of chronica otitis media in children [Comparacion de la eficacia y seguridad del cefitibuten y el cefaclor en el tratamiento de la otitis media aguda y la otitis media cronica agudizada en ninos]. *Anales de Otorinolaringologia Mexicana: Anales de la Sociedad Mexicana de Otorinolaringologia* 1996;**41**(1):18-23. [CENTRAL: CN-01050653]

Browning 1983 {published data only}

Browning GG, Picozzi GL, Calder IT, Sweeney G. Controlled trial of medical treatment of active chronic otitis media. *British Medical Journal (Clinical Research Ed.)* 1983;**287**(6398):1024. [CENTRAL: CN-00032195] [PMID: 6412934]

Picozzi CL, Calder I, Browning GG, Sweeney G. Controlled trial of medical treatment of active chronic otitis media. *Clinical Otolaryngology and Allied Sciences* 1982;**7**:137-8. [CENTRAL: CN-00262047]

Browning 1983b {published data only}

Browning GG, Picozzi G, Sweeney G, Calder IT. Role of anaerobes in chronic otitis media. *Clinical Otolaryngology and Allied Sciences* 1983;**8**(1):47-51. [CENTRAL: CN-00262083] [PMID: 6831755]

Browning 1984 {published data only}

Browning GC. Medical management of chronic mucosal otitis media [editorial]. *Clinical Otolaryngology and Allied Sciences* 1984;**9**(3):141-4.

Chowdhury 2002 {published data only}

Chowdhury MA, Alauddin M. Comparative study between tubotympanic and atticofacial types of chronic suppurative otitis media. *Bangladesh Medical Research Council Bulletin* 2002;**28**(1):36-44. [PMID: 12587759]

CTRI/2019/09/021197 {published data only}

CTRI/2019/09/021197. Treatment for ear discharge using kushthadi taila and ciprofloxacin ear drops. <http://www.ctri.nic.in/Clinicaltrials/pmaindet2.php?trialid=31448> (first received 12 September 2019).

Deitmer 2002 {published data only}

Deitmer T. Topical and systemic treatment for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Ear, Nose, & Throat Journal* 2002;**81**(8 Suppl 1):16-7.

Dellamonica 1995 {published data only}

Dellamonica P, Choutet P, Lejeune JM, Lucht F, Morgon A, Pessey JJ, et al. Efficacy and safety of cefotiam hexetil in the treatment of chronic otitis media. A comparative double blind randomized study versus cefuroxime axetil [Efficacite et tolerance du cefotiam hexetil dans le traitement des otites moyennes chroniques. etude randomisee, en double aveugle, comparaison au cefuroxime axetil]. *Medecine et Maladies Infectieuses* 1995;**25**(5):733-9. [CENTRAL: CN-00169813] [EMBASE: 1995207381]

Esposito 1992 {published data only}

Esposito S, Noviello S, D'Errico G, Montanaro C. Topical ciprofloxacin vs intramuscular gentamicin for chronic otitis

media. *Archives of Otolaryngology--Head & Neck Surgery* 1992;**118**(8):842-4. [CENTRAL: CN-00086057] [PMID: 1642836]

Esposito 2000 {published data only}

Esposito S, Noviello S, Ianniello F, D'Errico G. Ceftazidime for outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy (OPAT) of chronic suppurative otitis media due to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. *Journal of Chemotherapy (Florence, Italy)* 2000;**12**(1):88-93.

Fombeur 1994 {published data only}

Fombeur JP, Barrault S, Koubbi G, Laurier JN, Ebbo D, Lecomte F, et al. Study of the efficacy and safety of ciprofloxacin in the treatment of chronic otitis. *Chemotherapy* 1994;**40**(Suppl 1):29-34. [CENTRAL: CN-00108584] [PMID: 7805428]

Fraysse 1988 {published data only}

Fraysse B, Calvet H, Faure P, Schutz D. Value of fenspiride (Pneumorel (R) 80 mg) in the preoperative treatment of chronic open tympanum otitis. Double-blind placebo-controlled study. *Rhinology* 1988;**26**(Suppl 4):31-41. [CENTRAL: CN-00187914] [EMBASE: 1989095354]

Gehanno 1997 {published data only}

Gehanno P. Multicenter study of the efficacy and safety of oral ciprofloxacin in the treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media in adults. The French Study Group. *Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery* 1997;**117**(1):83-90. [CENTRAL: CN-00141764] [PMID: 9230329]

Granath 2007 {published data only}

Granath A, Lindberg K, Rynnel-Dagoo B. Tube associated otorrhea in children with recurrent otitis media: results of a prospective randomized treatment study. In: 9th International Symposium on Recent Advances in Otitis Media; 2007 Jun 3-7; St. Pete Beach (FL). St. Pete Beach (FL), 2007. [CENTRAL: CN-00614760]

Gupta 2015 {published data only}

Gupta C, Agrawal A, Gargav ND. Role of acetic acid irrigation in medical management of chronic suppurative otitis media: a comparative study. *Indian Journal of Otolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery* 2015;**67**(3):314-8. [CENTRAL: CN-01098823] [PMID: 26405670]

Gyde 1981 {published data only}

Gyde MC. A double-blind comparative study of trimethoprim-polymyxin B versus trimethoprim-sulfacetamide-polymyxin B otic solutions in the treatment of otorrhea. *Journal of Laryngology and Otology* 1981;**95**(3):251-9. [CENTRAL: CN-00024381] [PMID: 6257815]

Gyde MC. Double-blind comparative trial of trimethoprim-polymyxin B and trimethoprim-sulphacetamide-polymyxin B ear drops in the treatment of otorrhea [Etude comparative a double insu sur les solutions otiques de trimethoprime - polymyxine B et de trimethoprime - sulfacetamide - polymyxine B dans le traitement de l'otorrhee]. *Annales d'Oto-laryngologie et de Chirurgie Cervico Faciale* 1981;**98**(1-2):37-40. [CENTRAL: CN-00026056] [EMBASE: 1982037351] [PMID: 6269476]

Gyde 1982 {published data only}

Gyde MC, Norris D, Kavalec EC. The weeping ear: clinical re-evaluation of treatment. *Journal of International Medical Research* 1982;**10**(5):333-40. [CENTRAL: CN-00029419] [PMID: 6754505]

Hemlin 1997 {published data only}

Hemlin C, Carenfelt C, Papatziamos G. Single dose of betamethasone in combined medical treatment of secretory otitis media. *Annals of Otolaryngology, Rhinology, and Laryngology* 1997;**106**(5):359-63. [CENTRAL: CN-00139646] [PMID: 9153098]

Hwang 2015 {published data only}

Hwang JH, Lee JH, Hwang JH, Chung KM, Lee EJ, Yoon YJ, et al. Comparison of arbekacin and vancomycin in treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media by methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Journal of Korean Medical Science* 2015;**30**(6):688-93. [CENTRAL: CN-01257881] [PMID: 26028918]

Lee JH, Hwang JH, Moon MK, Kim JS, Lee CS. Comparison of the usefulness of arbekacin and vancomycin in treating chronic suppurative otitis media due to methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents* 2015;**45**(5):S60-1.

IRCT20130427013136N6 {published data only}

IRCT20130427013136N6. The efficacy of ceftazidime on bacterial otitis. <http://en.irct.ir/trial/45218> (first received 13 February 2020).

IRCT2016082313136N4 {published data only}

IRCT2016082313136N4. The effect clotrimazole ointment comparison to ceftizoxime powder and clotrimazole ointment in the treatment of patients with fungal otitis media. <http://www.who.int/trialsearch/Trial2.aspx?TrialID=IRCT2016082313136N4> (first received 13 October 2016).

ISRCTN86106121 {published data only}

ISRCTN86106121. Treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) in Kenyan children: a double blind, two-group comparative randomised placebo controlled trial [Randomised trial of treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) in Kenyan children]. <http://isrctn.org/ISRCTN86106121> (first received 17 December 2008). [CENTRAL: CN-00766897]

Jahn 1984 {published data only}

Jahn AF, Abramson M. Medical management of chronic otitis media. *Otolaryngologic Clinics of North America* 1984;**17**(4):673-7.

Jang 2004 {published data only}

Jang CH, Song CH, Wang PC, Wang PC. Topical vancomycin for chronic suppurative otitis media with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* otorrhea. *Journal of Laryngology and Otology* 2004;**118**(8):645-7. [CENTRAL: CN-00497367]

Jiang 2016 {published data only}

Jiang S-L, Li H-Y, Gong Q-H. Efficacy and safety compare of two antibiotics combined with Chinese patent medicine for chronic suppurative otitis media in children. *International*

Journal of Clinical and Experimental Medicine 2016;**9**(2):4089-94. [CENTRAL: CN-01199922] [EMBASE: 20160256082]

Kadar 2003 {published data only}

Kadar AA, Usman M, Tirmizi S. Topical quinolones versus topical aminoglycosides in the medical management of chronic suppurative otitis media: a comparative trial. *Journal of Surgery Pakistan* 2003;**8**(4):6-9. [CENTRAL: CN-00597098]

Kantawala 1976 {published data only}

Kantawala SA, Rege SR, Shah KL. Use of acetylcysteine in middle ear suppuration. *Indian Journal of Otolaryngology* 1976;**28**(4):176-7.

Kashiwamura 2004 {published data only}

Kashiwamura M, Chida E, Matsumura M, Nakamaru Y, Suda N, Terayama Y, et al. The efficacy of Burow's solution as an ear preparation for the treatment of chronic ear infections. *Otology & Neurotology* 2004;**25**(1):9-13.

Kenna 1986 {published data only}

Kenna MA, Bluestone CD, Reilly JS, Lusk RP. Medical management of chronic suppurative otitis media without cholesteatoma in children. *Laryngoscope* 1986;**96**(2):146-51. [PMID: 3945144]

Khanna 2000 {published data only}

Khanna V, Chander J, Nagarkar NM, Dass A. Clinicomicrobiologic evaluation of active tubotympanic type chronic suppurative otitis media. *Journal of Otolaryngology* 2000;**29**(3):148-53. [CENTRAL: CN-00331653] [PMID: 10883827]

Khon 2012 {published data only}

Khon EM, Dzhenzhera GE, Ovchinnikov AI. Local antibacterial therapy for the inflammatory diseases of the external and middle ear. *Vestnik Otorinolaringologii* 2012;(3):92-4. [CENTRAL: CN-00850158] [EMBASE: 365865807] [PMID: 22951697]

Kothari 1969 {published data only}

Kothari A. Treatment of 'resistant' otorrhea with acetic acid. *Laryngoscope* 1969;**79**(3):494-8. [PMID: 5776741]

Kovacic 1999 {published data only}

Kovacic M, Dzelalija B. Clinical success of treatment of chronic otitis media using topical and peroral administration of ofloxacin. *Lijecnicki Vjesnik* 1999;**121**(6):185-7.

Kurilin 1976 {published data only}

Kurilin IA, Mokhort NA, Iurina RV, Garankina LA. Complex conservative method of treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media with the use of mefenamine sodium salt [Kompleksnyi konservativnyi metod lecheniia khronicheskikh gnoinykh srednykh otitov s primeneniem mefenamina natrievoi soli]. *Zhurnal Ushnykh, Nosovykh i Gorlovykh Bolezney [Journal of Otolaryngology, Rhinology, and Laryngology [sic]]* 1976;**2**:64-70. [PMID: 1266398]

Lancaster 1999 {published data only}

Lancaster JL, Makura ZG, Porter G, McCormick M. Topical aminoglycosides in the management of active mucosal chronic

suppurative otitis media. *Journal of Laryngology and Otolaryngology* 1999;**113**(1):10-2.

Lancaster 2003 {published data only}

Lancaster J, Matthews J, Williams RS, Thussey C, Kent SE. Comparison of compliance between topical aural medications. *Clinical Otolaryngology and Allied Sciences* 2003;**28**(4):331-4.

Lang 1992 {published data only}

Lang R, Goshen S, Raas-Rothschild A, Raz A, Ophir D, Wolach B, et al. Oral ciprofloxacin in the management of chronic suppurative otitis media without cholesteatoma in children: preliminary experience in 21 children. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 1992;**11**(11):925-9. [PMID: 1454433]

Lautala 1983 {published data only}

Lautala P, Vare M, Vuorinen O, Kaar M L. Ceftazidime in the treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media in children. *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy* 1983;**12**(Suppl A):365-7.

Legent 1994 {published data only}

Legent F, Bordure P, Beauvillain C, Berche P, Bordure PH. Controlled prospective study of oral ciprofloxacin versus amoxicillin/clavulanic acid in chronic suppurative otitis media in adults. *Chemotherapy* 1994;**40**(Suppl 1):16-23. [CENTRAL: CN-00108583] [EMBASE: 1994301734] [PMID: 7805426]

Li 2004 {published data only}

Li KY, Zhao NJ, Zhu JC. Clinical observation on treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media caused large tympanic membranes perforation by ear-dropping with combined Chinese and Western drugs. *Zhongguo Zhong Xi Yi Jie He Za Zhi [Chinese Journal of Integrated Traditional and Western Medicine]* 2004;**24**(11):989-91. [CENTRAL: CN-00504865] [PMID: 15609596]

Lorentzen 1978 {published data only}

Lorentzen P, Haugsten P, Lorentzen P, Haugsten P. Treatment of acute suppurative otitis media. *Journal of Laryngology and Otolaryngology* 1977;**4**:331-40. [CENTRAL: CN-00452743]

Lorentzen P, Haugsten P. Treatment of acute suppurative otitis media. Paracentesis and/or antibiotics [Behandlingen av akutt mellomøretennelse. Paracentese og/eller antibiotika]. *Tidsskrift for Den Norske Laegeforening* 1978;**98**(26):1273-5. [CENTRAL: CN-01402427] [PMID: 754336]

Mendelman 1992 {published data only}

Mendelman PM, Del Beccaro MA, McLinn SE, Todd WM. Cefpodoxime proxetil compared with amoxicillin-clavulanate for the treatment of otitis media. *Journal of Pediatrics* 1992;**121**(3):459-65. [CENTRAL: CN-00086772] [PMID: 1517926]

Merifield 1993 {published data only}

Merifield DO, Parker NJ, Nicholson NC. Therapeutic management of chronic suppurative otitis media with otic drops. *Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery* 1993;**109**(1):77-82. [CENTRAL: CN-00343156] [PMID: 8393167]

Mesure 1973 {published data only}

Mesure R. Double-blind study of the association of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim in otorhinolaryngological

infections [Essai en double aveugle de l'association de sulfamethoxazole et de trimethoprim dans les infections oto-rhino-laryngologiques]. *Acta Oto-rhino-laryngologica Belgica* 1973;**27**(1):27-33. [CENTRAL: CN-00008422] [PMID: 4697134]

Mira 1993 {published data only}

Mira E, Benazzo M, Mira E, Benazzo M. Ceftizoxime as local therapy in the treatment of recurrences of chronic suppurative otitis media. *Journal of Drug Development Supplement* 1993;**6**(Suppl 2):39-44. [CENTRAL: CN-00362597]

Mira E, Benazzo M, Mira E, Benazzo M. Clinical evaluation of ceftizoxime (EposerinR) as local therapy in the treatment of recurrences of chronic suppurative otitis media [Usa topico delle cefalosporine nel trattamento delle otiti medie purulente: valutazione della ceftizoxima (eposerin R)]. *Rivista Italiana di Otorinolaringologia Audiologia e Foniatria* 1992;**12**(4):219-25. [CENTRAL: CN-00624623]

Morgon 1976 {published data only}

Morgon A. Role of antibiotic therapy with clindamycin in the treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media [Place de l'antibiotherapie par la clindamycine dans le traitement des otites moyennes suppurees chroniques]. *JFORL. Journal Francais d'Oto-rhino-laryngologie; Audiophonologie et Chirurgie Maxillo-faciale* 1976;**25**(4):353-4. [PMID: 135074]

NCT02592096 {published data only}

NCT02592096. Pazufloracin mesilate ear drops clinical trial protocol [A single dose phase I clinical study of pazufloracin mesilate ear drops for the patients with otitis media]. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/nct02592096> (first received 30 October 2015). [CENTRAL: CN-01104441]

NCT02817347 {published data only}

NCT02817347. A clinical trial of YH1177 in patients with otitis media and otorrhea [A randomized, double-blind, multicenter, phase2 trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of YH1177 or YH1177-D otic solution [sic] in patients with otitis media and otorrhea]. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/nct02817347> (first received 29 June 2016). [CENTRAL: CN-01383192]

Poliakova 1991 {published data only}

Poliakova TS, Voznesenskii NL, Mironov AA. "Otinum" in the therapy of middle ear diseases. *Vestnik Otorinolaringologii* 1991;**(2)**:56-8. [PMID: 2048256]

Povedano 1995 {published data only}

Povedano Rodriguez V, Seco Pinero MJ, Jurado Ramos A, Lopez Villarejo P. Efficacy of topical ciprofloxacin in the treatment of chronic otorrhea [Eficacia del ciprofloxacino topico en el tratamiento de la otorrea cronica]. *Acta Otorrinolaringologica Espanola* 1995;**46**(1):15-8. [CENTRAL: CN-00113534] [PMID: 7734157]

Principi 1995 {published data only}

Principi N. Multicentre comparative study of the efficacy and safety of azithromycin compared with amoxicillin/clavulanic acid in the treatment of paediatric patients with otitis media. *European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases*

1995;**14**(8):669-76. [CENTRAL: CN-00120943] [EMBASE: 1995280756] [PMID: 8565983]

Quick 1973 {published data only}

Quick CA, Wagner D. Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole in the treatment of infections of the ears, nose, and throat. *Journal of Infectious Diseases* 1973;**128**(Suppl):S696-700. [CENTRAL: CN-00009316] [PMID: 4202209]

Quick 1975 {published data only}

Quick CA. Comparison of penicillin and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole in the treatment of ear, nose and throat infections. *Canadian Medical Association Journal* 1975;**112**(13 Spec No):83-6. [CENTRAL: CN-00697942] [PMID: 805651]

Roydhouse 1981 {published data only}

Roydhouse N. Bromhexine for otitis media with effusion. *New Zealand Medical Journal* 1981;**94**(696):373-5. [CENTRAL: CN-00026842] [PMID: 7033848]

Saez-Llorens 2005 {published data only}

Saez-Llorens X, Rodriguez A, Arguedas A, Hamed KA, Yang J, Pierce P, et al. Randomized, investigator-blinded, multicenter study of gatifloxacin versus amoxicillin/clavulanate treatment of recurrent and nonresponsive otitis media in children. *Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 2005;**24**(4):293-300. [CENTRAL: CN-00515218] [EMBASE: 2005176460] [PMID: 15818287]

Shkil' 1964 {published data only}

Shkil' AM. On the complex treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media [O kompleksnom lechenii khronicheskikh gnoinykh srednikh otitov]. *Zhurnal Ushnykh, Nosovykh I Gorlovykh Boleznei [Journal of Otolaryngology, Rhinology, and Laryngology [sic]]* 1964;**24**(6):17-22. [PMID: 5876597]

Singhal 1992 {published data only}

Singhal S, Sharma SC, Singhal KC. Adverse reactions to gentamycin in patients with ear, nose or throat infections. *Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology* 1992;**36**(3):189-98.

Stenstrom 1991 {published data only}

Stenstrom C, Lundgren K, Ingvarsson L, Bertilsson SO. Amoxicillin/clavulanate versus amoxicillin in recurrent otitis media and therapeutic failure in children. *Acta Oto-Laryngologica* 1991;**111**(1):120-9. [CENTRAL: CN-00074552] [EMBASE: 1991091483] [PMID: 1901686]

Sugiyama 1981 {published data only}

Sugiyama M, Tanabe K, Chang KC, Nakai Y, Nakai Y. Variation in bacterial count in otorrhea from cases of chronic otitis media depending upon the method of antibiotic administration. *Acta Otolaryngologica* 1981;**92**(3-4):285-91. [CENTRAL: CN-00270770]

Sultan 2017 {published data only}

Sultan SSN, Alsaady MA. Role of levofloxacin for treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media: sample of Iraqi patients. *Asian Journal of Pharmaceutical and Clinical Research* 2017;**10**(9):358-60. [EMBASE: 618371938]

Sumitsawan 1995 {published data only}

Sumitsawan Y, Tharavichitkul P, Prawatmuang W, Ingsuwan B, Sriburi P. Ofloxacin otic solution as treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media and diffuse bacterial otitis externa. *Chotmaihtet Thangphaet [Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand]* 1995;**78**(9):455-9. [PMID: 7561571]

Supiyaphun 1995 {published data only}

Supiyaphun P, Chochoaipanichnon L, Tonsakulrungruang K, Chongtateong A, Samart Y. The treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media and otitis externa with 0.3 per cent ofloxacin otic solution: a clinico-microbiological study. *Chotmaihtet Thangphaet [Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand]* 1995;**78**(1):18-21.

Tachibana 1986 {published data only}

Tachibana M, Ohshima W, Mizukoshi O, Yanohara K, Nishimura T. Clinical trial of BRL 28500 (clavulanic acid-ticarcillin) in the treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media. *Chemotherapy* 1986;**34**(Suppl 4):1120-4.

Thomsen 1976 {published data only}

Thomsen VF, Olsen JS, Sorensen H, Thomsen J. Bacteriology and antibiotics in acute suppurative otitis media. *Journal of Otolaryngology* 1976;**5**(4):289-97.

Van de Heyning 1986 {published data only}

Van de Heyning PH, Pattyn SR, Valcke HD. Ciprofloxacin in oral treatment of ear infections. *Pharmaceutisch Weekblad. Scientific Edition* 1986;**8**(1):63-6. [PMID: 2938071]

van Dongen 2014 {published data only}

NTR1481. Comparison of ototopical antibiotic-steroid drops or oral antibiotics versus watchful waiting in children with acute tympanostomy tube otorrhea [Comparison of Bacicoline-B eardrops or oral Augmentin versus watchful waiting in children with acute tympanostomy tube otorrhea]. <http://www.trialregister.nl/trialreg/admin/rctview.asp?TC=1481> (first received 6 October 2008). [CENTRAL: CN-00974948]

van Dongen TMA, van der Heijden GJMG, Venekamp RP, Rovers MM, Schilder AGM. A trial of treatment for acute otorrhea in children with tympanostomy tubes. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2014;**370**(8):723-33. [CENTRAL: CN-00982484] [EMBASE: 2014119997] [PMID: 24552319]

van Hasselt 1998b {published data only}

van Hasselt P, van Kregten E. Treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media with ofloxacin in hydroxypropyl methylcellulose ear drops: a clinical/bacteriological study in a rural area of Malawi. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology* 2002;**63**(1):49-56. [CENTRAL: CN-00519676]

van Hasselt P. Management of chronic suppurative otitis media in developing countries. In: 2nd European Congress on Tropical Medicine; 1998; Liverpool (UK). Liverpool (UK), 1998:57. [CENTRAL: CN-00519674]

Wintermeyer 1997 {published data only}

Wintermeyer SM, Hart MC, Nahata MC. Efficacy of ototopical ciprofloxacin in pediatric patients with otorrhea. *Otolaryngology - Head & Neck Surgery* 1997;**116**(4):450-3.

