



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea (Review)

Gregorio GV, Gonzales MLM, Dans LF, Martinez EG

Gregorio GV, Gonzales MLM, Dans LF, Martinez EG.

Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2016, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD006519.

DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006519.pub3.

www.cochranelibrary.com

Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea (Review)

Copyright © 2016 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

WILEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON	4
BACKGROUND	6
OBJECTIVES	7
METHODS	7
Figure 1.	9
Figure 2.	11
RESULTS	13
Figure 3.	16
ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	17
DISCUSSION	20
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	21
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	21
REFERENCES	22
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	27
DATA AND ANALYSES	84
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270 , Outcome 1 Total stool output during first 24 hours.	86
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270 , Outcome 2 Duration of diarrhoea.	87
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270 , Outcome 3 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid.	88
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270 , Outcome 4 Vomiting (number of participants).	89
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270 , Outcome 5 Hyponatraemia (number of participants).	90
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 1 Total stool output during first 24 hours.	91
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 2 Total stool output during the first 24 hours; rice-based ORS subgrouped by age group.	92
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 3 Total stool output during the first 24 hours; rice-based ORS subgrouped by pathogen.	94
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 4 Duration of diarrhoea.	95
Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 5 Duration of diarrhoea; rice-based ORS subgrouped by age group.	96
Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 6 Duration of diarrhoea; rice-based ORS subgrouped by type of pathogen.	98
Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 7 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid.	99
Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 8 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid, subgrouped by type of pathogen.	101
Analysis 2.9. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 9 Vomiting (number of participants).	103
Analysis 2.10. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 10 Hyponatraemia (number of participants).	104
Analysis 2.11. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 11 Hypokalaemia (number of participants).	105

Analysis 2.12. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310, Outcome 12 Developed persistent diarrhoea (number of participants).	106
ADDITIONAL TABLES	106
APPENDICES	111
FEEDBACK	114
WHAT'S NEW	115
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	116
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	116
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	116
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	117
INDEX TERMS	117

[Intervention Review]

Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Germana V Gregorio¹, Maria Liza M Gonzales¹, Leonila F Dans¹, Elizabeth G Martinez¹

¹Department of Pediatrics, University of the Philippines Manila College of Medicine-Philippine General Hospital, Manila, Philippines

Contact address: Germana V Gregorio, Department of Pediatrics, University of the Philippines Manila College of Medicine-Philippine General Hospital, Taft Avenue, Manila, National Capital Region, 1000, Philippines. germana1@hotmail.com.

Editorial group: Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group.

Publication status and date: New search for studies and content updated (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 12, 2016.

Citation: Gregorio GV, Gonzales MLM, Dans LF, Martinez EG. Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2016, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD006519. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006519.pub3.

Copyright © 2016 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration. This is an open access article under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-Non-Commercial](#) Licence, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited and is not used for commercial purposes.

ABSTRACT

Background

Acute diarrhoea is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality among children in low-income countries. Glucose-based oral rehydration solution (ORS) helps replace fluid and prevent further dehydration from acute diarrhoea. Since 2004, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended the osmolarity of less than 270 mOsm/L ($ORS \leq 270$) versus greater than 310 mOsm/L formulation ($ORS \geq 310$). Polymer-based ORS (for example, prepared using rice or wheat) slowly releases glucose and may be superior to glucose-based ORS.

Objectives

To compare polymer-based oral rehydration solution (polymer-based ORS) with glucose-based oral rehydration solution (glucose-based ORS) for treating acute watery diarrhoea.

Search methods

We searched the following sources up to 5 September 2016: the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group (CIDG) Specialized Register, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (the Cochrane Library 2016, Issue 9), MEDLINE (1966 to 5 September 2016), EMBASE (1974 to 5 September 2016), LILACS (1982 to 5 September 2016), and *m*RCT (2007 to 5 September 2016). We also contacted researchers, organizations, and pharmaceutical companies, and searched reference lists.

Selection criteria

We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of people with acute watery diarrhoea (cholera and non-cholera associated) that compared polymer-based and glucose-based ORS (with identical electrolyte contents).

Data collection and analysis

Two review authors independently assessed the search results and risk of bias, and extracted data. In multiple-treatment arms with two or more treatment groups, we combined outcomes as appropriate and compared collectively with the control group.

Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea (Review)

Copyright © 2016 The Authors. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. on behalf of The Cochrane Collaboration.

1

Main results

Thirty-five trials that included 4284 participants met the inclusion criteria: 28 trials exclusively included children, five included adults, and two included both adults and children.

Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS (osmolarity \leq 270)

Eight trials (752 participants) evaluated this comparison, and seven trials used rice as a polymer source. Polymer-based ORS may decrease mean stool output in the first 24 hours by 24 mL/kg (mean difference (MD) -24.60 mL/kg, 95% CI -40.69 to -8.51 ; one trial, 99 participants, *low quality evidence*). The average duration of diarrhoea may be reduced by eight hours (MD -8.24 hours, 95% CI -13.17 to -3.30 ; I^2 statistic = 86%, five trials, 364 participants, *low quality evidence*) with polymer ORS but results are heterogeneous. Limited trials showed no observed difference in the risk of unscheduled use of intravenous fluid (RR 0.66, 95% CI 0.43 to 1.02; I^2 statistic = 30%; four trials, 376 participants, *very low quality evidence*), vomiting (*very low quality evidence*), and hyponatraemia (*very low quality evidence*).

Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS (osmolarity \geq 310)

Twenty-seven trials (3532 participants) evaluated this comparison using a variety of polymers. On average, polymer ORS may reduce the total stool output in the first 24 hours by around 65 mL/kg (MD -65.47 mL/kg, 95% CI -83.92 to -47.03 ; 16 trials, 1483 participants, *low quality evidence*), and may reduce the duration of diarrhoea by around eight hours (MD -8.57 hours; SD -13.17 to -4.03 ; 16 trials, 1137 participants, *low quality evidence*) with substantial heterogeneity. The proportion of participants that required intravenous hydration was low in most trials with fewer in the polymer ORS group (RR 0.75, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.98; 19 trials, 1877 participants, *low quality evidence*). Subgroup analysis by type of pathogen suggested an effect on unscheduled intravenous fluid in those infected with mixed pathogens (RR 0.63, 95% CI 0.41 to 0.96; 11 trials, 928 participants, *low quality evidence*), but not in participants positive for *Vibrio cholerae* (RR 0.94, 95% CI 0.66 to 1.34; 7 trials, 535 participants, *low quality evidence*). No difference was observed in the number of patients who developed vomiting (RR 0.91, 95% CI 0.72 to 1.14; 10 trials, 584 participants, *very low quality evidence*), hyponatraemia (RR 1.82, 95% CI 0.52 to 6.44; 4 trials, 385 participants, *very low quality evidence*), hypokalaemia (RR 1.29, 95% CI 0.74 to 2.25; 2 trials, 260 participants, *low quality evidence*), or persistent diarrhoea (RR 1.28, 95% CI 0.68 to 2.41; 2 trials, 885 participants, *very low quality evidence*).

Authors' conclusions

Polymer-based ORS shows advantages compared to glucose-based ORS (at \geq 310 mOsm/L). Comparisons favoured polymer-based ORS over ORS \leq 270 but analysis was underpowered.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Food-based oral rehydration solution for acute diarrhoea

What is polymer-based ORS and how might it help

Acute diarrhoea is a common cause of death and illness in developing countries. Oral rehydration solutions (ORS) have had a massive impact worldwide in reducing the number of deaths related to diarrhoea.

The original ORS was based on glucose and had an osmolarity of \geq 310 mOsm/L (ORS \geq 310). Glucose-based ORS with a lower osmolarity was later introduced in attempts to improve efficacy, and is considered better at reducing the amount and duration of diarrhoea. Most ORS is in the form of a sugar-salt solution, but over the years people have tried adding a variety of compounds ('glucose polymers') such as whole rice, wheat, sorghum, and maize. The aim is to slowly release glucose into the gut and improve the absorption of the water and salt in the solution.

This review updates a Cochrane Review published in 2009, and assesses the available evidence on the use of polymer-based ORS (both rice and non-rice based) versus glucose-based ORS.

What the research says

Cochrane researchers examined the available evidence up to 5 September 2016. Thirty-five trials including 4284 participants met the inclusion criteria: 28 trials included children; five included adults; and two included both. Most trials compared polymer-based ORS with a sugar-salt ORS with a particular strength (ORS \geq 310), which is slightly more salty than the currently agreed best formula (\leq 270 mOsm/L). The trials' methodological quality varied.

In people given polymer-based ORS versus sugar-salt ORS ≤ 270 mOsm/L there was insufficient evidence to show that one is better than the other (*low to very low quality of evidence*).

In those given polymer-based ORS versus sugar-salt ORS ≥ 310 mOsm/L, there was a lower amount of stool and shorter time of diarrhoea in the polymer-based ORS group. No difference was observed between the two groups regarding the number of people who needed a drip to be rehydrated. Adverse events were similar (*low to very low quality of evidence*).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Polymer-based ORS compared to glucose-based ORS ≤ 270 mOsm/L for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Patient or population: adults and children with acute watery diarrhoea

Settings: primary and secondary healthcare services

Intervention: polymer based ORS

Comparison: glucose-based ORS ≤ 270 mOsm/L

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk			
	Glucose-based ORS	Polymer-based ORS			
Total stool output during first 24 hours	The mean stool output in the control group was 102 mL/kg	The mean stool output in the intervention group was 24.60 mL/kg lower (40.69 to 8.51 lower)	-	99 (1 trial)	⊕⊕○○ low ^{1,2,3}
Duration of diarrhoea	The mean duration in the control groups ranged from 33.9 to 90.9 hours	The mean duration of diarrhoea in the intervention groups was 8.24 hours shorter (13.17 to 3.30 hours shorter)	-	364 (5 trials)	⊕⊕○○ low ^{4,5,6}
Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid	9 per 100	6 per 100 (3 to 10)	RR 0.66 (0.43 to 1.02)	376 (4 trials)	⊕○○○ very low ^{4,6,7}
Vomiting	35 per 100	20 per 100 (8 to 47)	RR 0.56 (0.24 to 1.34)	63 (1 trial)	⊕○○○ ^{8,9,10} very low
Hyponatraemia	23 per 100	18 per 100 (8 to 40)	RR 0.88 (0.43 to 1.82)	145 (3 trials)	⊕○○○ ^{1,7,11} very low

The assumed risk is the mean control group risk across studies. The corresponding risk (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

Abbreviations: CI: confidence interval; GRADE: Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation; RR: risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹Downgraded by 1 for serious risk of bias: the method of allocation concealment was unclear, and there was no blinding.

²Downgraded by 2 for indirectness: this single study was from a single setting in a paediatric clinic in Romania. The findings may not be broadly applicable to elsewhere.

³No serious imprecision: the result is both clinically important and statistically significant.

⁴Downgraded by 1 for serious risk of bias: only 1 study had adequate allocation concealment and the rest were unclear. No study was completely blinded.

⁵No serious heterogeneity: although statistical heterogeneity between studies was high, almost all trials favoured polymer ORS but there was heterogeneity in the magnitude of the effect.

⁶Downgraded by 1 serious indirectness: only 1 of these studies was conducted in a primary care setting. Most trials were in hospital settings.

⁷Downgraded by 1 for imprecision: the trials are small and the 95% CI is wide and includes clinically important effects and no effect.

⁸Downgraded by 1 for serious risk of bias. The allocation sequence and concealment were both unclear and there was no blinding.

⁹Downgraded by 1 for indirectness: this single study was from a single setting in a hospital in Thailand. The findings may not be broadly applicable to elsewhere.

¹⁰Downgraded by 1 for imprecision: the trial is small and the 95% CI is wide and includes clinically important effects and no effect.

¹¹Downgraded by 1 for indirectness: all three trials were done in hospital setting. The findings may not be broadly applicable to elsewhere.

BACKGROUND

Description of the condition

Acute diarrhoea is defined as three or more loose bowel movements in a 24-hour period (WHO/icddr,b 1995), and is one of the principal causes of morbidity and mortality among children in low-income countries. Kosek 2003, a review of 27 prospective studies from 20 countries published from 1990 to 2000, estimated the incidence of diarrhoea as 3.8 episodes per child per year for children under 11 months of age and 2.1 episodes per child per year for children aged one to four years. It has a negative impact on quality of life and can result in considerable healthcare costs. Most of these diarrhoeal illnesses occur in low-income countries and are mainly caused by infection. The cause is mainly viral in children aged under five years, while both bacterial and viral pathogens are implicated in adults (Casburn-Jones 2004). Other causes of acute diarrhoea are disordered motility, such as irritable bowel syndrome, intake of certain drugs, or ileal bile acid malabsorption.

Description of the intervention

Since the 1980s, efforts to reduce the number of deaths from diarrhoea have been based on several interventions, including the improvement of water quality and sanitation, promotion of breastfeeding, and the introduction of treatment programmes that include oral rehydration therapy (Claeson 1990). The World Health Organization (WHO) introduced the oral rehydration solution (ORS) in 1979, and it rapidly became the cornerstone of programmes for the control of diarrhoeal diseases (Claeson 1990). The osmolarity of the original formulation is 310 mOsm/L (referred to as ORS ≥ 310) and consists of glucose (111 mmol/L), sodium (90 mmol/L), potassium (20 mmol/L), chloride (80 mmol/L), and citrate (10 mmol/L) or bicarbonate (30 mmol/L). The ORS was shown to improve signs of dehydration, including thirst, sunken eyeballs, sunken fontanelles, poor skin turgor, or a decreased or absence of urine output (WHO/icddr,b 1995). It was considered to be both safe and effective (Santosham 1991), and mainly responsible for the decrease in case-fatality rates from acute dehydrating diarrhoea (Victoria 2000). In 2004, the WHO recommended a different formulation in which the glucose and sodium content were each reduced to 75 mmol/L to give a total osmolarity of 245 mOsm/L (referred to as ORS ≤ 270) (WHO 2004). The ORS ≤ 270 reduces stool volume, shortens the duration of diarrhoea, and decreases the need for unscheduled intravenous therapy compared with ORS ≥ 310 (Hahn 2002).

How the intervention might work

The physiological basis for the use of ORS ≥ 310 was the co-transport of glucose and sodium across the intestinal membrane

(Santosham 1991). While this glucose-based ORS is effective in replacing the fluid from acute diarrhoea and thus prevents further dehydration, it neither reduces stool loss nor shortens the duration of illness (Santosham 1991). Increasing the glucose concentration to greater than 111 mmol/L increases the osmotic load of the solution, which may further aggravate the fluid loss and induce hypernatraemia (Hunt 1992). In recent years, the WHO has recommended an ORS with 75 mmol/L of sodium, 75 mmol/L of glucose, and a total osmolarity of 245 mmol/L (ORS ≤ 270). The biochemical basis for the use of a polymer-based ORS is the presence of starch in rice, wheat, sorghum, and some fruits and vegetables (Carpenter 1988; Pizarro 1991). Even during diarrhoea, the digesting enzyme (amylase) is present in large amounts in the small intestine, so this starch is slowly broken down into glucose molecules. This glucose in turn provides the carrier molecules for co-transport of sodium and water across the intestinal epithelium, without the corresponding osmotic penalty that results if the quantity of glucose is further increased by the use of ORS ≥ 310 .

Why it is important to do this review

New ORS formulations have been evaluated in attempts to improve the efficacy of ORS ≥ 310 (Molla 1985; Fontaine 1998; Hoekstra 2004). Glucose polymer-based ORS (referred to as polymer-based ORS) may contain whole rice (amylopectins), as in rice-based ORS or rice syrups (maltodextrins). The difference is that the latter contains only a small amount of amino acids and protein. Other sources of polymers are wheat, sorghum, and maize (high amylase-resistant starch). In these polymer-based solutions, the glucose is slowly released after digestion and is absorbed in the small bowel, which enhances the reabsorption of water and electrolyte secreted into the bowel lumen during diarrhoea (Carpenter 1988; Pizarro 1991). Although ORS ≥ 310 is no longer recommended, it remains unknown whether a polymer-based ORS is indeed more effective than a glucose-based ORS (that is, ORS ≥ 310 or ORS ≤ 270).

A Cochrane Review of rice-based ORS for treating diarrhoea concluded that it significantly reduced the mean 24-hour stool output in adults and children with cholera or cholera-like diarrhoea, but results were inconclusive for infants and children with non-cholera diarrhoea (Fontaine 1998). In this Cochrane Review, we have updated the evidence on the use of polymer-based ORS (both rice-based ORS and non-rice based ORS) and expanded the primary outcome measures to include the number of participants who required unscheduled use of intravenous fluid therapy. Other primary outcome measures focus on the duration of diarrhoea and the stool output in the first 24 hours since these are considered crucial in the management of these patients and the first 24 hours is the time period of greatest stool loss. Our Cochrane Review also aims to provide more insights into whether polymer-based ORS is more effective than glucose-based ORS, and to inform future research.

Patients are dehydrated during the first six to eight hours, but once rehydrated, feeding is initiated and stool losses are replaced volume per volume with the ORS. The effect of feeding a rice-based or starch-based food as soon as the participants are rehydrated could confound the effects of glucose polymer-based ORS (Alam 1992).

OBJECTIVES

To compare polymer-based oral rehydration solution (polymer-based ORS) with glucose-based oral rehydration solution (glucose-based ORS) for treating acute watery diarrhoea.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

Randomized controlled trials (RCTs).

Types of participants

Infants, children, and adults with acute watery diarrhoea (cholera and non-cholera associated) and mild, moderate, or severe dehydration, as defined by the trial authors.

We excluded trials that included participants who were unable to drink or take in oral fluids, those in shock, and those with bloody diarrhoea or dysentery.

Types of interventions

Intervention

Polymer-based oral rehydration solution (polymer-based ORS): ORS in which glucose was replaced by a commercial or a local preparation of a polymer (for example, rice, wheat, maltodextrins, maize, sorghum, or corn), the electrolyte composition remaining unchanged between the two solutions.

Control

Glucose-based ORS: ORS that contains glucose as a carbohydrate source with either 90 or 60 to 75 mmol/L of sodium.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- Total stool output (g/kg) during the first 24 hours after randomization.
- Total stool output (g/kg) from randomization to cessation of diarrhoea.
- Duration of diarrhoea (hours) from randomization until cessation of diarrhoea.

Secondary outcomes

- Unscheduled intravenous fluid therapy.
- Cases of vomiting.

Adverse events

- All adverse events including hyponatraemia (serum sodium level ≤ 130 mmol/L) (low sodium), hypokalaemia (≤ 3 mol/L) (low potassium), and development of persistent diarrhoea.

Search methods for identification of studies

We included all relevant trials regardless of language or publication status (published, unpublished, in press, and ongoing).

Electronic searches

We searched the following databases using the search terms and strategy described in [Appendix 1](#): the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group Specialized Register (up to 5 September 2016); the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), published in the Cochrane Library (2016, Issue 9); MEDLINE (1966 to 5 September 2016); EMBASE (1974 to 5 September 2016); and LILACS (1982 to 5 September 2016). We also searched the *meta*Register of Controlled Trials (*mRCT*) using 'diarrhoea' and 'oral rehydration solution' as search terms (2007 to 5 September 2016).

Searching other resources

Researchers, organizations, and pharmaceutical companies

To help identify unpublished and ongoing trials, we conducted a communications or website search (1 May 2006 to 5 September 2016) with individual researchers working in the field of general paediatrics and gastroenterology, and the following organizations who may be funding a similar study: the World Health Organization (WHO) through Dr. Shin Young Soo, Regional D, Waterborne and Parasitic Diseases, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific, Manila, Philippines; INCLEN (www.inclen.org); USAID (www.usaid.gov); the Asian

Development Bank (www.adb.org); and the World Bank (www.worldbank.org). We also searched United Laboratories Philippines (www.unilab.com.ph) and Abbott International (www.abbott.com.ph) (pharmaceutical companies who manufacture ORS) for any unpublished or ongoing trials.

Reference lists

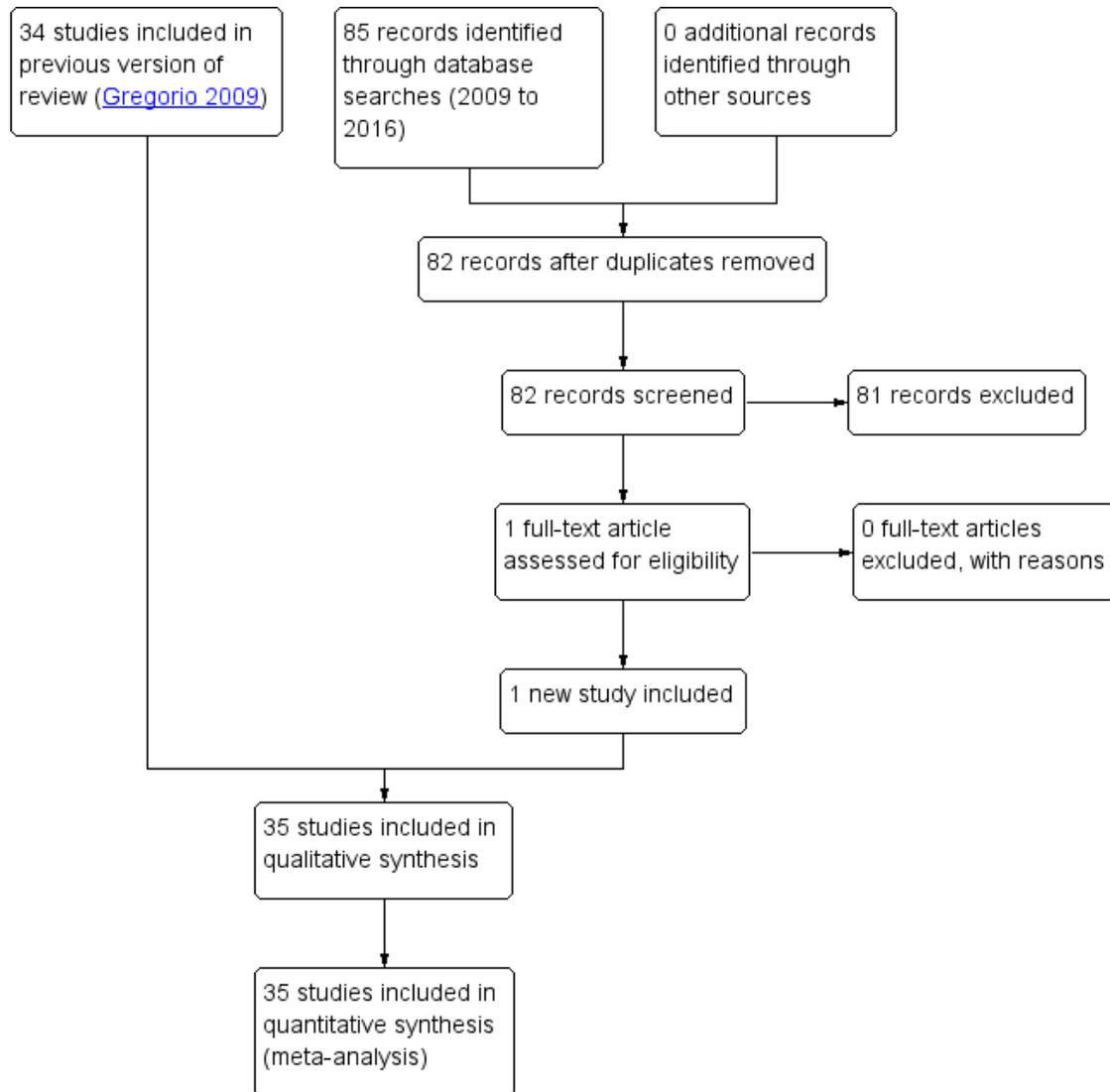
We checked the reference lists of all studies identified by the above methods.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

Two review authors (GVG and LFD) independently screened the literature search results by title or abstract. We retrieved the full-text reports of studies that either one or both review authors considered potentially relevant and trials with unclear treatment allocation. We independently assessed the inclusion criteria of these trials using a standard eligibility form. We resolved any disagreements through discussion, or if necessary, we consulted a third review author (MLM Gonzales). We scrutinized trial reports to ensure we detected that the result has not been previously published. We listed the excluded studies and the reasons for exclusion in the 'Characteristics of excluded studies' section. We constructed a PRISMA diagram to illustrate the study selection process (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Study flow diagram.



Data extraction and management

Two review authors (GV Gregorio and EG Martinez or MLM Gonzales) independently extracted data from the included trials using pretested data extraction forms. We extracted the number of participants who were randomized and the number of participants analysed for all outcomes for each treatment arm in each trial to determine loss to follow-up, whether loss was comparable across treatments, and to determine the type of analysis used. Since the primary outcome measures were continuous, we extracted arithmetic means and standard deviations (SDs) for each treatment

group and noted the number of participants in each group. In trials with multiple interventions (two or more different polymer-based ORS that were used as treatment groups), we pooled the means and SDs of the different polymer-based ORS across the treatment arms.

For dichotomous outcome measures, we recorded the number(s) of participants that experienced the event and the number of participants analysed in each treatment group. In the meta-analysis, for multiple treatment arms, we combined the number of participants that experienced the outcome in two or more experimental interventions as appropriate and compared collectively with the

control group.

We resolved any disagreements about data extracted by referring to the trial report and through discussion, or, if necessary, we consulted a third review author. Where data were insufficient or missing, we attempted to contact the trial authors for clarification. GV Gregorio entered the data into Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5) ([RevMan 2014](#)).

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors (GV Gregorio and LF Dans or MLM Gonzales) independently assessed the risk of bias (methodological qual-

ity) of each trial using a prepared 'Risk of bias' assessment form. We assessed the generation of allocation sequence and allocation concealment as either 'high', 'low', or 'unclear'. We also noted who was blinded, such as the trial participants, care providers, or outcome assessors, and classified the inclusion of randomized participants in the analysis as either adequate if greater than 90% or inadequate if 90% or less. We used the results of the assessment to perform a sensitivity analysis. In the case of unclear or missing information, we attempted to contact the trial authors. We resolved disagreements by discussion between the review authors ([Figure 2](#)).