Yuen 1994 {published data only}

Yuen PW, Lau SK, Chau PY, Hui Y, Wong SF, Wong S, et al. Ofloxacin eardrop treatment for active chronic suppurative otitis media: prospective randomized study. *American Journal of Otolaryngology* 1994;**15**(5):670-3. [CENTRAL: CN-00122894] [EMBASE: 1994288260] [PMID: 8572070]

References to studies awaiting assessment
Mehboob 2019 {published data only}

Mehboob S, Rafi ST, Ahmed N, Mehjabeen. Association of hearing loss with depression, anxiety and stress in patients suffering from Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media. *Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences* 2019;**35**(2):510-4. [PMID: 31086542]

References to ongoing studies
I-HEAR-BETA {published data only}

ACTRN12614000234617. Comparing cotrimoxazole and/or povidone-iodine ear wash with standard dry mopping and ciprofloxacin ear drops in Indigenous children with chronic suppurative otitis media (CSOM) [Among Aboriginal children (2 months of age and up to 17 years of age) with chronic suppurative otitis media, is 4 months of povidone-iodine ear wash and/or oral cotrimoxazole in addition to standard treatment (cleaning and dry mopping with tissue spears plus topical ciprofloxacin) superior to standard treatment alone for resolving ear discharge? A 2x2 factorial randomised controlled trial]. <http://www.anzctr.org.au/ACTRN12614000234617.aspx> (first received 5 March 2014). [CENTRAL: CN-01013236]

Wigger C, Leach AJ, Beissbarth J, Oguoma V, Lennox R, Nelson S, et al. Povidone-iodine ear wash and oral cotrimoxazole for chronic suppurative otitis media in Australian aboriginal children: study protocol for factorial design randomised controlled trial. *BMC Pharmacology & Toxicology* 2019;**20**(1):46. [CENTRAL: CN-01954293] [PMID: 31351491]

Additional references
Baumann 2011

Baumann I, Gerendas B, Plinkert PK, Praetorius M. General and disease-specific quality of life in patients with chronic suppurative otitis media-a prospective study. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes* 2011;**9**:48. [DOI: [10.1186/1477-7525-9-48](https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-9-48)]

Bhutta 2011

Bhutta MF, Williamson IG, Sudhoff HH. Cholesteatoma. *BMJ* 2011;**342**:d1088. [DOI: [10.1136/bmj.d1088](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.d1088)]

Bhutta 2016

Bhutta MF. Evolution and otitis media: a review, and a model to explain high prevalence in indigenous populations. *Human Biology* 2016;**87**(2):92-108.

Bhutta 2020

Bhutta MF, Head K, Chong LY, Daw J, Schilder AGM, Burton MJ, Brennan-Jones CG. Aural toilet (ear cleaning) for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2020, Issue 9. Art. No: CD013057. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013057.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013057.pub2)]

Brennan-Jones 2020a

Brennan-Jones CG, Head K, Chong LY, Tu N, Burton MJ, Schilder AGM, et al. Topical antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2020, Issue 1. Art. No: CD013051. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013051.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013051.pub2)]

Brennan-Jones 2020b

Brennan-Jones CG, Chong LY, Head K, Burton MJ, Schilder AGM, Bhutta MF. Topical antibiotics with steroids for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2020, Issue 9. Art. No: CD013054. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013054.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013054.pub2)]

Chong 2018b

Chong LY, Head K, Richmond P, Snelling T, Schilder AGM, Burton MJ, et al. Topical versus systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2018, Issue 6. Art. No: CD013053. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013053](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013053)]

Dubey 2007

Dubey SP, Larawin V. Complications of chronic suppurative otitis media and their management. *Laryngoscope* 2007;**117**(2):264-7.

Egger 1997

Egger M, Davey Smith G, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. *BMJ* 1997;**315**(7109):629-34.

Elemraid 2010

Elemraid MA, Brabin BJ, Fraser WD, Harper G, Faragher B, Atef Z, et al. Characteristics of hearing impairment in Yemeni children with chronic suppurative otitis media: a case-control study. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology* 2010;**74**(3):283-6.

Gates 2002

Gates GA, Klein JO, Lim DJ, Mogi G, Ogra PL, Pararella MM, et al. Recent advances in otitis media. 1. Definitions, terminology, and classification of otitis media. *Annals of Otolaryngology & Laryngology. Supplement* 2002;**188**:8-18.

Handbook 2011

Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Head 2020a

Head K, Chong LY, Bhutta MF, Morris PS, Vijayasekaran S, Burton MJ, et al. Topical antiseptics for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Cochrane Database of*

Systematic Reviews 2020, Issue 1. Art. No: CD013055. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013055.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013055.pub2)]

Head 2020b

Head K, Chong LY, Bhutta MF, Morris PS, Vijayasekaran S, Burton MJ, et al. Antibiotics versus topical antiseptics for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2020, Issue 1. Art. No: CD013056. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013056.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013056.pub2)]

Jensen 2013

Jensen RG, Koch A, Homøe P. The risk of hearing loss in a population with a high prevalence of chronic suppurative otitis media. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology* 2013;**77**(9):1530-5. [DOI: [10.1016/j.ijporl.2013.06.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijporl.2013.06.025)]

Mahadevan 2012

Mahadevan M, Navarro-Locsin G, Tan HK, Yamanaka N, Sonsuwan N, Wang PC, et al. A review of the burden of disease due to otitis media in the Asia-Pacific. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology* 2012;**76**(5):623-35. [DOI: [10.1016/j.ijporl.2012.02.031](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijporl.2012.02.031)]

Mittal 2015

Mittal R, Lisi CV, Gerring R, Mittal J, Mathee K, Narasimhan G, et al. Current concepts in the pathogenesis and treatment of chronic suppurative otitis media. *Journal of Medical Microbiology* 2015;**64**(10):1103-16. [DOI: [10.1099/jmm.0.000155](https://doi.org/10.1099/jmm.0.000155)]

Monasta 2012

Monasta L, Ronfani L, Marchetti F, Montico M, Vecchi Brumatti L, Bavcar A, et al. Burden of disease caused by otitis media: systematic review and global estimates. *PLoS One* 2012;**7**(4):e36226.

Nadol 2000

Nadol JB Jr, Staecker H, Gliklich RE. Outcomes assessment for chronic otitis media: the Chronic Ear Survey. *Laryngoscope* 2000;**110**(3 Pt 3):32-5. [DOI: [10.1097/00005537-200003002-00009](https://doi.org/10.1097/00005537-200003002-00009)]

Olatoke 2008

Olatoke F, Ologe FE, Nwawolo CC, Saka MJ. The prevalence of hearing loss among schoolchildren with chronic suppurative otitis media in Nigeria, and its effect on academic performance. *Ear, Nose & Throat Journal* 2008;**87**(12):E19.

Orji 2013

Orji F. A survey of the burden of management of chronic suppurative otitis media in a developing country. *Annals of Medical and Health Sciences Research* 2013;**4**(3):598-601. [DOI: [10.4103/2141-9248.122126](https://doi.org/10.4103/2141-9248.122126)]

Phillips 2014a

Phillips JS, Yung MW. COMQ-12 scores in adult patients without chronic middle ear disease. *Clinical Otolaryngology* 2014;**39**(6):362-7. [DOI: [10.1111/coa.12306](https://doi.org/10.1111/coa.12306)]

Phillips 2014b

Phillips JS, Haggard M, Yung M. A new health-related quality of life measure for active chronic otitis media (COMQ-12):

development and initial validation. *Otology & Neurotology* 2014;**35**(3):454-8. [DOI: [10.1097/mao.0000000000000205](https://doi.org/10.1097/mao.0000000000000205)]

RevMan 2014 [Computer program]

The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration Review Manager (RevMan). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Schilder 2016

Schilder AG, Chonmaitree T, Cripps AW, Rosenfeld RM, Casselbrant ML, Haggard MP, et al. Otitis media. *Nature Reviews Disease Primers* 2016;**2**:16063. [DOI: [10.1038/nrdp.2016.63](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrdp.2016.63)]

van der Veen 2006

van der Veen EL, Schilder AG, van Heerbeek N, Verhoeff M, Zielhuis GA, Rovers MM. Predictors of chronic suppurative otitis media in children. *Archives of Otolaryngology--Head & Neck Surgery* 2006;**132**(10):1115-8. [DOI: [10.1001/archotol.132.10.1115](https://doi.org/10.1001/archotol.132.10.1115)]

van Dinther 2015

van Dinther J, Droessaert V, Camp S, Vanspauwen R, Maryn Y, Zarowski A, et al. Validity and test-retest reliability of the Dutch Version of the Chronic Otitis Media Questionnaire 12 (COMQ-12). *Journal of International Advanced Otolaryngology* 2015;**11**(3):248-52. [DOI: [10.5152/iao.2015.1701](https://doi.org/10.5152/iao.2015.1701)]

Verhoeff 2006

Verhoeff M, van der Veen EL, Rovers MM, Sanders EA, Schilder AG. Chronic suppurative otitis media: a review. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology* 2006;**70**(1):1-12.

WHO 2004

World Health Organization. Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media (CSOM): Burden of Illness and Management Options. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2004.

Yorgancılar 2013

Yorgancılar E, Yildirim M, Gun R, Bakir S, Tekin R, Gocmez C, et al. Complications of chronic suppurative otitis media: a retrospective review. *European Archives of Oto-rhino-laryngology* 2013;**270**(1):69-76. [DOI: [10.1007/s00405-012-1924-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00405-012-1924-8)]

References to other published versions of this review

Chong 2018a

Chong LY, Head K, Richmond P, Snelling T, Schilder AGM, Burton MJ, et al. Systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2018, Issue 6. Art. No: CD013052. [DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013052](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013052)]

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

Baba 1982c

Study characteristics

Methods	2-arm, double-blind, multicentre, parallel-group RCT, with 7-day duration of treatment and 7-day duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: Japan, 21 sites</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: otolaryngology departments of university and general hospitals</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number randomised: 152 in group A, 153 in group B Number completed: 131 in group A, 121 in group B <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age: not reported (authors give the number of participants in different age categories only, no information on mean age or range) Gender (F/M): 118 (46.8%)/134 (53.2%) Main diagnosis: acute suppurative otitis media (ASOM) (n = 56) and acute exacerbation of chronic otitis media (AECOM) (n = 196) High-risk population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported Down syndrome: not reported Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported Immunocompromised: not reported

Baba 1982c (Continued)

- Diagnosis method:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: unclear
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: unclear
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): unclear
- Other important effect modifiers:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted: unclear
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery: unclear
 - Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: this study included 196 acute exacerbation of chronic otitis media (AECOM) patients; 10 of these 196 patients were treated with other antibiotics just before enrolment to this trial

Inclusion criteria:

- Adult patients (15 years or older) with acute suppurative otitis media (ASOM) or acute exacerbation of chronic otitis media (AECOM)

Exclusion criteria:

- Pregnancy and breast-feeding
- Renal or liver disease
- Past history of drug allergy
- Mastoiditis, petrous apicitis and cholesteatoma

Interventions	<p>Group A: norfloxacin, orally, 200 mg 4 times a day (total 800 mg/day), for 7 days</p> <p>Group B: aminobenzylpenicillin, orally, 500 mg 4 times a day (total 2000 mg/day), for 7 days</p> <p>Concurrent treatment: none</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete resolution of ear discharge, measured at between 1 to 2 weeks • Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort
Funding sources	No information provided
Declarations of interest	No information provided
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for including patients with bilateral disease: the worst affected ear was selected as the study ear. When both sides were equal, the right side was selected.</p>
Risk of bias	
Bias	Authors' judgement Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk Comment: method of randomisation was not reported. Article states "allocated randomly" with no further details provided.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk Comment: authors state that the randomisation code was kept strictly confidential until the code was broken at the end of the study. No information was provided on allocation methods (e.g. sealed, opaque envelopes).

Baba 1982c (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: participants and personnel were blinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: the randomisation sequence was kept separate from the outcome assessors until the code was broken at the end of the trial.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: missing outcome data were balanced across both groups, with similar reasons in each group.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no study protocol provided.

Bajwa 2018
Study characteristics

Methods	2-arm, non-blinded, single-centre, parallel-group RCT, with 14-day duration of treatment and 6-week duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: Pakistan, 1 site</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: ENT outpatient department of Avicenna Medical College, January 2016 to June 2016</p> <p>Sample size: 100 participants (133 ears)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: not reported • Number completed: not reported <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: range 20 to 69 years • Gender (F/M): 40 (40%)/60 (60%) • Main diagnosis: severe episode of chronic suppurative otitis media (mucopurulent ear discharge > 4 weeks with central tympanic membrane perforation) • High-risk population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported ◦ Down syndrome: not reported ◦ Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported ◦ Immunocompromised: 0% (exclusion criteria) • Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: yes (inclusion criteria = central tympanic membrane perforation), method not reported ◦ Presence of mucopurulent discharge: yes 100% (inclusion criteria) ◦ Duration of symptoms (discharge): > 4 weeks • Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported ◦ Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported ◦ Number who have had previous ear surgery: 0 in last year (exclusion criteria) ◦ Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: 0 in last month (exclusion criteria) <p>Inclusion criteria:</p>

Bajwa 2018 (Continued)

- Patients aged 15 years and above
- Mucopurulent ear discharge > 4 weeks with central tympanic membrane perforation
- Participants with sensitivity to ofloxacin (tested by culture sensitivity of the discharge)

Exclusion criteria:

- Acute perforation (< 28 days) of the tympanic membrane (severe otitis media)
- Recognised allergy to benzalkonium chloride or quinolone (preservative)
- Major chronic diseases, for example, tuberculosis and diabetes mellitus
- Immunodeficiency known cases
- Atticoantral kind of CSOM
- Impending difficulties
- Otomycosis
- In middle ear, presence of large aural polyp
- Have taken antibiotic treatment in the target ear during last month
- Ear surgery during last year
- Severe traumatic perforation
- Grommet presence
- Pregnant/lactating women
- Recognised hepatitis and severe or persistent renal failure
- Symptomatic conditions, for example, chronic sinusitis, otitis externa, chronic pharyngitis needing systemic antibiotic treatment that may impede with the assessment of the study drugs

Interventions

Intervention (n = not reported): ofloxacin, concentration not reported, ear drops, 3 drops/3 times a day, 14-day duration of treatment

Comparator group (n = not reported): ofloxacin, 500 mg, oral, 2 times a day, 14-day duration of treatment PLUS ofloxacin, concentration not reported, ear drops, 3 drops/3 times a day, 14-day duration of treatment

Concurrent treatment: dry mopping prior to instilling ear drops. The correct method was advised to patients about instilling with intermittent tragal pressure. Patients were advised to avoid water entry in the affected ear.

Outcomes

Outcomes of interest in the review:

Primary outcomes:

- Resolution of ear discharge or "dry ear" measured at between 1 to 2 weeks, 2 to 4 weeks and after 4 weeks. Unclear if otoscopically confirmed.

Secondary outcomes

- Not reported

Funding sources

No information provided

Declarations of interest

No information provided

Notes

Unit of randomisation: person

Methods for reporting outcomes of patients with bilateral disease: not reported. Authors state that 33/100 participants had bilateral disease, therefore 133 ears were studied, but it is not clear how these data were incorporated in the article.

"Cured" was described as non-existence of the otorrhoea or otoscopically dormant (no discharge pooling; non-swollen middle ear mucosa) or existence of serous mucous otorrhoea with bacteriological culture negative after therapy period.

Bajwa 2018 (Continued)

"Clinical failure" referred to patients who were altered to a systemic antibiotic (if no longer susceptible to the ofloxacin).

Compliance was evaluated and described through numbers of times patients was unable to remember to use medicine during 2 weeks such as good (0 to 3), moderate (4 to 7) and poor (more than 7).

Pseudomonas aeruginosa was the most prevalent organism isolated from 45 patients and *Klebsiella* from 30 patients. All these organisms were sensitive to ciprofloxacin.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Every patient was allocated randomly to study group through means of a lot" Comment: adequate method of allocation
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no information provided regarding how participants were allocated to the groups, or who oversaw group allocation or maintained the randomisation code
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: no methods of blinding mentioned. Given the dosage difference between groups (oral tablet given to one group), it is unlikely participants and personnel were blinded.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "A complete evaluation regarding ear discharge was performed objectively and subjectively and repeat ear culture and the sensitivity test was carried out if there was still drainage" Comment: observer-reported outcomes; no mention of how objectively was maintained. Unclear if observer was blinded to allocated interventions.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "The patients who were non-complaint (moderate & poor) were replaced with new cases to complete sample size" Comment: study authors did not report numerical data to describe numbers "cured", only percentage of patients with dry ear. Methods report follow-up at various time points (2 weeks, 3 weeks and 8 weeks), with lack of clarity over which time point the dry ear data refers to. High risk of incomplete outcome data, due to removal of participants with only moderate/poor compliance from the study. Unclear how many participants actually took part in the study.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Quotes: "The patients who were non-complaint (moderate & poor) were replaced with new cases to complete sample size"; "Keeping out the participants who cured or selected for surgical treatment"; "The withdrawal criteria were medication intolerance and failure to follow-up during study" Comment: no mention in results of the number of participants who were replaced due to non-compliance, who opted for surgical treatment or who were withdrawn because of medication intolerance or were lost to follow-up. Methods report follow-up at various time points (2 weeks, 3 weeks and 8 weeks). A single outcome is reported in the results, with a lack of clarity over which time point it refers to.

de Miguel 1999

Study characteristics

Methods	5-arm, non-blinded, parallel-group RCT, with 7-day duration of treatment and 15-day duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: Canary Islands, Spain</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: general hospital, published in 1999</p> <p>Sample size: 125</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number randomised: 25 in group A, 25 in group B, 25 in group C, 25 in group D, 25 in group E Number completed: 25 in group A, 25 in group B, 25 in group C, 25 in group D, 25 in group E <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age (mean, range): 39.6 years, 6 to 83, but 17/25 of participants were children Gender (F/M): 56 (44.8%)/69 (55.2%) Main diagnosis: chronic otitis media, which comprised of the following groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple chronic otitis media - no osteitic changes, tympanosclerosis or cholesteatoma (n = 45) Osteitic chronic otitis media - with changes to the ossicular chain and some permanent alterations in the mucosa (tympanosclerosis or chronic granulomatosis) (n = 32) Cholesteatomatous chronic otitis media (n = 17) Post-surgery cases (n = 31) High-risk population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported Down syndrome: not reported Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported Immunocompromised: not reported Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: all patients had otoscopy under microscopy at entry. 51.2% had "non-marginal tympanic perforation". The involvement of the ossicular chain to the otological microscopic examination was found in 43.2% of the patients. Presence of mucopurulent discharge: 113/125 (90.4%), 89/125 (71.2%) with odorous discharge Duration of symptoms (discharge): not reported Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: cholesteatoma (n = 17) Patients with discharge after operation: unclear type/reason for operations (n = 31) Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported Number who have had previous ear surgery: at least 31/125 (24.8%) - reasons and type of surgery not reported Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: 79/125 (63.2%) <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients (adults and children) with chronic otitis media, presenting with chronic otorrhoea as major symptom; diagnostic criteria not reported <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported
Interventions	<p>Group A (n = 25): oral ciprofloxacin, 500 mg/12 hours for 7 days</p> <p>Group B (n = 25): topical ciprofloxacin 0.2%, 3 ear drops/8 hours for 7 days</p> <p>Group C (n = 25): topical ciprofloxacin 0.5%, 3 ear drops/8 hours for 7 days</p>

de Miguel 1999 (Continued)

Group D (n = 25): topical ciprofloxacin 0.2%, 3 ear drops/8 hours for 7 days, PLUS oral ciprofloxacin, 500 mg/12 hours for 7 days simultaneously

Group E (n = 25): topical polymixin B PLUS neomycin PLUS hydrocortisone, 3 ear drops/8 hours for 7 days

Concurrent treatment: all patients had aspiration and cleaning of ear secretions before beginning treatment; analgesics and antipyretics

Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution of ear discharge at 1 to 2 weeks. Unclear if otoscopically confirmed. <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hearing: hearing tests at time of diagnosis, at 8 days and at 15 days Suspected ototoxicity
Funding sources	No information provided
Declarations of interest	No information provided
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for including patients with bilateral disease: not reported</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "125 patients were analysed for two years attending to health system with chronic otorrhea as the mean symptom" Comment: insufficient information about the sequence generation process to permit judgement.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Patients were randomized to five therapeutic groups" Comment: insufficient information about allocation concealment method provided.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: no information provided about blinding method or use of placebo. The treatment arms involved different dosage forms (oral versus ear drops) – blinding of these interventions impossible without use of placebo.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: no information provided regarding to who assessed the outcomes. For subjective outcomes (otoscopy examinations, hearing test or adverse events) it is probable that the knowledge of treatment group may have influenced the results.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: no dropouts or missing data reported; no statements about missing data.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: insufficient information to permit judgement of 'low risk' or 'high risk'. Protocol for trial not available.

Eason 1986
Study characteristics

Methods	5-arm trial with 3 to 6 weeks duration of treatment and 6 weeks duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: Solomon Islands, 15 villages around Munda</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: Helena Goldie Hospital, Munda; patients identified through community screening February 1985 to March 1986</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 134 children (184 ears) • Number completed: as above (no loss to follow-up mentioned) <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: mean (across whole trial): 5.4 ± 3.1 years (group 1: 5.2, group 2: 6.3, group 3: 5.3, group 4: 5.0, group 5: 5.1) • Gender (F/M): 49 (36.6%)/85 (63.4%) • Main diagnosis: chronic suppurative otitis media with presence of otorrhoea for more than 3 months and tympanic membrane perforation • High-risk population: yes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported • Down syndrome: not reported • Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): Solomon Island; study noted prevalence is 3.8% for under 15-year olds • Immunocompromised: not reported • Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: confirmed by otoscopic examination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Central and tubotympanic perforations: 176 (130 were large ($> \frac{1}{4}$ ear drum); 46 were small) ■ Marginal tympanic perforations: 4 ○ Presence of mucopurulent discharge: not reported ○ Duration of symptoms (discharge): mean age at CSOM onset: 1.5 ± 1.0 years; discharge for more than 3 months (inclusion criteria) • Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported • Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported • Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported • Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: not reported <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children under 15 years old with CSOM (defined as presence of otorrhoea for more than 3 months and tympanic membrane perforation) living in Munda or principal villages <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not reported
Interventions	<p>Group 1 (n = 31, 40 ears): gramicidin-framycetin-dexamethasone eardrops (0.5% w/v of framycetin sulphate, 0.050% w/v of dexamethasone and 0.005% w/v of gramicidin), no details on volume or frequency of administration, PLUS oral clindamycin (15 mg/kg/day) into 3 divided oral daily doses, PLUS aural toilet 4 times per day using cotton wool wisps twisted on to orange sticks. Treatment duration = 6 weeks.</p> <p>Group 2 (n = 31, 41 ears): gramicidin-framycetin-dexamethasone eardrops (0.5% w/v of framycetin sulphate, 0.050% w/v of dexamethasone and 0.005% w/v of gramicidin), no details on volume or frequency of administration, PLUS oral clindamycin (15 mg/kg/day) into 3 divided oral daily doses, PLUS aural toilet 4 times per day using cotton wool wisps twisted on to orange sticks. Treatment duration = 6 weeks.</p>

Eason 1986 (Continued)

cy of administration, PLUS aural toilet 4 times per day using cotton wool wisps twisted on to orange sticks. Treatment duration = 6 weeks.