Figure 2. '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)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Akbar 1991	●	●	●	●	?	●	?
Alam 1987	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Alam 1987, rice	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Alam 1987, wheat	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Alam 1992	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Bernal 2005	●	?	●	?	●	●	?
Bhan 1987	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Bhan 1987, mung bean	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Bhan 1987, rice	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Bhattacharya 1990	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Dutta 1988	●	?	?	?	●	●	?
Dutta 1998	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Dutta 1998, adults	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Dutta 1998, children	●	?	?	?	●	●	?
Dutta 2000	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
el-Mougi 1988	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
el-Mougi 1996	●	●	●	●	●	●	?
Faruque 1997	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Fayad 1993	●	?	?	?	●	●	?
Guiraldes 1995a	●	●	●	●	●	●	?
Guiraldes 1995b	●	●	●	●	●	●	?
Hossain 2003	●	●	●	●	●	●	?
Intarakhao 2010	?	?	?	?	●	●	?
Islam 1984	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Iyngkaran 1998	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Maulen-Radovan 1994	●	●	●	●	●	●	?
Maulen-Radovan 2004	●	●	?	?	●	●	?
Mohan 1986	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Molla 1985	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Molla 1985, adults	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Molla 1985, children	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Molla 1989a	?	?	?	?	●	●	?
Molla 1989b	●	?	?	?	●	●	?
Molla 1989b, rice	●	?	?	?	●	●	?
Molla 1989b, sorghum	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Molla 1989b, wheat	●	?	●	●	●	●	?
Mustafa 1995	?	?	?	?	●	●	?
Mustafa 1995, rice	?	?	?	?	●	●	?
Mustafa 1995, sorghum	?	?	?	?	●	●	?
Nanulescu 1999	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Patra 1982	?	●	●	●	●	●	?
Ramakrishna 2000	●	?	●	?	●	●	?
Ramakrishna 2000, amylase	●	?	●	?	●	●	?
Ramakrishna 2000, rice	●	?	●	?	●	●	?
Ramakrishna 2008	●	●	●	●	●	●	?
Razafindrakoto 1993	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Santos Ocampo 1993	●	●	●	●	●	●	?
Sharma 1998	?	?	●	●	●	●	?
Wall 1997	●	?	●	?	●	●	?
Zaman 2001	●	?	●	●	●	●	?

Measures of treatment effect

The primary outcome measures included: (1) total stool output in the first 24 hours from randomization (g/kg), (2) total stool output from randomization to cessation of diarrhoea (g/kg); and (3) duration of diarrhoea during the study period (hours). We extracted the arithmetic mean and standard deviation (or medians and ranges) values and the number of participants analysed in each treatment group.

The dichotomous outcomes included: (1) unscheduled use of intravenous fluid; (2) vomiting; (3) hyponatraemia; (4) hypokalaemia (low potassium levels); and (5) development of persistent diarrhoea (diarrhoea of more than 10 days' duration from onset). We recorded the number of participants who experienced the episode and the total number of participants in each group.

Unit of analysis issues

We used the weighted mean difference to combine continuous data that were summarized by arithmetic means and standard deviations data. If the included trials reported data using geometric means, this may have indicated that the data was skewed. Thus, we extracted the standard deviation on the log scale using the generic inverse variance method and reported it on the natural scale. We reported the medians and ranges in a table.

Dealing with missing data

We attempted to contact the trial authors for any insufficient or missing data. If there was discrepancy in the number of participants randomized and the number of participants analysed in each treatment group, we reported the percentage loss to follow-up in each group. We performed an intention-to-treat analysis.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We evaluated the presence of statistical heterogeneity among the interventions by inspecting the forest plot and by performing a Chi^2 test for heterogeneity using a P value of 0.10 to determine statistical significance. Also, we used an I^2 statistic value of 50% as an indication of moderate heterogeneity. If there was statistically significant heterogeneity, we used the random-effects or DerSimonian and Laird method to combine data (DerSimonian 1986); otherwise we applied a fixed-effect model.

Assessment of reporting biases

We assessed the presence of publication bias by looking for asymmetry in the funnel plots. We also assessed asymmetry of the funnel plots using the StatsDirect computer programme (StatsDirect

2008), and considered a P value of less than 0.05 on Egger's bias test as significant.

Data synthesis

GV Gregorio analysed the data using RevMan (RevMan 2014), and presented the results with 95% confidence intervals (CI). We determined and reported the percentage of participants lost to follow-up for all trials based on the number randomized and the number analysed in each treatment group. We based analyses on a complete-case approach. For the participants who did not adhere to the study protocol, we based their outcome on what the trial author(s) reported (if they performed an intention-to-treat (ITT) analysis) or on data we sought from the trial authors (if there was no ITT analysis).

We presented risk ratios (RR) for dichotomous outcomes. We determined continuous outcomes summarized as arithmetic means and SDs data using the mean difference (MD).

We checked the normality of the data by calculating the ratio of the mean over the SD. If the ratio (mean/SD) was less than two, then it was likely that the data were skewed and therefore we did not combine the data in the meta-analysis.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We investigated heterogeneity using subgroup analyses. We subgrouped trials according to the osmolarity of glucose ORS (ORS ≥ 310 or ORS ≤ 270) and type of polymer (rice, wheat, maltodextrins, and sorghum). We also evaluated the effect of the participant age (< 19 years (paediatric) and ≥ 19 years (adult) and of cholera as a pathogen. When there was substantial statistical heterogeneity (that is, I^2 statistic = 100%), we did not combine the trials in the meta-analysis.

Sensitivity analysis

We performed sensitivity analyses to assess the robustness of the meta-analysis by excluding trials of a low methodological quality, that is, those that used an inadequate method of randomization, un concealed treatment allocation, and inadequate inclusion of randomized participants in the analysis.

Quality of the evidence

We assessed the quality of the evidence using the GRADE approach. We used the GRADEpro Guideline Development Tool (GDT) to prepare the 'Summary of findings' tables (GRADEpro GDT 2014). We considered generation of allocation sequence adequate if the study authors stated that they used a method with

unpredictable sequence such as random number table or computer generated random numbers; unclear if trial authors stated that the trial was randomized but gave no further information; or inadequate when allocation was predictable and therefore introduced selection bias.

Allocation concealment was adequate if the investigator or the participant could not predict assignment to the group, such as by using central randomization, identical drug containers, or sealed opaque envelopes; unclear if the trial authors did not describe the method of concealment; or inadequate if the allocation of participant could be predicted.

We considered blinding adequate when the investigator or participant (double blind) did not know whether recruitment was to the intervention or control arms; unclear if the trial authors did not describe the method of blinding; and inadequate if the trial did not use blinding.

We considered follow-up to be adequate when study authors presented study end points for 90% or more of the participants enrolled at the beginning; inadequate when follow-up was less than 90%; and unclear when either the number of participants recruited at the beginning of the study or the number of participants who completed the study were unclear.

RESULTS

Description of studies

Results of the search

In the first version of this review, [Gregorio 2009](#), 34 trials met the inclusion criteria. For this review update, we identified 82 original records after we searched the literature up to 5 September 2016. We did not identify any further information regarding unpublished or ongoing clinical trials on polymer-based oral rehydration solution (ORS) following communication with researchers, an organization, and pharmaceutical companies. After screening the literature search results by title and abstract, we excluded 81 records and assessed one full-text article for eligibility. Only one new trial met the inclusion criteria of this review, [Intarakhao 2010](#), and thus we included 35 trials in total in this review update. We have presented a PRISMA study flow diagram in [Figure 1](#).

Included studies

Setting

Most trials were conducted in India (10 trials) and Bangladesh (nine trials). Other study centres were in Egypt (three trials)

([el-Mougi 1988](#); [Fayad 1993](#); [el-Mougi 1996](#)); Chile (two trials) ([Guiraldes 1995a](#); [Guiraldes 1995b](#)); Mexico (two trials) ([Maulen-Radovan 1994](#); [Maulen-Radovan 2004](#)); and one trial each was done in Australia ([Wall 1997](#)), Colombia ([Bernal 2005](#)), Madagascar ([Razafindrakoto 1993](#)), Malaysia ([Iyngkaran 1998](#)), Pakistan ([Islam 1994](#)), the Philippines ([Santos Ocampo 1993](#)), Romania ([Nanulescu 1999](#)), Sudan ([Mustafa 1995](#)), and Thailand ([Intarakhao 2010](#)). All but two trials were conducted in hospital settings. One trial was conducted in a paediatric clinic ([Nanulescu 1999](#)), and one in a rural treatment centre ([Zaman 2007](#)).

Participants

The 35 eligible trials included 4284 participants: 2304 used polymer-based ORS and 1980 used glucose-based ORS. In the individual trials, there was no statistically significant difference in the baseline characteristics between the two groups. Eight trials were on polymer-based ORS versus ORS ≤ 270 while 27 trials used ORS ≥ 310 .

Age

Twenty-eight trials included children only: 25 trials in children less than five years old; one in children aged one to eight years old ([Alam 1987](#)); one in children aged two to ten years old ([Dutta 2000](#)); and one trial in children aged five to 15 years old ([Zaman 2007](#)). Five trials included adults only ([Alam 1992](#); [Bhattacharya 1998](#); [Ramakrishna 2000](#); [Hossain 2003](#); [Ramakrishna 2008](#)), and two trials included both adults and children ([Molla 1985](#); [Dutta 1998](#)). The two trials that included both adults and children randomized and reported the outcomes separately for each group ([Dutta 1998](#); [Molla 1985](#)).

Pathogen

In terms of the aetiology of diarrhoea, only eight trials randomized exclusively *Vibrio cholerae*-positive participants ([Molla 1989a](#); [Alam 1992](#); [Bhattacharya 1998](#); [Dutta 1998](#); [Dutta 2000](#); [Ramakrishna 2000](#); [Zaman 2001](#); [Hossain 2003](#)), while 22 trials included participants with mixed pathogens (both cholera and non-cholera), and five trials did not report the pathogen ([el-Mougi 1988](#); [Molla 1989b](#); [Fayad 1993](#); [Mustafa 1995](#); [Sharma 1998](#)).

Interventions

There were eight trials that compared polymer-based ORS with ORS ≤ 270 . Seven used rice as polymer source ([Wall 1997](#); [Bhattacharya 1998](#); [Iyngkaran 1998](#); [Nanulescu 1999](#); [Dutta 2000](#); [Maulen-Radovan 2004](#); [Intarakhao 2010](#)), and one trial used amylase-resistant starch ([Ramakrishna 2008](#)).

Twenty-seven trials compared polymer-based ORS with glucose-based ORS ≥ 310 mOsm/L. Eighteen trials used varieties of rice

(precooked, uncooked and pop rice), three trials evaluated maltodextrins (Akbar 1991; Santos Ocampo 1993; el-Mougi 1996), one trial used amylase-resistant starch (Ramakrishna 2000) and another used plantain flour (Bernal 2005). One trial each had rice-based ORS in one trial arm and at least another polymer group: wheat (Alam 1987; Alam 1987, wheat); mung beans (Bhan 1987; Bhan 1987, mung bean); sorghum (Mustafa 1995, sorghum); and wheat, millet, maize, sorghum, and potatoes (Molla 1989b). In trials with more than one polymer group, they were reported separately. Overall, 22 trials used rice as a polymer source.

Feeding was started immediately after hydration in 26 trials, while in seven trials the onset of refeeding was unclear (Patra 1982; Molla 1985; Bhattacharya 1998; Dutta 1998; Iyngkaran 1998; Dutta 2000; Ramakrishna 2000). Only one trial withheld feeding in the first 24 hours (Molla 1989b). In another trial, Alam 1992, the participants were randomized into the rice- and glucose-based ORS and further stratified as with and without food intake. In Alam 1992, we only used the data on participants with food intake in this review.

Outcomes reported

Most of the 35 trials reported the total stool output in the first 24 hours (25 trials), total stool output from randomization to discharge (18 trials), duration of diarrhoea (27 trials), and unscheduled use of intravenous fluid (19 trials). However, some of these outcomes were measured and reported in different units by the different studies and therefore we could not use all the data in the meta-analyses (Table 1; Table 2). Furthermore, we did not include the data in the meta-analyses if they were skewed: data for total stool output in 24 hours (Molla 1989a; Santos Ocampo 1993; Maulen-Radovan 2004; Bernal 2005); on duration of diarrhoea (Santos Ocampo 1993; Mustafa 1995; Wall 1997); and total stool output from randomization to discharge (Santos Ocampo 1993). A few trials reported the number of participants with vomiting (11 trials) (Patra 1982; Bhan 1987; el-Mougi 1988; Mohan 1988; Alam 1992; Islam 1994; Mustafa 1995, rice; Mustafa 1995, sorghum; Dutta 1998, adults; Dutta 1998, children; Iyngkaran 1998); hyponatraemia (six trials) (Dutta 1988; Guiraldes 1995a; Bhattacharya 1998; Dutta 2000; Zaman 2001; Ramakrishna 2008); hypokalaemia (two trials) (Bhan 1987; Zaman 2007); and development of persistent diarrhoea (two trials) (Fayad 1993; Faruque 1997).

Excluded studies

We excluded 35 trials from the previous version of this review, Gregorio 2009, for the following reasons (see the 'Characteristics of excluded studies' section): the electrolyte composition of the intervention and the control group were not identical or unknown (11 studies); the composition of the treatment group was either unknown or not a polymer (eight studies); the study was not a

clinical trial on ORS but on the use of drugs in acute diarrhoea (four trials); the control group used an oral saline solution (one study) or an ORS that did not contain either 90 or 60 to 75 mmol/L sodium (three studies); not a randomized controlled trial (RCT) (one study); no control group (one study); not an efficacy but an effectiveness study (two studies); participants with persistent and not acute diarrhoea (two studies); and two clinical trials did not report the primary or secondary outcome of interest of this review. For this review update we only assessed one full-text article for eligibility, which met the inclusion criteria of this review (Intarakhao 2010). We did not exclude any other full-text articles.

Risk of bias in included studies

See Appendix 2 and Figure 2 for a summary of the 'Risk of bias' assessments and the 'Characteristics of included studies' for details of each trial's methods.

Allocation

Of the 35 trials, 24 trials used adequate methods to generate the allocation sequence (computer-generated or random-numbers table) and 11 trials used methods that were unclear (Patra 1982; Bhan 1987; Mohan 1988; Molla 1989a; Mustafa 1995; Razafindrakoto 1993; Faruque 1997; Iyngkaran 1998; Sharma 1998; Nanulescu 1999; Intarakhao 2010).

Only 12 trials used an adequate method to conceal allocation (Patra 1982; Bhan 1987; Fayad 1993; Santos Ocampo 1993; Maulen-Radovan 1994; Guiraldes 1995a; Guiraldes 1995b; el-Mougi 1996; Hossain 2003; Maulen-Radovan 2004; Bernal 2005; Zaman 2007). The method was unclear in the other 23 included trials.

Blinding

Three trials performed blinding of the participants, providers, and assessors (Akbar 1991; Santos Ocampo 1993; el-Mougi 1996). Blinding was difficult or impossible in most trials because of the difference in the appearance of the ORS formulation after reconstruction.

Incomplete outcome data

All but two trials included an adequate (over 90%) number of randomized participants in the analysis. We assessed the number of participants as inadequate in two trials (Akbar 1991; Nanulescu 1999).

Selective reporting

Two trials selectively reported data (Akbar 1991; Nanulescu 1999).

Other potential sources of bias

It was unclear if there were any other potential sources of bias in the included trials.

Effects of interventions

See: [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#) 'Summary of findings' table 1; [Summary of findings 2](#) 'Summary of findings' table 2

Comparison 1: Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS (≤ 270 mOsm/L)

Eight trials (752 participants) compared polymer-based ORS with glucose-based ORS with osmolarity ≤ 270 mOsm/L (see [Table 3](#)). Seven trials used rice as a source of polymer. Two trials were conducted in adults ([Bhattacharya 1998](#); [Ramakrishna 2008](#)), and the remaining trials were conducted in children ([Wall 1997](#); [Iyngkaran 1998](#); [Nanulescu 1999](#); [Dutta 2000](#); [Maulen-Radovan 2004](#); [Intarakhao 2010](#)). Two studies only included participants with *V. cholerae* ([Bhattacharya 1998](#); [Dutta 2000](#)), while the other six studies included participants with mixed infections.

Stool output

Mean stool volume in the first 24 hours was lower with polymer-based ORS in the only study ([Nanulescu 1999](#)) that assessed this (MD -24.60 mL/kg, 95% CI -40.69 to -8.51 ; 1 trial, 99 participants, [Analysis 1.1](#)).

Duration of diarrhoea

On average across five trials, the mean duration of diarrhoea was around eight hours shorter with polymer-based ORS (MD -8.24 hours, 95% CI -13.17 to -3.30 ; 5 trials, 364 participants, [Analysis 1.2](#)). There was substantial statistical heterogeneity between trials in the size of the effect which ranged from three hours shorter to 13 hours shorter (Chi² test $P < 0.00001$, I² statistic = 86%).

Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid

The number of participants that needed intravenous rehydration was lower with polymer-based ORS but the 95% CI includes the possibility of both important effects and no effect (RR 0.62, 95% CI 0.36 to 1.08; I² statistic = 30%; 3 trials, 326 participants, [Analysis 1.3](#)).

Adverse events

One small trial reported the number of participants with vomiting in each group ([Iyngkaran 1998](#)), but was too small to detect or exclude important differences (RR 0.56, 95% CI 0.24 to 1.34; 1 trial, 63 participants, [Analysis 1.4](#)). Three trials reported on the incidence of hyponatraemia ([Bhattacharya 1998](#); [Dutta 2000](#); [Ramakrishna 2008](#)), and again they were too small to reliably prove or exclude important differences (RR 0.88, 95% CI 0.43 to 1.82; 3 trials, 145 participants, [Analysis 1.5](#)). No trials reported hypokalaemia or the development of persistent diarrhoea.

Comparison 2: Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS (≥ 310 mOsm/L)

Twenty-seven trials (3532 participants) compared polymer-based ORS with glucose-based ORS ≥ 310 mOsm/L (see [Table 4](#)). Eighteen trials evaluated varieties of rice (precooked, uncooked, and pop rice), three evaluated maltodextrins ([Akbar 1991](#); [Santos Ocampo 1993](#); [el-Mougi 1996](#)), one used amylase-resistant starch ([Ramakrishna 2000](#)), and one trial each had a rice based in one arm and at least another polymer group: wheat ([Alam 1987](#)); mung beans ([Bhan 1987](#)); sorghum ([Mustafa 1995](#)); plantain flour ([Bernal 2005](#)); and wheat, millet, maize, sorghum, and potatoes ([Molla 1989b](#)). Overall, 23 trials used rice as a polymer source.

Stool output

On average, the stool volume during the first 24 hours was around 65 mL/kg lower in the polymer-based ORS group (MD -65.47 , 95% CI -83.92 to -47.03 ; 16 trials, 1483 participants, [Analysis 2.1](#)). There was substantial statistical heterogeneity between trials (Chi² test $P < 0.00001$, I² statistic = 100%), which was not well explained by subgroup analyses based on age ([Analysis 2.2](#)), or pathogen ([Analysis 2.3](#)). The heterogeneity is mainly in the size of the effect which ranged from 181 mL/kg lower to 27 mL/kg higher.

Duration of diarrhoea

On average, the duration of diarrhoea was around eight hours shorter in the polymer-based ORS group compared to glucose-based ORS (MD -8.47 hrs, 95% CI -12.86 to -4.08 ; 16 trials, 1187 participants, [Analysis 2.4](#); Chi² test $P < 0.00001$, I² statistic = 100%). Substantial statistical heterogeneity between trials was not explained by subgroup analyses based on age ([Analysis 2.5](#)), and type of pathogen ([Analysis 2.6](#)). The heterogeneity is mainly in the size of the effect which ranged from 0.5 hours shorter to 27 hours shorter.

Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid

The proportion of participants that required intravenous hydration was low in most trials and without statistically significant differences between groups (RR 0.75, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.98; I^2 statistic = 0%; 19 trials, 1877 participants, [Analysis 2.7](#)). A subgroup analysis by type of pathogen found a statistically significant decrease on unscheduled intravenous fluid those infected with mixed pathogens (RR 0.63, 95% CI 0.41 to 0.96; I^2 statistic = 0%; 11 trials, 928 participants, [Analysis 2.8](#)), but not in participants positive for *V. cholerae* (RR 0.94, 95% CI 0.66 to 1.34; I^2 statistic = 0%; 7 trials, 535 participants, [Analysis 2.8](#)).

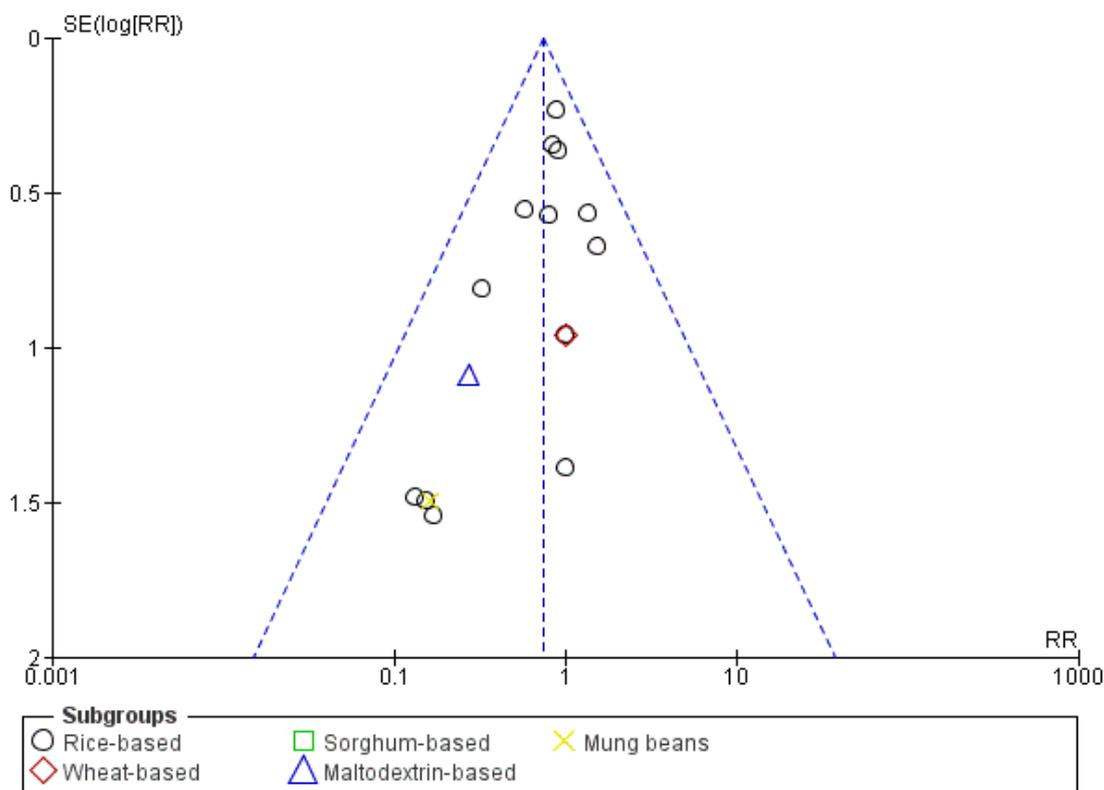
Adverse effects

There was no statistically significant difference between the polymer-based and glucose-based ORS groups in the number of participants who developed vomiting (10 trials, 584 participants, [Analysis 2.9](#)), hyponatraemia (4 trials, 385 participants, [Analysis 2.10](#)), hypokalaemia (2 trials, 260 participants, [Analysis 2.11](#)), or persistent diarrhoea (2 trials, 885 participants, [Analysis 2.12](#)).

Publication bias

We observed substantial, significant heterogeneity in the primary outcomes and therefore we decided to use a funnel plot for the secondary outcome, where the data were homogenous. We constructed a funnel plot of 19 trials that compared polymer-based and ORS ≥ 310 and measured the outcome of unscheduled use of intravenous fluid ([Figure 3](#)). The funnel plot is asymmetric due to the absence of smaller trials at the base and to the right of the pooled estimate. Asymmetry in the funnel plot could result from possible selection bias where smaller studies reporting greater treatment benefit for the experimental group were published (publication bias). The gap in the bottom corner of the graph suggests that smaller studies without statistically significant effects remain unpublished. Differences in inclusion criteria (for example, cholera positive versus mixed pathogens) and method of assessment of unscheduled use of intravenous fluid may also account for the asymmetry.

Figure 3. Funnel plot of comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS, osmolarity ≥ 310 , outcome: 2.7 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid.



ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

Polymer-based ORS compared to glucose-based ORS ≥ 310 mOsm/L for treating acute watery diarrhoea					
Patient or population: adults and children with acute watery diarrhoea Settings: primary and secondary healthcare services Intervention: polymer based ORS Comparison: glucose-based ORS ≥ 310 mOsm/L					
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	Number of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk			
	Glucose-based ORS	Polymer-based ORS			
Total stool output during first 24 hours	The mean stool output in the control groups ranged from 81 to 366 mL/kg	The mean stool output in the intervention groups was 65.47 mL/kg lower (47.03 to 83.92 lower)	-	1483 (16 trials)	⊕⊕○○ low ^{1,2,3,4}
Duration of diarrhoea	The mean duration in the control groups ranged from 24.3 to 90.9 hours	The mean duration of diarrhoea in the intervention groups was 8.47 hours shorter (12.86 to 4.08 hours shorter)	-	1187 (16 trials)	⊕⊕○○ low ^{1,2,3,4}
Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid	102 per 1000	79 per 1000 (61 to 103)	RR 0.75 (0.57 to 0.98)	1877 (19 trials)	⊕⊕○○ low ^{1,3,4,5}
Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid in those with mixed pathogen	101 per 1000	63 per 1000 (31 to 60)	RR 0.63 (0.49 to 0.96)	928 (11 trials)	⊕⊕○○ low ^{1,3,4,5}

Unscheduled use of intra-venous fluid in those with Cholera	159 per 1000	150 per 1000 (105 to 213)	RR 0.94 (0.66 to 1.34)	535 (7 trials)	⊕⊕○○ low ^{1,3,4,5}
Vomiting	313 per 1000	250 per 1000 (197 to 313)	RR 0.91 (0.72 to 1.14)	584 (10 trials)	⊕○○○ very low ^{1,3,5,6}
Hyponatraemia	16 per 1000	30 per 1000 (9 to 104)	RR 1.82 (0.52 to 6.44)	385 (4 trials)	⊕○○○ very low ^{1,3,5,6}
Hypokalaemia	148 per 1000	191 per 1000 (110 to 333)	RR 1.29 (0.74 to 2.25)	260 (2 trials)	⊕⊕○○ low ^{1,6,8,9}
Development of persistent diarrhoea	17 per 1000	21 per 1000 (6 to 78)	RR 1.28 (0.68 to 2.41)	885 (2 trials)	⊕○○○ ^{6,10,11} very low

The **assumed risk** is the mean control group risk across studies. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

Abbreviations: CI: confidence interval; GRADE: Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation; RR: risk ratio

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹Downgraded by 1 for serious risk of bias: most trials were at high risk of selection bias due to a lack of allocation concealment, and most were at high risk of detection or reporting bias due to a lack of blinding.

²No serious inconsistency: although there is considerable heterogeneity between studies, all studies favoured polymer ORS but there was heterogeneity in the magnitude of this effect. Not downgraded.

³Downgraded by 1 for indirectness: most trials were from hospital settings not primary healthcare or community settings.

⁴No serious imprecision: the meta-analysis is adequately powered. The result is statistically significant and clinically important.

⁵No serious inconsistency: statistical heterogeneity was low.

⁶Downgraded by 1 for serious imprecision: the 95% CI is wide and includes both clinically important effects and no effect.

⁷Downgraded by 1 for imprecision: the trial is small and the 95% CI is wide.

⁸No serious inconsistency: statistical heterogeneity was low but there was heterogeneity in the magnitude of this effect. Not downgraded

⁹No serious indirectness. One trial was in a hospital and the other in a rural treatment centre

¹⁰Downgraded by 1 for serious risk of bias. Only one trial had adequate allocation sequence and concealment, the other one was unclear. There was no blinding in both trials.

¹¹Downgraded by 1 for indirectness. Both trials were conducted in a hospital setting.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS (osmolarity ≤ 270)

Eight trials (752 participants) evaluated this comparison, and seven trials used rice as a polymer source. Polymer-based oral rehydration solution (ORS) reduces mean stool output in the first 24 hours by 24 mL/kg (mean difference (*low quality evidence*)). The average duration of diarrhoea may be reduced by eight hours (*low quality evidence*) with polymer ORS but results are heterogeneous. Limited trials showed no observed difference in the risk of unscheduled use of intravenous fluid (*very low quality evidence*), vomiting (*very low quality evidence*), and hyponatraemia (*very low quality evidence*).

Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS (osmolarity ≥ 310)

Twenty-seven trials (3532 participants) evaluated this comparison using a variety of polymers. On average, polymer ORS may reduce the total stool output in the first 24 hours by around 65 mL/kg (*low quality evidence*) and may reduce the duration of diarrhoea by around eight hours (*low quality evidence*) with substantial heterogeneity. The proportion of participants that required intravenous hydration was low (*low quality evidence*) and without statistically significant difference between groups. Subgroup analysis by type of pathogen found a statistically significant decrease on unscheduled intravenous fluid in those infected with mixed pathogens (*low quality evidence*) but not in participants positive for *Vibrio cholerae* (*low quality evidence*). No difference was observed in the proportion of patients who developed vomiting (*very low quality evidence*), hyponatraemia (*very low quality evidence*), hypokalaemia (*low quality evidence*), or persistent diarrhoea (*very low quality evidence*).

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

We retrieved all relevant trials regardless of language or publication status (published, unpublished, in press, and ongoing) and we included those that met the inclusion criteria. Most clinical trials included infants and children with acute diarrhoea and were conducted in developing countries, which are the age group and the setting with a high incidence of diarrhoea. However, most of the clinical trials (77%) used ORS ≥ 310 . Since 2004, the World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended the use of reduced osmolarity ORS ≤ 270 . There were only eight clinical trials that used ORS ≤ 270 , thus, data from this review could not adequately compare the two formulations.

Quality of the evidence

Polymer-based versus ORS ≤ 270

We assessed the quality of the evidence as low to very low. There was serious risk of bias. Of the eight trials, only five had adequate allocation sequence and only one had adequate allocation concealment (Maulen-Radovan 2004). No study was blinded and there was one with inadequate follow-up (Nanulescu 1999). There is serious risk of indirectness as most (88%) trials were conducted in a hospital setting. There is also risk of imprecision due to the limited sample size and wide confidence interval (CI) of the results.

Polymer-based versus ORS ≥ 310

The quality of the evidence was from low to very low. Of the 27 trials, most trials (18 trials, 67%) had adequate allocation sequence but only 11 trials (41%) had adequate allocation concealment; the rest were unclear. Only three trials had complete blinding, the rest had partial, unclear, or no blinding. There is risk of indirectness as all but one trial was conducted in a hospital setting. There was no serious imprecision as the sample size was sufficient to detect any difference in the outcomes.

Overall, there is substantial heterogeneity in the clinical trials, despite statistically significant results in the primary outcomes. Different authors assessed the outcomes differently and this may explain the heterogeneity in the treatment effect (methodological diversity). Ideally, measurement of stool output should be made by taking the difference in the weight of the diaper before and after use. In some studies that included both males and females (especially in the paediatric group), the urine output may have been inadvertently mixed with the stool, giving an erroneously higher stool output. In adults, three trials used a cholera cot to measure stool output (Bhattacharya 1998; Dutta 2000; Ramakrishna 2000), while one trial did not state the measurement method used (Alam 1992). The cholera cot has a bucket underneath to measure the stool output more accurately. It was also unclear in most trials whether the duration of diarrhoea was measured from the initial onset of the disease, before admission to the study, or only from admission up to the time of discharge. Different trials may also have used different criteria to define patients who warrant an unscheduled use of intravenous fluid.

Polymer-based ORS may have several advantages that are independent of glucose. The protein and amino acid component found in certain polymer-based ORS, such as in rice-based ORS, may stimulate sodium absorption and the slow breakdown of starch into glucose molecules may promote reabsorption of intestinal secretions and reduce the volume and duration of diarrhoea. The new reduced osmolarity ORS formulation (ORS ≤ 270) with reduced osmotic load is the currently recommended ORS (WHO 2004). This Cochrane Review failed to show with certainty that polymer-based ORS is as effective as, or is more effective than, the reduced osmolarity ORS.

Potential biases in the review process

We searched different databases for clinical trials on ORS and acute diarrhoea. Also we checked the web sites of organizations and pharmaceutical companies who may be funding a similar study for unpublished or ongoing clinical trials. However, we still observed publication bias as evidenced by an asymmetric funnel plot due to the absence of smaller trials at the base and to the right of the pooled estimate. This suggests that clinical trials with small numbers of participants or with negative results remain unpublished. Most trials were done in the hospital setting under ideal conditions with highly selected participants that had evidence of moderate to severe dehydration. This limits the review's ability to be generalized as most acute diarrhoea cases start at home and the severity of dehydration may be minimized by immediately initiating ORS.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

The efficacy of rice-based ORS has previously been reported to decrease the stool output in the first 24 hours among *V. cholerae*-positive patients, in both adults and children (Fontaine 1998). We observed that polymer-based ORS as compared with glucose ORS ≥ 310 decreased the total stool output and duration of diarrhoea, regardless of whether the diarrhoea was secondary to *V. cholerae* infection or due to either bacterial or viral cause (mixed pathogens). This review considered all clinical trials that used rice and non-rice sources of polymers, such as wheat, maize, or sorghum, that are used as staple foods in other parts of the world.

On the other hand, polymer-based ORS ≥ 310 decreased the need for intravenous fluid only among those infected with mixed pathogens but not in *V. cholerae*-positive patients. The difference in effect may be attributed to the difference in the diarrhoeal mechanism between these pathogens. Cholera is an enterotoxin-mediated diarrhoea and intestinal secretory processes are activated by the bacteria, which leads to massive fluid and electrolyte losses, without any macro- or micro-damage to the intestinal mucosa. Thus, there is a need for rapid fluid replacement which

may not be possible with oral rehydration alone. On the other hand, commonly-encountered enteric pathogens in childhood diarrhoea, such as rotavirus, *Salmonella* spp, and *Shigella* spp, cause injury to the intestinal mucosae which leads to a decrease in intestinal absorption of fluid, electrolytes, and nutrients.

In a large multicentre trial, the use of a reduced osmolarity ORS (ORS ≤ 270) compared to a glucose-based ORS (ORS ≥ 310) decreased the need for unscheduled use of intravenous fluid by 33% (CHOICE 2001). In this review, most of the included clinical trials used ORS ≥ 310 and only a few trials used the newer ORS ≤ 270 , which has a lower osmolarity. We were unable to make any definite conclusion on the efficacy of polymer-based ORS compared with ORS ≤ 270 .

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Polymer-based ORS shows advantages compared to glucose-based ORS (at ≥ 310 mOsm/L). Comparisons favoured polymer-based ORS over ORS ≤ 270 but the analysis was underpowered.

Implications for research

The rationale for the use of polymer-based ORS is the slow release of glucose from starch, which provides the carrier molecules for sodium without the osmotic penalty that results if the quantity of glucose is increased by the use of ORS ≥ 310 . Since the ORS presently recommended already has a reduced osmolarity (ORS ≤ 270), more clinical trials are needed to compare the polymer-based ORS with ORS ≤ 270 .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The editorial base of the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group is funded by UK aid from the UK Government for the benefit of developing countries (Grant: 5242). The views expressed in this review do not necessarily reflect UK government policy.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

Akbar 1991 *{published data only}*

Akbar MS, Baker KM, Aziz MA, Khan WA, Salim AF. A randomised, double-blind clinical trial of a maltodextrin containing oral rehydration solution in acute infantile diarrhoea. *Journal of Diarrhoeal Diseases Research* 1991;**9**(1): 33–7.

Alam 1987 *{published data only}*

Alam AN, Sarker SA, Molla AM, Rahaman MM, Greenhough WB 3rd. Hydrolyzed wheat based oral rehydration solution for acute diarrhoea. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 1987;**62**(5):440–4.

Alam 1987, rice *{published data only}*

Alam AN, Sarker SA, Molla AM, Rahaman MM, Greenhough WB 3rd. Hydrolyzed wheat based oral rehydration solution for acute diarrhoea. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 1987;**62**(5):440–4.

Alam 1987, wheat *{published data only}*

Alam AN, Sarker SA, Molla AM, Rahaman MM, Greenhough WB 3rd. Hydrolyzed wheat based oral rehydration solution for acute diarrhoea. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 1987;**62**(5):440–4.

Alam 1992 *{published data only}*

Alam NH, Ahmed T, Kharun M, Molla AM. Effects of food with two oral rehydration therapies: a randomised controlled clinical trial. *Gut* 1992;**33**(4):560–2.

Bernal 2005 *{published data only}*

Bernal C, Alcaraz GM, Bolero JE. Oral rehydration with a plantain flour-based solution precooked with standardized electrolytes [Hidratación oral con una solución a based de harina de plátano precocida con electrolitos estandarizados]. *Biomédica* 2005;**25**(1):11–21.

Bhan 1987 *{published data only}*

Bhan MK, Ghai OP, Khoshoo V, Vasudev A, Bhatnagar S, Arora NK, et al. Efficacy of mung bean (lentil) and pop rice based rehydration solutions in comparison with standard glucose electrolyte solution. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1987;**6**(3):392–9.

Bhan 1987, mung bean *{published data only}*

Bhan MK, Ghai OP, Khoshoo V, Vasudev A, Bhatnagar S, Arora NK, et al. Efficacy of mung bean (lentil) and pop rice based rehydration solutions in comparison with standard glucose electrolyte solution. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1987;**6**(3):392–9.

Bhan 1987, rice *{published data only}*

Bhan MK, Ghai OP, Khoshoo V, Vasudev A, Bhatnagar S, Arora NK, et al. Efficacy of mung bean (lentil) and pop rice based rehydration solutions in comparison with standard glucose electrolyte solution. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1987;**6**(3):392–9.

Bhattacharya 1998 *{published data only}*

Bhattacharya MK, Bhattacharya SK, Dutta D, Deb AK, Deb M, Dutta A, et al. Efficacy of oral hyposmolar glucose-

based and rice-based oral rehydration salt solutions in the treatment of cholera in adults. *Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology* 1998;**33**(2):159–63.

Dutta 1988 *{published data only}*

Dutta P, Dutta S, Bhattacharya MK, Bhattacharya SK, Sinha AK, Mondal BC, et al. Comparative efficacy of three different oral rehydration solutions for treatment of dehydrating diarrhoea in children. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 1988;**87**:229–33.

Dutta 1998 *{published data only}*

Dutta D, Bhattacharya MK, Deb A, Chowdhury AS, Nair GB, Ramakrishna BS, et al. Uncooked rice powder in oral rehydration solution: an alternative to glucose or cooked rice powder. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 1998;**107**: 257–62.

Dutta 1998, adults *{published data only}*

Dutta D, Bhattacharya MK, Deb A, Chowdhury AS, Nair GB, Ramakrishna BS, et al. Uncooked rice powder in oral rehydration solution: an alternative to glucose or cooked rice powder. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 1998;**107**: 257–62.

Dutta 1998, children *{published data only}*

Dutta D, Bhattacharya MK, Deb A, Chowdhury AS, Nair GB, Ramakrishna BS, et al. Uncooked rice powder in oral rehydration solution: an alternative to glucose or cooked rice powder. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 1998;**107**: 257–62.

Dutta 2000 *{published data only}*

Dutta D, Bhattacharya MK, Deb AK, Sarkar D, Chatterjee A, Biswas AB, et al. Evaluation of oral hypo-osmolar glucose-based and rice-based oral rehydration solutions in the treatment of cholera in children. *Acta Paediatrica* 2000;**89**(7):787–90.

el-Mougi 1988 *{published data only}*

el-Mougi M, Hegazi E, Galal O, el Akkad N, el-Abhar A, Nour N, et al. Controlled clinical trial on the efficacy of rice powder-based oral rehydration solution on the outcome of acute diarrhea in infants. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1988;**7**(4):572–6.

el-Mougi 1996 *{published data only}*

el-Mougi M, Hendawi A, Koura H, Hegazi E, Fontaine O, Pierce N. Efficacy of standard glucose-based and reduced osmolarity maltodextrin-based oral rehydration solutions: effect of sugar malabsorption. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 1996;**74**(5):471–7.

Faruque 1997 *{published data only}*

Faruque ASG, Hoque SS, Fuchs GJ, Mahalanabis D. Randomized, controlled, clinical trial of rice versus glucose oral rehydration solutions in infants and young children with acute watery diarrhoea. *Acta Paediatrica* 1997;**86**(12): 1308–11.

Fayad 1993 *{published data only}*

Fayad IM, Hasham M, Duggan C, Refat M, Bakir M, Fontaine O, et al. Comparative efficacy of rice-based and

- glucose-based oral rehydration salts plus early reintroduction of food. *The Lancet* 1993;**342**(8874):772–5.
- Guiraldes 1995a** *{published data only}*
Guiraldes E, Triviño X, Figueroa G, Parker M, Gutiérrez C, Vásquez A, et al. Comparison of an oral rice-based electrolyte solution and a glucose-based electrolyte solution in hospitalized infants with diarrheal dehydration. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1995;**20**(4): 417–24.
- Guiraldes 1995b** *{published data only}*
Guiraldes E, Triviño X, Hodgson M, Quintana J, Quintana C. Treatment of acute infantile diarrhoea with a commercial rice-based oral rehydration solution. *Journal of Diarrhoeal Disease Research* 1995;**13**(4):207–11.
- Hossain 2003** *{published data only}*
Hossain M, Salam M, Rabbani GH, Kahir I, Biswas R, Mahalanabis D. Rice-ORS versus glucose-ORS in management of severe cholera due to *Vibrio cholerae* 0139 Bengal: a randomized, controlled clinical trial. *Journal of Health, Population, and Nutrition* 2003;**21**(4):325–31.
- Intarakhao 2010** *{published data only}*
Intarakhao S, Sritipsukho P, Aue-u-lan K. Effectiveness of packed rice-oral rehydration solution among children with acute watery diarrhea. *Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand* 2010;**93**(Suppl 7):S21–5.
- Islam 1994** *{published data only}*
Islam A, Molla AM, Ahmed MA, Yameen A, Thara R, Molla A, et al. Is rice based oral rehydration therapy effective in young infants?. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 1994;**71**(1): 19–23.
- Iyngkaran 1998** *{published data only}*
Iyngkaran N, Yadev M. Rice-starch oral rehydration therapy in neonates and young infants. *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics* 1998;**44**(4):199–203.
- Maulen-Radovan 1994** *{published data only}*
Maulen-Radovan I, Fernandez-Varela H, Acosta-Bastidas M, Frenk S. Safety and efficacy of a rice-based oral rehydration salt solution in the treatment of diarrhea in infants less than 6 months of age. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1994;**19**(1):78–82.
- Maulen-Radovan 2004** *{published data only}*
Maulen-Radovan I, Gutierrez-Castrellón P, Hashem M, Neylan M, Braggs G, Zaldo R, et al. Safety and efficacy of a premixed rice-based oral rehydration solution. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 2004;**38**(2): 159–63.
- Mohan 1988** *{published data only}*
Mohan M, Antony TJ, Malik S, Mathur M. Rice powder oral rehydration solution as an alternative to glucose electrolyte solution. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* 1988;**87**:234–9.
- Molla 1985** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Ahmed SM, Greenough WB 3rd. Rice-based oral rehydration solution decreases the stool volume in acute diarrhoea. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 1985; **63**(4):751–6.
- Molla 1985, adults** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Ahmed SM, Greenough WB 3rd. Rice-based oral rehydration solution decreases the stool volume in acute diarrhoea. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 1985; **63**(4):751–6.
- Molla 1985, children** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Ahmed SM, Greenough WB 3rd. Rice-based oral rehydration solution decreases the stool volume in acute diarrhoea. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 1985; **63**(4):751–6.
- Molla 1989a** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Molla A, Rohde J, Greenough WB 3rd. Turning off the diarrhea: the role of food and ORS. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1989;**8**(1):81–4.
- Molla 1989b** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Molla A, Nath SK, Khatun M. Food-based oral rehydration salt solution for acute childhood diarrhoea. *The Lancet* 1989;**2**(8660):429–31.
- Molla 1989b, rice** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Molla A, Nath SK, Khatun M. Food-based oral rehydration salt solution for acute childhood diarrhoea. *The Lancet* 1989;**2**(8660):429–31.
- Molla 1989b, sorghum** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Molla A, Nath SK, Khatun M. Food-based oral rehydration salt solution for acute childhood diarrhoea. *The Lancet* 1989;**2**(8660):429–31.
- Molla 1989b, wheat** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Molla A, Nath SK, Khatun M. Food-based oral rehydration salt solution for acute childhood diarrhoea. *The Lancet* 1989;**2**(8660):429–31.
- Mustafa 1995** *{published data only}*
Mustafa SA, Karrar ZE, Suliman JI. Cereal-based oral rehydration solutions in Sudanese children with diarrhoea: a comparative clinical trial of rice-based and sorghum-based oral rehydration solutions. *Annals of Tropical Paediatrics* 1995;**15**(4):313–9.
- Mustafa 1995, rice** *{published data only}*
Mustafa SA, Karrar ZE, Suliman JI. Cereal-based oral rehydration solutions in Sudanese children with diarrhoea: a comparative clinical trial of rice-based and sorghum-based oral rehydration solutions. *Annals of Tropical Paediatrics* 1995;**15**(4):313–9.
- Mustafa 1995, sorghum** *{published data only}*
Mustafa SA, Karrar ZE, Suliman JI. Cereal-based oral rehydration solutions in Sudanese children with diarrhoea: a comparative clinical trial of rice-based and sorghum-based oral rehydration solutions. *Annals of Tropical Paediatrics* 1995;**15**(4):313–9.
- Nanulescu 1999** *{published data only}*
Nanulescu M, Popa M, Panta P, Butanariu A, Muresan M, Gocan S, et al. The efficacy of an oral-rice based electrolyte solution in infants with acute diarrhea as compared to a glucose-based electrolyte solution. *Romanian Journal of Gastroenterology* 1999;**8**(3):177–82.

Patra 1982 {published data only}

Patra FC, Mahalanabis D, Jalan KN, Sen A, Banerjee P. Is oral rice electrolyte solution superior to glucose electrolyte solution in infantile diarrhoea?. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 1982;**57**(12):910–2.

Ramakrishna 2000 {published data only}

Ramakrishna B, Venkataraman S, Srinivasan P, Dash P, Young G, Binder H. Amylase-resistant starch plus oral rehydration solution for cholera. *The New England Journal of Medicine* 2000;**342**(5):308–13.

Ramakrishna 2000, amylase {published data only}

Ramakrishna B, Venkataraman S, Srinivasan P, Dash P, Young G, Binder H. Amylase-resistant starch plus oral rehydration solution for cholera. *The New England Journal of Medicine* 2000;**342**(5):308–13.

Ramakrishna 2000, rice {published data only}

Ramakrishna B, Venkataraman S, Srinivasan P, Dash P, Young G, Binder H. Amylase-resistant starch plus oral rehydration solution for cholera. *The New England Journal of Medicine* 2000;**342**(5):308–13.

Ramakrishna 2008 {published data only}

Ramakrishna B, Subramanian V, Mohan V, Sebastian BK, Young GP, Farthing MJ, et al. A randomized controlled trial of glucose versus amylase resistant starch hypo-osmolar oral rehydration solution for adult acute dehydrating diarrhea. *PLoS One* 2008;**3**(2):e1587.

Razafindrakoto 1993 {published data only}

Razafindrakoto O, Ravelomanana N, Randriamiharisoa F, Rasoarivao V, Ramalimanana V, Rakotoarimanana D, et al. Rice-based rehydration solution: an alternative to glucose-based solutions in acute diarrhea in malnourished children [La solution de réhydratation orale (SRO) à base de riz, une alternative de la SRO de l'OMS dans la diarrhée aiguë chez les patients souffrant de malnutrition]. *Archives Françaises de Pédiatrie* 1993;**50**(2):101–5.

Santos Ocampo 1993 {published data only}

Santos Ocampo PD, Bravo LC, Rogacion JM, Battad GR. A randomized double-blind clinical trial of a maltodextrin-containing oral rehydration solution in acute infantile diarrhea. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1993;**16**(1):23–8.

Sharma 1998 {published data only}

Sharma A, Pradhan RK. Comparative study of rice-based oral rehydration salt solution versus glucose-based oral rehydration salt solution (WHO) in children with acute dehydrating diarrhoea. *Journal of Indian Medical Association* 1998;**96**(12):367–8.

Wall 1997 {published data only}

Wall CR, Swanson CE, Cleghorn GJ. A controlled trial comparing the efficacy of rice-based and hypotonic glucose oral rehydration solutions in infants and young children with gastroenteritis. *Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology* 1997;**12**(1):24–8.

Zaman 2001 {published data only}

Zaman K, Yunus M, Rahman A, Chowdhury HR, Sack DA. Efficacy of a packaged rice oral rehydration solution

among children with cholera and cholera-like illness. *Acta Paediatrica* 2001;**90**(5):505–10.

References to studies excluded from this review

Agustina 2007 {published data only}

Agustina R, Lukito W, Firmansyah A, Suhardjo HN, Murniati D, Bindels J. The effect of nutritional supplementation with a mixture of probiotic, prebiotic, fiber and micronutrients in infants with acute diarrhoea in Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2007;**16**(3):435–42.

Alam 2008 {published data only}

Alam N, Ashraf H, Sarker SA, Olesen M, Troup J, Salam MA, et al. Efficacy of partially hydrolyzed guar gum added oral rehydration solution in the treatment of severe cholera in adults. *Digestion* 2008;**78**(1):24–9.

Alam 2009 {published data only}

Alam NH, Islam S, Sattar S, Monira S, Desjeux JF. Safety of rapid intravenous rehydration and comparative efficacy of 3 oral rehydration solutions in the treatment of severely malnourished children with dehydrating cholera. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 2009;**48**(3):318–27.

Ansaldi 1990 {published data only}

Ansaldi N, Dell'Olio D, Poli E, Grandi G. Importance of oral rehydration in acute infantile diarrhea. Comparison of 2 rehydration solutions [Importanza della reidratazione orale nelle diaree acute infantili]. *Minerva Pediatrica* 1990;**42**(1-2):9–14.

Barclay 1995 {published data only}

Barclay D, Gil-Ramos J, Mora JO, Dirren H. A packaged rice-based oral rehydration solution for acute diarrhea. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 1995;**20**(4):408–16.

Barragan-Guzmán 1998 {published data only}

Barragan-Guzmán B, Orozco-Alatorre L, Mariscal-Zuno S. Corn meal solution compared to oral saline solution in the treatment of children with acute diarrhea and high fecal output [Atole de maiz comparado con Vida Suero Oral en el tratamiento de niños con diarrea aguda de gasto fecal alto]. *Boletín Médico del Hospital Infantil de México* 1998;**55**(2):65–8.