Group 3 (n = 24, 32 ears): 2% boric acid in 20% alcohol (3 drops after cleaning using intermittent fragal depression to assist middle ear permeation) given 4 times per day, PLUS aural toilet using cotton wool wisps twisted on to orange sticks. Treatment duration = 6 weeks.

Group 4 (n = 19, 26 ears): aural toilet 4 times per day using cotton wool wisps twisted on to orange sticks. Treatment duration = 6 weeks.

Group 5 (n = 29, 41 ears): no treatment.

All treatments administered by parents.

Concurrent treatment: parents were instructed to encourage nose blowing, forbid swimming and insert cotton wool/Vaseline ear plugs before washing. For each child in groups 2 to 5, one of the authors stayed in the village for the first 3 days of treatment to provide parental tuition and supervision. This was continued by a nurse aid who remained until the medical team returned after 3 weeks. If the ear was then dry, the clinical response was judged good, ototopical solutions continued one further week only and aural toilet and clindamycin stopped. If the ear was still discharging, all treatment modalities were continued until the second assessment after 6 weeks.

Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete resolution of ear discharge, measured at 2 to 4 weeks and after 4 weeks. Unclear if otoscopically confirmed. <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported
Funding sources	"This study was made possible by a research grant from the Medical Research Council of New Zealand"
Declarations of interest	No information provided
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for including patients bilateral disease: counting bilateral ears separately</p> <p>RCT was part of a larger epidemiological study. Hearing loss was measured for the epidemiological study but not specifically for the RCT. Results are not presented by those who have CSOM and those who do not.</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	<p>Quote: "children from 15 villages with 184 diseased ears were randomly allocated into five treatment groups"</p> <p>Comment: insufficient information about sequence generation method. The largest group had 1.6 times (31 patients/41 ears) the number of participants compared to the number in the smallest group (19 patients/26 ears), with larger number of patients (31 each) in the more effective treatment groups. Unit of randomisation unclear although it is likely to be by person, results reported by percentage of affected ears.</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no details about allocation concealment are provided in the paper.

Eason 1986 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: blinding is not specifically stated. The treatment arms involved different dosage forms (oral versus ear drops) – blinding of these interventions impossible without use of placebo.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: no clear information about who had assessed that the ears were "dry" versus "still discharging", whether these were by patients or the medical team. No report of otoscopic examination for outcome. Therefore, in the absence of blinding, this is likely high risk.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: no dropouts or missing data reported; no statements about missing data.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no protocol was available on clinicaltrials.gov. The level of reporting is extremely low. Outcome was reported as two categories: "improved" versus "no change" as opposed to "dry ear" versus others. This definition was not provided, and it was unclear whether "improved" means "dry ear" or a reduction of discharge. Insufficient information to permit judgement of 'low risk' or 'high risk'.

Esposito 1990
Study characteristics

Methods	3-arm, non-blinded, single-centre, parallel-group RCT, with 5 to 10 days of treatment and 24 hours and 14 days follow-up after end of treatment
Participants	<p>Location: Naples, Italy</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: Clinic of Infectious Diseases and Otolaryngology, University of Naples</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 20 in each intervention • Number completed: 20 in each intervention <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: mean 38 years • Gender (F/M): 29 (48%)/31 (52%) • Main diagnosis: mild or moderate "chronic OM in the acute stage" • High-risk population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported • Down syndrome: not reported • Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported • Immunocompromised: "no patients had diabetes or any other comorbidities" • Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: not reported • Presence of mucopurulent discharge: not reported • Duration of symptoms (discharge): not specified • Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported • Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported

Esposito 1990 (Continued)

- Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported
- Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: 38/60 (63%) had at least 5 days of antibiotics and did not respond

Inclusion criteria:

- "Mild to moderate chronic OM in acute stage without cholesteatoma or mastoiditis"

Exclusion criteria:

- Younger than 18 years old

Interventions	<p>Topical plus systemic ciprofloxacin (n = 20): topical ciprofloxacin, 3 drops (250 µg/ml in saline solution) locally twice a day, PLUS oral ciprofloxacin 250 mg twice a day</p> <p>Topical ciprofloxacin (n = 20): topical ciprofloxacin, 3 drops (250 µg/ml in saline solution) locally twice a day</p> <p>Oral ciprofloxacin (n = 20): oral ciprofloxacin 250 mg twice a day</p> <p>All interventions given for at least 5 days. Those not cured at 5 days carried on up to 10 days.</p> <p>Concurrent treatment: no other treatment or use of aural toileting was mentioned.</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of ear discharge at 1 week (5 to 11 days) and 2 to 4 weeks (19 to 24 days) <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspected ototoxicity (audiometric and vestibular function) 	
Funding sources	<p>"The ciprofloxacin tablets and powder used in this study were kindly provided by Bayer Italia Spa, Milan, Italy"</p>	
Declarations of interest	<p>No information provided</p>	
Notes	<p>Topical ciprofloxacin was prepared from ciprofloxacin powder in sterile saline and tested for stability and activity for 10 days.</p> <p>No information about inclusion of patients with bilateral disease.</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	<p>Quote: "Ciprofloxacin was randomly administered according to the following schedules ..."</p> <p>Comment: randomisation method not clearly specified. 38/60 patients were previously unsuccessfully treated with at least 5 days of antibiotics – unclear how this was distributed across groups. 12/20 in the oral ciprofloxacin only group had <i>Pseudomonas</i> versus 8/20 in other groups.</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Comment: no information provided.</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	<p>Quote: "Group A (20 patients), 250 mg orally twice a day; group (20 patients), 3 drops containing 250µg/mL of ciprofloxacin in saline solution locally twice a day; and group C (20 patients), both the previous treatments twice a day."</p>

Esposito 1990 (Continued)

All outcomes		Comment: participants were most likely not to be blinded as the routes of administration (oral versus topical) are different among groups and it is not mentioned that placebo was used.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "Patients were clinically examined before, during (every 2-3 days) and after the therapy" Comment: not specified who assessed the outcomes or that the assessment method was specifically standardised. "Cure" "improvement" and "failure" seem to be more of a subjective judgement.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: no dropout cases were reported. All of the patients randomised are presented in the results of the study.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Comment: there is no protocol for the trial on clinicaltrials.gov or the EU register of clinical trials. Some of the results mentioned in the methods section are not fully presented in the results section. "Cure" or resolution of discharge is only reported at one time point, most likely 14 days after end of treatment. The other time point, 24 hours after end of treatment (i.e. 6 to 11 days), was not reported.

Fliss 1990
Study characteristics

Methods	3-arm, non-blinded, parallel-group RCT, with up to 3 weeks duration of treatment and 6 months duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: Beersheba, Israel</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: tertiary hospital, Soroka University Medical Centre Otolaryngology Outpatient Clinic</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number randomised: 51 patients randomised (77 ears), unclear how many in each arm Number completed: 48 (17 in mezlocillin, 19 in ceftazidime, 12 in no antibiotics) <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age: 11 months to 148 months old Gender (F/M): 18 (35%)/33 (65%) Main diagnosis: otorrhoea in CSOM patients for at least 2 months which did not respond to one week of daily microsuction and debridement High-risk population: no <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): 0% Down syndrome: 0% Indigenous groups (Australian Aborigines/Greenland natives): not reported Immunocompromised: 0% (excluded) Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: otomicroscopic evaluation Presence of mucopurulent discharge: 48/48 (100%) Duration of symptoms (discharge): "2 to 123 months, with a median of 20 months" Other important effect modifiers:

Fliss 1990 (Continued)

- Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: 0/48 (0%) (for attention of clinicians: granulation tissue was present in 14 patients (27%) and polyps in 6 (12%))
- Number who have previously had grommets inserted: 3/48 (6%)
- Number who have had previous ear surgery: 0/48 (0%)
- Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: all had at least failed one course of systemic antibiotics

Inclusion criteria:

- Persistent otorrhoea after 7 days of daily microsuction and debridement
- Age 3 months to 16 years
- Continuous otorrhoea through a tympanic membrane perforation or a ventilation tube for at least 2 months
- Failure of at least one complete conventional oral antibiotic course, and no topical or systemic antibiotics during the week before enrolment

Exclusion criteria:

- Foreign body in the external canal
- Evidence of cholesteatoma, intracranial or intratemporal complications
- Known hypersensitivity to β -lactam antibiotics
- The presence of an underlying serious condition such as immunodeficiency, malignancy or cystic fibrosis

Interventions

All participants were hospitalised for the duration of the trial

Intervention mezlocillin (n = 17): intravenous (IV) mezlocillin 200 mg/kg 3 times a day, max dosage 6.0 g daily; until 3 days after complete cessation of discharge or not more than 3 weeks

Intervention ceftazidime (n = 19): IV ceftazidime, 150 mg/kg 3 times a day, max dosage 3.0 g daily; until 3 days after complete cessation of discharge or not more than 3 weeks

Comparator group (n = 12): only daily suction and debridement without any antibiotics for 7 days. If the discharge continued after an additional 7 days (for a total of 14 days), ceftazidime was added.

Concurrent treatment: all patients had daily suction and debridement. "Discharge and debris were removed from the external meatus, and aspirate obtained from the middle ear through the tympanic perforation by an Alden-Senturia middle ear aspirator 12 was introduced into Amies transport medium without charcoal (Exogen, from Clydebank Industrial Estate, Clydebank, Scotland)."

No topical antimicrobial agents were used throughout the study.

"The first 19 children did not have further antibiotic prophylaxis after discharge from hospital, the remainder of the children received a daily prophylactic single dose of amoxicillin (20mg/kg; maximum 750mg) for at least 2 months"

Outcomes

Outcomes of interest in the review:

Primary outcomes:

- Complete resolution of ear discharge, measured at 1 to 2 weeks, 2 to 4 weeks, confirmed with otoscopy
- Recurrence of otorrhoea

Secondary outcomes:

- Not reported

Funding sources

No information provided

Declarations of interest

No information provided

Fliss 1990 (Continued)

Notes

Unit of randomisation: person

Methods for including patients bilateral disease: not stated

26 patients had bilateral ear involvement; the outcome assessment was done based on the number of patients, but there was no description of how patients with bilateral ear involvement were considered in terms of achieving the "dry ears" outcome.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quotes: "Patients were randomly assigned"; "The first 33 patients were randomised to 2 groups, the following 19 patients were randomised to 2 groups." Comment: no details provided. Randomisation was by patient but results reported were by ears – it was unclear how many patients had bilateral ear disease in each arm.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no information provided.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: no blinding or placebo used reported, but protocol was specific in excluding additional antibiotics. Patients hospitalised, and all antibiotic interventions were intravenously administered by clinicians. Unable to tell whether lack of blinding affected care given (for aural daily toileting).
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: the study was done in 2 parts: the first part had 3 arms, and the second part had only 2 antibiotic treatment arms. The intervention arm without antibiotic treatment was discontinued early due to lack of efficacy. 26/51 patients had bilateral ear disease. There was no description of how patients with bilateral ear involvement were considered in terms of achieving the "dry ears" outcome. Blinding was not mentioned, and the results section of the paper indicated that the treatment allocation was known, and the methods were adapted based on the results during the trial.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: all patients randomised were analysed except 3/51 (6%). Unclear whether they came from the same intervention arm.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no protocols were found on clinicaltrials.gov or the WHO trial registry. Unclear why some information not reported by intervention arm (i.e. recurrence, loss to follow-up). Data from the microsuction arm not fully reported.

Ghosh 2012
Study characteristics

Methods	2-arm, non-blinded, single-centre, parallel-group RCT, with 7 days duration of treatment and follow-up at 2 weeks
Participants	Location: Kolkata, India Setting of recruitment and treatment: ENT outpatient department of a tertiary care teaching hospital; June to October 2011

Ghosh 2012 (Continued)

Sample size:

- **Number randomised:** 23 in intervention, 23 in comparison
- **Number completed:** 22 in intervention, 23 in comparison

Participant (baseline) characteristics:

- Age: 18 to 60 years old
- Gender (F/M): 17 (37%)/29 (63%)
- Main diagnosis: "tubotympanic type CSOM"
- High-risk population:
 - Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported
 - Down syndrome: not reported
 - Indigenous groups: not reported
 - Immunocompromised: not reported
- Diagnosis method:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: unclear
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: yes 46/46 (100%)
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): not reported
- Other important effect modifiers:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: 0/46 (0%)
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported
 - Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: unclear

Inclusion criteria:

- Adults (age not defined)
- Tubotympanic type CSOM, defined as longstanding chronic suppuration of middle ear cleft and its mucoperiosteal lining resulting in discharging ear and deafness presenting with clinical symptoms and signs of acute exacerbation of the disease
- Otological symptom score of > 4 but ≤ 8 (max score 12)

Exclusion criteria:

- Pregnant or lactating mother
- Severe cases of AECSOM for which hospitalisation or parenteral antibiotics treatment is required
- Foul smelling ear discharge
- Those who received antibiotic in the preceding 4 weeks of screening

Interventions	<p>Intervention (n = 22): ciprofloxacin, 500 mg, twice daily for 7 days</p> <p>Comparator group (n = 23): cefpodoxime 200 mg, twice daily for 7 days</p> <p>Concurrent treatment: not reported</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical success rate at day 14 visit <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of adverse events
Funding sources	No information provided

Ghosh 2012 (Continued)

Declarations of interest	No information provided	
Notes	CTRI 2011/10/002079	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "Randomization was done by coin toss" Comment: acceptable method.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Quote: "Randomization was done by coin toss" Comment: not able to conceal the allocation if done with the toss of a coin.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "A double blind study could not be conducted due to financial constraints and logistic problems" Comment: not blinded. Patients who were deemed treatment failures at day 7 were withdrawn or given other antibiotics.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "A double blind study could not be conducted due to financial constraints and logistic problems" Comment: unclear whether assessment could be affected by knowledge of treatment allocated.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "One subject was loss during follow up in group B and did not attend the hospital after the first visit" Comment: small percentage of loss to follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Comment: outcomes listed in protocol reported.

Minja 2006

Study characteristics	
Methods	3-arm, non-blinded, cluster-RCT (randomised by school), with 1-month duration of treatment and 3- to 4-month duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: Tanzania, 24 sites</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: schools in 3 different socially comparable districts in the Dar Es Salaam region of Tanzania. Study published in 2006.</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 74 in systemic antibiotics PLUS topical antiseptics, 130 in topical antiseptics alone, 124 in no treatment group • Number completed: 57 in systemic antibiotics PLUS topical antiseptics, 105 in topical antiseptics alone, 110 in no treatment group <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: mean 11.8 years (\pm 2.7 years)

Minja 2006 (Continued)

- Gender (F/M): 175 (53%)/153 (47%)
- Main diagnosis: children with a history of ear discharge in one or both ears for 3 months or more at the first examination
- High-risk population: unclear
 - Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported
 - Down syndrome: not reported
 - Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported
 - Immunocompromised: not reported
- Diagnosis method:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: all children had otoscopy at entry to the study and perforation of ear membrane was part of the diagnostic criteria used
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: not reported
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): at least 3 months (inclusion criteria)
- Other important effect modifiers:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported
 - Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: not reported

Inclusion criteria:

- Children with a history of ear discharge in one or both ears for 3 months or more at the first examination

Exclusion criteria:

- Not reported

Interventions

Systemic antibiotics plus topical antiseptics (n = 74): amoxicillin (unspecified dose/body weight) for 10 days, PLUS boric acid in alcohol ear drops (unspecified concentration) for 1 month. No further information about dosage or frequency of administration.

Topical antiseptics (n = 130): boric acid in alcohol ear drops (unspecified concentration) for 1 month. No further information about dosage or frequency of administration.

No additional treatment (n = 124): no additional treatment

Concurrent treatment for all groups: dry mopping completed daily for 1 month, specific technique not specified. Dry mopping and instillation of boric acid ear drop done by "one teacher ... trained to dry mop the children's ear canal and instil the ear drops" in each school.

Outcomes

Outcomes of interest in the review:

Primary outcomes:

- Resolution of ear discharge ('dry ear'), measured at between 2 to 4 weeks and after 4 weeks by otoscopic evaluation

Secondary outcomes

- Hearing (measured as change in pure tone (air conduction) hearing threshold from baseline or at endpoint)
- Suspected ototoxicity

Funding sources

"SAREC/SIDA Sweden, who supported the study financially" (SAREC is a department of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA))

Declarations of interest

Not specifically mentioned although the paper does say "Dr. Leif Ingvarsson (one of the authors) was responsible for securing the funds."

Minja 2006 (Continued)

Notes

Unit of randomisation: school

Methods for including patients bilateral disease: 'dry ear' only counted if both ears were dry. Did not report how many patients had bilateral ear disease. There were a total of 371 non-intact tympanic drums evaluated for hearing tests.

Study did not report how many schools were using each treatment.

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Randomised controlled trial" (in abstract). Discussion section stated "all the children with CSOM in the same school were put in the same treatment group (1, 2 or 3)". Comment: there is no information about randomised sequence generation.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Quote: "Randomly selected primary schools..."; "All the children with CSOM in the same school were put in the same treatment group (1, 2 or 3)". Comment: although the abstract indicates that the study was a randomised controlled trial it then goes on to state that the schools were "randomly selected primary schools", which raises doubt regarding whether the schools in the paper were randomised to treatment group (RCT) or just randomly selected from a list of schools (comparative cohort study). If the schools were randomly allocated to treatment group it is not clear whether the people completing the allocation knew to which group each school was going to be allocated.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "All the children with CSOM in the same school were put in the same treatment group (1, 2 or 3). Children in one school had no contacts with children from other schools included in the investigation." Comment: a single teacher administered all ear instillation and dry mopping in each school. Not clear if patients and teachers were aware of all treatment options. Unclear how this affects compliance of antibiotics etc.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "otoscopically examined"; "Two ORL specialists...hearing pathologists" Comment: team composition described but no description of who evaluated the outcomes and whether they were aware of the treatment received. This is a high risk as the whole school received the same treatment and patients were not blinded.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: loss to follow-up was uneven across groups, and higher for groups with more treatment interventions. This was 17/74 (23%) in the group with amoxicillin (systemic antibiotics), 25/130 (19%) in the group with boric acid ear drops, and 14/124 (11%) in the group with only dry mopping. Reasons for dropout were not evaluated, but very similar for the 1-month and 3 to 4 months follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no protocol for the trial could be found on the clinicaltrials.gov website. The primary outcome (number with discharging ears) is measured by patient yet the hearing results are measured on a 'by ear' basis.

Nwokoye 2015
Study characteristics

Methods	3-arm, non-blinded, parallel-group RCT, with 7 to 10 days duration of treatment and unspecified duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: Nigeria; Ikeja state capital of Lagos</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: Lagos State University Teaching Hospital, single site. Unclear when this was conducted (poster published in 2012).</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 27 in intervention, 27 in comparison • Number completed: not reported <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: 5 months to 10 years (52/82, 63%, under 2 years) • Gender (F/M): not reported • Main diagnosis: otorrhoea for at least 3 months • High-risk population: no <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported ◦ Down syndrome: not reported ◦ Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): 0 ◦ Immunocompromised: not reported • Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: no, otoscopy used, but no requirement for perforated tympanic membrane (scarred, dull and/or retracted tympanic membrane) ◦ Presence of mucopurulent discharge: not reported ◦ Duration of symptoms (discharge): "minimum 3 months" • Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported ◦ Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported ◦ Number who have had previous ear surgery not reported ◦ Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: not reported <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOM was diagnosed based on "persistent symptoms for at least three months, with a scarred, dull and/or retracted tympanic membrane on otoscopic evaluation. Current and previous painless otorrhoea, possibly accompanied by cold, sore throat and cough, aided the diagnosis of CSOM" <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cholesteatoma • History of antibiotic therapy 2 months prior to presentation at clinic
Interventions	<p>Amoxicillin clavulanate (n = 27): amoxicillin 80 mg/kg/day was given orally in 2 divided doses for 7 to 10 days, dose of clavulanate acid not specified</p> <p>Amoxicillin group (n = 27): amoxicillin 80 mg/kg/day was given orally in 2 divided doses for 7 to 10 days</p> <p>Concurrent treatment: "aural toilet was initiated at the clinic with warm saline solution. The child's care giver was advised to continue the treatment four times daily using dry cotton wool wisps."</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p>

Nwokoye 2015 (Continued)

- Resolution of ear discharge or "dry ear" (whether otoscopically confirmed or not) measured at unspecified time point

Secondary outcomes

- Not reported

Funding sources	No information provided
Declarations of interest	No information provided
Notes	<p>Methods for reporting outcomes of patients with bilateral disease: not specified. Unclear whether there were patients with bilateral disease.</p> <p>There was third arm studied that had treatment based on culture and antibiotic sensitivity results (n = 28).</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "the CSOM patients were randomly place into..."</p> <p>The following are published authors' replies:</p> <p>Response 1: "The study was a randomized clinical trial. Patients diagnosed for CSOM were randomly placed into one of the three groups based on informed consent of the parents or guardians who agreed for their ward to be enrolled within a specified group. Parents that gave written consent for inclusion was asked to choose two out of the three groups their ward could be placed. It was based on this information that the patients were distributed into case groups trying as much as possible to have a binomial distribution of our sample population."</p> <p>Response 2: "The assignment into study groups under each patient category was done by random number table."</p> <p>Comment: there was no mention of randomisation in the initial paper, but authors the suggested it was randomised in the published responses and replies to our queries.</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no information about allocation concealment provided.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: no description of blinding or placebo. However, both intervention arms received antibiotics. Unclear whether lack of blinding could have affected adherence or other aspects significantly.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: no description of blinding or placebo.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	<p>Quote: "When for strong clinical judgment it was necessary to withdraw a child from the study and managed as an independent patient that was done and the patient was excluded from the study."</p> <p>Comment: further information from the authors suggested patients could be excluded from the analysis. Loss to follow-up was not reported.</p>

Nwokoye 2015 *(Continued)*

 Selective reporting (re-
 porting bias)

Unclear risk

 Comment: could not access the protocol. Very little information about out-
 comes in the Methods section.

Onali 2018
Study characteristics

Methods	2-arm, double-blind, parallel-group RCT, with 1-week duration of treatment and 1-week duration of follow-up
---------	---

Participants	<p>Location: Pakistan, Karachi</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: Jinnah Medical College Hospital (JMCH), which provides subsidised health care to patients, most of them belonging to low socioeconomic class</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 50 in intervention, 50 in comparison • Number completed: 50 in intervention, 50 in comparison <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: mean 33.2 ± 8.7 years (range 18 to 50) • Gender (F/M): 33/67 • Main diagnosis: tubotympanic CSOM • High-risk population: no <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported ◦ Down syndrome: not reported ◦ Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported ◦ Immunocompromised: none (excluded) • Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: unclear, not specified if otoscopically confirmed ◦ Presence of mucopurulent discharge: unclear ◦ Duration of symptoms (discharge): 55.2 days (SD = 33.3) (range 14 to 140 days) • Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: none ◦ Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported ◦ Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported ◦ Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: not reported <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consecutive patients attending the outpatient department and being diagnosed with CSOM of tubotympanic type <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients who had already received treatment within 2 weeks for the same complaint or who had taken antibiotics for other complaints, e.g. upper respiratory tract infections • Attic perforation or cholesteatoma/granulations on examination • Ear pathology besides CSOM (e.g. otitis externa) • Anatomical abnormalities of external or middle ear on examination • Comorbidities such as diabetes or immune suppression
--------------	--

Interventions	Oral plus topical ciprofloxacin (n = 50): oral ciprofloxacin 200 mg every 12 hours, PLUS topical ciprofloxacin ear drops, 3 to 4 drops 8-hourly
---------------	--

Onali 2018 (Continued)

Topical ciprofloxacin (n = 50): oral placebo every 12 hours, PLUS topical ciprofloxacin ear drops, 3 to 4 drops 8-hourly

Concurrent treatment: aural hygiene and water prevention were advised to patients

All interventions given for 7 days

Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution of ear discharge or "dry ear" (whether otoscopically confirmed or not) measured at between 1 week to 2 weeks, unclear if otoscopically confirmed Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation <p>Secondary outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ototoxicity, measured as 'suspected ototoxicity' as reported by the studies where available, and as the number of people with the following symptoms that may be suggestive of ototoxicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sensorineural hearing loss balance problems/dizziness/vertigo tinnitus 	
Funding sources	None declared	
Declarations of interest	None declared	
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for reporting outcomes of patients with bilateral disease: none had bilateral CSOM</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "drugs in the form of codes, ie, codes A and B, randomly organized in sealed envelopes to maintain the randomization" "Patients were randomly allocated to either of these envelopes."</p> <p>Comment: no details on method for sequence generation.</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "There were 100 sealed non-labelled envelopes..."; "Patients were randomly allocated to either of these envelopes"; "Only on opening the envelope, the treatment was start"</p> <p>Comment: unclear whether the envelopes were opaque.</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "The patients were blinded and did not know what drug they were given, whereas the physicians were blinded and given the drugs in the form of codes"; "... oral placebo was given every 12 hours for the same duration"; "sealed non-labelled envelopes (50 for each group): half containing prescriptions for topical ciprofloxacin and oral placebo and the other half with prescription for both oral and topical ciprofloxacin."</p> <p>Comment: there was no description of the "placebo", but the same treatment regimen was used. There was conflicting information about use of codes versus description of "prescriptions". Unclear if blinding was adequate.</p>
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Comment: unclear if blinding was adequate.</p>

Onali 2018 (Continued)

All outcomes

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: there was no mention of loss to follow-up. They started with 100 patients and provided the results for 100 people. However, the follow-up period was short and it is possible that there was no loss to follow-up.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: the protocol for the study could not be found. Insufficient information to judge risk of bias.

Picozzi 1984
Study characteristics

Methods	2-arm, non-blinded, parallel-group RCT, with 4-week duration of treatment and follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: not reported, researchers from Glasgow</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: unclear setting, published in 1984</p> <p>Sample size: 40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number randomised: 40 Number completed: 14 in metronidazole, 16 in placebo <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age: not reported, no information whether adults or children Gender (F/M): not reported Main diagnosis: active chronic otitis media High-risk population: no <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported Down syndrome: not reported Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported Immunocompromised: not reported Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: not reported Presence of mucopurulent discharge: not reported Duration of symptoms (discharge): not reported Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: not reported <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active chronic otitis media who had received no topical or systemic antibiotics in the preceding 4 weeks Both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria had been isolated <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported
Interventions	Intervention (n = 14): metronidazole (presumed oral administration); no other information other than given for 2 weeks

Picozzi 1984 (Continued)

Comparator group (n = 16): placebo, no other details

Concurrent treatment: gentamicin and hydrocortisone ear drops for 4 weeks; no information on dose or frequency of administration

Self-mopping (frequency and duration unknown); "Aural toilet was performed if necessary" during the weekly follow-up

Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution of ear discharge or "dry ear" (whether otoscopically confirmed or not) measured after 4 weeks. Unclear if otoscopically confirmed. <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not reported
Funding sources	No information provided
Declarations of interest	No information provided
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for reporting outcomes of patients with bilateral disease: not stated, reported study by person</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "... random allocation." Comment: no description of method used, number of people randomised to each group or baseline characteristics.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "... random allocation." Comment: no information provided.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "... metronidazole or placebo..." Comment: no description of the placebo or treatment regimen.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: study report stated that placebo was used but gave no information about outcome measurement.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "... 8 of 14 (57%) compliers in metronidazole group... 10 of 16 (63%) compliers in the placebo group." Comment: 40 patients were randomised, but there were no details of how many were in each group. 10/40 (25%) participants were excluded from analysis; only compliers were analysed.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: data only presented as an abstract. No protocol for the trial was available on the WHO ICTRP trials database.

Ramos 2003

Study characteristics

Methods	6-arm, open-label, parallel-group RCT, with 7-day duration of treatment and 10 days of follow-up (3 days after finishing the treatment)
Participants	<p>Location: Spain</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: 3 ENT department of 3 tertiary hospitals</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 50 in each group, total 300 patients • Number completed: 50 in each group <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age (mean, range): 5 to 73, n = 36 (12%) were children (< 14 years) • Gender (F/M): 134 (44.7%)/166 (55.3%) • Main diagnosis: chronic ear discharge, which comprised of the following groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Simple chronic otitis media (n = 128): no lesions of the ossicular chain, erosion of the tympanic frame, absence of tympanosclerosis and no evidence of cholesteatoma ◦ Chronic otitis media with osteolysis (OMCO) (n = 57). In there were osteolytic lesions and alterations of the mucosa of medium type, type of pansclerosis, granulomatous lesions, atelectasis or marginal perforation, without signs of cholesteatoma ◦ Chronic cholesteatoma (n = 42): signs of infection of middle cholesteatoma ◦ Chronic otorrhoea in operated ears (n = 73): radical mastoidectomy (n = 40), tympanoplasty infection (n = 21), transtympanic grommets (n = 12) • High-risk population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported ◦ Down syndrome: not reported ◦ Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported ◦ Immunocompromised: not reported • Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: all had otoscopic examination at baseline; 62.3% had perforation confirmed (marginal perforation: 1.43%; non-marginal perforation: 42%, attical perforation) ◦ Presence of mucopurulent discharge: otoscopic examination ◦ Duration of symptoms (discharge): "for more of 6 weeks or sporadically with 3 or more episodes in the last year" • Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: cholesteatoma, n = 42 (see above) ◦ Number who have previously had grommets inserted: 12 ◦ Number who have had previous ear surgery: 73 ◦ Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: 65.6% (n = 197) <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic otorrhoea, meaning that those cases presenting permanent, unilateral or bilateral, otorrhoea for more than 6 weeks, or sporadically, as long as it has manifested 3 or more episodes in the last year, regardless of the origin and morphological changes <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women • Patients with renal and/or hepatic impairment

Ramos 2003 (Continued)

- Patients who had undergone topical or systemic antibiotic treatment during the 48 hours prior to the start of the study
- Patients with mycotic infections
- Patients who had concomitant treatment with theophylline or antacids which include magnesium hydroxide or aluminium hydroxide in its formulation

Interventions	<p>Group A (n = 50): oral ciprofloxacin 500 mg 12-hourly, PLUS topical ciprofloxacin 0.2% 0.5 ml 8-hourly for 7 days</p> <p>Group B (n = 50): topical ciprofloxacin 0.3%, PLUS fluocinolone 0.5 ml 8-hourly for 7 days</p> <p>Group C (n = 50): topical ciprofloxacin 0.5%, 0.5 ml 8-hourly for 7 days</p> <p>Group D (n = 50): topical ciprofloxacin 0.2%, 0.5 ml 8-hourly for 7 days</p> <p>Group E (n = 50): topical polymyxin 10000 IU, neomycin 0.0035 g, hydrocortisone 0.00025 g, 8-hourly for 7 days</p> <p>Group F (n=50): oral ciprofloxacin 500 mg twice 12-hourly for 7 days</p> <p>Concurrent treatment: not reported</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of ear discharge (dry ear), unsure whether measured otoscopically, confirmed at 1 to 2 weeks <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing: hearing tests at time of diagnosis, at 8 days and at 15 days • Suspected ototoxicity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Diagnosed with audiogram (specific definition not stated, but study reports 0/125 patients had ototoxicity from treatment) ◦ Balance problems/dizziness/vertigo not reported ◦ Tinnitus not reported 	
Funding sources	No information provided	
Declarations of interest	No information provided	
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for including patients with bilateral disease: not reported</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "Patients were randomly allocated into 6 groups."</p> <p>Comment: insufficient information about the sequence generation. In addition, the study also stated that children were not randomised to oral ciprofloxacin - unclear how this was done.</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Quote: "Patients were randomly allocated into 6 groups"</p> <p>Comment: insufficient information about allocation concealment. There is no information about how they maintained allocation concealment but did not randomise children to ciprofloxacin.</p>

Ramos 2003 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: no information provided about blinding method or use of placebo. The treatment arms involved different dosage forms (oral versus ear drops) – blinding of these interventions is impossible without the use of placebo.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: no information provided regarding to who assessed the outcomes. For subjective outcomes (otoscopy examinations) the knowledge of treatment group may influence the results.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: 2 patients on oral treatment were reported as withdrawn due to gastrointestinal adverse events. Unclear which group this was from and whether these patients were counted in the percentages reported. The percentage of withdrawal is small.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: an audiogram was performed at baseline and end of treatment, but not reported.

Renukananda 2014
Study characteristics

Methods	2-arm, single-blind, cross-sectional study, with 2-week duration of treatment and 8-week duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: India</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: ear, nose and throat outpatient department of tertiary hospital; October 2012 to September 2013</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 50 in intervention, 50 in comparison • Number completed: 50 in intervention, 50 in comparison <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: 20 to 69 years • Gender (F/M): 40 (40%)/60 (60%) • Main diagnosis: active ear discharge mucopurulent or purulent of more than 3 weeks with perforated tympanic membrane with microbial sensitivity to ciprofloxacin • High-risk population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported ◦ Down syndrome: not reported ◦ Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported ◦ Immunocompromised: 0 (excluded from study) • Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: yes, but method not stated ◦ Presence of mucopurulent discharge: yes ◦ Duration of symptoms (discharge): 3 weeks • Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported ◦ Number who have previously had grommets inserted: none (excluded) ◦ Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported, those with ear surgery within past year were excluded ◦ Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: exclusion for within one month

Renukananda 2014 (Continued)

Inclusion criteria:

- Above 18 years
- Mucopurulent or purulent otorrhoea of more than 3 weeks duration with a tympanic membrane perforation
- Patients who have antibiogram revealing sensitivity to ciprofloxacin

Exclusion criteria:

- Acute (< 21 days) perforation of tympanic membrane (acute otitis media)
- Underlying chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, tuberculosis
- Known case of immunodeficiency
- Atticoantral type of chronic suppurative otitis media
- Otomycosis
- Impending complications
- Large aural polyp in the middle ear
- Have used any antibiotic therapy in target ear in the past month
- Otological surgery within the past year
- Presence of tympanostomy tube
- Acute traumatic perforation
- Symptomatic conditions such as otitis externa, chronic sinusitis, chronic pharyngitis requiring systemic antibiotic therapy that could interfere with the evaluation of study drugs

Interventions	Intervention (n = 50): ciprofloxacin (500 mg) twice a day for 14 days Comparator group (n = 50): no intervention Concurrent treatment for both study arms: ciprofloxacin ear drops (concentration not specified), 3 drops 3 times per day for 14 days Patients were asked to prevent water entry into affected ear and to carry out dry mopping before instilling the ear drops. The right technique of instilling with intermittent tragal pressure was advised.	
Outcomes	Outcomes of interest in the review: Primary outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of ear discharge at 1 to 2 weeks Secondary outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not reported 	
Funding sources	No information provided	
Declarations of interest	None declared	
Notes	Unit of randomisation: person Methods for including patients bilateral disease: not specified; 33/100 patients had bilateral ear disease	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "The patients were then allowed to their respective groups by random sampling method (picking one of the two coloured coins)."

Renukananda 2014 (Continued)

		Comment: random sampling by picking coloured coins, but investigators involved in the recruitment were likely to be aware of the allocation.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "The patients were then allowed to their respective groups by random sampling method (picking one of the two coloured coins)." Comment: there was no information that the investigators were unaware of the allocation (red = topical only, green = combination of topical and oral).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: there was no description of use of placebo.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Quote: "Defined as absence of otorrhoea or otoscopically inactive (no pooling of discharge, non-inflamed middle ear mucosa)." Comment: no mention of blinding of outcome assessors. There was also no information on how outcomes in patients with bilateral ear disease were considered (133 ears assessed).
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "Non-compliant patients (moderate and poor) were substituted by new cases to meet the sample size." Comment: the number of patients who were excluded or did not complete the study was not reported. Only patients who had "good" compliance (forgot 0 to 3 times within 2 weeks) were included in the analysis. Unclear how many were excluded or whether balanced between groups.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no protocol for the trial could be found on the clinicaltrials.gov website.

Rotimi 1990
Study characteristics

Methods	4-arm, non-blinded, parallel-group RCT, with 1-week duration of treatment and 6-week duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: Nigeria, Lagos, single site</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: Lagos University Teaching Hospital, ENT outpatient unit</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number randomised: 174 in total, did not report how many in each group Number completed: 140 (44, 36, 39, 21 respectively for clindamycin, lincomycin, metronidazole and aural toileting at week 3); 119 at week 6 (none of the aural toileting group) <p>Participant characteristics (only available for completers):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age: 2 weeks to > 40 years Gender (F/M): 47(33.5%)/93 (66%) Main diagnosis: "mucopurulent ear discharge, perforated tympanic membrane, and associated hyperaemic and oedematous middle ear mucosa"

Rotimi 1990 (Continued)

- High-risk population: no
 - Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported
 - Down syndrome: not reported
 - Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): none
 - Immunocompromised: not reported
- Diagnosis method:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: yes, most likely had otoscopy (method unclear)
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: 100% (purulent discharge)
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): "<2 weeks (11% of completers) to 32 years; 67% at least 1 month"
- Other important effect modifiers:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: none
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported
 - Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: not reported, likely

Inclusion criteria:

- Patients with copious, mucopurulent, often foul-smelling, discharge and with perforated tympanic membranes. CSOM was defined in these patients as active disease by the presence of copious purulent discharge in association with hyperaemic and oedematous middle ear mucosa.
- Patients who had previous ear drop medications were only enrolled if they still had purulent discharge after being treatment-free for 4 weeks.

Exclusion criteria:

- "Pre-existing renal, haemopoietic or gastrointestinal problems"

Interventions

Clindamycin plus gentamicin (n = 44): oral clindamycin sulfate capsules, 300 mg 4 times daily for 7 days, PLUS gentamicin

Lincomycin plus gentamicin (n = 36): oral lincomycin 300 mg 4 times daily, for 7 days plus gentamicin

Metronidazole plus gentamicin (n = 39): oral metronidazole, 400 mg 3 times per day for 7 days, plus gentamicin

Aural toileting only group (n = 21): aural toilet daily for 7 days by suction, with small calibre suction tubes, into a closed collector bottle. (Note that these participants were not randomised to this group - instead they were recruited as a separate group of control participants, therefore are not included in the analyses).

Concurrent treatment: gentamicin was given intramuscularly (IM), 1.5 mg/kg/day, in divided doses, for 5 days. Study stated, "all doses were adjusted for age as appropriate." All patients had the external meatus suctioned and cleaned with sterile cotton wool and then a lul loopful (lul loop; Gibco Europe Ltd) of exudate was removed under direct microscopic vision. They were all instructed to plug their ears with cotton wool while bathing and also taught how to clean their ears with cotton wool buds twice daily.

Outcomes
Outcomes of interest in the review:
Primary outcomes:

- Resolution of ear discharge or "dry ear" (whether otoscopically confirmed or not) measured at between 1 week to 2 weeks, 2 to 4 weeks and after 4 weeks. Unclear if otoscopically confirmed but requires visualisation of middle ear mucosa so it is likely.

Secondary outcomes:

- Not reported

Rotimi 1990 (Continued)

Funding sources	Wellcome Fund, Nigeria. Clindamycin supplied by UpJohn Nigeria, metronidazole by May & Baker Ltd.
Declarations of interest	No information provided
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for reporting outcomes of patients with bilateral disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observing each person with bilateral disease as one, and they require both ears to resolve to count as resolution of CSOM • Note that they have much worse outcomes than those with unilateral disease

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	<p>Quote: "After collection of the initial specimens, patients were randomly assigned to three treatment groups... and a control group of 24 patients given aural toilet daily for seven days by suction."</p> <p>Comment: there was no information on randomisation method or how many people were randomised into each group. Patient characteristics only available for people who completed follow-up and showed imbalance for unilateral: bilateral ratio across groups (3 for clindamycin, 1.5 for lincomycin, 1.78 for metronidazole and 2.5 for aural toileting). Cannot tell if this was an effect of selection or attrition bias.</p>
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	<p>Comment: no information about allocation concealment method.</p>
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	<p>Comment: there was no mention of blinding anywhere in the paper, except for microbiologists, nor use of placebo. The frequency and route of administrations were different between groups. Number of people analysed (after exclusion of non-compliers and defaulters) differed – unclear if this could have affected how patients were treated and followed up.</p>
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	<p>Quote: "The allocation of patients into the treatment groups was kept blind from the microbiologists. All medication was supplied free to all the patients at the special Friday ENT clinic created specifically for this study."</p> <p>Comment: there was no mention of blinding anywhere in the paper, except for microbiologists. Clinicians assessing the main outcomes of clinical response (cessation of discharge) and inactive ear using otoscopy most likely not blinded.</p>
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	<p>Quote: "A total of 119 (68%) patients, mainly in the treatment groups, were assessed at the six-week follow-up point, making a total of 55 patients that were removed from the study at the end of the three follow up points, these were mainly those who defaulted or were non-compliers."</p> <p>Comment: study did not report number randomised into each group – 34/174 (19.5%) randomised were not followed up; no information on which group they were initially randomised to. Of the 140 analysed in the study, this was not balanced across groups; 44, 36, 39 versus 21 in clindamycin plus gentamicin, lincomycin plus gentamicin, metronidazole plus gentamicin and the aural toileting group respectively. The smaller groups were about 50% 80%, 88% of the size of the largest group (clindamycin). At week 6, all control group patients were not analysed, although 2 did attend the follow-up; 68% (119/174) analysed. Large unbalanced exclusion from analysis could have significant impact on results.</p>

Rotimi 1990 (Continued)

In addition, there was also a difference in the proportion of people with bilateral versus a unilateral ear condition who were followed up.

Selective reporting (reporting bias)

Unclear risk

Comment: no protocol was available for assessment. Insufficient information to fully judge the risk.

Sambe 1977
Study characteristics

Methods

2-arm, double-blind, multicentre, parallel-group RCT with 14 days of treatment and follow-up

Participants

Location: Japan, 73 sites

Setting of recruitment and treatment: otolaryngology departments of university and general hospitals

Sample size:

- **Number randomised:** 302 in group A, 301 in group B
- **Number completed:** 213 in group A, 215 in group B

Participant characteristics:

- Age: mean age and absolute range not reported; participants greater than 15 years old, with a subset of participants greater than 71 years old
- Gender (F/M): 205 (48.0%)/223 (52.0%)
- Main diagnosis: chronic suppurative otitis media
- High-risk population: not reported
 - Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported
 - Down syndrome: not reported
 - Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported
 - Immunocompromised: not reported
- Diagnosis method:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: unclear
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: yes
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): not reported
- Other important effect modifiers:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: unclear
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted: unclear
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery: unclear
 - Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: unclear

Inclusion criteria:

- Patients with suppurative otitis media
- Adult patients (15 years or older) with tympanic membrane perforation

Exclusion criteria:

- Lack of ear discharge
- Pregnancy or breastfeeding
- Drug allergy
- Liver or renal disease
- Mastoiditis, petrous apicitis or cholesteatoma

Sambe 1977 (Continued)

- Post-ear surgery (except myringoplasty)

Interventions	<p>Group A (n = 302 participants): oral pipemidic acid, 500 mg 4 times a day (2000 mg per day) for 14 days</p> <p>Group B (n = 301 participants): oral aminobenzylpenicillin, 500 mg 4 times a day (2000 mg a day) for 14 days</p> <p>Concurrent treatment: none reported</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete resolution of ear discharge, measured at between 1 week to 2 weeks • Ear pain (otalgia)
Funding sources	No information provided
Declarations of interest	No information provided
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for including patients bilateral disease: not reported</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no information on methods used for randomisation.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: the allocation code was separate from physicians and participants until the end of the trial. However, no information was provided on the methods to keep allocation concealed (e.g. sealed opaque envelopes etc.).
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: participants and personnel were blinded to group allocation, with efforts made to ensure the treatment were indistinguishable.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: the randomisation sequence was kept separate from the outcome assessors until the code was broken at the end of the trial.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: high proportion of missing outcome data, which may have significant impact on the results.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no study protocol available.

Sanchez Gonzales 2001
Study characteristics

Sanchez Gonzales 2001 (Continued)

Methods	2-arm, open-label, single-centre, parallel-group RCT, with a duration of treatment of 10 days, and 12 to 15 days duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: single centre, Centro Medico de Torreón, Mexico</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: speciality hospital, 2000</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 30, unclear how many in each group • Number completed: 12 in group A, 10 in group B <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: 15 to 71 years (mean 38 ± 18.5) • Gender (F/M): 21 (53%)/19 (47%) • Main diagnosis: otitis media in suppurated phase • High-risk population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported ◦ Down syndrome: not reported ◦ Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported ◦ Immunocompromised: not reported • Diagnosis method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: yes, via otoscopy, computed tomography, audiometry and cultures ◦ Presence of mucopurulent discharge: yes, via otoscopy, computed tomography, audiometry and cultures ◦ Duration of symptoms (discharge): not reported • Other important effect modifiers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported ◦ Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported ◦ Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported ◦ Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: not reported <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otitis media in suppurated phase, > 18 years, and no antibiotic treatment in 5 previous days before study started <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy or renal damage
Interventions	<p>Group A (n = 12 ears): oral levofloxacin, 500 mg/24 hours for 10 days</p> <p>Group B (n = 10 ears): oral amoxicillin-clavulanate, 500/125 mg, 3 times/day for 10 days</p> <p>Concurrent treatment: not reported</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otorrhoea <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of hearing • Dizziness/vertigo

Sanchez Gonzales 2001 (Continued)

- Tinnitus

Funding sources	No information provided
Declarations of interest	No information provided
Notes	Unit of randomisation: person Methods for including patients bilateral disease: not reported

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: randomisation method not provided.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: allocation concealment method not provided.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: non-blinded study.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: non-blinded study. Assessment of signs by clinicians is subjective and at high risk of bias.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: unclear how many randomised in each group. Data reported for 22/30 (73%) participants only. Difference sufficient to affect outcomes observed.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: insufficient information to judge.