Bhandari 2008 {published data only}

Bhandari N, Mazumder S, Taneja S, Dube B, Agarwal RC, Mahalanabis D, et al. Effectiveness of zinc supplementation plus oral rehydration salts compared with oral rehydration salts alone as a treatment for acute diarrhoea in a primary care setting: a cluster randomised trial. *Pediatrics* 2008;**121**(5):e1279–85.

Cohen 1995 {published data only}

Cohen MB, Mezoff AG, Laney DW Jr, Bezerra JA, Beane BM, Drazner D, et al. Use of a single solution for oral rehydration and maintenance therapy of infants with diarrhea and mild to moderate dehydration. *Pediatrics* 1995;**95**(5):639–45.

- Gutiérrez 2007** *{published data only}*
Gutiérrez C, Villa S, Mota FR, Calva JJ. Does an L-glutamine containing glucose free oral rehydration solution reduce stool output and time to rehydrate in children with acute diarrhea? A double blind randomized clinical trial. *Journal of Health Population and Nutrition* 2007;**25**(3): 278–84.
- Hoekstra 2004** *{published data only}*
Hoekstra J, Szajewska H, Zikri MA, Micetic-Turk D, Weizman Z, Papadopoulou A, et al. Oral rehydration solution containing a mixture of non-digestible carbohydrates in the treatment of acute diarrhea: a multicenter randomized placebo controlled study on behalf of the ESPGHAN working group on intestinal infections. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 2004;**39**(3):239–45.
- Jirapinyo 1996** *{published data only}*
Jirapinyo P, Moran JR. Comparison of oral rehydration solutions made with rice syrup solids or glucose in the treatment of acute diarrhea in infants. *Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand* 1996;**79**(3):154–60.
- Kassaye 1994** *{published data only}*
Kassaye M, Larson C, Carlson D. A randomized community trial of prepackaged and homemade oral rehydration therapies. *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine* 1994;**148**(12):1288–92.
- Kenya 1989** *{published data only}*
Kenya PR, Odongo HW, Oundo G, Waswa K, Muttunga J, Molla A, et al. Cereal based oral rehydration solutions. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 1989;**64**(7):1032–5.
- Lebenthal 1995** *{published data only}*
Lebenthal E, Khin-Maung-U, Khin-Myat-Tun, Tin-Nu-Swe, Thein-Thein-Myint, Jirapinyo P, et al. High-calorie, rice-derived, short-chain, glucose polymer-based oral rehydration solution in acute watery diarrhea. *Acta Paediatrica* 1995;**84**(2):165–72.
- Molina 1995** *{published data only}*
Molina S, Vettorazzi C, Peerson J, Solomons N, Brown K. Clinical trial of glucose-oral rehydration solution, rice dextrin-ORS, and rice flour-ORS for the management of children with acute diarrhea and mild or moderate dehydration. *Pediatrics* 1995;**95**(2):191–7.
- Molla 1982** *{published data only}*
Molla AM, Sarker SA, Hossain M, Molla A, Greenough WB 3rd. Rice-powder electrolyte solution as oral-therapy in diarrhoea due to *Vibrio cholerae* and *Escherichia coli*. *The Lancet* 1982;**1**(8285):1317–9.
- Molla 2000** *{published data only}*
Molla A, Bari A, Greenough WB 3rd, Molla AM, Budhiraja P, Sharma PN. Bangladeshi rural mothers prepare safer rice oral rehydration solutions. *Acta Paediatrica* 2000;**89**(7): 791–4.
- Mota-Hernández 1991** *{published data only}*
Mota-Hernández F, Bross-Soriano D, Pérez-Ricardez M, Velásquez-Jones L. Rice solution and World Health Organization solution by gastric infusion for high stool output diarrhea. *American Journal of Diseases of Childhood* 1991;**145**(8):937–40.
- Murphy 1996** *{published data only}*
Murphy H, Bari A, Molla AM, Zaidi A, Hirschhorn N. A field trial of wheat-based oral rehydration solution among Afghan refugee children. *Acta Paediatrica* 1996;**85**(2): 151–7.
- Patra 1984** *{published data only}*
Patra F, Mahalanabis D, Jalan KN, Sen A, Banerjee P. In search of a super solution: controlled trial of glycine-glucose oral rehydration solution in infantile diarrhoea. *Acta Paediatrica Scandinavica* 1984;**73**(1):18–21.
- Pelleboer 1990** *{published data only}*
Pelleboer RA, Felius A, Goje BS, Van Gelderen HH. Sorghum-based oral rehydration solution in the treatment of acute diarrhoea. *Tropical and Geographical Medicine* 1990;**42**(1):63–8.
- Pizarro 1991** *{published data only}*
Pizarro D, Posada G, Sandi L, Moran JR. Rice-based oral electrolyte solutions for the management of infantile diarrhea. *The New England Journal of Medicine* 1991;**324**(8):517–21.
- Prasad 1993** *{published data only}*
Prasad B. Rice-based oral rehydration solution: a controlled clinical trial in Nepal. *Journal of Tropical Pediatrics* 1993;**39**(6):368–9.
- Rabbani 2005** *{published data only}*
Rabbani GH, Sack DA, Ahmed S, Peterson JW, Saha SK, Marni F, et al. Antidiarrheal effects of L-histidine supplemented rice-based oral rehydration solution in the treatment of male adults with severe cholera in Bangladesh: a double-blind randomized trial. *The Journal of Infectious Diseases* 2005;**191**(9):1507–14.
- Raghupathy 2006** *{published data only}*
Raghupathy P, Ramakrishna BS, Oommen SP, Ahmed MS, Priyas G, Dziura J, et al. Amylase-resistant starch as adjunct to oral rehydration therapy in children with diarrhea. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 2006;**42**(4):362–8.
- Roslund 2008** *{published data only}*
Roslund G, Hepps TS, McQuillen KK. The role of ondansetron in children with vomiting as a result of acute gastritis/gastroenteritis who have failed oral rehydration therapy: a randomized controlled trial. *Annals of Emergency Medicine* 2008;**52**(1):22–9.e.6.
- Sabchareon 1992** *{published data only}*
Sabchareon A, Chongsuphajaisiddhi T, Kittikoon P, Chanthavanich P. Rice-powder salt solution in the treatment of acute diarrhea in young children. *Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* 1992;**23**(3):427–32.
- Sarker 2001** *{published data only}*
Sarker S, Mahalanabis D, Alam NH, Sharmin S, Khan AM, Fuchs GJ. Reduced osmolarity oral rehydration solution for persistent diarrhea in infants: a randomized controlled clinical trial. *The Journal of Pediatrics* 2001;**138**(4):532–8.

Sirivichayakul 2000 {published data only}

Sirivichayakul C, Chokejindachai W, Vithayasai N, Chanthavanich P, Pengsaa K, Wisetsing P, et al. Effects of rice powder salt solution and milk-rice mixture on acute watery diarrhoea in young children. *Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* 2000;**31**(2):354–9.

Teferedegan 1993 {published data only}

Teferedegan B, Larson CP, Carlson D. A community-based randomized trial of home-made oral rehydration therapies. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 1993;**22**(5):917–22.

Yang 2007 {published data only}

Yang DF, Guo W, Tian DY, Luo XP, He YW, Dai YA, et al. Efficacy and safety of reduced osmolality oral rehydration salts in treatment of dehydration in children with acute diarrhea - a multicenter, randomized, double blind clinical trial. *Zhonghua Er Ke Za Zhi [Chinese Journal of Pediatrics]* 2007;**45**(4):252–5.

Yartev 1995 {published data only}

Yartev J, Nkrumah F, Hori H, Harrison K, Armar D. Clinical trial of fermented maize-based oral rehydration solution in the management of acute diarrhoea in children. *Annals of Tropical Paediatrics* 1995;**15**(1):61–8.

Yurdakök 1995 {published data only}

Yurdakök K, Yalçın S. Comparative efficacy of rice-ORS and glucose-ORS in moderately dehydrated Turkish children with diarrhea. *The Turkish Journal of Pediatrics* 1995;**37**(4): 315–21.

Zaman 2007 {published data only}

Zaman S, Mannan J, Lange S, Lönnroth I, Hanson LA. B 221, a medical food containing antisecretory factor reduces child diarrhoea: a placebo controlled trial. *Acta Paediatrica* 2007;**96**(11):1655–9.

Zavaleta 2007 {published data only}

Zavaleta N, Figueroa D, Rivera J, Sánchez J, Alfaro S, Lönnroth B. Efficacy of rice-based oral rehydration solution containing recombinant human lactoferrin and lysozyme in Peruvian children with acute diarrhea. *Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition* 2007;**44**(2):258–64.

Additional references**Carpenter 1988**

Carpenter CC, Greenough WB, Pierce NF. Oral-rehydration therapy--the role of polymeric substrates. *The New England Journal of Medicine* 1988;**319**(20):1346–8.

Casburn-Jones 2004

Casburn-Jones AC, Farthing MJ. Management of infectious diarrhoea. *Gut* 2004;**53**(2):296–305.

CHOICE 2001

CHOICE Study Group. Multicenter, randomized double blind clinical trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of a reduced osmolality oral rehydration salts solution in children with acute watery diarrhoea. *Pediatrics* 2001;**107**(4):613–8.

Claeson 1990

Claeson M, Merson MH. Global progress in the control of diarrheal diseases. *The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal* 1990;**9**(5):345–55.

DerSimonian 1986

DerSimonian R, Laird N. Meta-analysis in clinical trials. *Control Clinical Trials* 1986;**7**:177–88.

Fontaine 1998

Fontaine O, Gore SM, Pierce NF. Rice-based oral rehydration solution for treating diarrhoea. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 1998, Issue 4. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001264.pub2]

GRADEpro GDT 2014 [Computer program]

GRADE Working Group, McMaster University. GRADEpro GDT. Version accessed 10 August 2015. Hamilton (ON): GRADE Working Group, McMaster University, 2014.

Hahn 2002

Hahn S, Kim Y, Garner P. Reduced osmolality oral rehydration solution for treating dehydration caused by acute diarrhoea in children. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2002, Issue 1. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002847]

Hunt 1992

Hunt JB, Elliott EJ, Fairclough PD, Clark ML, Farthing MJ. Water and solute absorption from hypotonic glucose-electrolyte solutions in human jejunum. *Gut* 1992;**33**(4): 479–83.

Kosek 2003

Kosek M, Bern C, Guerrant RL. The global burden of diarrhoeal disease as estimated from studies published between 1992 and 2000. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 2003;**81**(3):197–204.

Lefebvre 2011

Lefebvre C, Manheimer E, Glanville J. Chapter 6: Searching for studies. In: 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.

RevMan 2014 [Computer program]

Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager 5 (RevMan 5). Version 5.3. Copenhagen: Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Santosham 1991

Santosham M, Greenough WB 3rd. Oral rehydration therapy: a global perspective. *The Journal of Pediatrics* 1991;**118**(4 Pt 2):S44–51; discussion S52.

StatsDirect 2008 [Computer program]

StatsDirect Ltd. StatsDirect. Version 2.6. Altrincham: StatsDirect Ltd, 1 June 2008.

Victoria 2000

Victoria CG, Bryce J, Fontaine O, Monasch R. Reducing deaths from diarrhoea through oral rehydration therapy.

Bulletin of the World Health Organization 2000;78(10): 1246–55.

WHO 2004

World Health Organization Department of Child and Adolescent Health and Development. *Clinical management of acute diarrhoea: WHO/UNICEF joint statement [WHO/FCH/CAH/04.7]*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2004.

WHO/icddr,b 1995

World Health Organization, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr, b). *25 years of ORS: Joint WHO/ICDDR,B Consultative Meeting on ORS Formulation, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 10-12 December 1994 [CDR/CDD/95.2]*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1995.

References to other published versions of this review

Gregorio 2007

Gregorio GV, Gonzales LML, Dans LF, Martinez EG. Glucose polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2007, Issue 2. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006519]

Gregorio 2009

Gregorio GV, Gonzales MLM, Dans LF, Martinez EG. Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 2. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006519.pub2]

* Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Akbar 1991

Methods	Randomized controlled trial (RCT) Generation of allocation sequence: block randomization Allocation concealment: code broken at the end of the study Blinding: participants, providers, outcome assessors Inclusion of participants in analysis: 81% (maltodextrin group 33/43, 77%; glucose group 36/43, 84%) Duration: 20 months, from January 1987 to August 1988
Participants	Number of participants: 86 enrolled Inclusion criteria: male; 4 to 36 months; diarrhoea < 3 days; mild to moderate dehydration Exclusion criteria: bloody diarrhoea; antibiotic treatment in the last 3 days; severe malnutrition; presence of systemic illness
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose oral rehydration solution (ORS): 43 participants. • Maltodextrin ORS: 43 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Total stool output from randomization to discharge. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Block randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Code broken at the end of the study
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were blinded

Akbar 1991 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Inadequate inclusion of randomized participants in analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	81% (maltodextrin group 33/43, 77%; glucose group 36/43, 84%)
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Alam 1987

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: permuted block design</p> <p>Allocation concealment: not reported</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: 13 months, from April 1983 to April 1984</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 72 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 1 to 8 years; watery diarrhoea < 3 days; presence of moderate to severe dehydration</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: antibiotic treatment before admission; severe malnutrition; presence of systemic illness</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 24 participants. ● Wheat ORS: 24 participants. ● Rice ORS: 24 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. ● Number of participants with vomiting. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh</p>	
Notes	<p>Participants given rice ORS were less dehydrated compared to those given glucose ORS, but the difference was not statistically significant</p>	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block design

Alam 1987 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	This was not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Alam 1987, rice

Methods	Rice arm of Alam 1987
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 30 participants. • Rice ORS: 30 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block design
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded

Alam 1987, rice (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Alam 1987, wheat

Methods	Wheat arm of Alam 1987
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 30 participants. • Wheat ORS: 30 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block design
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis

Alam 1987, wheat (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Alam 1992

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: random numbers</p> <p>Allocation concealment: not reported</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: 30 months, from July 1986 to December 1988</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 182 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 15 to 60 years; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of dehydration; positive for <i>Vibrio cholerae</i></p> <p>Exclusion criteria: history of antidiarrhoeal or antimicrobial intake before admission</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS with no food intake: 47 participants. ● Rice ORS with no food intake: 46 participants. ● Glucose ORS with food intake: 42 participants. ● Rice ORS with food intake: 47 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours. ● Total stool output from randomization to discharge. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. ● Number of participants with vomiting. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh</p>	
Notes	Analysed separately with or without food intake	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT by random number
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported

Alam 1992 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial included over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Bernal 2005

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: permuted blocks of variable length</p> <p>Allocation concealment: sealed, opaque envelopes</p> <p>Blinding: unclear</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: 17 months, from March 2001 to July 2002</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 101 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 1 to 48 months; acute watery diarrhoea < 7 days; presence of dehydration but without hypovolaemic shock</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: malnourished, kwashiorkor type; presence of paralytic ileus</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 54 participants. • Plain flour ORS: 47 participants 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Medellin, Colombia</p>	
Notes	Data on total stool output in first 24 hours are skewed	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Bernal 2005 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted blocks of variable length
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sealed, opaque envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Bhan 1987

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomly assigned using sealed envelopes Allocation concealment: sealed envelopes Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not specified; only stated that trial was done for 10 consecutive months
Participants	Number of participants: 93 enrolled Inclusion criteria: males; age 3 months to 5 years; watery diarrhoea < 5 days; presence of dehydration; weight for height > 70% of 50 th centile of reference standard Exclusion criteria: female; persistent vomiting; bloody diarrhoea; temperature > 39°C; other associated medical illness; intake of antibiotics during illness
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 33 participants. • Pop rice ORS: 31 participants. • Mung bean ORS: 29 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Total stool output from randomization to discharge. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. • Number of participants with vomiting.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L

Bhan 1987 (Continued)

Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: New Delhi, India
Notes	Participants who were given glucose ORS were more malnourished as compared to the treatment groups, but the difference was not statistically significant

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomly assigned using sealed envelopes
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Bhan 1987, mung bean

Methods	Mung bean ORS arm of Bhan 1987
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 33 participants. ● Mung bean ORS: 29 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Bhan 1987, mung bean (Continued)

<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomly assigned using sealed envelopes
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Bhan 1987, rice

Methods	Pop rice ORS arm of Bhan 1987	
Participants	-	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 33 participants. • Pop rice ORS: 31 participants. 	
Outcomes	-	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-	
Setting	-	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Bhan 1987, rice (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: the trial used sealed envelopes to randomly assign participants
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	The trial used sealed envelopes to randomly assign participants
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial authors included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Bhattacharya 1998

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: permuted block of random numbers Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: 32 months, from August 1993 to March 1996
Participants	Number of participants: 123 enrolled Inclusion criteria: adult males; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of severe dehydration; no antibiotic or intravenous fluid intake; no systemic illness Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; use of intravenous fluid before admission
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS ≥ 310: 30 participants. • Glucose ORS ≤ 270: 33 participants. • Rice ORS with electrolytes as glucose ORS ≥ 310: 27 participants. • Rice ORS with electrolytes as glucose ORS ≤ 270: 33 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Total stool output from randomization to discharge. • Duration of diarrhoea.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L and ≤ 270 mOsm/L

Bhattacharya 1998 (Continued)

Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Calcutta, India	
Notes	-	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Dutta 1988

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: random-numbers table Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: unclear Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 105 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 4 months to 4 years; males; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of severe dehydration Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; antibiotic intake before admission
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 33 participants. • Rice ORS: 35 participants. • Pop rice ORS: 37 participants.

Dutta 1988 (Continued)

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Total stool output from randomization to discharge. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of participants with hypo- and hypernatraemia. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Calcutta, India	
Notes	Results of rice ORS and pop rice ORS were combined both for the continuous and dichotomous outcomes, and compared with glucose ORS. These were all reported as rice-based ORS	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: random-numbers table
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Dutta 1998

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: permuted block of random numbers</p> <p>Allocation concealment: not reported</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: 14 months, from May 1995 to June 1996</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 50 adults and 20 children enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 12 years for children, and 18 to 55 years for adults; acute watery diarrhoea; severe dehydration</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; with intake of drug or intravenous fluid before admission</p>	
Interventions	<p>Adults</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 25 participants. ● Rice ORS: 25 participants. <p>Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 10 participants. ● Rice ORS: 10 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output from randomization to discharge. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. ● Number of participants with vomiting. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Calcutta, India</p>	
Notes	Children and adults were randomized separately	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded

Dutta 1998 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Dutta 1998, adults

Methods	Adult arm of Dutta 1998	
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 25 participants. • Rice ORS: 25 participants. 	
Interventions	-	
Outcomes	-	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-	
Setting	-	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis

Dutta 1998, adults (Continued)

Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias
------------	--------------	---

Dutta 1998, children

Methods	Children arm of Dutta 1998
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 10 participants. • Rice ORS: 10 participants.
Interventions	-
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Dutta 2000

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: permuted blocks of random numbers Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: 34 months, from August 1995 to May 1998
Participants	Number of participants: 58 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 2 to 10 years; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of severe dehydration; positive for <i>V. cholerae</i> Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; with intake of drug or intravenous fluid before admission
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS ≥ 310: 20 participants. • Glucose ORS ≤ 270: 19 participants. • Rice ORS with electrolyte content of glucose ORS ≤ 270: 19 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output from randomization to discharge. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of participants with hypo- or hypernatraemia.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L and ≤ 270 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Calcutta, India
Notes	Only the data on glucose ORS ≤ 270 were used as this is the one with same electrolyte composition as the rice ORS

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted blocks of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis

Dutta 2000 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

el-Mougi 1988

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: random permuted blocks</p> <p>Allocation concealment: not reported</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% of randomized participants included in the final analysis</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 60 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 4 months to 4 years; males; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of moderate to severe dehydration; on milk formula intake</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; severe dehydration; febrile (temperature > 38.5°C); marasmic-kwashiorkor malnutrition</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 30 participants. ● Rice ORS: 30 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Number of participants with vomiting. ● Number of episodes of vomiting. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Cairo, Egypt</p>	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: random permuted blocks
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded

el-Mougi 1988 (Continued)

All outcomes		
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

el-Mougi 1996

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: random blocks of fixed length</p> <p>Allocation concealment: serially numbered identical ORS packets</p> <p>Blinding: participants, providers, outcome assessors</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 89 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 24 months; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of mild to moderate dehydration; non-cholera diarrhoea</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; severe malnutrition; with no or severe dehydration</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 44 participants. ● Maltodextrin ORS: 45 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Number of participants with unscheduled intravenous fluid. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Cairo, Egypt</p>	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

el-Mougi 1996 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: random blocks of fixed length
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Serially numbered identical ORS packets
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Faruque 1997

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomized Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: 17 months, from August 1990 to December 1991
Participants	Number of participants: 471 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 35 months; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of mild and moderate dehydration Exclusion criteria: presence of severe dehydration; severe malnutrition; intercurrent illness or chronic disease
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 235 participants. • Rice ORS: 236 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of episodes of vomiting. • Number of participants who developed persistent diarrhoea.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L

Faruque 1997 (Continued)

Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomization unclear
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Fayad 1993

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: random permuted blocks of variable length Allocation concealment: sealed, serially numbered envelopes Blinding: unclear Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 441 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 18 months, acute watery diarrhoea < 7 days; presence of dehydration Exclusion criteria: bloody diarrhoea; severe malnutrition; presence of systemic illness; exclusively or mostly breastfed
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 222 participants. • Rice ORS: 219 participants.

Fayad 1993 (Continued)

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea during the maintenance phase (not from the time of admission). • Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. • Number of participants with diarrhoea > 7 days. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Cairo, Egypt	
Notes	-	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: random permuted blocks of variable length
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sealed, serially numbered envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Guiraldes 1995a

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: permuted block randomization Allocation concealment: code was kept Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 100 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 18 months; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of moderate dehydration; non-breastfed Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; presence of moderate to severe malnutrition
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 49 participants. • Rice ORS: 51 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Total stool output from randomization to discharge. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. • Number of participants with hypo- or hypernatraemia.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Santiago, Chile
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Code was kept
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis

Guiraldes 1995a (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Guiraldes 1995b

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: block randomization</p> <p>Allocation concealment: code was kept until end of trial</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 48 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 24 months; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of moderate dehydration; non-breastfed</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; moderate to severe malnutrition</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 24 participants. ● Rice ORS: 24 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Santiago, Chile</p>	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Code was kept
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded

Guiraldes 1995b (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Hossain 2003

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: computer-generated randomization</p> <p>Allocation concealment: sealed envelopes</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 113 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: adult males 18 to 60 years old; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of severe dehydration; positive for <i>V. cholerae</i></p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of concomitant illness; received antibiotic and ORS before admission</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 56 participants. • Rice ORS: 57 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh</p>	
Notes	Data for primary outcomes reported as median (range)	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: computer generated randomization

Hossain 2003 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Intarakhao 2010

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: unclear Allocation concealment: unclear Blinding: unclear Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 70 enrolled Inclusion criteria: 9 months to 5 years old; acute watery diarrhoea Exclusion criteria: presence of invasive diarrhoea (white blood cell count > 5 cell/high power field (hpf) or red blood cells > 5 cell/hpf from stool examination), profound shock, alteration of consciousness or convulsion, severe electrolyte imbalance, severe malnutrition or malabsorption syndrome, renal failure, severe systemic infection, rice allergy, acute abdominal conditions
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 35 participants. • Rice ORS: 35 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of diarrhoea.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≤ 270 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Patumthanee, Thailand
Notes	
<i>Risk of bias</i>	

Intarakhao 2010 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT but generation of allocation sequence is unclear
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Islam 1994

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: permuted block randomization Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: 14 months, from March 1989 to April 1990
Participants	Number of participants: 52 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age < 6 months; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of mild to moderate dehydration; weight for height > 75% of 50 th centile Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; systemic illness; unable to take ORS; intake of antibiotic
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 25 participants. • Rice ORS: 27 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea (but only in those who were successfully treated). • Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid, number of participants with vomiting.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L

Islam 1994 (Continued)

Setting	Hospital-based trial (diarrhoea training unit) Location: Karachi, Pakistan
Notes	Participants who were given rice ORS were younger compared to those given glucose ORS, but the difference is not statistically significant

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: Permuted block randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Iyngkaran 1998

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomized Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 63 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age < 6 months; loose stools < 7 days' duration Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; intake of antibiotic/anti-diarrhoeal before admission; severe dehydration
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 32 participants. • Rice ORS: 31 participants.