Somekh 2000
Study characteristics

Methods	2-arm, non-blinded, parallel-group RCT, with 10 to 14 days duration of treatment and 90 days of follow-up post-hospital discharge
Participants	Location: Israel, single site Setting of recruitment and treatment: inpatient, at the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Unit, E. Wolfson Medical Center (affiliated to Tel Aviv University) Sample size: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: 15 in intervention, 15 in comparison • Number completed: 15 in intervention, 15 in comparison Participant (baseline) characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: 1 to 12 years, mean 4.2 years • Gender (F/M): not reported

Somekh 2000 (Continued)

- Main diagnosis: pseudomonal CSOM
- High-risk population: no
 - Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported
 - Down syndrome: not reported
 - Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported
 - Immunocompromised: not reported
- Diagnosis method:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: yes, method not specified
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: yes
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): mean 8 weeks (range 8 to 12 weeks)
- Other important effect modifiers:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: none
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported
 - Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: 30/30 (100%). All had failed at least one antibiotic treatment.

Inclusion criteria:

- Documented otorrhoea through a perforation or a patent tympanostomy for more than 6 weeks
- Pure culture of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* growing from middle ear aspiration
- Age 6 months to 15 years
- Failure of at least 1 complete conventional oral antibiotic course
- No topical or systemic antibiotics during the week before enrolment

Exclusion criteria:

- Evidence of cholesteatoma
- Known or suspected hypersensitivity to ceftazidime or aztreonam
- Presence of an underlying serious condition
- Abnormality of hepatic or renal function tests

Interventions	<p>Intervention (n = 15): intravenous aztreonam 100 mg/kg/day in 3 divided doses</p> <p>Comparator (n = 15): intravenous ceftazidime 100 mg/kg/day in 3 divided doses</p> <p>Concurrent treatment: all patients had daily suction and debridement until complete cessation of discharge. Treatment was continued until 3 days after complete cessation of discharge and for at least 10 days.</p> <p>Treatment was discontinued if there was no sign of remission after 14 days of treatment; development of resistance of the bacteria to the antibiotic used; or appearance of a serious complication related to the drug.</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of ear discharge or "dry ear" (whether otoscopically confirmed or not) measured at 2 to 4 weeks and after 4 weeks. Unclear if otoscopically confirmed. <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not reported
Funding sources	No information provided
Declarations of interest	No information provided

Somekh 2000 (Continued)

Notes

Unit of randomisation: person

Methods for reporting outcomes of patients with bilateral disease: not reported

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Quote: "Patients were initially randomly assigned..." Comment: no details provided.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: no details provided about allocation concealment.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Quote: "this prospective, open, randomized study." Comment: no blinding. Unclear how this could have affected treatment.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Comment: open-label study. There is subjectivity in the assessment of outcome.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Comment: no dropout was reported.
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	Comment: study protocol not found. Insufficient information to judge.

Van der Veen 2007
Study characteristics

Methods	2-arm, double-blind, parallel-group RCT, with 6 to 12 weeks duration of treatment and 1-year duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: patients referred from across Netherlands</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: tertiary medical centre, University Medical Center Utrecht, February 2003 till June 2006, single site</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number randomised: 50 in intervention, 51 in comparison Number completed: 47 in intervention versus 49 in comparison at 12 weeks and 44 in intervention, 46 in comparison at 1 year <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age: 1 to 12, median 4 years Gender (F/M): 47(47%)/54 (53%) Main diagnosis: COM which failed conventional management (topical/short term systemic antibiotics)

Van der Veen 2007 (Continued)

- High-risk population: no
 - Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): excluded
 - Down syndrome: excluded
 - Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): none
 - Immunocompromised: excluded
- Diagnosis method:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: yes, otomicroscope
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: unclear
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): median 8 months in intervention, 5 months in placebo group (3 to 116 months)
- Other important effect modifiers:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted: 91 (90%), participants with grommets still in place at inclusion: 61 (60.4%)
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery (tympanoplasty and/or mastoidectomy): 12/101 (12%)
 - Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: 91/101 (90%)

Inclusion criteria:

- Age between 1 and 12 years
- Documented otorrhoea for more than 3 months

Exclusion criteria:

- Cholesteatoma
- Known immunodeficiency other than for IgA or IgG subclasses
- Down syndrome, craniofacial anomalies
- Cystic fibrosis, primary ciliary dyskinesia
- Continuous use of antibiotics for 6 weeks in the past 6 months

Interventions

Intervention (n = 50): trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole 18 mg/kg, administered orally, 2 times per day

Comparator group (n = 51): placebo, administered orally, 2 times per day

Concurrent treatment:

- The interventions were used for 6 weeks if patients were cured at the 6-week follow-up, but continued to 12 weeks if there was still otorrhoea at the 6-week follow-up. Parents were to restart study medications if symptoms recurred between 6 and 12 weeks.
- At baseline and if otorrhoea was present at the 6-week and 12-week follow-up visits, topical antibiotics with hydrocortisone was prescribed in addition to study medications for 7 to 10 days. This was hydrocortisone/bacitracin/colistin ear drops before July 2004 and hydrocortisone/neomycin polymyxin B ear drops after that.

Outcomes

Outcomes of interest in the review:

Primary outcomes:

- Resolution of ear discharge or "dry ear" (whether otoscopically confirmed or not) measured after 4 weeks. Otoscopically confirmed.
- Health-related quality of life using a validated questionnaire

Secondary outcomes:

- Hearing measured as the pure tone average of air conduction thresholds across 4 frequencies tested (at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz and 4000 Hz) of the affected ear
- Serious complications, including intracranial complications (such as otitic meningitis, lateral sinus thrombosis and cerebellar abscess) and extracranial complications (such as mastoid abscess, postauricular fistula and facial palsy), and death

Van der Veen 2007 (Continued)

- Ototoxicity; measured as 'suspected ototoxicity' as reported by the studies where available, and as the number of people with the following symptoms that may be suggestive of ototoxicity:
 - Sensorineural hearing loss
 - Balance problems/dizziness/vertigo
 - Tinnitus

Funding sources	Grant 01-235 Health Care Insurance Council Netherlands
Declarations of interest	None declared
Notes	<p>Unit of randomisation: person</p> <p>Methods for reporting outcomes of patients with bilateral disease: not stated</p> <p>Clinical trials.gov registration: NCT00189098. Data extraction used data from published papers and the results shown on this website.</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "A computer-generated randomization list was prepared by an independent data manager." Comment: computer-generated randomisation used.
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Quote: "A computer-generated randomization list was prepared by an independent data manager and sent to the hospital pharmacist..." "At entry into the trial, the investigator responsible for seeing the study participants allocated the next available number on the randomization list and the corresponding box with blinded suspension to each participant. The investigators remained blinded to the randomization until the end of the study." Comment: concealment is adequate.
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "the hospital pharmacist, who then provided numbered boxes with bottles filled with a blinded suspension of either trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole or placebo, with identical taste, bottle appearance, and fluid appearance." Comment: blinding should be adequate.
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Quote: "Investigators remained blinded to the randomisation until the end of the study." Comment: study was open-label for 12 weeks to 1 year.
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Comment: loss to follow-up and exclusion of analysis was clearly documented, and the percentages were small and balanced across groups (6/50 versus 5/51 in 1 year).
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	Comment: quality of life measures (6-item Chronic Otitis Media questionnaire, Child Health Questionnaire, VAS) were measured but not fully reported. Results for hearing only presented as graphs. Records on https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00189098 showed that the secondary outcome was use of other systemic or topical antibiotics or undergoing surgery, but these outcomes were not reported in the papers.

CSOM: chronic suppurative otitis media; F: female; M: male; RCT: randomised controlled trial; WHO: World Health Organization

Characteristics of excluded studies [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
Abbott 2016	POPULATION: not CSOM (acute otitis media without perforation)
Adler 2000	POPULATION: acute otitis media with effusion for less than a week; patients with chronic or sub-chronic otitis media, acute exacerbation of otitis media were specifically excluded
Arguedas 1993	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (all patients had the same intervention)
Baba 1980	INTERVENTION: comparison of antibiotics within same class and spectrum of activity (cefraxadine versus cephalexin); cefraxadine a withdrawn drug DURATION: only 6 days of follow-up
Baba 1982b	POPULATION: acute suppurative otitis media, including acute otitis media
Baba 1983a	POPULATION: acute suppurative otitis media
Baba 1983b	POPULATION: acute suppurative otitis media
Baba 1983c	INTERVENTION: comparing 2 different salts of medicamycin
Baba 1986	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (all patients received same treatment, aztreonam)
Baba 1987	POPULATION: acute suppurative otitis media
Baba 2008	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (all patients received the same intervention)
Bakir 2013	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (prospective case-control study)
Berman 1990	POPULATION: middle ear effusion, not CSOM
Block 2000	POPULATION: not CSOM (acute otitis media without perforation of tympanic membrane)
Bogomil'skii 1999	POPULATION: less than half were COM; not able to distinguish COM patients from other types of diagnosis - data not reported separately
Brook 1979	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT - (alternative treatment) aminoglycosides only added when Gram-negative organisms present in large numbers
Brook 1980	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (all patients received the same intervention, additional intervention only added based on bacteriological findings)
Bross Soriano 1996	POPULATION: AOM, patients with CSOM were excluded
Browning 1983	INTERVENTION: standard antibiotics were not given - the choice was dependent on cultures
Browning 1983b	INTERVENTION: culture sensitivity-based prescribing versus empirical treatment with metronidazole
Browning 1984	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT
Chowdhury 2002	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (compared 2 variants of CSOM)

Study	Reason for exclusion
CTRI/2019/09/021197	INTERVENTION: ayurvedic preparation is not an intervention under investigation
Deitmer 2002	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT
Dellamonica 1995	INTERVENTION: within-class comparison (cephalosporin)
Esposito 1992	COMPARISON: topical versus systemic antibiotics (see CSOM-3)
Esposito 2000	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (all patients had the same intervention - ceftazidime)
Fombeur 1994	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (no mention of randomisation) INTERVENTION: high-dose versus low-dose ciprofloxacin
Frayse 1988	INTERVENTION: fenspiride (a bronchodilator/anti-inflammatory agent) is not an intervention under investigation
Gehanno 1997	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (all patients had the same intervention)
Granath 2007	POPULATION: not CSOM (patients with recurrent acute otitis media with discharge through tympanostomy tube)
Gupta 2015	COMPARISON: antibiotic versus antiseptic (see CSOM-6)
Gyde 1981	POPULATION: less than 50% (27/68) had CSOM
Gyde 1982	POPULATION: less than 50% had CSOM
Hemlin 1997	POPULATION: unilateral or bilateral secretory otitis media (COME) INTERVENTION: systemic corticosteroids
Hwang 2015	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (case-control study)
IRCT20130427013136N6	POPULATION: patients had otitis externa
IRCT2016082313136N4	POPULATION: patients had otomycosis
ISRCTN86106121	INTERVENTION: not an intervention of interest to the review (oral zinc sulphate)
Jahn 1984	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT
Jang 2004	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (mentioned use of a "control group", no mention of randomisation)
Jiang 2016	INTERVENTION: comparison of 2 agents of the same class of antibiotics (erythromycin versus azithromycin) used in addition to a Traditional Chinese Medicine product
Kadar 2003	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT
Kantawala 1976	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (cohort, no comparison group) INTERVENTION: mucolytic agent
Kashiwamura 2004	STUDY DESIGN: cohort (no comparison group) POPULATION: less than 50% with CSOM
Kenna 1986	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT; cohort study (no comparison group)

Study	Reason for exclusion
Khanna 2000	INTERVENTION: culture sensitivity-based prescribing
Khon 2012	POPULATION: not CSOM - either diffuse otitis externa or acute otitis externa STUDY DESIGN: no evidence of randomisation
Kothari 1969	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (no comparison)
Kovacic 1999	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (compared ofloxacin in patients who had previous ear surgery versus no previous ear surgery)
Kurilin 1976	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (no mention of randomised controlled study design or control group included for comparison)
Lancaster 1999	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (cross-sectional survey)
Lancaster 2003	STUDY DESIGN: not an RCT (compared compliance)
Lang 1992	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (case series)
Lautala 1983	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (case series)
Legent 1994	STUDY DESIGN: microbiology was done on day 1, and patients who were found to have resistant strains were switched to the other group and considered as treatment failure in the group assigned. This was not a strictly empirical study.
Li 2004	INTERVENTION: not an intervention of interest to the review (self-prepared Chinese herbal medicine ear drops)
Lorentzen 1978	POPULATION: AOM with intact or spontaneously erupted tympanic membrane INTERVENTION: surgery
Mendelman 1992	POPULATION: acute suppurative otitis media (symptoms of 7 days or less)
Merifield 1993	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (case series)
Measure 1973	POPULATION: in clinical trial part of study (part 2) only one case of chronic otitis media
Mira 1993	COMPARISON: adding topical antibiotic to systemic antibiotic (see CSOM-1)
Morgon 1976	STUDY DESIGN: single-arm study
NCT02592096	INTERVENTION: phase I dose finding trial - compared different concentrations of pazufloxacin
NCT02817347	INTERVENTION: phase II trial - compared different concentrations of piperacillin against tazobactam plus dexamethasone
Poliakova 1991	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT
Povedano 1995	COMPARISON: systemic versus topical antibiotics (see CSOM-3)
Principi 1995	POPULATION: acute and recurrent otitis media
Quick 1973	POPULATION: not CSOM (included acute tonsillitis, acute pharyngitis, acute sinusitis, acute otitis media, chronic sinusitis and peritonsillar abscess)

Study	Reason for exclusion
Quick 1975	POPULATION: not CSOM (only 6/145 patients had otitis media)
Roydhouse 1981	INTERVENTION: bromhexine (mucolytic agent)
Saez-Llorens 2005	POPULATION: AOM
Shkil' 1964	INTERVENTION: no comparison of interest (antiseptic arms used a number of different agents - unclear which)
Singhal 1992	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (no comparison group)
Stenstrom 1991	POPULATION: acute otitis media, not CSOM
Sugiyama 1981	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (no indication of randomisation)
Sultan 2017	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT - single intervention (oral levofloxacin) studied
Sumitsawan 1995	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT - single intervention (ofloxacin drops) studied
Supiyaphun 1995	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (cohort - all patients received same treatment)
Tachibana 1986	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (all patients received same treatment)
Thomsen 1976	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT POPULATION: acute suppurative otitis media
Van de Heyning 1986	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (cohort - all patients received same treatment)
van Dongen 2014	POPULATION: 1) inclusion of minimum 2 weeks (review defined exclusion of 6 weeks perioperatively), 2) maximum duration of otorrhoea was 1 week
van Hasselt 1998b	INTERVENTION: single dose of antibiotics, which was outside the inclusion criteria for the review (minimum 5 days)
Wintermeyer 1997	STUDY DESIGN: not a RCT (cohort)
Yuen 1994	COMPARISON: systemic versus topical antibiotics (see CSOM-3)

AOM: acute otitis media; CSOM: chronic suppurative otitis media; OME: otitis media with effusion; RCT: randomised controlled trial
 For CSOM-1 to -7 Cochrane Reviews see [Table 1](#).

Characteristics of studies awaiting classification [ordered by study ID]

Mehboob 2019

Methods	3-arm, unclear blinding, single-centre, parallel-group, unclear if RCT, with unclear duration of treatment and unclear duration of follow-up
Participants	Location: Pakistan, 1 site Setting of recruitment and treatment: ENT department of tertiary health care hospital of Karachi, May to September 2018 Sample size: 120 participants (120 ears)

Mehboob 2019 (Continued)

- **Number randomised:** 40 treated with ciprofloxacin, 40 treated with co-amoxicillin, 40 untreated (control)
- **Number completed:** not reported

Participant (baseline) characteristics:

- Age: range 18 to 75 years of age (inclusion criteria)
- Gender (F/M): 60 female (50%)/60 male (50%)
- Main diagnosis: unilateral ear presentation of chronic suppurative otitis media
- High-risk population:
 - Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): not reported
 - Down syndrome: not reported
 - Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): not reported
 - Immunocompromised: not reported
- Diagnosis method:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: not reported, otoscopically confirmed
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: without fluid discharge at time of pure tone audiometry
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): not reported
- Other important effect modifiers:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge: not reported
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted: not reported
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery: not reported
 - Number who had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: not reported

Inclusion criteria:

- Patients aged between 18 to 75 years
- Both genders
- Unilateral ear presentation of CSOM without fluid discharge at the time of pure tone audiometry

Exclusion criteria:

- Paediatric population
- Patients above 75 years
- History of neurological disorder or profound psychological distress, cardiac arrest, family history of sensorineural hearing loss or using hearing aid

Interventions

Intervention (n = 40 participants): ciprofloxacin, method of administration not reported, dosage not reported, duration of treatment not reported

Intervention (n = 40 participants): co-amoxicillin, method of administration not reported, dosage not reported, duration of treatment not reported

Comparator group (n = 40 participants): untreated

Concurrent treatment: not reported

Outcomes

Outcomes of interest in the review:

Primary outcomes:

- Not reported

Secondary outcomes

- Hearing: pure tone audiometry was examined at different frequencies using an audiometer with aural headphones to measure hearing thresholds

Notes

Funding sources: "University Research funding committee of JSMU"

Mehboob 2019 (Continued)

Unit of randomisation: person

Methods for reporting outcomes of patients with bilateral disease: not reported, only included unilateral presentation of CSOM

Hearing thresholds divided into 7 categories as normal (25 dB), mild (26 dB to 34 dB) hearing loss (HL), moderate (50 dB to 64 dB) HL, severe (65 dB to 79 dB) HL, profound (80 dB to 94 dB) HL and deaf

Objective: to study the correlation of hearing loss with depression, anxiety and stress in patients suffering from chronic suppurative otitis media in local population of Pakistan

Depression, anxiety and stress were scored taking depression, anxiety and stress scale (DASS) as tool and Likert scale was taken for scoring

Awaiting author reply regarding randomisation

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

I-HEAR-BETA

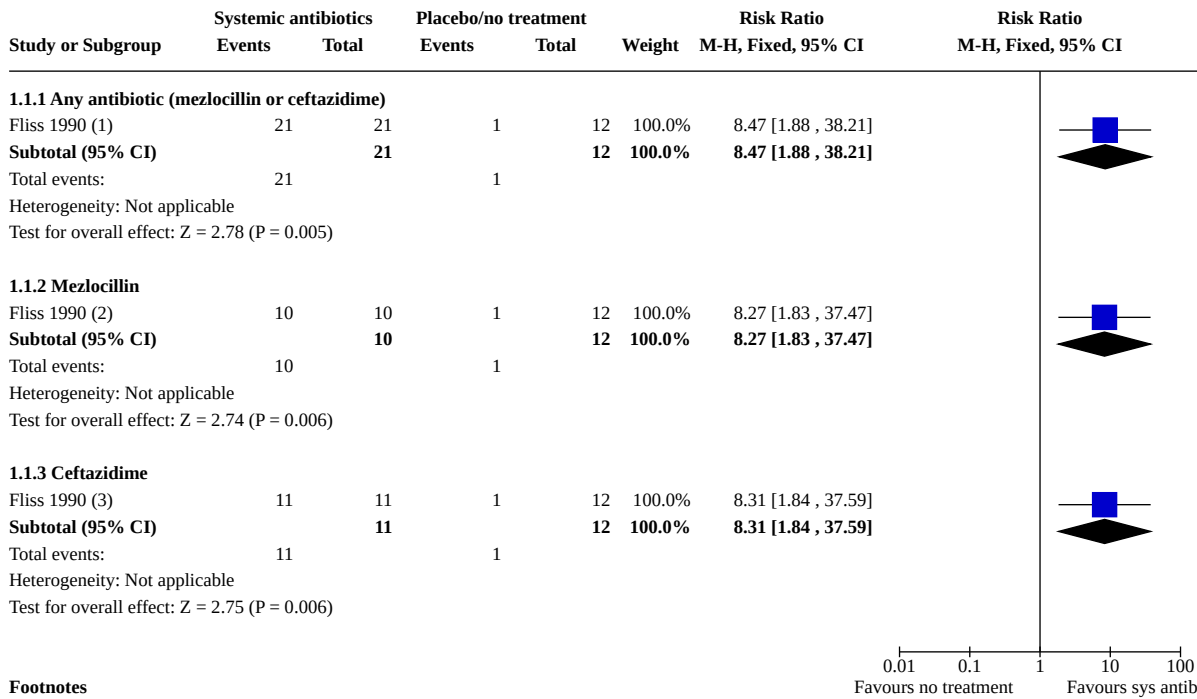
Study name	I-HEAR-BETA
Methods	Multifactorial randomised controlled trial
Participants	Australian Aboriginal children (2 months of age up to 17 years of age) with chronic suppurative otitis media
Interventions	All arms will receive standard recommended topical treatment (dry mopping with tissue spears and ciprofloxacin drops 5 drops twice a day) PLUS: Group 1: oral cotrimoxazole and topical povidone-iodine ear washouts Group 2: oral cotrimoxazole and NO topical povidone-iodine ear washouts Group 3: oral placebo and topical povidone-iodine ear washouts Group 4: oral placebo and NO topical povidone-iodine ear washouts
Outcomes	Presence of ear discharge in either ear, assessed by a trained research nurse using video-otoscopy before cleaning the ear canal at the end of treatment (16 weeks) and at 1 year
Starting date	2015
Contact information	Prof Peter Morris (peter.morris@menzies.edu.au) and Prof Amanda Leach (amanda.leach@menzies.edu.au)
Notes	—

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1.1 Resolution of ear discharge at 1 to 2 weeks	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1.1 Any antibiotic (mezlocillin or ceftazidime)	1	33	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	8.47 [1.88, 38.21]
1.1.2 Mezlocillin	1	22	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	8.27 [1.83, 37.47]
1.1.3 Ceftazidime	1	23	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	8.31 [1.84, 37.59]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo, Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge at 1 to 2 weeks



Footnotes

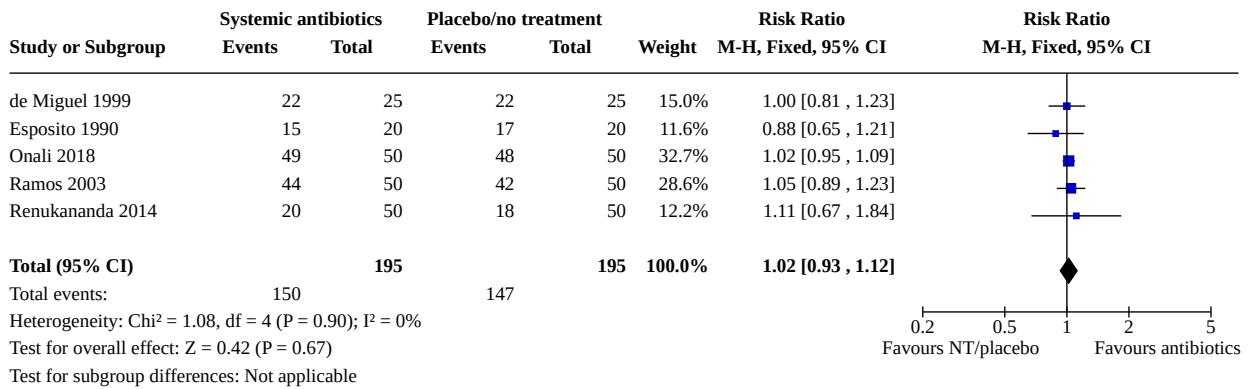
- (1) Data for the first 33 participants only, as these were randomly assigned. Exact follow-up point unclear, but mean duration of discharge was < 14 days in intervention group
- (2) Subgroup analysis for participants receiving mezlocillin
- (3) Subgroup analysis for participants receiving ceftazidime

Comparison 2. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics)

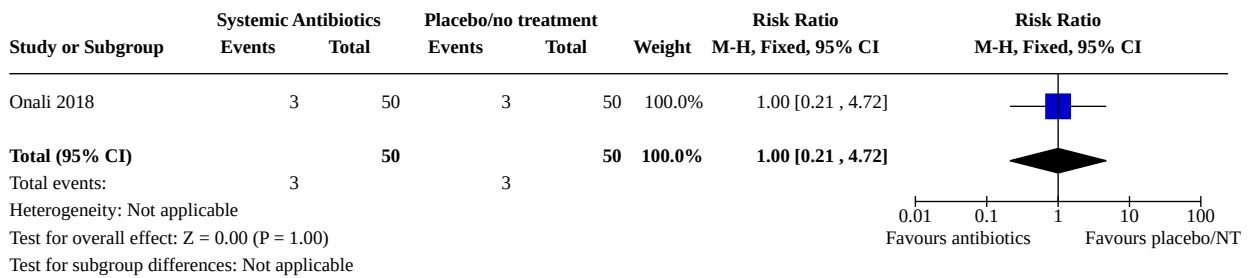
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
2.1 Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)	5	390	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.93, 1.12]
2.2 Ear pain	1	100	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.21, 4.72]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
2.3 Serious complications	1	40	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
2.4 Ototoxicity	3	250	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	3.00 [0.13, 71.92]
2.4.1 Ototoxicity	1	50	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable
2.4.2 Dizziness/Vertigo/Balance	2	200	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	3.00 [0.13, 71.92]

Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics), Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)



Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics), Outcome 2: Ear pain



Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics), Outcome 3: Serious complications

Study or Subgroup	Systemic antibiotics		Placebo/no treatment		Weight	Risk Ratio	
	Events	Total	Events	Total		M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Esposito 1990	0	20	0	20		Not estimable	
Total (95% CI)		20		20		Not estimable	
Total events:	0		0				
Heterogeneity: Not applicable							
Test for overall effect: Not applicable							
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable							

Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics), Outcome 4: Ototoxicity

Study or Subgroup	Systemic antibiotics		Placebo/No treatment		Weight	Risk Ratio	
	Events	Total	Events	Total		M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
2.4.1 Ototoxicity							
de Miguel 1999 (1)	0	25	0	25		Not estimable	
Subtotal (95% CI)		25		25		Not estimable	
Total events:	0		0				
Heterogeneity: Not applicable							
Test for overall effect: Not applicable							
2.4.2 Dizziness/Vertigo/Balance							
Onali 2018 (2)	1	50	0	50	100.0%	3.00 [0.13, 71.92]	
Ramos 2003 (3)	0	50	0	50		Not estimable	
Subtotal (95% CI)		100		100	100.0%	3.00 [0.13, 71.92]	
Total events:	1		0				
Heterogeneity: Not applicable							
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.68 (P = 0.50)							
Total (95% CI)		125		125	100.0%	3.00 [0.13, 71.92]	
Total events:	1		0				
Heterogeneity: Not applicable							
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.68 (P = 0.50)							
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable							

Footnotes

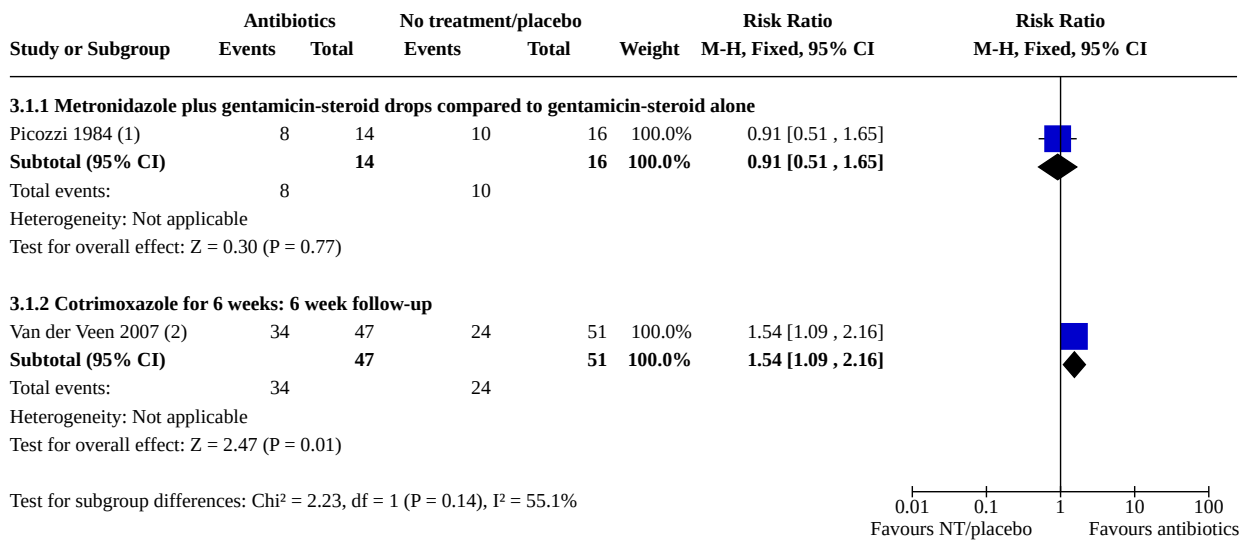
- (1) No definition of ototoxicity was reported
- (2) Reported as "vertigo"
- (3) Reported as "symptoms suggesting vestibular problems"

Comparison 3. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics plus steroids)

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
3.1 Resolution of ear discharge (after 4 weeks)	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1.1 Metronidazole plus gentamicin-steroid drops compared to gentamicin-steroid alone	1	30	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.91 [0.51, 1.65]

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
3.1.2 Cotrimoxazole for 6 weeks: 6 week follow-up	1	98	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.54 [1.09, 2.16]
3.2 Serious complications	1	101	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.07, 15.86]
3.2.1 Mastoid abscess (follow-up: 12 weeks)	1	101	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.07, 15.86]

Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics plus steroids), Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (after 4 weeks)



Footnotes

- (1) Metronidazole added to gentamicin plus steroids. 2 weeks treatment. Follow-up after 4 weeks (time point not specified)
- (2) Co-trimoxazole for 6 weeks, topical antibiotics plus steroids as required (if otorrhoea present at baseline or during 6-week follow-up visits)

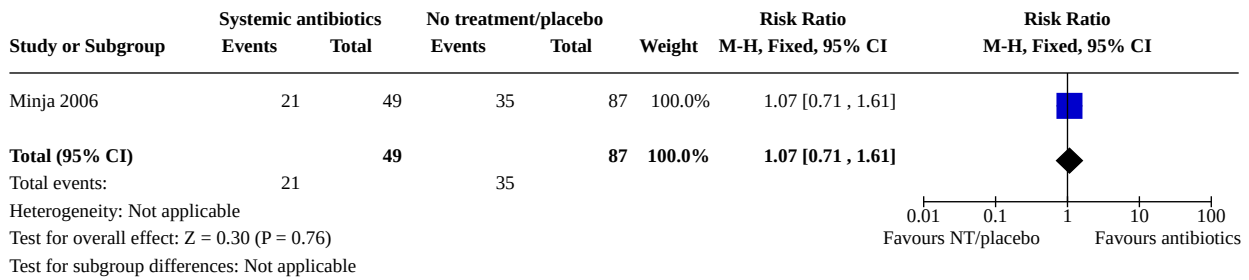
Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics plus steroids), Outcome 2: Serious complications

Study or Subgroup	Antibiotics		Placebo/NT		Weight	Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	
	Events	Total	Events	Total		M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI		
3.2.1 Mastoid abscess (follow-up: 12 weeks)									
Van der Veen 2007	1	50	1	51	100.0%	1.02 [0.07, 15.86]			
Subtotal (95% CI)		50		51	100.0%	1.02 [0.07, 15.86]			
Total events:	1		1						
Heterogeneity: Not applicable									
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.01 (P = 0.99)									
Total (95% CI)		50		51	100.0%	1.02 [0.07, 15.86]			
Total events:	1		1						
Heterogeneity: Not applicable									
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.01 (P = 0.99)									
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable									

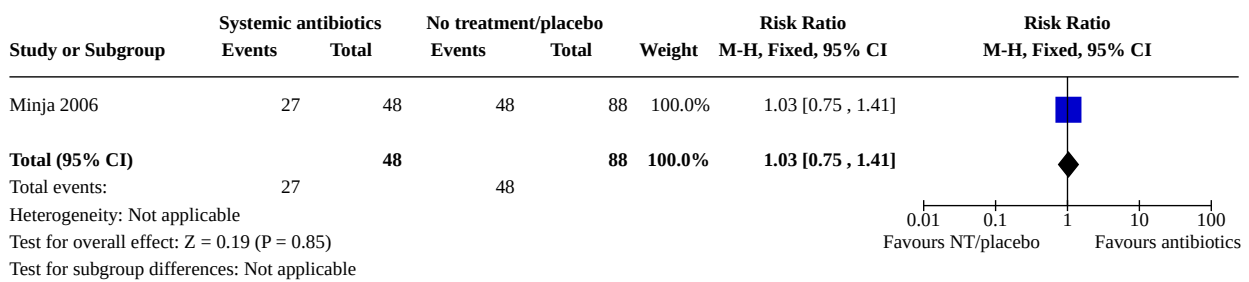
Comparison 4. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping)

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
4.1 Resolution of ear discharge at 2 to 4 weeks	1	136	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.07 [0.71, 1.61]
4.2 Resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks	1	136	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.75, 1.41]
4.3 Sensitivity analysis: Resolution of ear discharge at 2 to 4 weeks	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.3.1 No correction	1	162	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.07 [0.73, 1.56]
4.3.2 ICC used in primary analysis (0.015)	1	136	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.07 [0.71, 1.61]
4.3.3 High ICC (0.03)	1	117	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.07 [0.69, 1.67]
4.4 Sensitivity analysis: Resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.4.1 No correction	1	162	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.77, 1.38]
4.4.2 ICC used in primary analysis (0.015)	1	136	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.75, 1.41]
4.4.3 High ICC (0.03)	1	117	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.04 [0.74, 1.46]

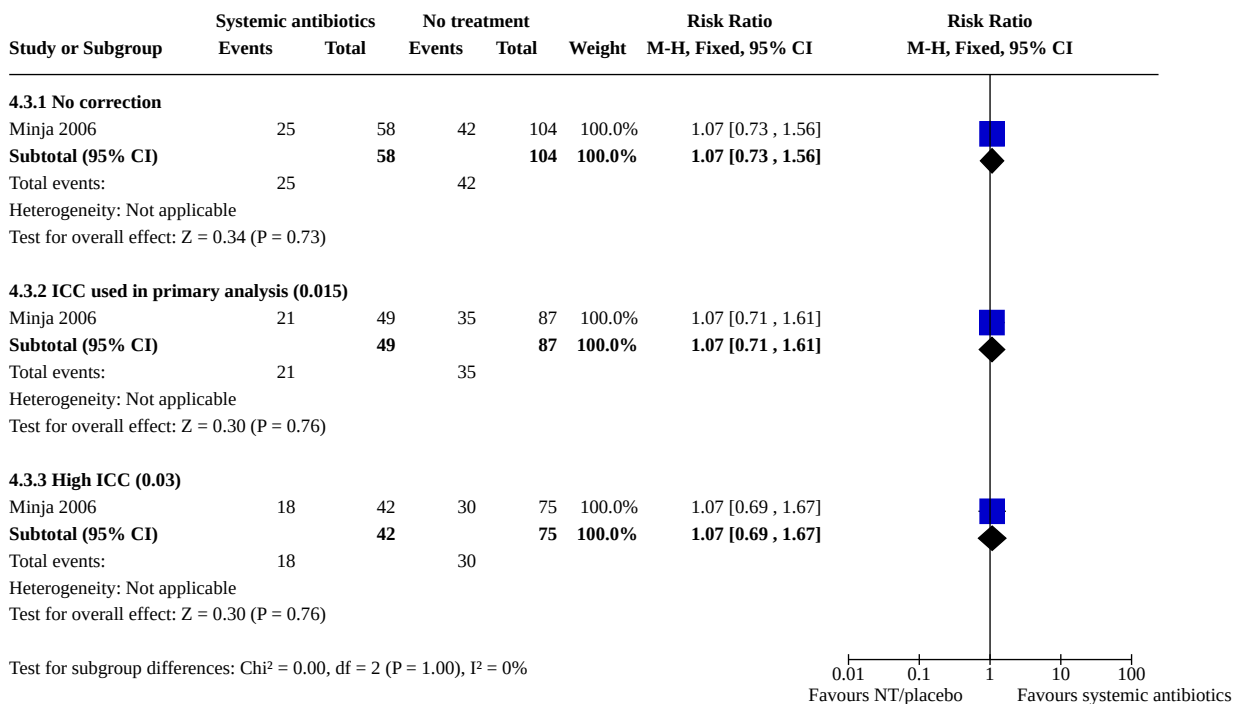
Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping), Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge at 2 to 4 weeks



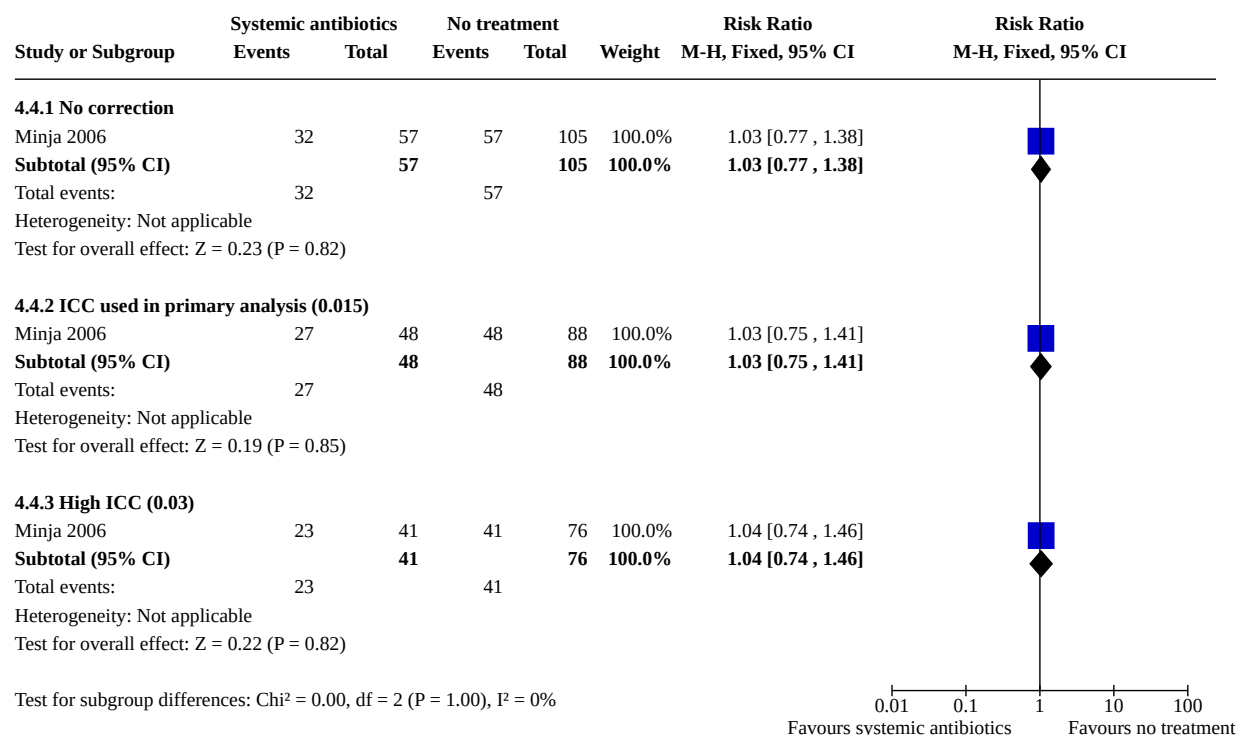
Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping), Outcome 2: Resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks



Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping), Outcome 3: Sensitivity analysis: Resolution of ear discharge at 2 to 4 weeks



Analysis 4.4. Comparison 4: Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping), Outcome 4: Sensitivity analysis: Resolution of ear discharge after 4 weeks



Comparison 5. Quinolones versus beta-lactams

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
5.1 Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)	3	702	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.14 [0.97, 1.35]
5.1.1 Levofloxacin versus co-amoxiclav	1	22	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.25 [0.68, 2.28]
5.1.2 Pipemidic acid versus aminobenzylpenicillin	1	428	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.93, 1.42]
5.1.3 Norfloxacin versus aminobenzylpenicillin	1	252	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.85, 1.48]
5.2 Suspected ototoxicity	1		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
5.2.1 Dizziness or vertigo	1	22	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.28 [0.01, 6.25]
5.2.2 Tinnitus	1	22	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Not estimable

Analysis 5.1. Comparison 5: Quinolones versus beta-lactams, Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)

Study or Subgroup	Quinolones		Beta-lactams		Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	
	Events	Total	Events	Total				
5.1.1 Levofloxacin versus co-amoxiclav								
Sanchez Gonzales 2001 (1)	9	12	6	10	4.4%	1.25 [0.68 , 2.28]		
Subtotal (95% CI)		12	10	10	4.4%	1.25 [0.68 , 2.28]		
Total events:	9		6					
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 0.73 (P = 0.47)								
5.1.2 Pipemidic acid versus aminobenzylpenicillin								
Sambe 1977	100	213	88	215	59.5%	1.15 [0.93 , 1.42]		
Subtotal (95% CI)		213	215	215	59.5%	1.15 [0.93 , 1.42]		
Total events:	100		88					
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 1.25 (P = 0.21)								
5.1.3 Norfloxacin versus aminobenzylpenicillin								
Baba 1982c	62	131	51	121	36.0%	1.12 [0.85 , 1.48]		
Subtotal (95% CI)		131	121	121	36.0%	1.12 [0.85 , 1.48]		
Total events:	62		51					
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 0.82 (P = 0.41)								
Total (95% CI)		356	346	100.0%		1.14 [0.97 , 1.35]		
Total events:	171		145					
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 0.10, df = 2 (P = 0.95); I ² = 0% Test for overall effect: Z = 1.60 (P = 0.11) Test for subgroup differences: Chi ² = 0.10, df = 2 (P = 0.95), I ² = 0%								

Footnotes

(1) Follow-up period stated as day 12 to 15

Analysis 5.2. Comparison 5: Quinolones versus beta-lactams, Outcome 2: Suspected ototoxicity

Study or Subgroup	Quinolones		Beta-lactams		Weight	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	Risk Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
	Events	Total	Events	Total			
5.2.1 Dizziness or vertigo							
Sanchez Gonzales 2001 (1)	0	12	1	10	100.0%	0.28 [0.01 , 6.25]	
Subtotal (95% CI)		12	10	10	100.0%	0.28 [0.01 , 6.25]	
Total events:	0		1				
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Z = 0.80 (P = 0.42)							
5.2.2 Tinnitus							
Sanchez Gonzales 2001	0	12	0	10		Not estimable	
Subtotal (95% CI)		12	10			Not estimable	
Total events:	0		0				
Heterogeneity: Not applicable Test for overall effect: Not applicable							
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable							

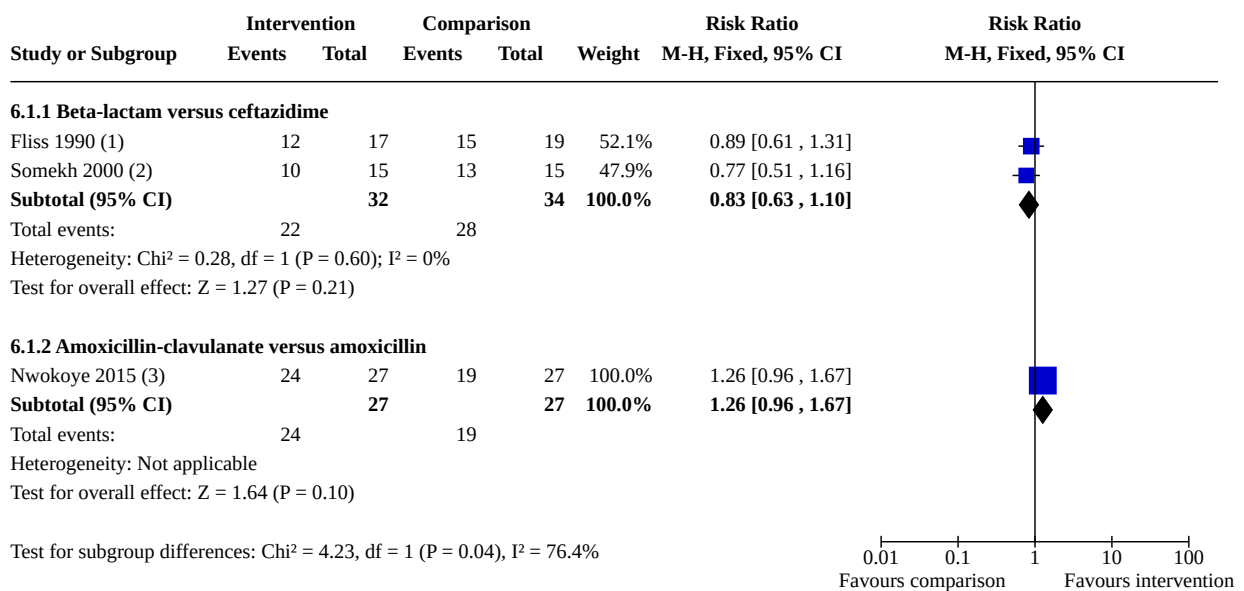
Footnotes

(1) No details regarding measurement method are provided

Comparison 6. Different beta-lactams

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
6.1 Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)	3		Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
6.1.1 Beta-lactam versus ceftazidime	2	66	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.83 [0.63, 1.10]
6.1.2 Amoxicillin-clavulanate versus amoxicillin	1	54	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.26 [0.96, 1.67]
6.2 Resolution of ear discharge (2 to 4 weeks)	1	54	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.57 [1.05, 2.36]

Analysis 6.1. Comparison 6: Different beta-lactams, Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)



Footnotes

- (1) Mezlocillin (intervention) compared to ceftazidime
- (2) Aztreonam (intervention) compared to ceftazidime
- (3) Amoxicillin clavulanic acid (intervention) compared to amoxicillin. Time point for follow-up is not specified, but treatment duration was 7 to 10 days.