Iyngkaran 1998 (Continued)

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of episodes of vomiting.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≤ 270 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Maulen-Radovan 1994

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: randomly assigned permuted blocks</p> <p>Allocation concealment: serially numbered sealed envelopes</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 97 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 1 to 6 months; acute watery diarrhoea < 5 days; presence of mild to moderate dehydration</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; systemic illness; severe malnutrition;</p>

Maulen-Radovan 1994 (Continued)

	history of diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 48 participants. • Rice ORS: 49 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of participants with unscheduled intravenous fluid. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	Hospital-based trial (emergency department) Location: Mexico City, Mexico	
Notes	Results for primary outcome skewed	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: randomly assigned permuted blocks
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Serially numbered sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Maulen-Radovan 2004

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: block randomization</p> <p>Allocation concealment: serially numbered sealed envelopes</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 189 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 24 months; males; acute watery diarrhoea; presence dehydration</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; systemic illness; severe malnutrition</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 92 participants. ● Rice ORS: 97 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours during the maintenance phase only. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≤ 270 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Mexico City, Mexico</p>	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: block randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Serially numbered sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis

Maulen-Radovan 2004 (Continued)

Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias
------------	--------------	---

Mohan 1988

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomized Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 50 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 36 months, acute watery diarrhoea, presence of dehydration Exclusion criteria: none reported
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 23 participants. • Rice ORS: 23 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. • Number of participants with vomiting.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: New Delhi, India
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomized
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis

Mohan 1988 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Molla 1985

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: predetermined random numbers</p> <p>Allocation concealment: not reported</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: 4 months, from December 1982 to March 1983</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 342 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: children aged < 10 years and adults; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of moderate and severe dehydration</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; intake of antibiotics and ORS before admission</p>	
Interventions	<p>Adults</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 72 participants. • Rice ORS: 85 participants. <p>Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 101 participants. • Rice ORS: 84 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh</p>	
Notes	Separate analysis for children and adults	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: predetermined random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported

Molla 1985 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Molla 1985, adults

Methods	Adult trial arm of Molla 1985
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 72 participants. • Rice ORS: 85 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: predetermined random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded

Molla 1985, adults (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Molla 1985, children

Methods	Children trial arm of Molla 1985
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 101 participants. • Rice ORS: 84 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: predetermined random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis

Molla 1985, children (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Molla 1989a

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomly assigned Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: unclear Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 93 enrolled Inclusion criteria: children aged < 5 years; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of moderate and severe dehydration; positive for <i>V. cholerae</i> Exclusion criteria: breastfed; those with previous treatment
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 46 participants. • Rice ORS: 47 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh
Notes	Data on total stool output in first 24 hours are skewed

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomly assigned
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors were not blinded

Molla 1989a (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Molla 1989b

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: permuted block design</p> <p>Allocation concealment: not reported</p> <p>Blinding: participants and providers not blinded; outcome assessors unclear</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 276 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 1 to 5 years; acute watery diarrhoea < 48 hours; presence of moderate to severe dehydration; no complications</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none reported</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 42 participants. • Rice ORS: 37 participants. • Maize ORS: 38 participants. • Sorghum ORS: 35 participants. • Millet ORS: 39 participants. • Wheat ORS: 39 participants. • Potatoes ORS: 36 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	<p>≥ 310 mOsm/L</p>	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Dhaka, Bangladesh</p>	
Notes	<p>Study with 6 treatment groups versus 1 control group</p>	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block design
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported

Molla 1989b (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Molla 1989b, rice

Methods	Rice arm of Molla 1989b
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 42 participants. • Rice ORS: 37 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block design
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers not blinded

Molla 1989b, rice (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Molla 1989b, sorghum

Methods	Sorghum arm of Molla 1989b	
Participants	-	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 42 participants. • Sorghum ORS: 35 participants. 	
Outcomes	-	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-	
Setting	-	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block design
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Not stated

Molla 1989b, sorghum (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Molla 1989b, wheat

Methods	Wheat arm of Molla 1989b	
Participants	-	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 42 participants. • Wheat ORS: 39 participants. 	
Outcomes	-	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-	
Setting	-	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: permuted block design
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis

Molla 1989b, wheat (Continued)

Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias
------------	--------------	---

Mustafa 1995

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomly assigned Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: unclear Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: 9 months, from April to December 1990
Participants	Number of participants: 96 enrolled Inclusion criteria: males aged < 5 years; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of moderate and severe dehydration Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; no systemic illness
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 30 participants. • Rice ORS: 32 participants. • Sorghum ORS: 34 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of episodes of vomiting. • Number of participants with vomiting.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Khartoum, Sudan
Notes	Study with 3 treatment arms: 2 polymer-based ORS versus 1 control group. Data on duration of diarrhoea are skewed

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomly assigned
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated

Mustafa 1995 (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Mustafa 1995, rice

Methods	Rice arm of Mustafa 1995
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 30 participants. • Rice ORS: 32 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolality	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomly assigned
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis

Mustafa 1995, rice (Continued)

Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias
------------	--------------	---

Mustafa 1995, sorghum

Methods	Sorghum arm of Mustafa 1995
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 30 participants. • Sorghum ORS: 34 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomly assigned
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Nanulescu 1999

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomly assigned Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: 88% (rice group, 48/56, 86%; glucose group, 51/57, 89%) Duration: 12 months, from 1 May 1995 to 1 May 1996
Participants	Number of participants: 113 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 1 to 12 months; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of mild or moderate dehydration; weight for age > 80% of 50 th centile Exclusion criteria: newborn; presence of bloody diarrhoea; systemic illness; intake of antibiotics; severe dehydration; moderate to severe malnutrition
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 51 participants. • Rice ORS: 48 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≤ 270 mOsm/L
Setting	Paediatric clinic Location: Cuij-Napoca, Romania
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomly assigned
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	The trial included only 88% of the randomized participants in the analysis

Nanulescu 1999 (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	The trial reported only 88% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Patra 1982

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: randomly assigned</p> <p>Allocation concealment: sealed envelopes</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 52 participants</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 3 months to 5 years; acute watery diarrhoea; presence of moderate to severe dehydration</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: none reported</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 24 participants. ● Rice ORS: 24 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Number of participants with unscheduled intravenous fluid. ● Number of participants with vomiting. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Calcutta, India</p>	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	RCT: randomly assigned
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors not blinded

Patra 1982 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Ramakrishna 2000

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: block randomization</p> <p>Allocation concealment: not reported</p> <p>Blinding: participants and providers partially blinded; outcome assessors unclear</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90%</p> <p>Duration: 27 months, from May 1994 to July 1996</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 48 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 14 to 58 years old; acute watery diarrhoea < 72 hours; positive for <i>V. cholerae</i></p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; intake of antibiotics</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 16 participants. ● Rice ORS: 16 participants. ● Amylase-resistant starch ORS: 16 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours (measured in g and not in g/kg), duration of diarrhoea. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Vellore, India</p>	
Notes	Study with 3 treatment arms: 2 polymer-based ORS versus glucose ORS	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: block randomization

Ramakrishna 2000 (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers partially blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Ramakrishna 2000, amylase

Methods	Amylase arm of Ramakrishna 2000
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 16 participants. • Amylase-resistant starch ORS: 16 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: block randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers partially blinded

Ramakrishna 2000, amylase (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Ramakrishna 2000, rice

Methods	Rice arm of Ramakrishna 2000
Participants	-
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 16 participants. • Rice ORS: 16 participants.
Outcomes	-
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	-
Setting	-
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: block randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers partially blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis

Ramakrishna 2000, rice (Continued)

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Ramakrishna 2008

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: table of random numbers</p> <p>Allocation concealment: serially numbered ORS packages</p> <p>Blinding: assessors but not the participants or providers were blinded because of the nature of the study</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: 100%</p> <p>Duration: not stated</p>	
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 50 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: males; 18 to 65 years old; acute watery diarrhoea</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; presence of systemic illness</p>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 25 participants. ● Amylase-resistant starch ORS: 25 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output (g) in first 24 hours. ● Duration of diarrhoea. ● Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. ● Number of participants with hyponatraemia. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≤ 270 mOsm/L	
Setting	<p>Hospital-based trial</p> <p>Location: Vellore, India</p>	
Notes	-	

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: Table of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Serially numbered ORS packages
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers were not blinded because of the nature of the study

Ramakrishna 2008 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcome assessors were blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Razafindrakoto 1993

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomized Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: 27 months, from January 1988 to March 1990
Participants	Number of participants: 150 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 6 to 36 months; males; acute watery diarrhoea; mild to moderate dehydration; severe malnutrition < 70% of reference standard Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; presence of systemic illness; patients in shock
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 68 participants. • Rice ORS: 82 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Antananarivo, Madagascar
Notes	-

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported

Razafindrakoto 1993 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, and outcome assessors not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Santos Ocampo 1993

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: table of random numbers Allocation concealment: code was kept until the end of trial Blinding: participants, providers, outcome assessors Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 120 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 3 to 36 months; males; acute diarrhoea < 5 days; mild to moderate dehydration Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; systemic illness; intake of antibiotics; severe dehydration; severe malnutrition; history of diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Glucose ORS: 60 participants. ● Maltodextrin ORS: 60 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total stool output in first 24 hours. ● Total stool output from randomization to discharge. ● Duration of diarrhoea.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Manila, Philippines
Notes	Results of total stool output in first 24 hours, total stool output from randomization to discharge, and duration of diarrhoea are skewed

Risk of bias

Santos Ocampo 1993 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: table of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Code was kept until the end of trial
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, providers, outcome assessors were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, providers, outcome assessors were blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Sharma 1998

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: randomized Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: none Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 100 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 7 to 36 months; acute diarrhoea; some dehydration; non-cholerae; weight > 80% of reference standard Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; presence of systemic illness; severe dehydration; malnutrition; abdominal distension
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 50 participants. • Rice ORS: 50 participants.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output (g, not in g/kg) in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of participants with unscheduled intravenous fluid.
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L

Sharma 1998 (Continued)

Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Rohtak, India	
Notes	-	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomized
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Wall 1997

Methods	RCT Generation of allocation sequence: table of random numbers Allocation concealment: not reported Blinding: participants and providers not blinded; outcome assessors unclear Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% Duration: not stated
Participants	Number of participants: 100 enrolled Inclusion criteria: age 4 weeks to 5 years old; acute diarrhoea; mild to moderate dehydration Exclusion criteria: presence of systemic illness; intake of antibiotics/antidiarrhoeals; severe dehydration; previous surgery
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 50 participants. • Rice ORS: 50 participants.

Wall 1997 (Continued)

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of diarrhoea. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	Hospital-based trial Location: Brisbane, Australia	
Notes	Data on duration of diarrhoea are skewed	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: table of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and providers not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Zaman 2001

Methods	<p>RCT</p> <p>Generation of allocation sequence: table of random numbers</p> <p>Allocation concealment: not specified whether envelope is opaque and sealed</p> <p>Blinding: none</p> <p>Inclusion of participants in analysis: > 90% of randomized participants included in the final analysis</p> <p>Duration: September 1996 to May 1997</p>
Participants	<p>Number of participants: 167 enrolled</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: age 5 to 15 years; acute diarrhoea; moderate to severe dehydration; purging rate > 2 mL/kg/hour</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: presence of bloody diarrhoea; systemic illness; intake of antibiotics;</p>

	malnutrition < 65% weight for age	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose ORS: 82 participants. • Rice ORS: 85 participants. 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total stool output in first 24 hours. • Duration of diarrhoea. • Number of unscheduled use of intravenous fluid. • Number of participants with hyponatraemia and hypokalaemia. 	
Glucose-based ORS osmolarity	≥ 310 mOsm/L	
Setting	Rural treatment centre Location: Matlab, Bangladesh	
Notes	-	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	RCT: table of random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not specified whether envelope is opaque and sealed
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, outcome assessors were not blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants, providers, outcome assessors were not blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The trial included all randomized participants in the analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial reported over 90% of the included participants in the final analysis
Other bias	Unclear risk	We did not detect any other sources of bias

Abbreviations: RCT: randomized controlled trial; ORS: oral rehydration solution; hpf: high power field.

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Agustina 2007	This was not a clinical trial on oral rehydration solution (ORS)
Alam 2008	Guar gum, a soluble fibre and not a polymer, was added to the ORS
Alam 2009	The ORS contained other electrolytes such as zinc, copper, and magnesium, which are not present in the World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended ORS
Ansaldi 1990	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.
Barclay 1995	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.
Barragan-Guzmán 1998	The trial gave the control group oral saline solution, not ORS
Bhandari 2008	This was not a clinical trial on ORS.
Cohen 1995	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.
Gutiérrez 2007	L-glutamine, an amino acid and not a polymer, was added in the ORS
Hoekstra 2004	Investigated the use of non-digestible carbohydrates, which are not polymers
Jirapinyo 1996	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.
Kassaye 1994	The composition of the home-made ORS is not known.
Kenya 1989	The 2 groups had different sources of bicarbonate: polymer-based ORS used sodium bicarbonate and glucose ORS, trisodium citrate dihydrate
Lebenthal 1995	Polymer-based ORS has an additional amino acid.
Molina 1995	Glucose-based ORS contained 50 mmol/L sodium. The inclusion criteria of this review specified 90 or 60 to 75 mmol/L of sodium
Molla 1982	This study used a sucrose and not a glucose-based ORS as a control group
Molla 2000	This was not an efficacy study. The study compared the biochemical analysis of home-made rice ORS versus glucose-based ORS
Mota-Hernández 1991	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.
Murphy 1996	Unknown electrolyte composition of the wheat-based ORS.
Patra 1984	Treatment group used an amino acid-based ORS, not a polymer-based ORS

(Continued)

Pelleboer 1990	This was not a RCT, as the study performed alternate allocation of participants in the 2 interventions
Pizarro 1991	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.
Prasad 1993	The primary outcome of interest relevant to the study was not evaluated
Rabhani 2005	The study had no control group that used glucose-based ORS. The control group contained L-histidine, an amino acid
Raghupathy 2006	Polymer was not used in place of glucose. Instead, the amylase-resistant starch was added to the glucose-based ORS
Roslund 2008	This was not a clinical trial on ORS.
Sabchareon 1992	Different electrolyte content of rice ORS and glucose-based ORS
Sarker 2001	Participants with persistent diarrhoea (more than 14 days).
Sirivichayakul 2000	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.
Teferedegn 1993	This was not an efficacy but an effectiveness study.
Yang 2007	This was a clinical trial on the use of reduced osmolarity ORS in acute diarrhoea. Not a clinical trial on the use of polymer-based ORS
Yartev 1995	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.
Yurdakök 1995	The study only observed participants during the rehydration phase. The primary outcome of interest relevant to the study was not evaluated
Zaman 2007	This was not a clinical trial on ORS.
Zavaleta 2007	Different electrolyte composition of the 2 groups.

Abbreviations: ORS: oral rehydration solution; RCT: randomized controlled trial.

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Total stool output during first 24 hours	1	99	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-24.60 [-40.69, -8.51]
1.1 Rice-based	1	99	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-24.60 [-40.69, -8.51]
2 Duration of diarrhoea	5	364	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-8.24 [-13.17, -3.30]
2.1 Rice-based	5	364	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-8.24 [-13.17, -3.30]
3 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid	3	376	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.66 [0.43, 1.02]
3.1 Rice-based	3	326	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.62 [0.36, 1.08]
3.2 Amylase-resistant starch	1	50	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.75 [0.39, 1.46]
4 Vomiting (number of participants)	1	63	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.56 [0.24, 1.34]
4.1 Rice-based	1	63	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.56 [0.24, 1.34]
5 Hyponatraemia (number of participants)	3	145	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.88 [0.43, 1.82]
5.1 Rice-based	2	95	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.76 [0.34, 1.72]
5.2 Amylase-resistant starch	1	50	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.5 [0.27, 8.22]

Comparison 2. Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Total stool output during first 24 hours	16	1483	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-65.47 [-83.92, -47.03]
1.1 Rice-based	12	1160	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-61.36 [-80.61, -42.11]
1.2 Wheat-based	2	129	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-119.85 [-124.97, -114.73]
1.3 Sorghum-based	1	77	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-128.0 [-207.66, -48.34]
1.4 Maltodextrin-based	1	117	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	27.40 [-17.58, 72.38]
2 Total stool output during the first 24 hours; rice-based ORS subgrouped by age group	12	1160	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-61.36 [-80.61, -42.11]
2.1 Paediatric	10	914	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-59.19 [-80.87, -37.51]
2.2 Adults	2	246	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-87.98 [-184.72, 8.76]

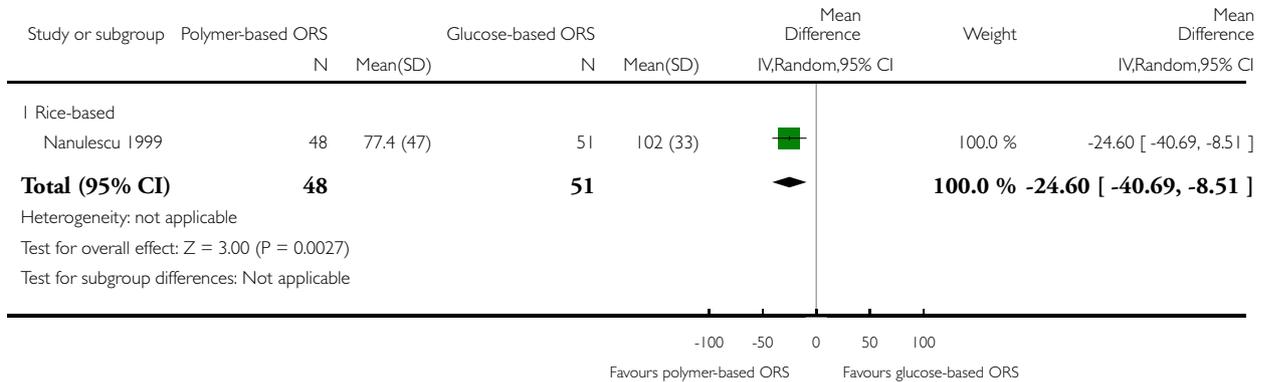
3	Total stool output during the first 24 hours; rice-based ORS subgrouped by pathogen	11	1092	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-46.03 [-68.36, -23.70]
3.1	Cholera	3	304	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-110.49 [-214.58, -6.40]
3.2	Mixed pathogens	8	728	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-21.88 [-53.80, 10.04]
3.3	Pathogen not reported	1	60	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-81.80 [-93.75, -69.85]
4	Duration of diarrhoea	16	1187	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-8.47 [-12.86, -4.08]
4.1	Rice-based	13	957	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-8.25 [-13.19, -3.30]
4.2	Wheat-based	1	48	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-10.0 [-10.86, -9.14]
4.3	Sorghum-based	1	66	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-16.4 [-33.57, 0.77]
4.4	Maltodextrin-based	1	116	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-4.60 [-17.28, 8.08]
5	Duration of diarrhoea; rice-based ORS subgrouped by age group	13	904	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-7.38 [-12.34, -2.43]
5.1	Paediatrics	10	733	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-7.31 [-12.84, -1.77]
5.2	Adults	3	171	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-5.77 [-11.47, -0.07]
6	Duration of diarrhoea; rice-based ORS subgrouped by type of pathogen	13	888	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-7.31 [-12.47, -2.15]
6.1	Cholera	7	453	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-4.79 [-7.99, -1.59]
6.2	Mixed pathogens	6	435	Mean Difference (IV, Random, 95% CI)	-8.88 [-14.97, -2.78]
7	Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid	19	1877	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.75 [0.57, 0.98]
7.1	Rice-based	16	1698	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.79 [0.60, 1.03]
7.2	Wheat-based	1	48	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.0 [0.15, 6.53]
7.3	Sorghum-based	0	0	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
7.4	Maltodextrin-based	1	69	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.27 [0.03, 2.32]
7.5	Mung beans	1	62	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.16 [0.01, 3.01]
8	Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid, subgrouped by type of pathogen	19	1877	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.75 [0.57, 0.98]
8.1	Cholera	7	535	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.94 [0.66, 1.34]
8.2	Mixed pathogens	11	928	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.63 [0.41, 0.96]
8.3	Pathogen not reported	1	414	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.32 [0.07, 1.59]
9	Vomiting (number of participants)	10	584	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.91 [0.72, 1.14]
9.1	Rice-based	9	520	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.87 [0.68, 1.12]
9.2	Sorghum-based	1	64	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.59, 2.22]
10	Hyponatraemia (number of participants)	4	385	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.82 [0.52, 6.44]
10.1	Rice-based	3	335	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.25 [0.34, 14.92]
10.2	Maize-based	1	50	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.5 [0.27, 8.22]
11	Hypokalaemia (number of participants)	2	260	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.29 [0.74, 2.25]
11.1	Rice-based	2	260	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.29 [0.74, 2.25]
12	Developed persistent diarrhoea (number of participants)	2	885	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.28 [0.68, 2.41]
12.1	Rice-based	2	885	Risk Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.28 [0.68, 2.41]

**Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \leq 270, Outcome 1
Total stool output during first 24 hours.**

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \leq 270

Outcome: 1 Total stool output during first 24 hours

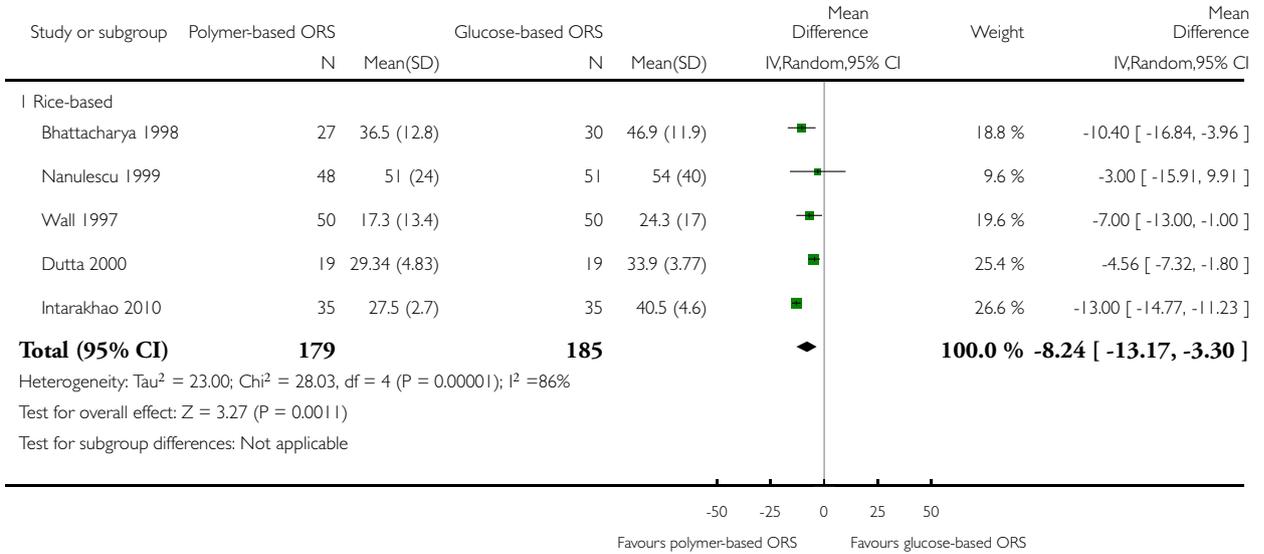


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270, Outcome 2 Duration of diarrhoea.

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270

Outcome: 2 Duration of diarrhoea

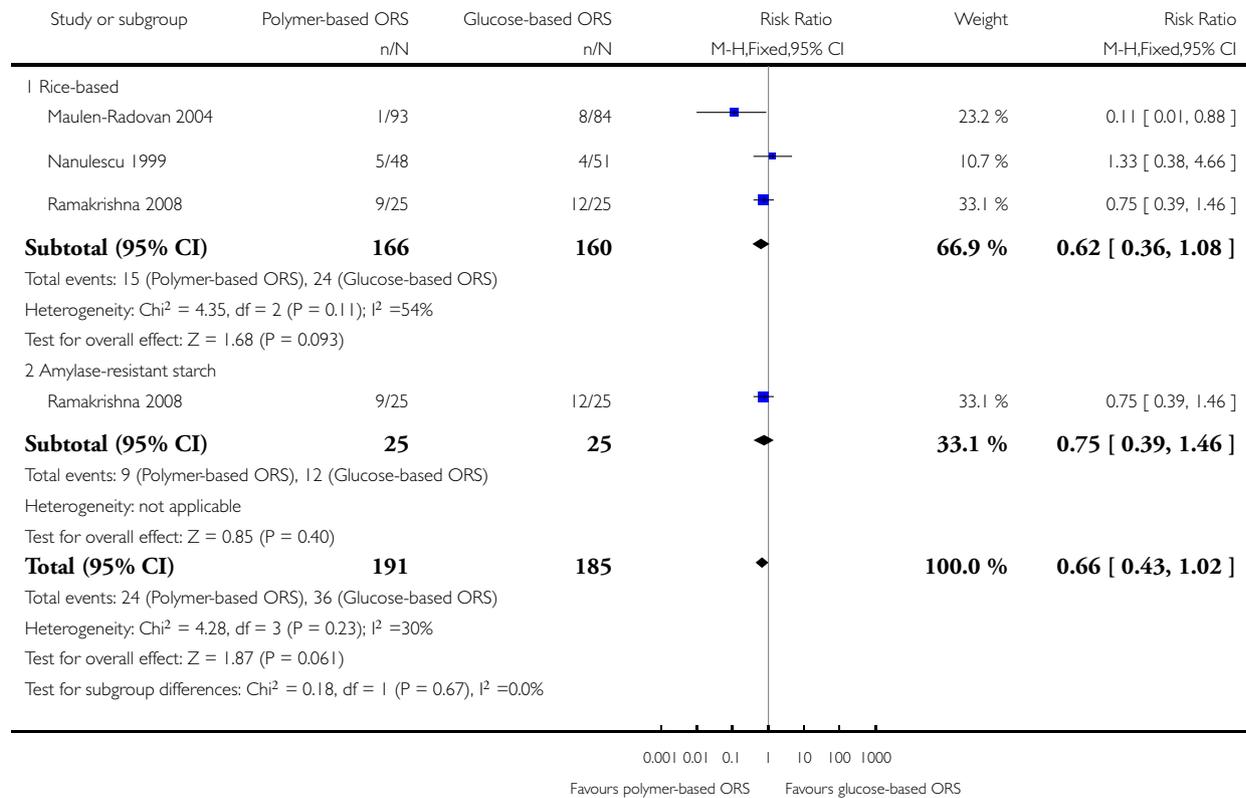


Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270, Outcome 3 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid.

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270

Outcome: 3 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid

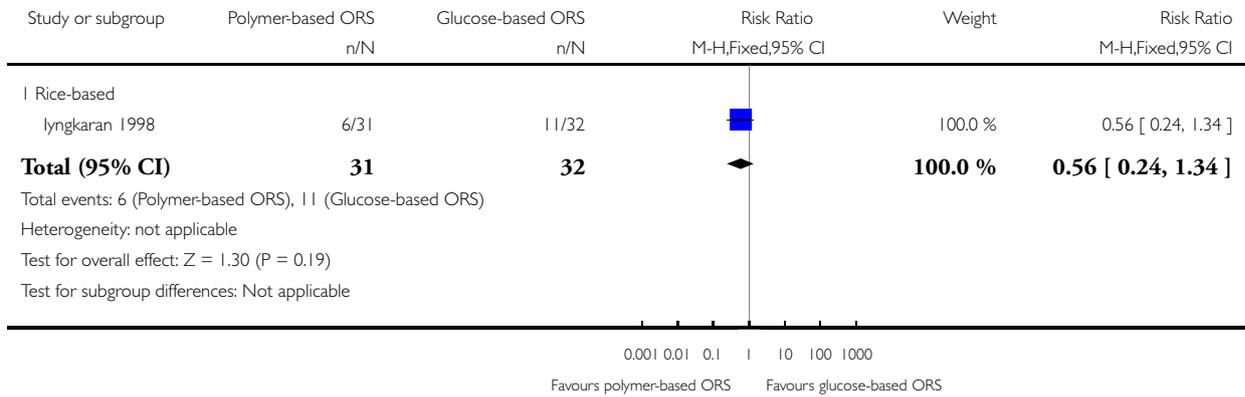


Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \leq 270, Outcome 4 Vomiting (number of participants).