Analysis 6.2. Comparison 6: Different beta-lactams, Outcome 2: Resolution of ear discharge (2 to 4 weeks)

Study or Subgroup	Amoxicillin and clavulanate		Amoxicillin		Weight	Risk Ratio		Risk Ratio	
	Events	Total	Events	Total		M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI		
Nwokoye 2015 (1)	22	27	14	27	100.0%	1.57 [1.05, 2.36]			
Total (95% CI)		27		27	100.0%	1.57 [1.05, 2.36]			
Total events:	22		14						
Heterogeneity: Not applicable									
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.18 (P = 0.03)									
Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable									

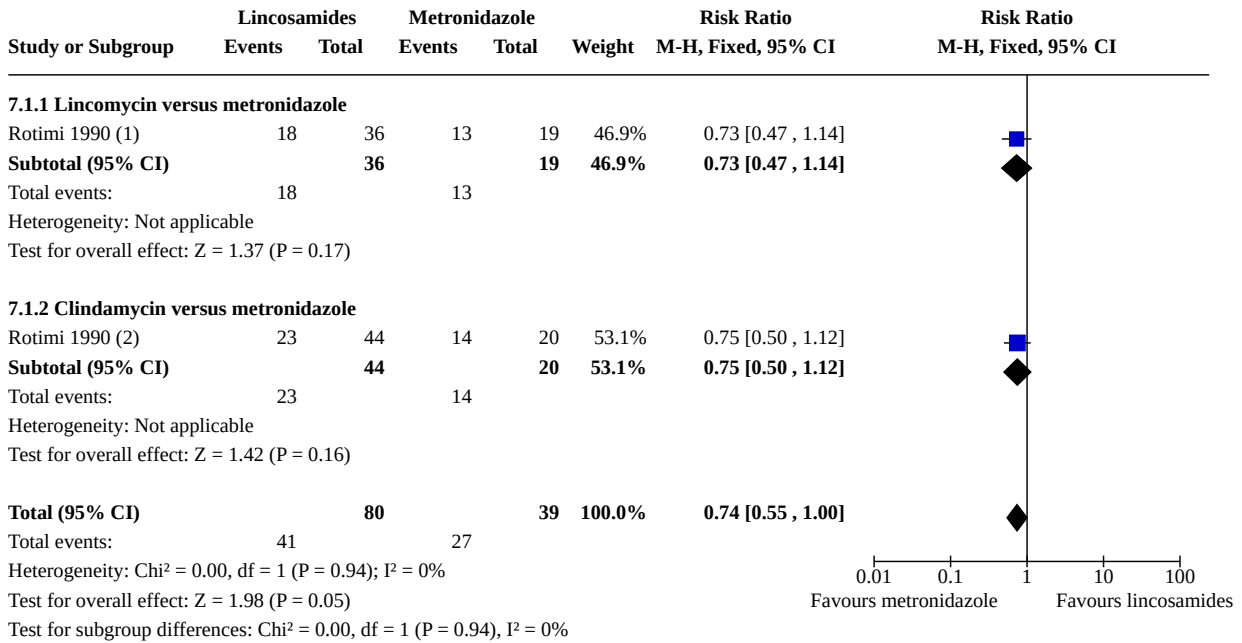
Footnotes

(1) Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid (intervention) compared to amoxicillin

Comparison 7. Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles (both study arms also received gentamicin)

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
7.1 Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)	1	119	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.74 [0.55, 1.00]
7.1.1 Lincomycin versus metronidazole	1	55	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.73 [0.47, 1.14]
7.1.2 Clindamycin versus metronidazole	1	64	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.75 [0.50, 1.12]
7.2 Resolution of ear discharge (2 to 4 weeks)	1	119	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.72 [0.53, 0.98]
7.2.1 Lincomycin versus metronidazole	1	55	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.69 [0.44, 1.09]
7.2.2 Clindamycin versus metronidazole	1	64	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.75 [0.50, 1.12]
7.3 Resolution of ear discharge (after 4 weeks)	1	119	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.68 [0.48, 0.96]
7.3.1 Lincomycin versus metronidazole	1	55	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.66 [0.39, 1.11]
7.3.2 Clindamycin versus metronidazole	1	64	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.70 [0.44, 1.10]

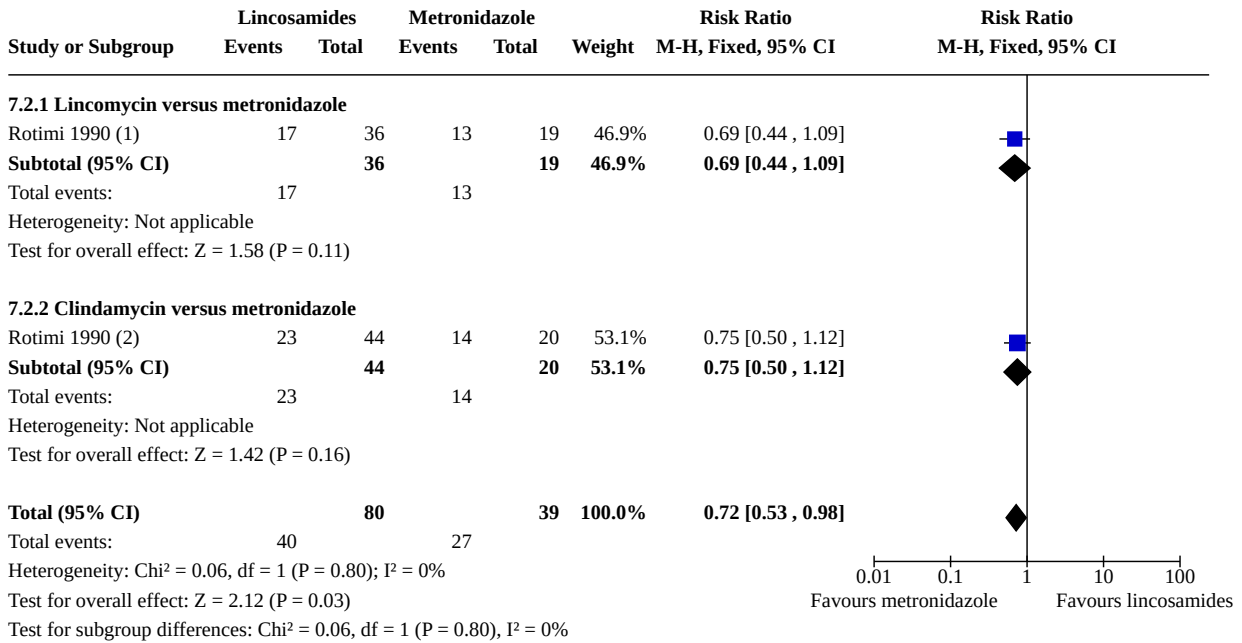
Analysis 7.1. Comparison 7: Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles (both study arms also received gentamicin), Outcome 1: Resolution of ear discharge (1 to 2 weeks)



Footnotes

- (1) Lincomycin 300 mg 4x/day 7 days
- (2) Clindamycin 300 mg 4x/day 7 days

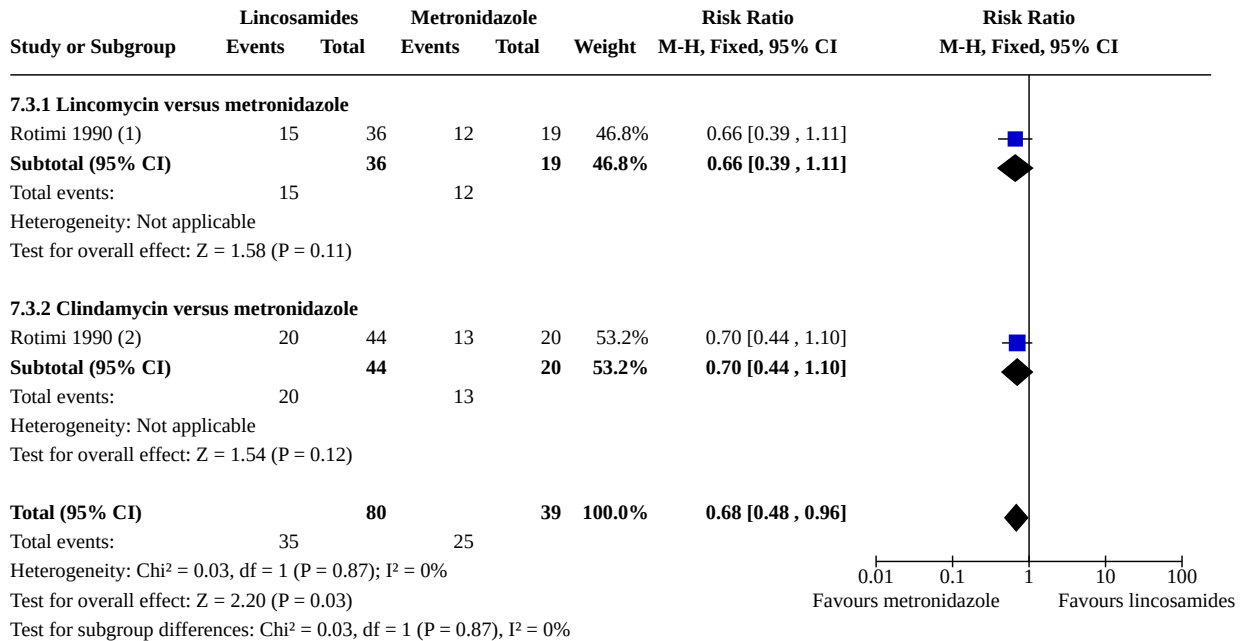
Analysis 7.2. Comparison 7: Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles (both study arms also received gentamicin), Outcome 2: Resolution of ear discharge (2 to 4 weeks)



Footnotes

- (1) Lincomycin
- (2) Clindamycin

Analysis 7.3. Comparison 7: Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles (both study arms also received gentamicin), Outcome 3: Resolution of ear discharge (after 4 weeks)



Footnotes

- (1) Lincomycin
- (2) Clindamycin

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Table of Cochrane Reviews

	Topical antibiotics with steroids	Topical antibiotics	Systemic antibiotics	Topical antiseptics	Aural toileting (ear cleaning)
Topical antibiotics with steroids	Review CSOM-4				
Topical antibiotics	Review CSOM-4	Review CSOM-1			
Systemic antibiotics	Review CSOM-4	Review CSOM-3	Review CSOM-2		
Topical antiseptics	Review CSOM-4	Review CSOM-6	Review CSOM-6	Review CSOM-5	
Aural toileting	Review CSOM-4	Not reviewed	Not reviewed	Not reviewed	Review CSOM-7
Placebo (or no intervention)	Review CSOM-4	Review CSOM-1	Review CSOM-2	Review CSOM-5	Review CSOM-7

CSOM-1: Topical antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media (Brennan-Jones 2020a).

CSOM-2: Systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media (Chong 2018a).

CSOM-3: Topical versus systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media (Chong 2018b).

Systemic antibiotics for chronic suppurative otitis media (Review)

CSOM-4: Topical antibiotics with steroids for chronic suppurative otitis media ([Brennan-Jones 2020b](#)).

CSOM-5: Topical antiseptics for chronic suppurative otitis media ([Head 2020a](#)).

CSOM-6: Antibiotics versus topical antiseptics for chronic suppurative otitis media ([Head 2020b](#)).

CSOM-7: Aural toilet (ear cleaning) for chronic suppurative otitis media ([Bhutta 2020](#)).

Table 2. Examples of antibiotics classes and agents with anti-*Pseudomonas* activity

Class of antibiotics	Examples	Route of administration
Quinolones	Ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, levofloxacin	Oral, intravenous, topical
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin, tobramycin	Topical or parenteral
	Neomycin/framycetin	Only topical
Cephalosporins	Ceftazidime	Parenteral
Penicillins	Ticarcillin plus clavulanic acid	Parenteral
Monobactams	Aztreonam	Parenteral

Table 3. Summary of included studies

Ref ID (no. participants)	Setting	Population	Intervention 1	Intervention 2	Treatment duration	Follow-up	Background treatment	Notes
1. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo								
Fliss 1990 (n = 51)	Israel, tertiary hospital	Otorrhoea in children with CSOM for at least 2 months with no response to daily microsuction and debridement for 7 days Age range 11 months to 12 years	Intravenous (IV) mezlocillin, 200 mg/kg given in 3 divided doses daily; or IV ceftazidime 150 mg/kg given in 3 divided doses daily	No treatment	Until 3 days after resolution of discharge, up to maximum 3 weeks	6 months	Daily suction and debridement	The first 19 patients in the trial did not receive additional antibiotics. The remaining 32 patients received daily prophylactic amoxicillin for at least 2 months after hospital discharge
2. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics)								
Bajwa 2018 (n = 100)	Pakistan, ENT outpatient department	Severe episode of chronic suppurative otitis media (mucopurulent ear discharge > 4 weeks with central tympanic membrane perforation) Age range 20 to 69 years	Oral ofloxacin 500 mg, 2 times a day	No treatment	14 days	6 weeks	Topical ofloxacin (concentration not reported), 3 drops/3 times a day PLUS dry mopping prior to instilling ear drops	—
de Miguel 1999 (n = 50)	Spain, general hospital	Chronic otitis media, presenting with chronic otorrhoea as a major symptom Mean age 39.6 years (but 68% were children)	Oral ciprofloxacin 500 mg/12 hours	No treatment	7 days	15 days	Topical ciprofloxacin (0.2%) 3 drops/8 hours PLUS aspiration and cleaning of ear secretions before starting treatment	Part of a 5-arm trial
Esposito 1990 (n = 40)	Italy, University clinic	Mild or moderate chronic OM in the acute stage Mean age 38 years	Oral ciprofloxacin 250 mg twice daily	No treatment	At least 5 days	4 weeks	Topical ciprofloxacin 250 µg/ml in saline solution, 3 drops twice daily	Part of a 3-arm trial

Table 3. Summary of included studies (Continued)

								If not resolved by 5 days, interventions were continued for a maximum of 10 days
Onali 2018 (n = 100)	Pakistan, hospital	Tubotympanic type CSOM Mean age 33.2 years	Oral ciprofloxacin 200 mg every 12 hours	Oral placebo every 12 hours	7 days	14 days	Topical ciprofloxacin (concentration not reported) 3 times a day PLUS aural hygiene and water prevention	—
Ramos 2003 (n = 100)	Spain, ENT department of tertiary hospital	Chronic otorrhoea (> 6 weeks), or recurrent sporadic otorrhoea (> 3 episodes in the last year) Age range 5 to 73 years; 12% of children under 14 years	Oral ciprofloxacin 500 mg 12-hourly	No treatment	7 days	10 days	Topical ciprofloxacin 0.2% 0.5 ml 8-hourly	Part of a 5-arm trial
Renukananda 2014 (n = 100)	India, ENT outpatient department of tertiary hospital	Active ear discharge (mucopurulent or purulent) otorrhoea of more than 3 weeks duration, with a tympanic membrane perforation Age range 20 to 69 years	Oral ciprofloxacin 500 mg twice daily	No treatment	14 days	8 weeks	Topical ciprofloxacin (concentration not reported), 3 drops 3 times a day PLUS dry mopping before instilling ear drops Water prevention was advised	
3. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antibiotics plus steroids)								
Eason 1986 (n = 62)	Solomon Islands, hospital with community screening	CSOM with otorrhoea for more than 3 months and tympanic membrane perforation Mean age 5.4 years	Oral clindamycin (15 mg/kg/day) in 3 divided daily doses	No treatment	6 weeks	6 weeks	Topical Sofradex ear drops (concentration or frequency not reported) PLUS aural toilet 4 times per day	Part of a 5-arm trial
Picozzi 1984 (n = 40)	Unclear location - researchers	Active chronic otitis media Participant information not reported	Metronidazole (route, dose and frequency)	Placebo	2 weeks	4 weeks	Gentamicin-hydrocortisone ear drops (dose and frequency)	—

Table 3. Summary of included studies (Continued)

	from United Kingdom		of administration not reported)				cy not reported) for 4 weeks PLUS self-mopping	
Van der Veen 2007 (n = 101)	The Netherlands, tertiary medical centre	Chronic otitis media that had failed conventional therapy (topical/short-term systemic antibiotics) Age range 1 to 12, median 4 years	Oral trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole 18 mg/kg twice daily	Oral placebo twice daily	6 weeks, or 12 weeks if there was still otorrhoea at 6 weeks	1 year	Hydrocortisone/bacitracin/colistin ear drops or hydrocortisone/neomycin/polymyxinB ear drops Ear drops were given at baseline for 7 to 10 days, and repeated at 6 and 12 weeks if otorrhoea was present at these study visits	—

4. Systemic antibiotics versus no treatment/placebo (both study arms had topical antiseptic plus dry mopping)

Minja 2006 (n = 204)	Tanzania, schools (community)	Children with history of ear discharge for 3 months or more Mean age 11.8 years	Amoxicillin (dose, frequency, route of administration not reported)	No treatment	10 days	3 to 4 months	Boric acid in alcohol (concentration and frequency not reported) ear drops for one month PLUS daily aural toilet (dry mopping)	Part of a 3-arm cluster-randomised trial
---	-------------------------------	--	---	--------------	---------	---------------	--	--

5. Quinolones versus beta-lactams

Baba 1982c (n = 305)	Japan, university and general hospitals	Acute suppurative otitis media or acute exacerbation of chronic otitis media Mean age not reported, study inclusion if over 15 years	Oral norfloxacin 200 mg 4 times a day	Oral aminopenicillin 500 mg 4 times a day	7 days	2 weeks	None	—
Ghosh 2012 (n = 46)	India, ENT outpatient department of tertiary care teaching	Tubotympanic type CSOM (acute exacerbation of longstanding chronic suppuration of middle ear and deafness in adults) Age range 18 to 60 years	Ciprofloxacin 500 mg twice daily	Cefpodoxime 200 mg twice daily	7 days	14 days	None	—

Table 3. Summary of included studies (Continued)
 hospital

Sambe 1977 (n = 603)	Japan, university and general hospitals	Suppurative otitis media and tympanic membrane perforation Mean age not reported, study inclusion if 15 years or older	Oral pipemidic acid 500 mg, 4 times a day	Oral aminobenzyl penicillin 500 mg, 4 times a day	14 days	14 days	None	—
Sanchez Gonzales 2001 (n = 30)	Mexico, regional hospital	CSOM Mean age 38 (range 26 to 60)	Oral levofloxacin 500 mg once daily	Oral amoxicillin-clavulanic acid 500/125 mg, every 8 hours	10 days	Up to 25 days	None	—
6. Different beta-lactams								
Fliss 1990 (n = 36)	Israel, tertiary hospital	Otorrhoea in children with CSOM for at least 2 months, no response to daily microsuction and debridement for 7 days Mean age not reported (range 11 months to 12 years)	Intravenous (IV) mezlocillin 200 mg/kg given in 3 divided doses daily	IV cef-tazidime 150 mg/kg given in 3 divided doses daily	Until 3 days after resolution of discharge, up to maximum 3 weeks	6 months	Daily suction and debridement	The first 19 patients in the trial did not receive additional antibiotics. The remaining 32 patients received daily prophylactic amoxicillin for at least 2 months after hospital discharge.
Somekh 2000 (n = 30)	Israel, paediatric infectious disease unit at medical centre	Pseudomonal CSOM Mean age 4.2 years (range 1 to 12)	IV aztreonam 100 mg/kg/day, given in 3 divided doses daily	IV cef-tazidime 100 mg/kg/day, given in 3 divided doses daily	At least 10 days. Treatment continued until 3 days after complete cessation of discharge.	3 months	Daily suction and debridement	—

Table 3. Summary of included studies (Continued)

Nwokoye 2015 (n = 54)	Nigeria, University teaching hospital	Otorrhoea for at least 3 months Age range 5 months to 10 years; 63% under 2 years	Oral amoxicillin-clavulanate (amoxicillin 80 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses daily; clavulanate acid dose and frequency not reported)	Oral amoxicillin 80 mg/kg/day, given in 2 divided doses daily	7 to 10 days	Not reported	Aural toilet with warm saline was advised 4 times daily using dry cotton wool wisps	Part of a 3-arm trial (third arm involved treatment based on culture and antibiotic sensitivity results)
--------------------------	---------------------------------------	--	--	---	--------------	--------------	---	--

7. Lincosamides versus nitroimidazoles(both study arms also received gentamicin)

Rotimi 1990 (n = 119)	Nigeria, University teaching hospital	Mucopurulent ear discharge, perforated tympanic membrane, and associated hyperaemic and oedematous middle ear mucosa Age range 2 weeks to > 40 years	Oral clindamycin sulfate capsules (300 mg) or oral lincosamycin (300 mg), 4 times a day	Oral metronidazole 400 mg 3 times a day	7 days	6 weeks	Intramuscular (IM) gentamicin 1.5 mg/kg/day in divided doses for 5 days PLUS suction and cleaning of the external meatus Self-cleaning of ears with cotton wool buds twice a day	Part of 4-arm trial
--------------------------	---------------------------------------	---	---	---	--------	---------	---	---------------------

Table 4. Resolution of ear discharge

Reference	Unit of randomisation	Reported	Definition	Otoscopically confirmed?	Time points	Notes
Baba 1982c	Person	Person	Resolution of ear discharge	Unclear	1 to 2 weeks (7 days)	The worst affected ear was selected as the study ear. When both sides were equal, the right side was selected.
Bajwa 2018	Person	Person	"Cured" as non-existence of the otorrhoea or otoscopically dormant (no discharge pooling; non-swollen middle ear mucosa) or existence of serous mucous otorrhoea with bacteriological culture negative after therapy period	Unclear	1 to 2 weeks (2 weeks), 2 to 4 weeks (3 weeks), after 4 weeks (8 weeks)	—
de Miguel 1999	Person	Person	"Global index of clinic microbiological cure"	Yes	1 to 2 weeks (7 days)	—
Eason 1986	Person	Ear	"Dry" or "not discharging"	Yes	2 to 4 weeks (3 weeks), after 4 weeks (6 weeks)	Bilateral ears counted separately. Results not used as it was not possible to account for correlation between ears due to bilateral disease.
Esposito 1990	Person	Person	"Clinically cured"	Unclear	1 to 2 weeks (6 to 11 days), 2 to 4 weeks (19 to 24 days)	The 1- to 2-week outcome was examined but not reported
Fliss 1990	Person	Person	Complete resolution of ear discharge	Yes	1 to 2 weeks (9 days), 2 to 4 weeks (18 days)	Time points unclear
Ghosh 2012	Person	Person	"Clinical cure" if the otological symptom score was < 3 at day 14 visit	Unclear	1 to 2 weeks (14 days)	—
Minja 2006	School	Person	"Dry ear"	Yes	2 to 4 weeks (1 month), after 4 weeks (3 to 4 months)	Patients with bilateral ear disease were only counted as dry ears if both ears were dry
Nwokoye 2015	Person	Person	"Recovery" (no further details provided)	Yes	1 to 2 weeks (time point unclear; treatment for 7 to 10	—