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \leq 270

Outcome: 4 Vomiting (number of participants)

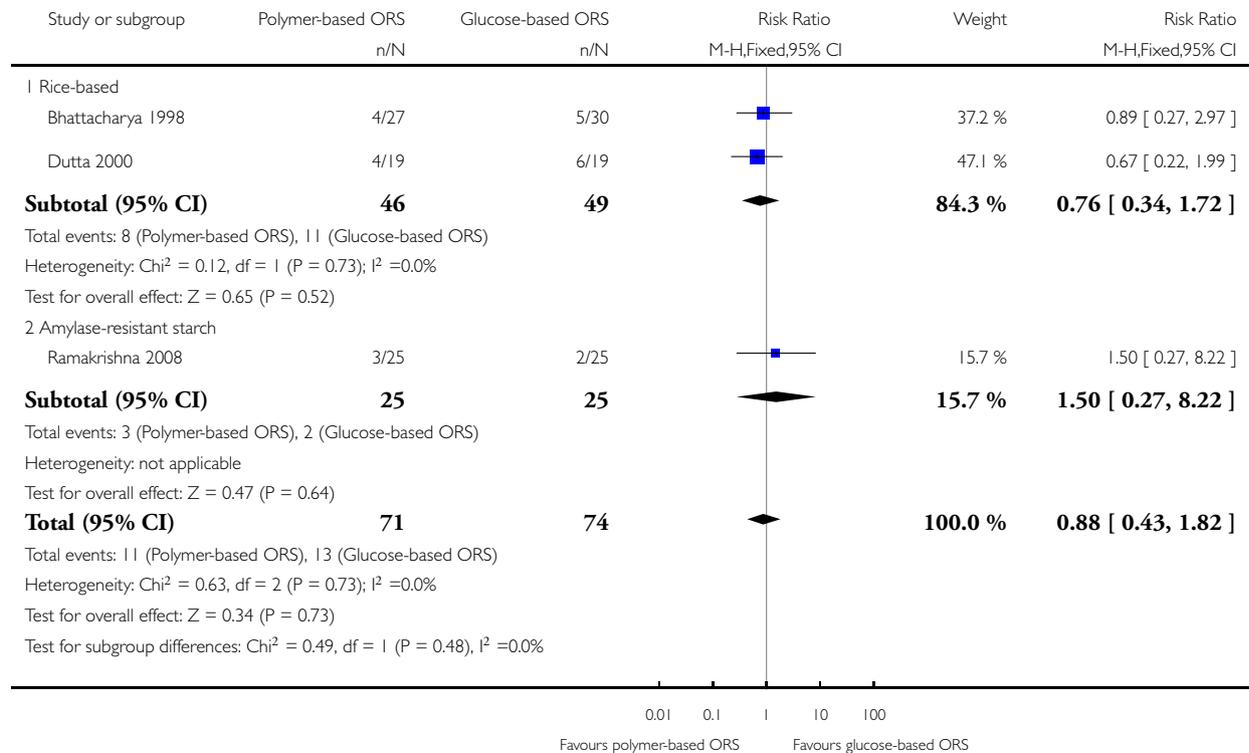


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270, Outcome 5 Hyponatraemia (number of participants).

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 1 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≤ 270

Outcome: 5 Hyponatraemia (number of participants)

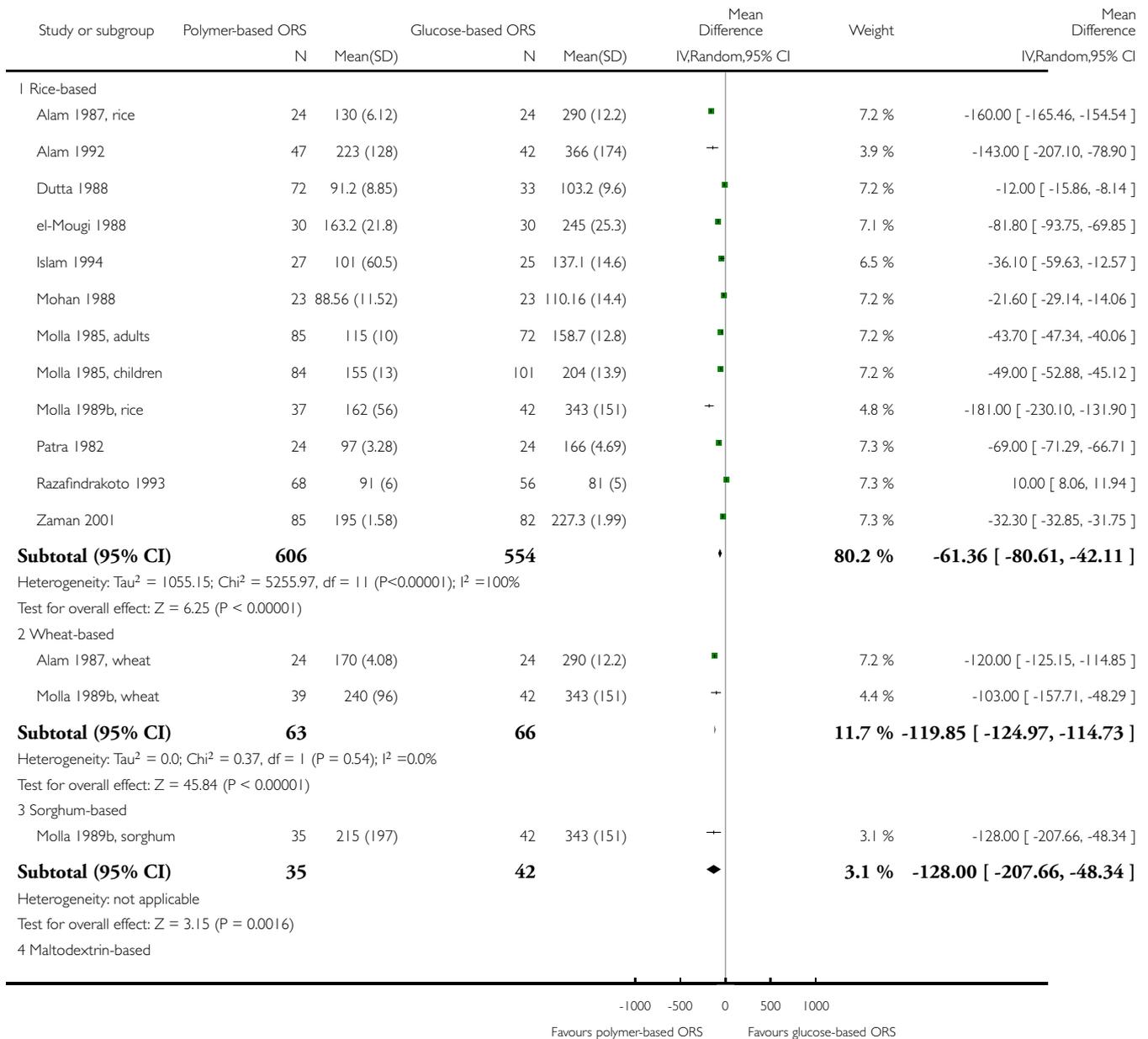


Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310, Outcome 1 Total stool output during first 24 hours.

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

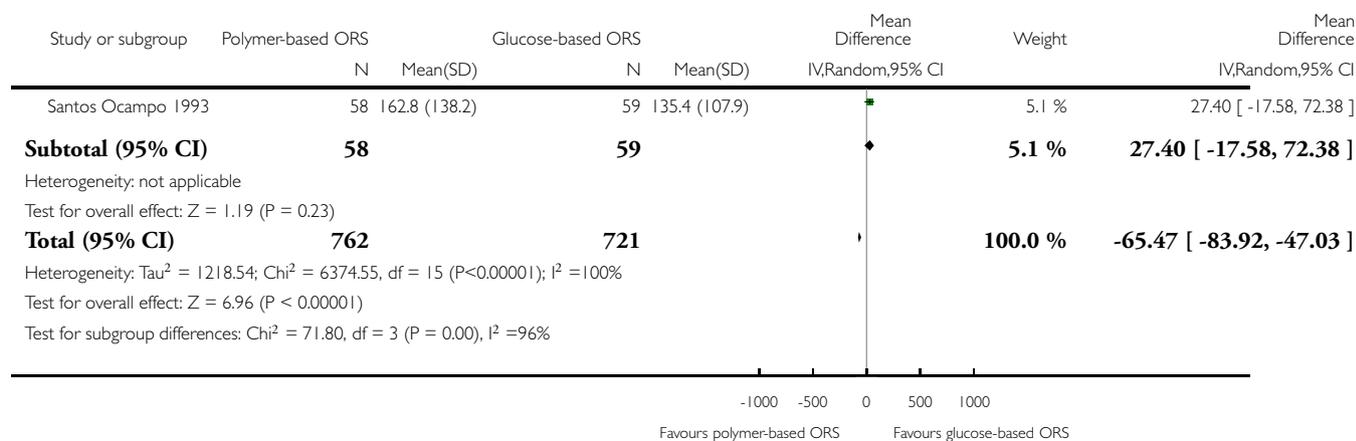
Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310

Outcome: 1 Total stool output during first 24 hours



(Continued ...)

(... Continued)

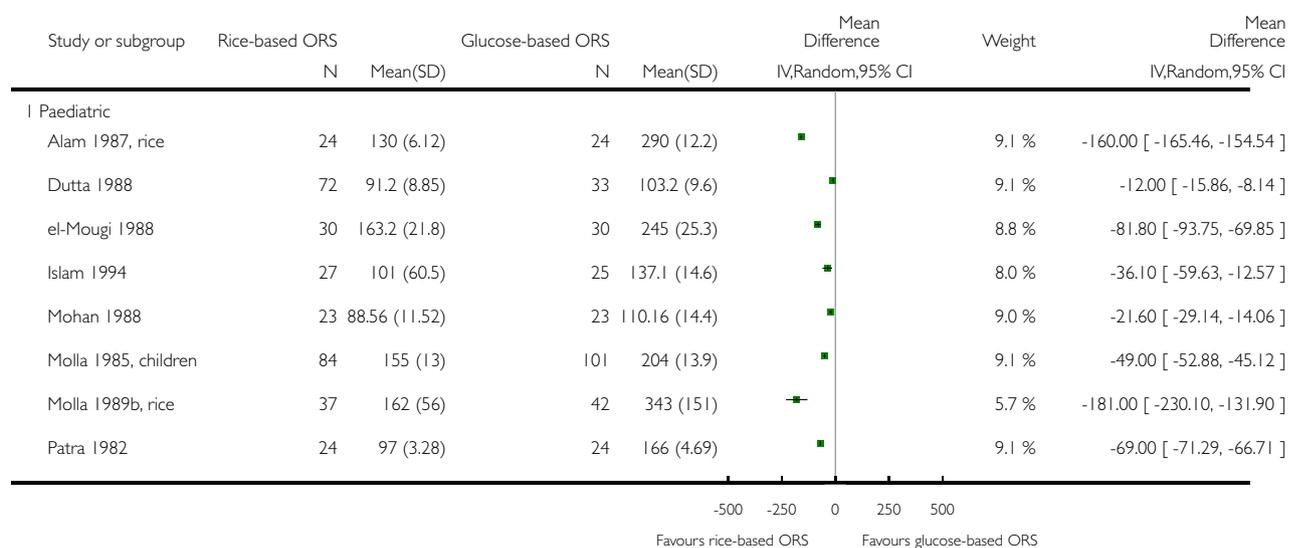


Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310, Outcome 2 Total stool output during the first 24 hours; rice-based ORS subgrouped by age group.

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

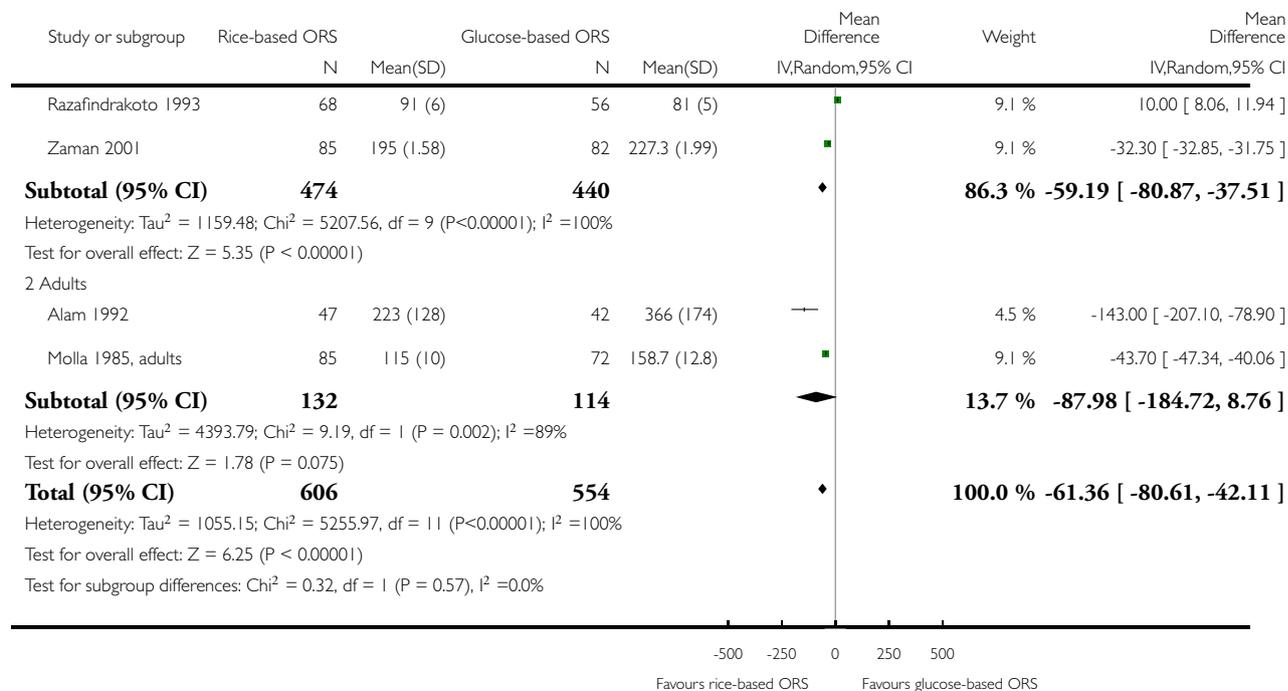
Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310

Outcome: 2 Total stool output during the first 24 hours; rice-based ORS subgrouped by age group



(Continued ...)

(... Continued)

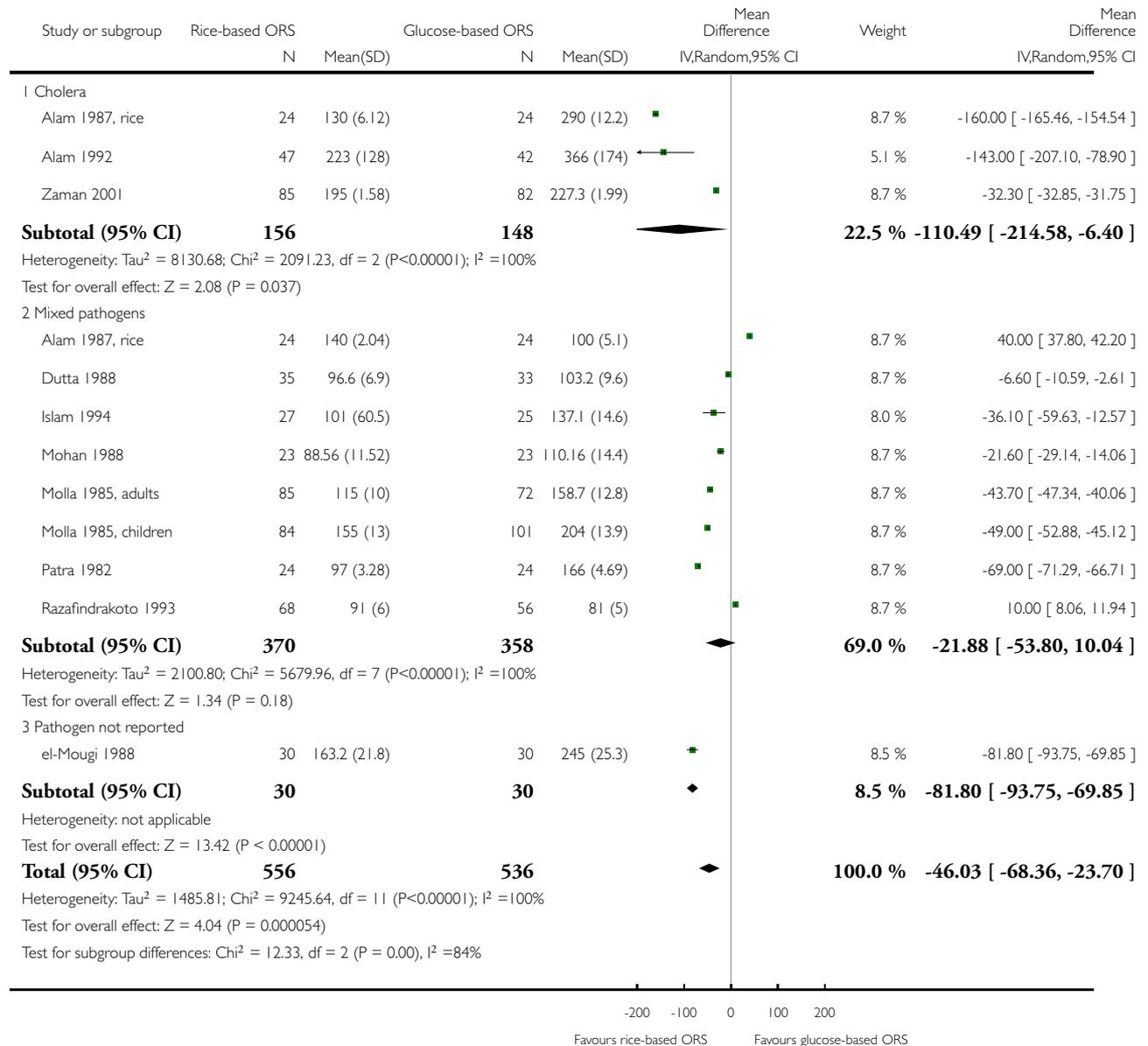


Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310, Outcome 3 Total stool output during the first 24 hours; rice-based ORS subgrouped by pathogen.

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310

Outcome: 3 Total stool output during the first 24 hours; rice-based ORS subgrouped by pathogen

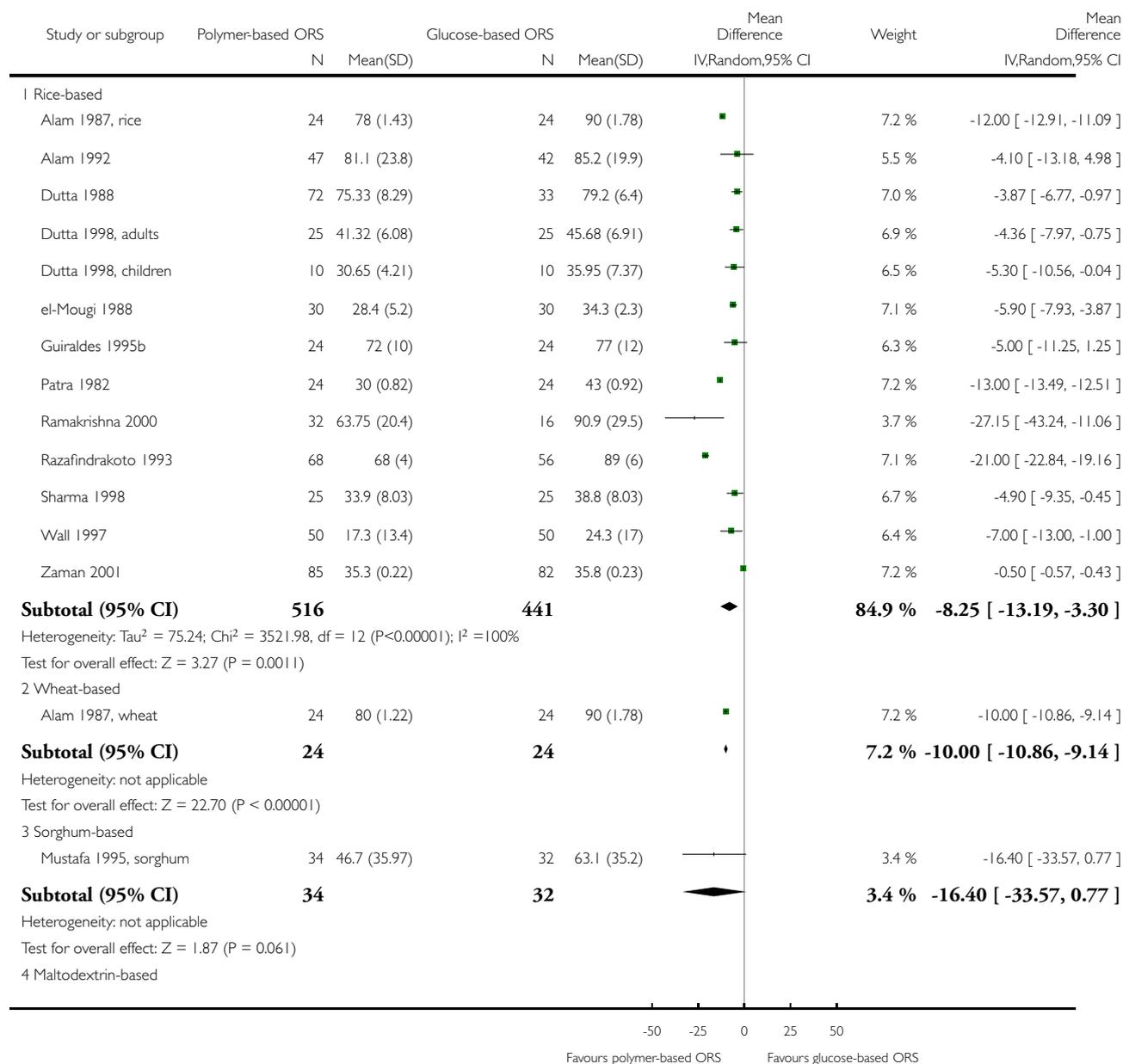


Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310, Outcome 4 Duration of diarrhoea.

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

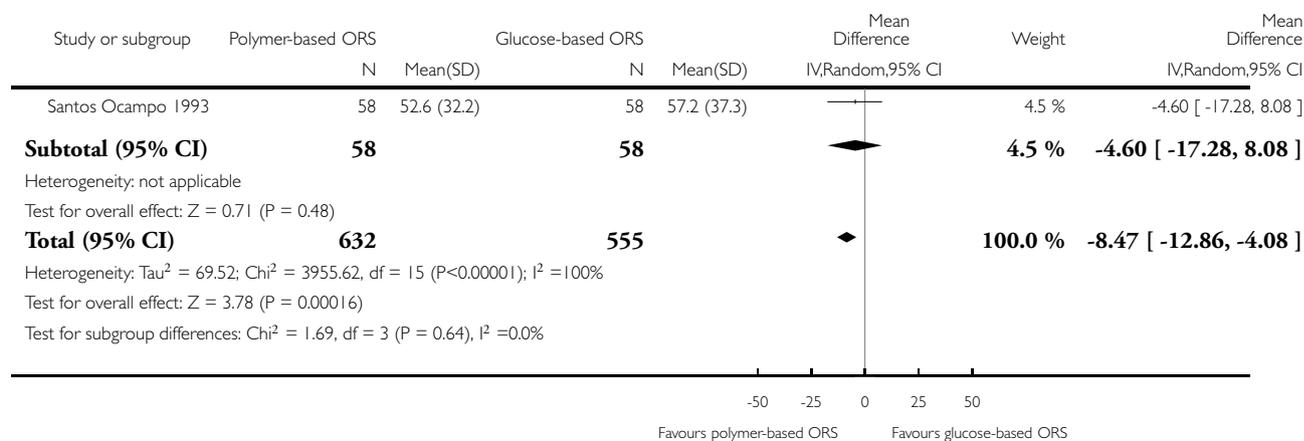
Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310

Outcome: 4 Duration of diarrhoea



(Continued ...)