Table 4. Resolution of ear discharge (Continued)

					days), 2 to 4 weeks (time point unclear)	
Onali 2018	Person	Person	"Resolution of discharge"	Unclear	1 to 2 weeks (7 days)	—
Picozzi 1984	Person	Person	"Inactive" (no further details provided)	Unclear	After 4 weeks (4 weeks)	—
Ramos 2003	Person	Person	"Cured" according to "indices de curacion"	Yes	2 to 4 weeks (10 days)	—
Renukananda 2014	Person	Person	"Cured" as absence of otorrhoea or otoscopically inactive, i.e. no pooling of discharge, non-inflamed middle ear mucosa	Yes	1 to 2 weeks (2 weeks)	33/100 participants had bilateral disease. Unclear how these were assessed for resolution of ear discharge.
Rotimi 1990	Person	Person	"Clinical response" defined as cessation of discharge with no hyperaemic areas in the mucosa "Inactive" defined as the ear being completely dry, or "cured", defined as inactive with culture sterile and non-hyperaemic mucosa	Unclear	1 to 2 weeks (1 week), 2 to 4 weeks (3 weeks), after 4 weeks (6 weeks)	Patients with bilateral ear disease were only counted as resolved if both ears were dry.
Sambe 1977	Person	Person	Disappearance of otorrhoea or reduction of ear leak	Yes	1 to 2 weeks (14 days)	—
Sanchez Gonzales 2001	Person	Person	Not reported	Unclear	1 to 2 weeks (10 days, 12 days), 2 to 4 weeks (15 days), after 4 weeks (4 weeks)	—
Somekh 2000	Person	Person	"Complete disappearance of ear discharge within the period of treatment"	Unclear	1 to 2 weeks (14 days)	—
Van der Veen 2007	Person	Person	"No otomicroscopic sign of otorrhoea at either ear"	Yes	After 4 weeks (6 weeks, 12 weeks, 1 year)	Patients with bilateral ear disease were only counted as resolved if both ears were dry.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Search strategies

CENTRAL (the Cochrane Register of Studies)	MEDLINE (Ovid)	Embase (Ovid)
1 MESH DESCRIPTOR Otitis Media EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET	1 exp Otitis Media/	1 exp otitis media/
2 ("otitis media" or OME):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	2 ("otitis media" or OME).ab,ti.	2 ("otitis media" or OME).ab,ti.
3 MESH DESCRIPTOR Tympanic Membrane Perforation EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET	3 exp Tympanic Membrane Perforation/	3 exp eardrum perforation/
4 MESH DESCRIPTOR Tympanic Membrane EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET	4 exp Tympanic Membrane/	4 exp eardrum/
5 ("ear drum*" or eardrum* or tympanic):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	5 ("ear drum*" or eardrum* or tympanic).ab,ti.	5 ("ear drum*" or eardrum* or tympanic).ab,ti.
6 #4 OR #5 AND CENTRAL:TARGET	6 4 or 5	6 4 or 5
7 (perforat* or hole or ruptur*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	7 (perforat* or hole or ruptur*).ab,ti.	7 (perforat* or hole or ruptur*).ab,ti.
8 #6 AND #7 AND CENTRAL:TARGET	8 6 or 7	8 6 and 7
9 #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #8 AND CENTRAL:TARGET	9 1 or 2 or 3 or 8	9 1 or 2 or 3 or 8
10 MESH DESCRIPTOR Suppuration EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET	10 exp Suppuration/	10 exp suppuration/
11 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or discomfort or earach* or mucopurulen*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	11 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or moist or wet or mucopurulen* or pain* or earach*).ab,ti.	11 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or moist or wet or mucopurulen* or discomfort or pain* or earach*).ab,ti.
12 (pain):AB,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	12 10 or 11	12 10 or 11
13 #10 OR #11 OR #12 AND CENTRAL:TARGET	13 exp Chronic Disease/	13 exp chronic disease/
14 MESH DESCRIPTOR Chronic Disease EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET	14 exp Recurrence/	14 exp recurrent disease/
15 MESH DESCRIPTOR Recurrence EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET	15 (chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*).ab,ti.	15 (chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*).ab,ti.
16 (chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	16 13 or 14 or 15	16 13 or 14 or 15
17 #14 OR #15 OR #16 AND CENTRAL:TARGET	17 9 and 12 and 16	17 9 and 12 and 16
18 #9 AND #17 AND #13 AND CENTRAL:TARGET	18 ((chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*) NEAR (ear or ears or aural) NEAR (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort or disease*)):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	18 exp supplicative otitis media/
19 ((chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*) NEAR (ear or ears or aural) NEAR (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort or disease*)):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	19 CSOM.ab,ti.	19 CSOM.ab,ti.
20 ((earach* near (chronic or persist* or recurr* or repeat*)):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	20 ((chronic or persist*) adj3 (ear or ears or aural) adj3 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort or disease*)).ab,ti.	20 ((chronic or persist*) adj3 (ear or ears or aural) adj3 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort or disease*)).ab,ti.
21 MESH DESCRIPTOR Otitis Media, Suppurative EXPLODE ALL AND CENTRAL:TARGET	21 13 or 14 or 15	21 13 or 14 or 15
22 (CSOM):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND CENTRAL:TARGET	22 18 ((chronic or persist*) adj3 (ear or ears or aural) adj3 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort)).ab,ti.	22 18 exp supplicative otitis media/
23 #20 OR #21 OR #22 OR #18 OR #19 AND CENTRAL:TARGET	23 17 9 and 12 and 16	23 17 9 and 12 and 16

(Continued)

19 CSOM.ab,ti.

20 exp Otitis Media, Suppurative/

21 (earach* adj6 (chronic or persist* or recurr* or repeat*)).ab,ti.

22 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21

21 (earach* adj3 (chronic or persist* or recurr* or repeat*)).ab,ti.

22 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21

Web of Science (Web of Knowledge)	CINAHL (EBSCO)	Cochrane ENT Register (the Cochrane Register of Studies)
<p>#1 TOPIC: ("otitis media" or OME)</p> <p>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</p> <p>#2 TOPIC: (("ear drum*" or eardrum* or tympanic) AND (perforat* or hole or ruptur*))</p> <p>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</p> <p>#3 #2 OR #1</p> <p>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</p> <p>#4 TOPIC: ((suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or moist or wet or mucopurulen* or discomfort or pain* or earach*) AND (chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*))</p> <p>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</p> <p>#5 #4 AND #3</p> <p>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</p> <p>#6 TOPIC: (((chronic or persist*) NEAR/3 (ear or ears or aural) NEAR/3 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort)))</p> <p>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</p> <p>#7 TOPIC: ((earach* NEAR/3 (chronic or persist* or recurr* or repeat*)))</p> <p>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</p> <p>#8 #7 OR #6 OR #5</p> <p>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</p>	<p>S21 S17 OR S18 OR S19 OR S20</p> <p>S20 TX ((chronic or persist*) N3 (ear or ears or aural) N3 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort))</p> <p>S19 TX (earach* N3 (chronic or persist* or recurr* or repeat*))</p> <p>S18 TX csom</p> <p>S17 S9 AND S12 AND S16</p> <p>S16 S13 OR S14 OR S15</p> <p>S15 TX chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*</p> <p>S14 (MH "Recurrence")</p> <p>S13 (MH "Chronic Disease")</p> <p>S12 S10 OR S11</p> <p>S11 TX suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or moist or wet or mucopurulen* or discomfort or pain* or earach*)</p> <p>S10 (MH "Suppuration+")</p> <p>S9 S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S8</p> <p>S8 S6 AND S7</p>	<p>1 ("otitis media" or OME):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INREGISTER</p> <p>2 (("ear drum*" or eardrum* or tympanic)):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INREGISTER</p> <p>3 (perforat* or hole or ruptur*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INREGISTER</p> <p>4 #2 AND #3 AND INREGISTER</p> <p>5 #4 OR #1 AND INREGISTER</p> <p>6 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or discomfort or earach* or mucopurulen*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INREGISTER</p> <p>7 (pain):AB,TI,TO AND INREGISTER</p> <p>8 #6 OR #7 AND INREGISTER</p> <p>9 (chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INREGISTER</p> <p>10 #5 AND #8 AND #9 AND INREGISTER</p> <p>11 (csom):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INREGISTER</p> <p>12 (((chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*) and (ear or ears or aural) and (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort</p>

(Continued)

S7 TX perforat* or hole or ruptur* or disease*)):AB,EH,KW,KY,M-C,MH,TI,TO AND INREGISTER

S6 S4 OR S5 13 ((earach* and (chronic or persist* or recurr* or repeat*)):AB,EH,KW,KY,M-C,MH,TI,TO AND INREGISTER

S5 TX "ear drum*" or eardrum* or tympanic

S4 (MH "Tympanic Membrane") 14 #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 AND INREGISTER

S3 (MH "Tympanic Membrane Perforation")

S2 TX "otitis media" or OME

S1 (MH "Otitis Media+")

ClinicalTrials.gov	ICTRP (WHO Portal)	Other
<p>Search 1 (clinicaltrials.gov):</p> <p>(chronic OR persistent OR recurrence OR recurrent) AND (suppuration OR pus OR discharge OR otorrhea or active OR mucopurulent)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Condition: "Otitis Media" OR OME</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Study type: interventional</p>	<p>otitis media AND chronic OR ear discharge OR earache OR wet ear OR weeping ear OR moist ear OR CSOM OR OME AND chronic OR tympanic membrane AND perforation OR eardrum AND hole OR eardrum AND perforation</p>	<p>LILACS</p> <p>TW:"otitis media" OR "TW:"ear discharge" OR TW:earache OR ((TW:eardrum OR TW:tympanic) AND (TW:perforation OR hole)) OR ((TW:wet OR moist OR weeping) AND TW:ear)</p> <p>AND:</p> <p>Filter: Controlled Clinical Trial</p>
<p>Search 2 (clinicaltrials.gov):</p> <p>(chronic OR persistent OR recurrence OR recurrent) AND (earache OR "ear ache" OR "ear pain" OR "ear discharge" OR "wet ear" OR "moist ear" OR "weeping ear")</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Study type: interventional</p>		<p>IndMed</p> <p>Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media OR Chronic Otitis Media OR CSOM</p>
<p>Search 3 (clinicaltrials.gov):</p> <p>("ear drum" OR eardrum OR "tympanic membrane") AND (hole OR perforation OR rupture)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Study type: interventional</p>		<p>African Index Medicus</p> <p>"chronic suppurative otitis media"</p> <p>OR</p> <p>"chronic otitis media"</p> <p>OR</p> <p>CSOM</p>
<p>Search 4 (the Cochrane Register of Studies):</p> <p>1 ("otitis media" or OME):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT</p> <p>2 (("ear drum*" or eardrum* or tympanic)):AB,EH,KW,KY,M-C,MH,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT</p> <p>3 (perforat* or hole or ruptur*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT</p> <p>4 #2 AND #3 AND INSEGMENT</p>		

(Continued)

5 #4 OR #1 AND INSEGMENT

6 (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or discomfort or earach* or Mucopurulen*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT

7 (pain):AB,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT

8 #6 OR #7 AND INSEGMENT

9 (chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT

10 #5 AND #8 AND #9 AND INSEGMENT

11 (csom):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT

12 (((chronic* or persist* or recurr* or repeat*) and (ear or ears or aural) and (suppurat* or pus or purulen* or discharg* or mucosal or otorrh* or otorh* or otoliquor* or active or weep* or wet or moist or Mucopurulen* or pain* or discomfort or disease*)))):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT

13 ((earach* and (chronic or persist* or recurr* or repeat*)))):AB,EH,KW,KY,MC,MH,TI,TO AND INSEGMENT

14 #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 AND INSEGMENT

15 (nct*):AU AND INSEGMENT

16 #14 AND #15

Appendix 2. Data extraction form

REF ID:

Study title:

Date of extraction:

Extracted by:

Name and email address of correspondence authors:

General comments/notes (internal for discussion):

FLOW CHART OF TRIAL:

Intervention

Comparison

(name the intervention)

(name the intervention)

(Continued)

No. of people screened

No. of participants randomised - all

No. randomised to each group

No. receiving treatment as allocated

No. not receiving treatment as allocated

- Reason 1

- Reason 2

No. that dropped out¹

(no follow-up data for any outcome available)

No. excluded from analysis² (for all outcomes)

- Reason 1

- Reason 2

¹This includes patients who withdrew and provided no data, or did not turn up for follow-up.

²This should be the people who were excluded from all analyses (e.g. because the data could not be interpreted or the outcome was not recorded for some reason). This is the number of people who dropped out, plus the people who were excluded by the authors for some reason (e.g. non-compliant).

INFORMATION TO GO INTO THE 'CHARACTERISTICS OF INCLUDED STUDIES' TABLE:

Methods	X arm, double-/single-/non-blinded, [multicentre] parallel-group/cross-over/cluster RCT, with x duration of treatment and x duration of follow-up
Participants	<p>Location: [country, rural?, no. of sites etc.]</p> <p>Setting of recruitment and treatment: [specialist hospital? general practice? school? state YEAR]</p> <p>Sample size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number randomised: x in intervention, y in comparison • Number completed: x in intervention, y in comparison <p>Participant (baseline) characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: • Gender (F/M): number of females (%)/number of males (%) • Main diagnosis: [as stated in paper – state the diagnostic criteria used] • High-risk population: Yes/No <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cleft palate (or other craniofacial malformation): y/N (%) ○ Down syndrome: n/N (%) ○ Indigenous groups (Australian Aboriginals/Greenland natives): n/N (%) ○ Immunocompromised: n/N (%)

(Continued)

- Diagnosis method *[if reported]*:
 - Confirmation of perforated tympanic membrane: Yes/No/NR or unclear *[Method]*
 - Presence of mucopurulent discharge: Yes/No/NR or unclear – if 'yes', record n/N (%)
 - Duration of symptoms (discharge): x weeks
- Other important effect modifiers, if data available:
 - Alternative diagnosis of ear discharge (where known): n/N (%)
 - Number who have previously had grommets inserted (and, where known, number where grommets are still in place): n/N (%)
 - Number who have had previous ear surgery: n/N (%)
 - Number who have had previous antibiotic treatment for CSOM: n/N (%)

Inclusion criteria:

- *[State diagnostic criteria used for CSOM, if available]*

Exclusion criteria:

Interventions	<p>Intervention (n = x): drug name, method of administration, dose per day/frequency of administration, duration of treatment</p> <p><u>For aural toileting:</u> who does it, methods or tools used, frequency, duration</p> <p>Comparator group (n = y):</p> <p>Concurrent treatment:</p> <p>Use of additional interventions (common to both treatment arms):</p>
Outcomes	<p>Outcomes of interest in the review:</p> <p>Primary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear' (whether otoscopically confirmed or not), measured at between 1 week to 2 weeks, 2 to 4 weeks and after 4 weeks • Health-related quality of life using a validated instrument (e.g. COMQ-12, COMOT-15, CES) • Ear pain (otalgia) or discomfort or local irritation <p>Secondary outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing, measured as the pure-tone average of air conduction thresholds across 4 frequencies tested (at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz and 4000 Hz), of the affected ear. If this is not available, the pure-tone average of the thresholds measured. • Serious complications, including intracranial complications (such as otitic meningitis, lateral sinus thrombosis and cerebellar abscess) and extracranial complications (such as mastoid abscess, postauricular fistula and facial palsy), and death. • Adverse effects from treatment (this will be dependent on the type of treatment reviewed).
Funding sources	"No information provided"/"None declared"/State source of funding
Declarations of interest	"No information provided"/"None declared"/State conflict
Notes	<p>Clinical trial registry no: (if available)</p> <p>Unit of randomisation: person/ears/other (e.g. cluster-randomised by hospital/school)</p> <p><i>[In the case of randomisation by person]:</i></p> <p>Methods for including patients with bilateral disease, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random selection of one ear as the 'study ear' • Selecting worse/least affected ear as the 'study ear'

(Continued)

- Counting bilateral ears separately
- Reporting 2 sets of results (please specify)
- Other (please state)
- Not stated

RISK OF BIAS TABLE:

(See table 8.5d in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*: <http://handbook.cochrane.org/>).

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High/low/unclear risk	Quote: "..." Comment:
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High/low/unclear risk	Quote: "..." Comment:
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High/low/unclear risk	Quote: "..." Comment:
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	High/low/unclear risk	Quote: "..." Comment:
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	High/low/unclear risk	Quote: "..." Comment:
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High/low/unclear risk	Quote: "..." Comment:

FINDINGS OF STUDY

CONTINUOUS OUTCOMES

Results (continuous data table)

Outcome	Intervention (name the intervention)			Comparison (name the intervention)			Other summary statistics/Notes
	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	
							Mean difference (95% CI), P values etc.

Disease-specific health-related quality of life

(COMQ-12, COMOT-15, CES)¹

Time point: (state)

Hearing:

[Measurement method: include frequencies and report results separately if they are presented in the paper]

Time point: [xx]

Comments:

[If there is no information apart from (vague) narration, quote here]

[If information is in the form of graphs, used this software to read it: <http://arohatgi.info/WebPlotDigitizer/app/>, and save a copy of your charts in a folder]

¹State the measurement method: this will be instrument name/range for patient-reported outcomes.

DICHOTOMOUS OUTCOMES

Results (dichotomous data table)						
Outcome	Applicable review/ Interven- tion ¹	Group A - intervention arm		Group B – control		Other sum- mary statis- tics/Notes
		No. of peo- ple with events	No. of people analysed	No. of peo- ple with events	No. of people analysed	
Resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear' at 1 to 2 weeks						
[Measurement method or definition used: not/unclear if/otoscopically confirmed] ¹						
Time point: [State actual time point]						
Resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear' at 2 to 4 weeks						
[Measurement method or definition used: not/unclear if/otoscopically confirmed]						
Time point: [xx]						
Resolution of ear discharge or 'dry ear' after 4 weeks						
[Measurement method or definition used: not/unclear if/otoscopically confirmed]						
Time point: [xx]						
Ear pain/discomfort/local irritation [Measurement method or definition used e.g. patient-reported]						
Time point: [xx]						
Suspected ototoxicity [Measurement method or definition used]						
Time point: [xx]						
Sensorineural hearing loss [Measurement method or definition used]						
Time point: [xx]						
Tinnitus [Measurement method or definition used]						

(Continued)

Time point: [xx]

Dizziness/vertigo/balance

[Measurement method or definition used]

Time point: [xx]

Serious complications:

[State whether the paper had prespecified looking for this event, how it was diagnosed]

Time point: state length of follow-up of the trial

Note down the page number / table where info was found for ease of checking

Otitic meningitis

[How was this diagnosed?]

Lateral sinus thrombosis

[How was this diagnosed?]

Cerebellar abscess

[How was this diagnosed?]

Mastoid abscess/mastoiditis

[How was this diagnosed?]

Postauricular fistula

[How was this diagnosed?]

Facial palsy

[How was this diagnosed?]

Other complications

[How was this diagnosed?]

Death

[How was this diagnosed?]

Multiple serious complications

[How was this diagnosed?]

Comment/additional notes:

If any calculations are needed to arrive at the data above, note this down here.

¹State briefly how this was measured in the study, especially whether there was deviation from what was expected in the protocol.

For adverse events, note down how these were collected, e.g. whether the adverse event was one of the prespecified events that the study planned to collect, when it was collected and how/who measured it (e.g. as reported by patients, during examination and whether any scoring system was used).

WHAT'S NEW

Date	Event	Description
10 February 2021	Amended	Minor correction to 'Plain language summary'.

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 6, 2018

Review first published: Issue 1, 2021

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Lee Yee Chong: scoped, designed and wrote the protocol. Assisted with data extraction, preliminary analysis of results and edited the text of the review.

Karen Head: helped to scope, design and write the protocol, screened search results and selected studies, carried out data extraction and 'Risk of bias' assessment and statistical analyses, reviewed and edited the text of the review.

Katie Webster: screened search results and selected studies, carried out data extraction, 'Risk of bias' assessment and statistical analyses, reviewed and edited the text of the review.

Jessica Daw: screened search results and selected studies, carried out data extraction, 'Risk of bias' assessment and statistical analyses, reviewed and edited the text of the review.

Peter C Richmond: clinical guidance at all stages of the review; reviewed the analyses and reviewed and edited the text of the review.

Tom Snelling: clinical guidance at all stages of the review; reviewed the analyses and reviewed and edited the text of the review.

Mahmood F Bhutta: helped to scope, design and write the protocol; reviewed the analyses of results and provided clinical guidance at all stages of the review. Reviewed and edited the text of the review.

Anne GM Schilder: clinical guidance at all stages of the review; reviewed the analyses and reviewed and edited the text of the review.

Martin J Burton: clinical guidance at all stages of the review; reviewed the analyses and reviewed and edited the text of the review. Wrote the abstract for the review.

Christopher G Brennan-Jones: helped to scope, design and write the protocol; reviewed the analyses of results and provided clinical guidance at all stages of the review, reviewed the analyses, reviewed and wrote the discussion and edited the text of the review.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Lee Yee Chong: none known.

Karen Head: none known.

Katie Webster: none known.

Jessica Daw: none known.

Peter Richmond: none known.

Tom Snelling: none known.

Mahmood Bhutta: Mahmood Bhutta has received an honorarium from Novus Therapeutics for advice on an experimental treatment for otitis media (not related to any treatment in this review).

Anne GM Schilder: Professor Anne Schilder was joint Co-ordinating Editor of Cochrane ENT until April 2020, but had no role in the editorial process for this review. Her evidENT team at UCL is supported by the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) University College London Hospitals (UCLH) Biomedical Research Centre (BRC), with research being funded by the NIHR, Wellcome Trust and EU Horizon2020. She is the National Specialty Lead for the NIHR Clinical Research Network ENT and Surgical Specialty Lead for ENT for the Royal College of Surgeons of England's Clinical Research Initiative. In her role as director of the NIHR UCLH BRC Deafness and Hearing Problems Theme, she acts as an advisor on clinical trial design and delivery to a range of biotech companies in the hearing field.

Martin J Burton: Professor Martin Burton is joint Co-ordinating Editor of Cochrane ENT, but had no role in the editorial process for this review.

Christopher G Brennan-Jones: Dr Brennan-Jones's research team is primarily funded by the Australian NHMRC and the WA Department of Health. He sits on the national Technical Advisory Group responsible for developing treatment guidelines for otitis media in Australia.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- No sources of support supplied

External sources

- National Institute for Health Research, UK
Infrastructure funding for Cochrane ENT
- NHMRC Centre of Research Excellence in Ear and Hearing Health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children, Australia

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

We included two additional comparisons as main comparisons of interest and provided 'Summary of findings' tables. We added these as we felt them to be important to present a complete picture of the systemic antibiotics versus placebo or no intervention evidence.

- Systemic antibiotics versus placebo or no intervention (where topical antibiotics with steroids were used in both arms).
- Systemic antibiotics versus placebo or no intervention (where topical antiseptics were used in both arms).