(... Continued)

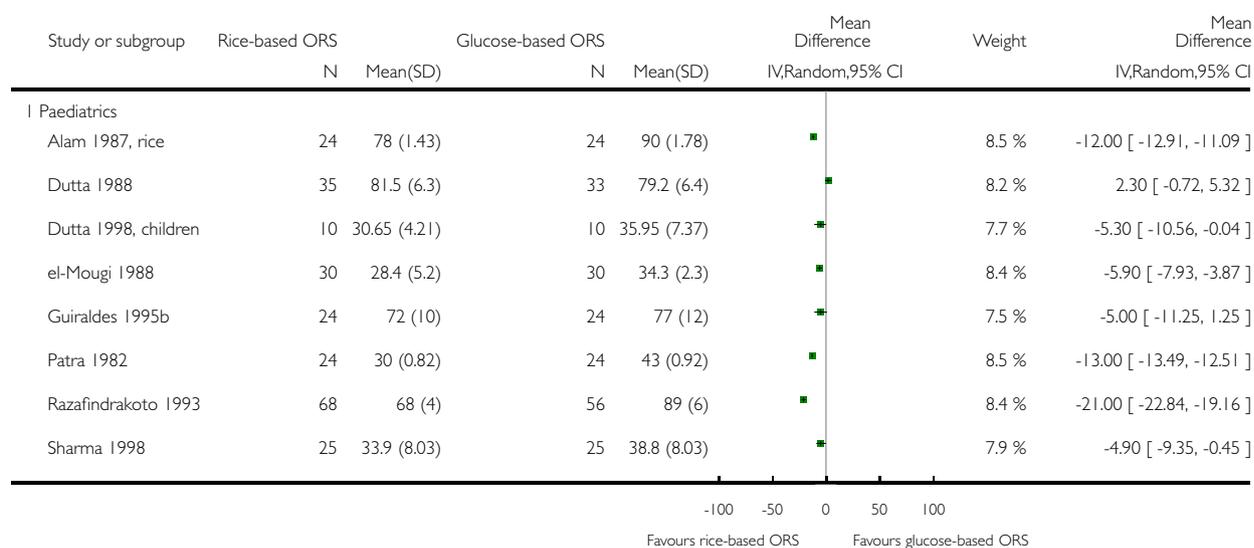


Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310, Outcome 5 Duration of diarrhoea; rice-based ORS subgrouped by age group.

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

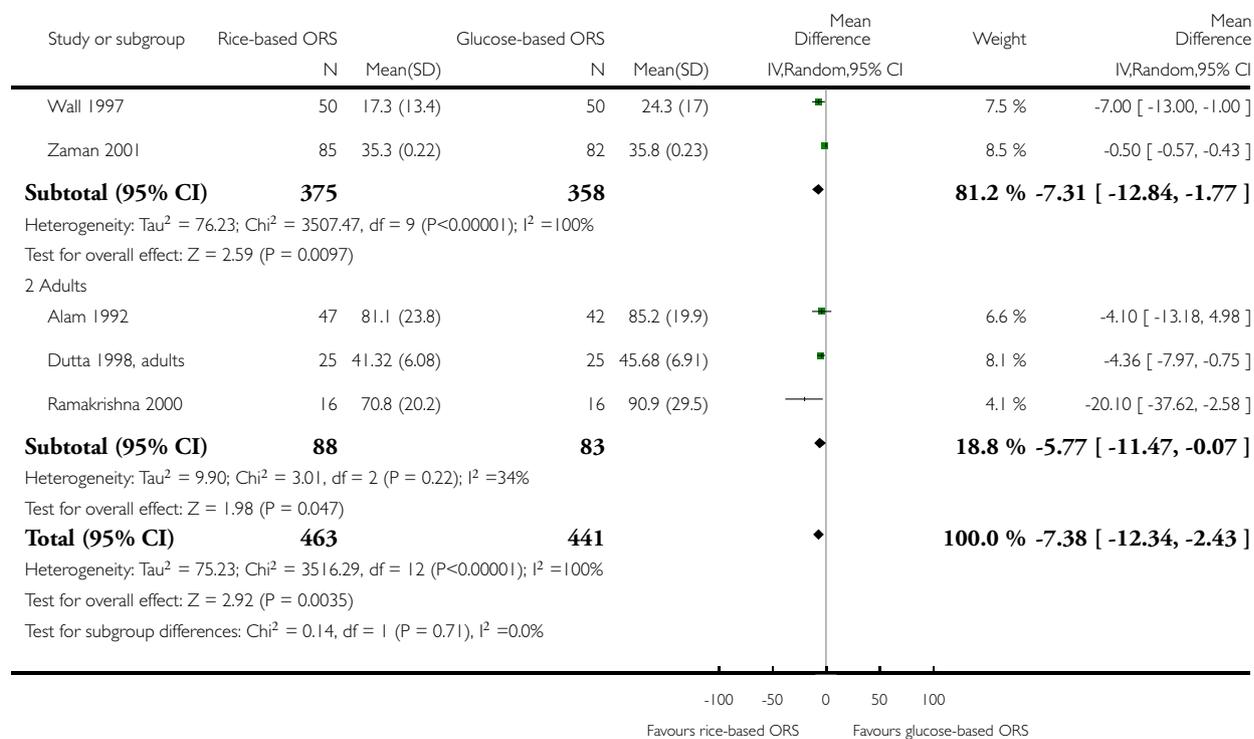
Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310

Outcome: 5 Duration of diarrhoea; rice-based ORS subgrouped by age group



(Continued ...)

(... Continued)

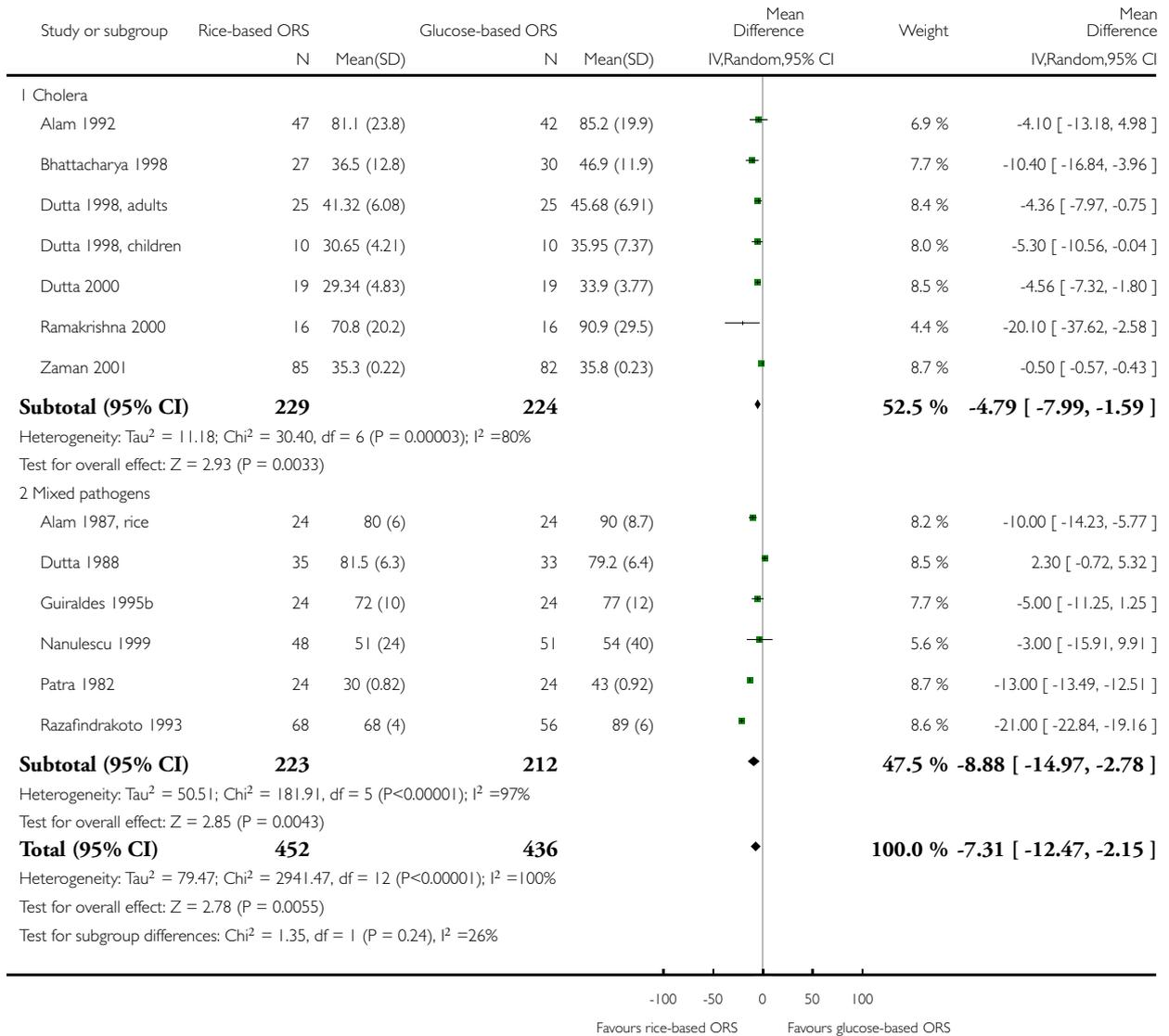


Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310, Outcome 6 Duration of diarrhoea; rice-based ORS subgrouped by type of pathogen.

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310

Outcome: 6 Duration of diarrhoea; rice-based ORS subgrouped by type of pathogen

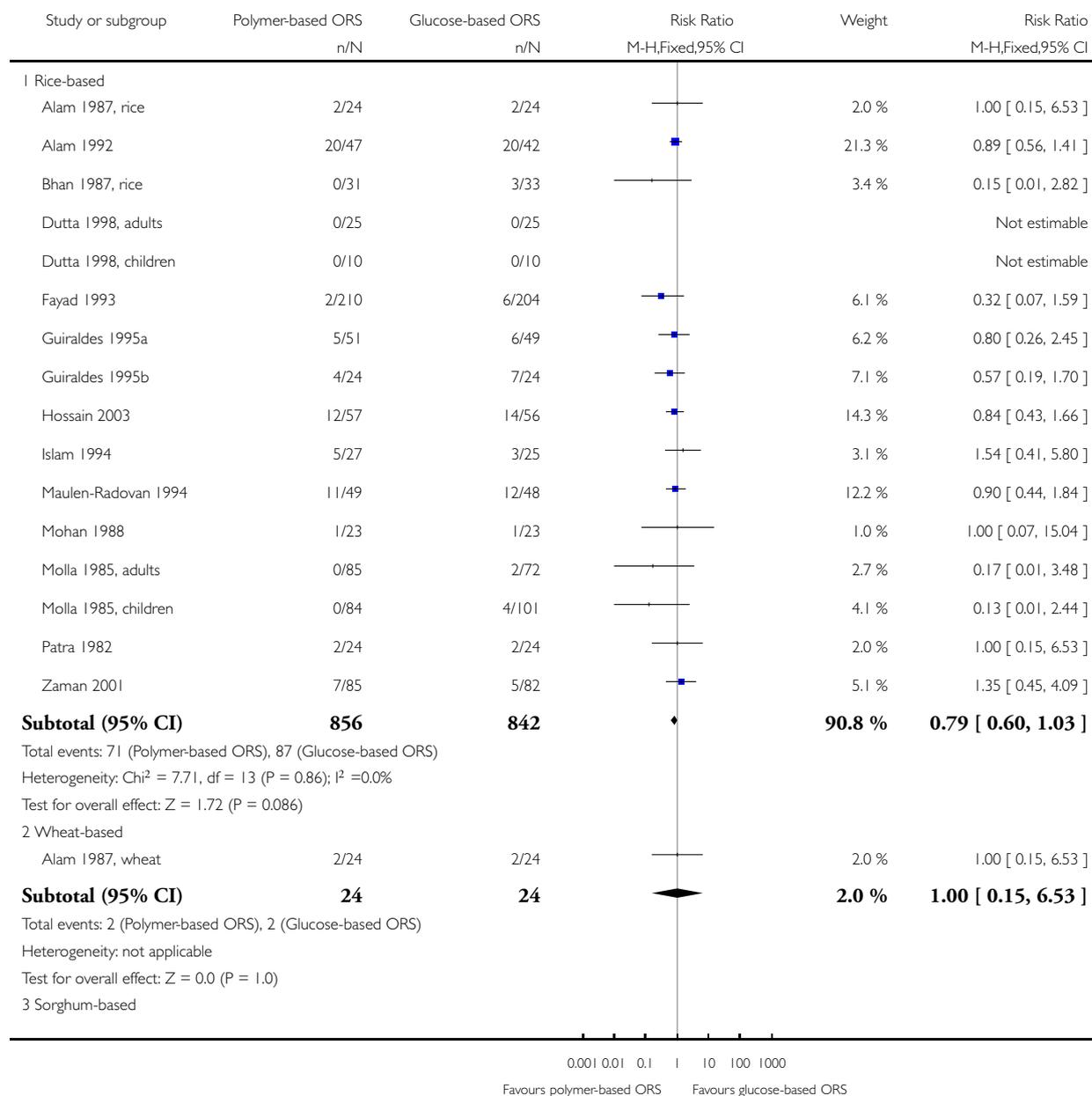


Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 7 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid.

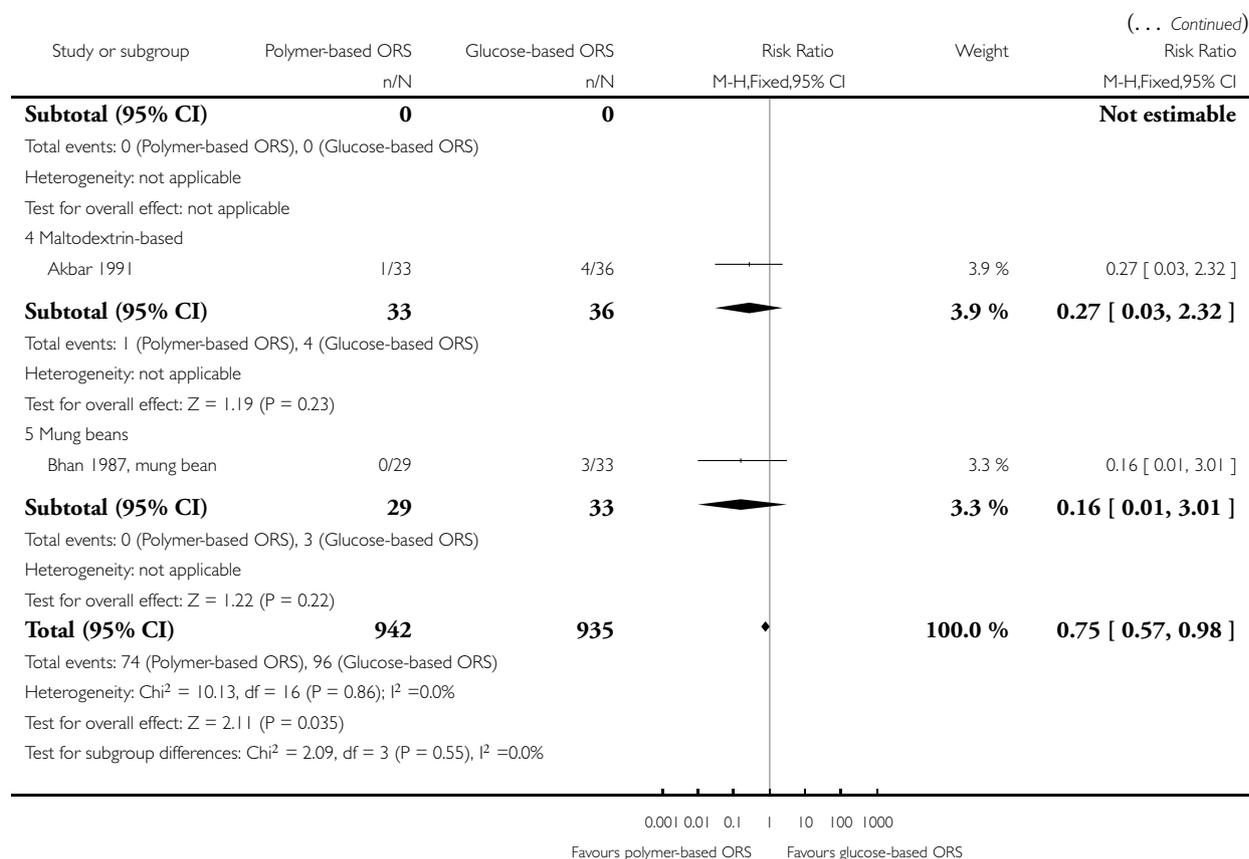
Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310

Outcome: 7 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid



(Continued ...)

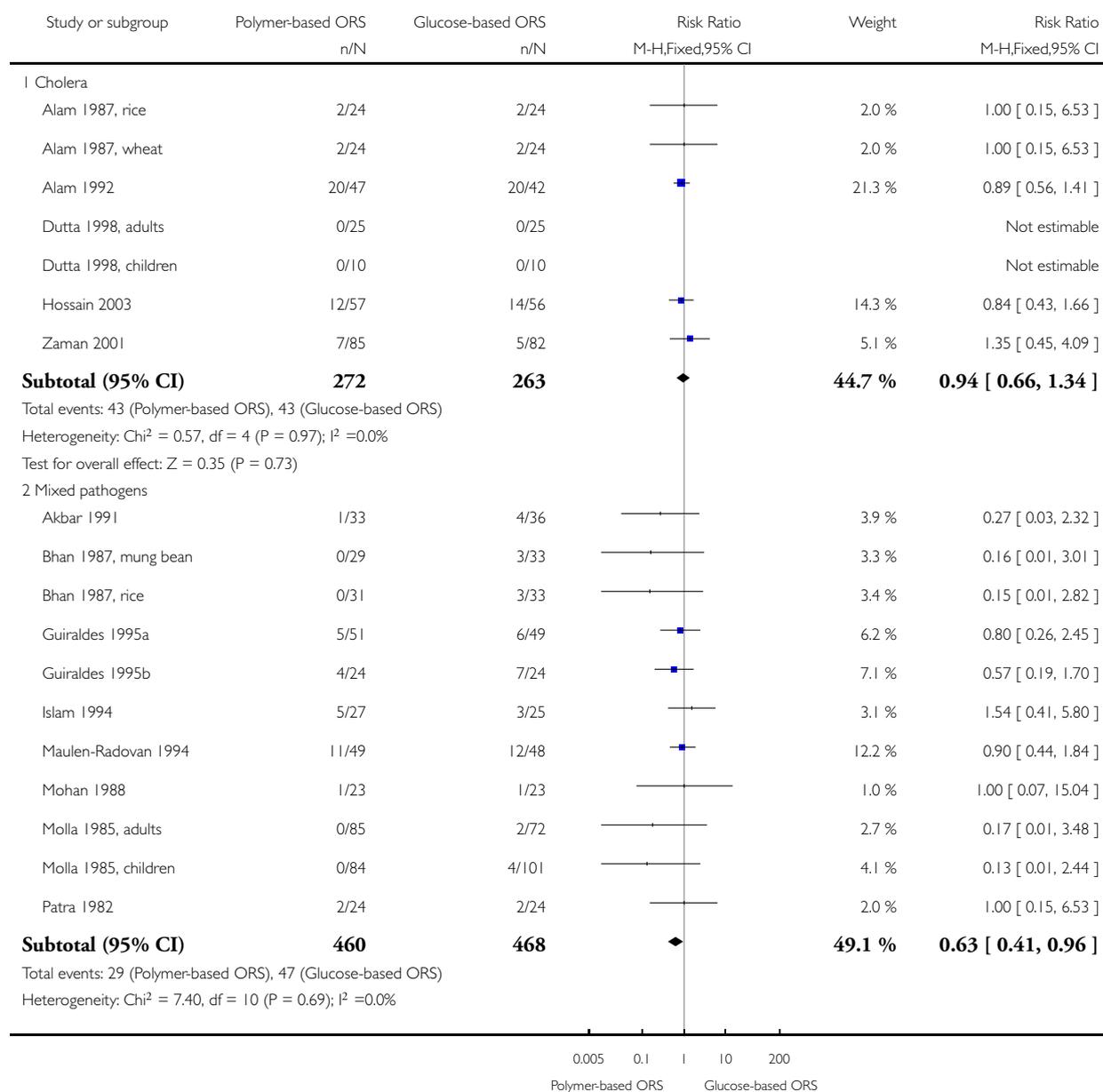


Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310, Outcome 8 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid, subgrouped by type of pathogen.

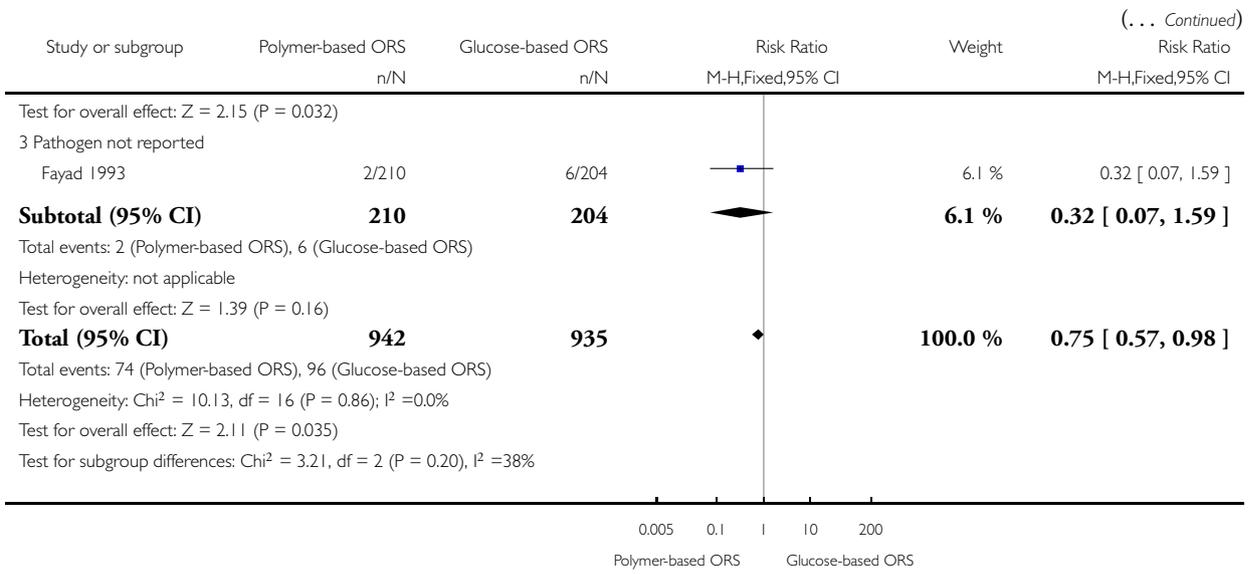
Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310

Outcome: 8 Unscheduled use of intravenous fluid, subgrouped by type of pathogen



(Continued ...)

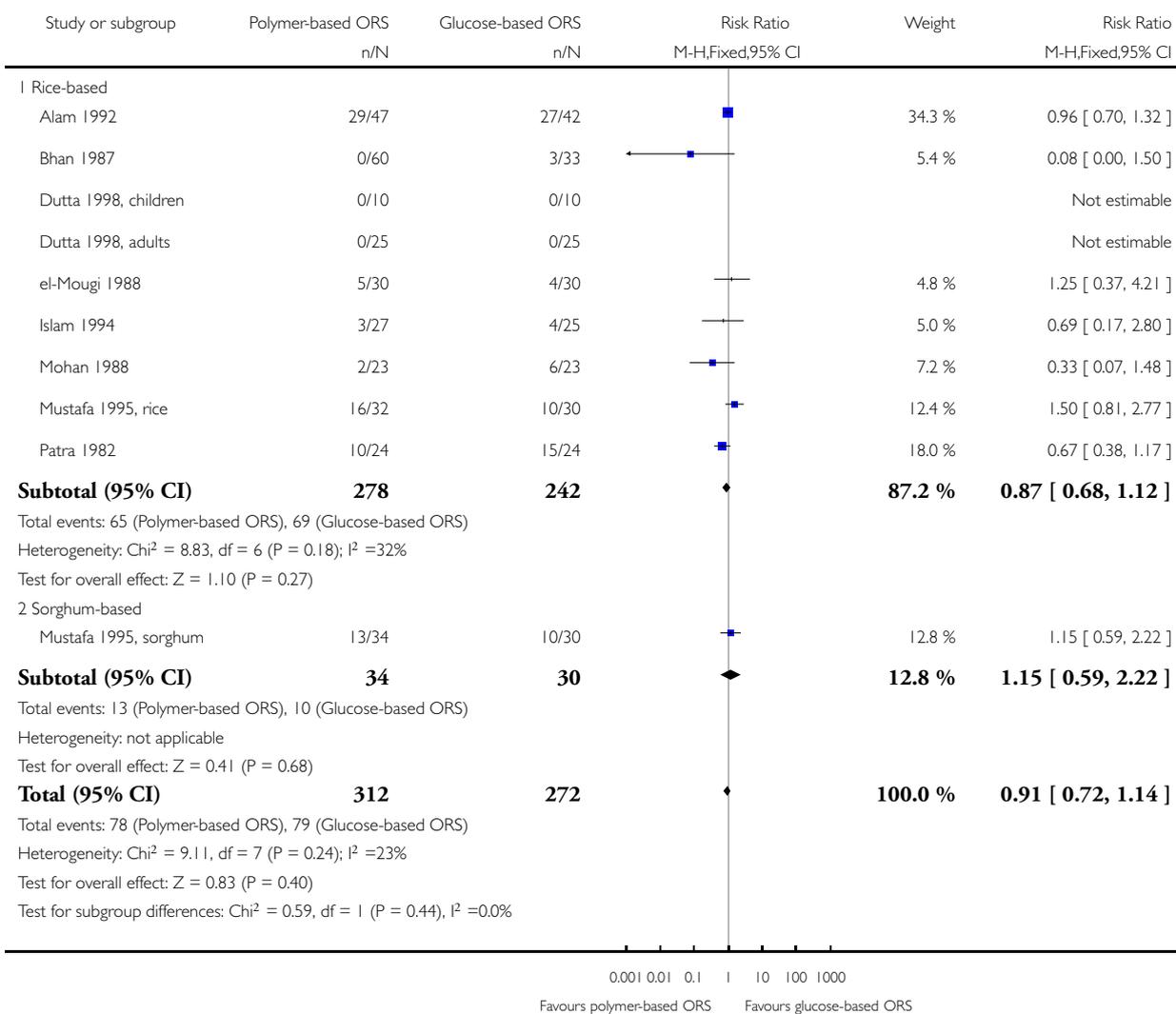


Analysis 2.9. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310, Outcome 9 Vomiting (number of participants).

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity \geq 310

Outcome: 9 Vomiting (number of participants)

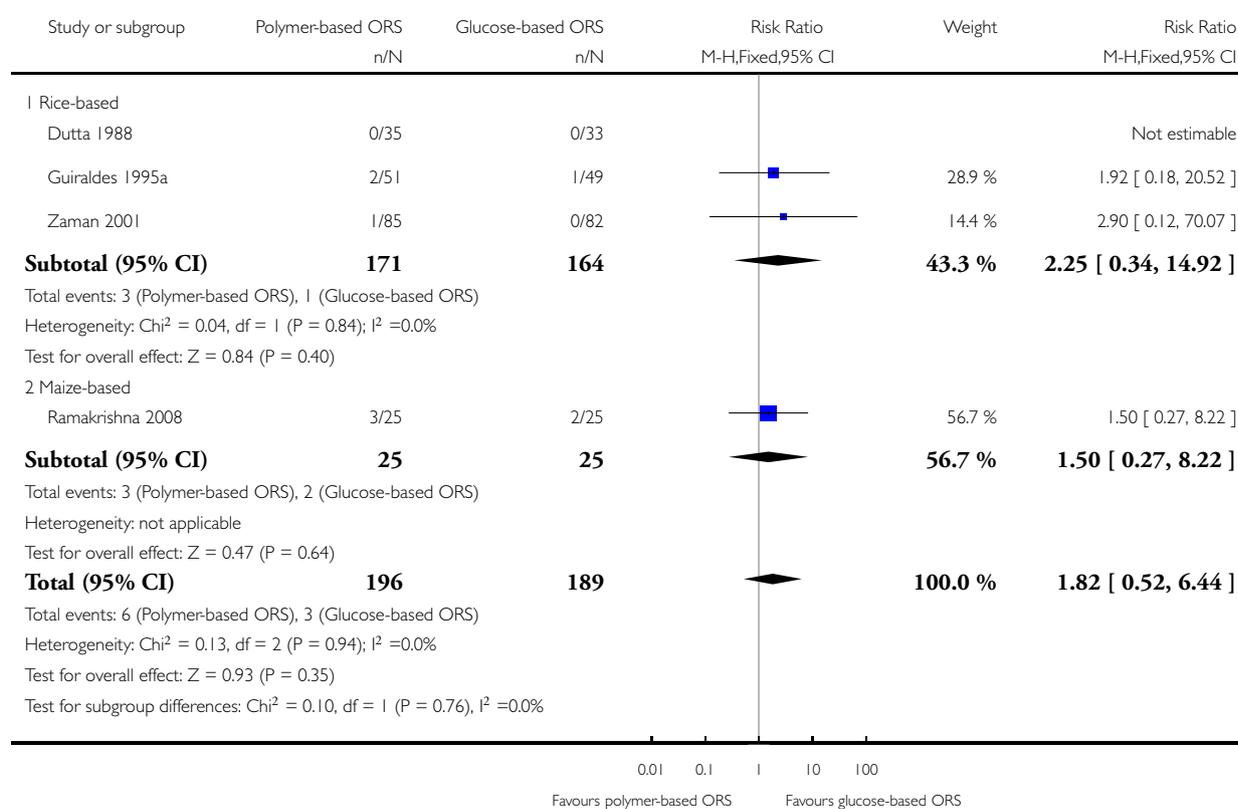


Analysis 2.10. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 10 Hyponatraemia (number of participants).

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310

Outcome: 10 Hyponatraemia (number of participants)

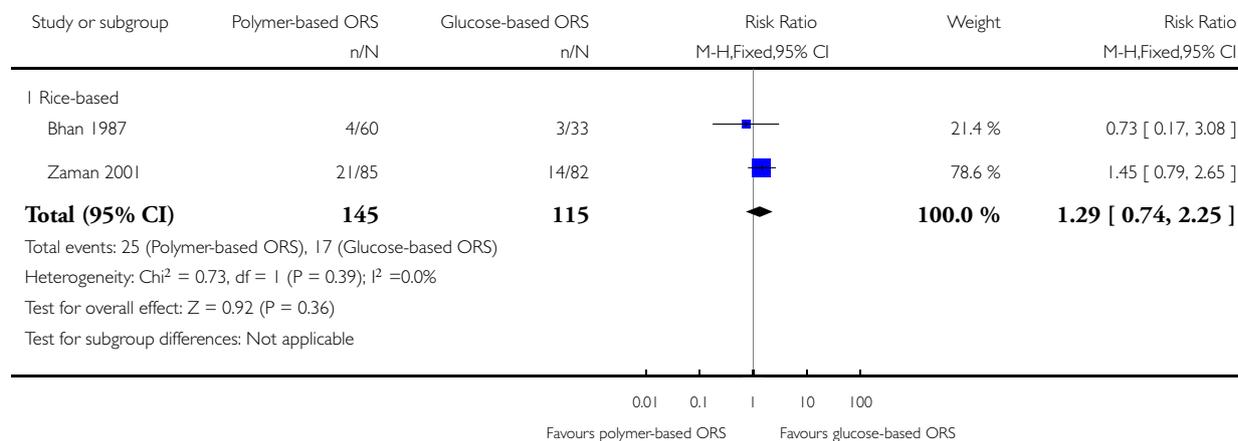


Analysis 2.11. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 11 Hypokalaemia (number of participants).

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310

Outcome: 11 Hypokalaemia (number of participants)

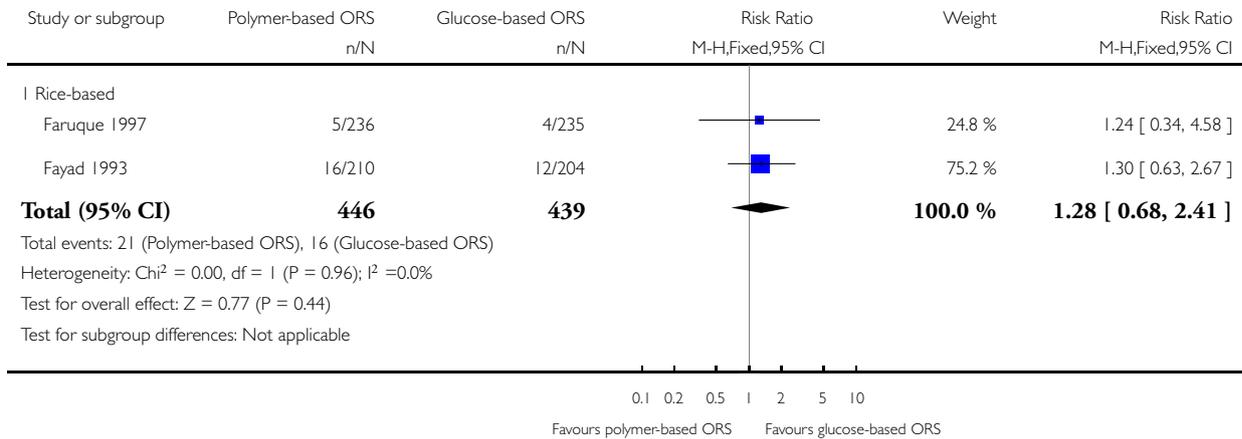


Analysis 2.12. Comparison 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310 , Outcome 12 Developed persistent diarrhoea (number of participants).

Review: Polymer-based oral rehydration solution for treating acute watery diarrhoea

Comparison: 2 Polymer-based ORS versus glucose-based ORS; osmolarity ≥ 310

Outcome: 12 Developed persistent diarrhoea (number of participants)



ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Total stool output during the first 24 hours reported in different units

Trial	Unit of reporting total stool output during the first 24 hours
ORS ≤ 270	
Bhattacharya 1998	Mean (SD) L
Ramakrishna 2008	Median (range)
Dutta 2000	Mean (SD) L
Maulen-Radovan 2004	Geometric mean (95% CI) but during maintenance phase
ORS ≥ 310	
Akbar 1991	Median (range)
el-Mougi 1996	Geometric mean (95% CI)

Table 1. Total stool output during the first 24 hours reported in different units (Continued)

Fayad 1993	Geometric mean (95% CI) but during maintenance phase
Hossain 2003	Median (range)
Ramakrishna 2000	Mean (SD) but reported only in g
Sharma 1998	Mean (SD) in g

Abbreviations: SD: standard deviation; CI: confidence interval; ORS: oral rehydration solution.

Table 2. Duration of diarrhoea reported in different units

Trial	Unit of reporting duration of diarrhoea
ORS \leq270	
Iyngkaran 1998	Reported only as shorter for rice ORS
Ramakrishna 2008	Median (range)
ORS \geq310	
Akbar 1991	Median (hours)
el-Mougi 1996	Geometric mean (95% CI)
Fayad 1993	Mean (SD) but during maintenance phase
Hossain 2003	Median (range)
Molla 1989b	Not reported as patients were observed only for 24 hours

Abbreviations: CI: confidence interval; SD: standard deviation; ORS: oral rehydration solution.

Table 3. Polymer ORS \leq 270 mOsm/L summary of trial characteristics

Trial	Type of polymer ORS	Age of participants	Cause of diarrhoea	Level of dehydration	Malnutrition	Country	Year of study
Wall 1997	Rice ORS	1 month to 5 years	Rotavirus	Mild and moderate	Not stated	Australia	Not stated
Bhattacharya 1998	Rice ORS	Adult males	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Severe	Not stated	India	1993 to 1996

Table 3. Polymer ORS \leq 270 mOsm/L summary of trial characteristics (Continued)

Lyngkaran 1998	Rice ORS	< 6 months	Mixed pathogen	Mild and moderate	Not stated	Malaysia	Not stated
Nanulescu 1999	Rice ORS	1 to 12 months	Mixed pathogens	Mild and moderate	Included those with weight for age > 80% of 50th percentile	Northern Romania	1995 to 1996
Dutta 2000	Cooked rice	2 to 10 years	<i>V. cholerae</i>	Severe	Not stated	India	1995 to 1998
Maulen-Radovan 2004	Premixed rice	3 to 24 months	Rotavirus (43%)	Mild, moderate, and severe	Excluded those with severe malnutrition	Mexico	1994 to 1995
Ramakrishna 2008	Amylase-resistant starch	12 to 65 years	Mixed pathogens	Moderate and severe	Not stated	India	2003 to 2005
Intarakhao 2010	Rice ORS	9 months to 5 years old	Rotavirus (60%)	Mild and Moderate	Not stated	Thailand	2007 to 2008

Abbreviation: ORS: oral rehydration solution.

Table 4. Polymer ORS \geq 310 mOsm/L summary of trial characteristics

Trial	Type of polymer ORS	Age of participants	Cause of diarrhoea	Level of dehydration	Malnutrition	Country	Year of study
Akbar 1991	Maltodextrin	4 to 36 months	Rotavirus and ETEC	Mild and moderate	Excluded severe	Bangladesh	1987 to 1988
Alam 1987	Wheat and rice	1 to 8 years	Not stated	Moderate and severe	Excluded severe malnutrition (< 60% weight for age of 50th centile National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS))	Bangladesh	1984
Alam 1992	Rice	15 to 60 years	Cholera (positive for <i>Vibrio cholerae</i>)	Not stated	Not stated	Bangladesh	1988

Table 4. Polymer ORS \geq 310 mOsm/L summary of trial characteristics (Continued)

Bernal 2005	Plantain flour	1 to 48 months	Mixed pathogens	“Presence”, but without shock	Not stated	Colombia	Not stated
Bhan 1987	Pop Rice and mung bean	3 months to 5 years	Mixed pathogens	“Presence”, level not stated	Included those with weight for height (wt/ht) > 70% of 50th centile of reference standard	India	Not stated
Dutta 1988	Rice and pop rice	4 months to 4 years	Not stated	Severe	Not stated	India	Not stated
Dutta 1998	Rice	3 to 12 years; 18 to 55 years	Cholera (positive for <i>V. cholerae</i>)	Severe	Not stated	India	1995 to 1996
el-Mougi 1988	Rice	4 months to 4 years	Not stated	Moderate and severe	Not stated. Excluded marasmic-kwashiorkor	Egypt	Not stated
el-Mougi 1996	Maltodextrin	3 to 24 months	Not stated	Moderate	Not stated. Excluded severe malnutrition	Egypt	Not stated
Faruque 1997	Rice	3 to 35 months	Mixed pathogens	Mild and Moderate	Excluded severe malnutrition	Bangladesh	1990 to 1991
Fayad 1993	Rice	3 to 18 months	Not stated	“Presence”, level not stated	Excluded severe malnutrition	Egypt	1990 to 1992
Guiraldes 1995a	Rice	3 to 18 months	Mixed pathogens	Moderate	Excluded moderate to severe malnutrition	Chile	Not stated
Guiraldes 1995b	Rice	3 to 24 months	Mixed pathogens	Moderate	Excluded moderate to severe malnutrition	Chile	Not stated
Hossain 2003	Rice	18 to 60 years	<i>V. cholerae</i>	Severe	Not stated	Bangladesh	1995

Table 4. Polymer ORS ≥ 310 mOsm/L summary of trial characteristics (Continued)

Islam 1994	Rice	< 6 months	Not stated	Mild and moderate	Included those with wt/age > 75% of 50th centile	Pakistan	1990
Maulen-Radovan 1994	Precooked rice	1 to 6 months	Mixed pathogens	Mild and moderate	Excluded severe malnutrition	Mexico	Not stated
Mohan 1988	Rice	3 to 36 months	Not stated	“Presence”, level not stated	Not stated	India	Not stated
Molla 1985, adults	Rice	“adults”	Not stated	Moderate and severe	Not stated	Bangladesh	1983
Molla 1985, children	Rice	< 10 years	Not stated	Moderate and severe	Not stated	Bangladesh	1983
Molla 1989a	Rice	< 5 years	<i>V. cholerae</i>	Moderate and severe	Not stated	Bangladesh	Not stated
Molla 1989b	Rice, maize, sorghum, millet, wheat, potatoes	1 to 5 years	Not stated	Moderate and severe	Not stated	Bangladesh	Not stated
Mustafa 1995	Rice, sorghum	6 to 40 months	Not stated	Moderate and severe	Included normal and underweight children	Sudan	1990
Patra 1982	Rice	3 months to 5 years	Not stated	Moderate and severe	Not stated	India	Not stated
Ramakrishna 2000	Rice flour, amylase resistant starch	14 to 58 years	<i>V. cholerae</i>	Not stated	Not stated	India	1994 to 1996
Razafindrakoto 1993	Rice	6 to 36 months	Not stated	Mild and moderate	Excluded severe malnutrition, < 70% of reference standard	Madagascar	1990
Santos Ocampo 1993	Maltodextrin	3 to 36 months	Mixed pathogens	Mild and moderate	Excluded severe malnutrition	Philippines	Not stated

Table 4. Polymer ORS \geq 310 mOsm/L summary of trial characteristics (Continued)

Sharma 1998	Rice	7 to 36 months	Non-cholerae	Some (mild and moderate)	Included children > 80% as per Indian Academy of Pediatrics (IAP) classification	India	Not stated
Zaman 2001	Rice	5 to 15 years	Not stated	Moderate to severe	Not stated. Exclusion criteria: malnutrition < 65% weight for age	Bangladesh	1997

Abbreviations: ORS: oral rehydration solution. NCHS: National Center for Health Statistics; IAP: Indian Academy of Pediatrics; wt/ht: weight for height.

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Search methods: detailed search strategies

Search set	MEDLINE ^{1,2}	EMBASE ^{1,2}	Other ^{1,2}
1	REHYDRATION SOLUTIONS	FLUID THERAPY	oral rehydration
2	FLUID THERAPY	ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	fluid therapy
3	oral rehydration solution	oral rehydration solution	ORS
4	ORS	ORS	1 or 2 or 3
5	1 or 2 or 3 or 4	1 or 2 or 3 or 4	glucose
6	STARCH	GLUCOSE-POLYMER	rice
7	glucose	STARCH	amylase
8	rice	glucose	amylopectin
9	amylase	rice	corn

(Continued)

10	amylopectins	amylase	sorghum
11	corn	amylopectins	maize
12	sorghum	corn	6-11/or
13	maize	sorghum	4 and 12
14	6-13/or	maize	-
15	5 and 14	6-14	-
16	Limit 15 to human	5 and 15	-
17	-	Limit 16 to human	-

¹Search terms used in combination with the search strategy for retrieving trials developed by Cochrane (Lefebvre 2011); upper case: MeSH or Emtree heading; lower case: free text term.

²Search terms used for the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group Specialized Register, CENTRAL, and LILACS.

Appendix 2. 'Risk of bias' assessment

Trial	Allocation sequence	Allocation concealment	Blinding	Inclusion of randomized participants in analysis
Akbar 1991	Adequate	Adequate	Participants, providers, outcome assessors	Inadequate
Alam 1987	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate
Alam 1992	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate
Bernal 2005	Adequate	Adequate	Unclear	Adequate
Bhan 1987	Unclear	Unclear	None	Adequate
Bhattacharya 1998	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate
Dutta 1988	Adequate	Unclear	Unclear	Adequate
Dutta 1998	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate
Dutta 2000	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate

(Continued)

el-Mougi 1988	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate
el-Mougi 1996	Adequate	Adequate	Participants, providers, outcome assessors	Adequate
Faruque 1997	Unclear	Unclear	None	Adequate
Fayad 1993	Adequate	Adequate	Unclear	Adequate
Guiraldes 1995a	Adequate	Adequate	None	Adequate
Guiraldes 1995b	Adequate	Adequate	None	Adequate
Hossain 2003	Adequate	Adequate	None	Adequate
Intarakhao 2010	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Adequate
Islam 1994	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate
Iyngkaran 1998	Unclear	Unclear	None	Adequate
Maulen-Radovan 1994	Adequate	Adequate	None	Adequate
Maulen-Radovan 2004	Adequate	Adequate	None	Adequate
Mohan 1988	Unclear	Unclear	None	Adequate
Molla 1985	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate
Molla 1989a	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Adequate
Molla 1989b	Adequate	Unclear	Participants and providers not blinded; outcome assessors unclear	Adequate
Mustafa 1995	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Adequate
Nanulescu 1999	Unclear	Unclear	None	Inadequate
Patra 1982	Unclear	Adequate	None	Adequate
Ramakrishna 2000	Adequate	Unclear	Participants and providers partially blinded; outcome assessors unclear	Adequate

(Continued)

Ramakrishna 2008	Adequate	Adequate	Assessors but not the participants or providers were blinded because of the nature of the study	Adequate
Razafindrakoto 1993	Unclear	Unclear	None	Adequate
Santos Ocampo 1993	Adequate	Adequate	Participants, providers, outcome assessors	Adequate
Sharma 1998	Unclear	Unclear	None	Adequate
Wall 1997	Adequate	Unclear	Participants and providers not blinded; outcome assessors unclear	Adequate
Zaman 2001	Adequate	Unclear	None	Adequate

FEEDBACK

Polymer-based ORS versus low osmolarity glucose ORS

Summary

The authors have rightly mentioned that since 2004, the WHO has recommended that low osmolarity (< 270 mOsm/L) oral rehydrating solution be used as the treatment for dehydration. This being the case, the rationale for undertaking a systematic review to compare standard osmolarity oral rehydration solutions (glucose- or polymer-based) is not clear. It would have been more appropriate to conduct the review on currently recommended oral rehydration solutions (low osmolarity). In continuation to the above, it is therefore inappropriate to pool together (in meta-analysis) trials with low osmolarity ORS as well as trials with standard osmolarity ORS. Incidentally, polymer-based ORS has been shown to be superior only when these trials (apples and oranges) were pooled together. Similarly, it is inappropriate to pool data from adults and children together, because they behave differently in response to diarrhoea and consequent dehydration. Therefore, a re-analysis of data on low osmolarity ORS in children (the critical age group which is the focus of the WHO and Millennium Development Goals) reveals that there are only four trials that can be pooled together (these are present in the subgroup analysis). I have undertaken a fresh search on 25th April and have not come across any trials beyond the search date mentioned in the review; hence these four trials can be taken as the current evidence. There is significant heterogeneity among the four trials with respect to age of participants, type of diarrhoea, severity of dehydration, and outcomes chosen. However, the salient findings are as follows.

- Polymer based ORS is comparable to glucose-based ORS in terms of treatment failure (requirement of intravenous fluid).
- Polymer-based ORS is comparable to glucose-based ORS for two adverse events viz vomiting and hyponatraemia.

Hyponatremia was surprisingly frequent in the single trial reporting it (Dutta 2000); this trial was conducted in children with cholera diarrhoea having severe dehydration. This could be a matter of concern for using low osmolarity ORS (either type) if substantiated by other reports.

- The duration and amount of diarrhoea were significantly reduced with non-glucose ORS. However, these statistically significant differences may not have as much clinical significance considering that the duration was shortened by only about 4.5 hours and the amount by less than 25 g/kg, that is, 2.5% body weight, although the latter represents approximately 25% decrease compared to glucose ORS. It may be recalled that 5% loss results in mild dehydration in infants and young children (3% in older).

Therefore, at best polymer-based ORS can be regarded as comparable to glucose-based ORS, but not superior. Of course, considering the limited data, further research may yield a more definitive answer.

Reply

We have singled out the results of the low osmolarity glucose solutions (ORS < 270) and have re-analysed the data considering separately the glucose ORS low and high osmolarity solutions. Based on a re-analysis, there were six trials that used ORS < 270 (low) and 29 trials with ORS > 300 (high). Using the stratification of ORS < 270 and ORS > 300 in all analyses, we made the following conclusions.

- No statistically significant difference between the polymer-based and glucose-based ORS groups in the number of participants with vomiting, hyponatraemia, hypokalaemia, and development of persistent diarrhoea.
- Total stool output in the first 24 hours is shorter in those who were given rice-based ORS as compared to those who were given glucose-based ORS < 270 (based on one trial).
- Unscheduled use of Intravenous fluid was fewer in those given rice-based ORS as compared to those given ORS > 300 (13 trials). There was only one trial on ORS < 270 that reported unscheduled use of Intravenous fluids.
- Significantly shorter duration of diarrhoea in adults in those given rice-based ORS as compared with ORS > 310 (two trials) or ORS < 270 (two trials).

With stratification of the data on whether they were given ORS < 270 or ORS > 300, no definite conclusions could be made as significant data (bullet points 2 and 4 above) is based only on two trials with the use of ORS < 270. The authors believe that we should wait for further trials on ORS < 270 before doing a reanalysis of the review.

Contributors

Germana V. Gregorio

Nanulescu trial

Summary

The number of participants in the [Nanulescu 1999](#) trial have been shown as rice-based ORS (N = 48) and glucose-based ORS (N = 51) in the analysis but the other way round in the 'Characteristics of included studies' table. Perhaps this is a typographical error; if not it has some serious implications.

Reply

There was a typographical error in the [Nanulescu 1999](#) trial in the 'Characteristics of included studies' table and this has been corrected.

Contributors

Germana V. Gregorio

WHAT'S NEW

Date	Event	Description
6 December 2016	New search has been performed	The review authors assessed the results of the literature search and included one new trial (Intarakhao 2010). They used the GRADE approach to assess the quality of the evidence and constructed 'Summary of findings' tables
6 December 2016	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	The updated review includes 35 trials. The review authors subgrouped trials according to the osmolarity of glucose ORS ($ORS \geq 310$ or $ORS \leq 270$) and type of polymer (rice, wheat, maltodextrins, and sorghum)

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

GV Gregorio was the principal investigator, wrote the protocol ([Gregorio 2007](#)), assessed the methodological quality of the included studies using the GRADE approach, performed data extraction and analysis, and wrote the final manuscript.

MLM Gonzales helped to write the protocol, carried out the 'Risk of bias' (methodological quality) assessment and data extraction, and commented on the final manuscript.

LF Dans assessed the methodological quality of the included studies using the GRADE approach and commented on the final manuscript.

EG Martinez performed data extraction.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Germana V. Gregorio has no known conflicts of interest.

Maria Liza M. Gonzales has no known conflicts of interest.

Leonila F. Dans has no known conflicts of interest.

Elizabeth G. Martinez was employed as Director of Unilab Medical Education and Development of United Laboratories, Inc. from August 2009 to February 2015.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, UK.

External sources

- Department for International Development (DFID), UK.
Grant: 5242

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

- Change in title: we changed the review title to highlight the fact that this is a review of polymer-based ORS (not glucose-based ORS).
- New author: EG Martinez joined the review author team after the protocol was published.
- Data extraction: we originally planned to extract count data by determination of the total number of episodes in each group (if the episode is rare) or the number of person years in each group for each treatment arm (if the episode is common). However, during the assessment of the trials, the trials reported the number of participants with unscheduled use of intravenous fluid, and thus we considered it to be a dichotomous rather than a count outcome. Similarly, in the data extraction for number of episodes of vomiting, there were only four trials that reported this outcome, while nine clinical trials reported the number of participants with vomiting. We decided that we would report the latter. Other adverse effects that were reported in the trials included number of participants with hypokalaemia (low potassium levels) and those with development of persistent diarrhoea (diarrhoea of more than 10 days' duration from onset), which we also included in the review.
- Data analysis: in multiple treatment arms with two or more polymer-based ORS as treatment groups, we combined the outcomes as appropriate and compared them collectively with the control group. Most trials included both cholera and non-cholera cases, and we collectively termed this group as having mixed pathogens rather than non-cholera diarrhoea.
- Subgroup analyses: these were limited to the osmolarity of the glucose ORS, the type of polymer, and the effects of participant's age and pathogen. The review authors did not evaluate the source of the polymer and the effect of feeding as most of the polymers were locally prepared and only one trial withheld feeding after hydration.
- Publication bias: we confirmed the presence of publication bias with a statistical software programme ([StatsDirect 2008](#)).

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Acute Disease; Cholera [complications]; Dehydration [etiology; *therapy]; Diarrhea [complications; *therapy]; Fluid Therapy [*methods]; Oryza; Polymers [*therapeutic use]; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Rehydration Solutions [chemistry; *therapeutic use]

MeSH check words

Adult; Child; Humans; Infant