Detailed forest plots

Efficacy of interventions aiming at improving respiratory function after stroke: A systematic review.

Kênia KP Menezes, Lucas R Nascimento, Patrick R Avelino, Luci F Teixeira-Salmela

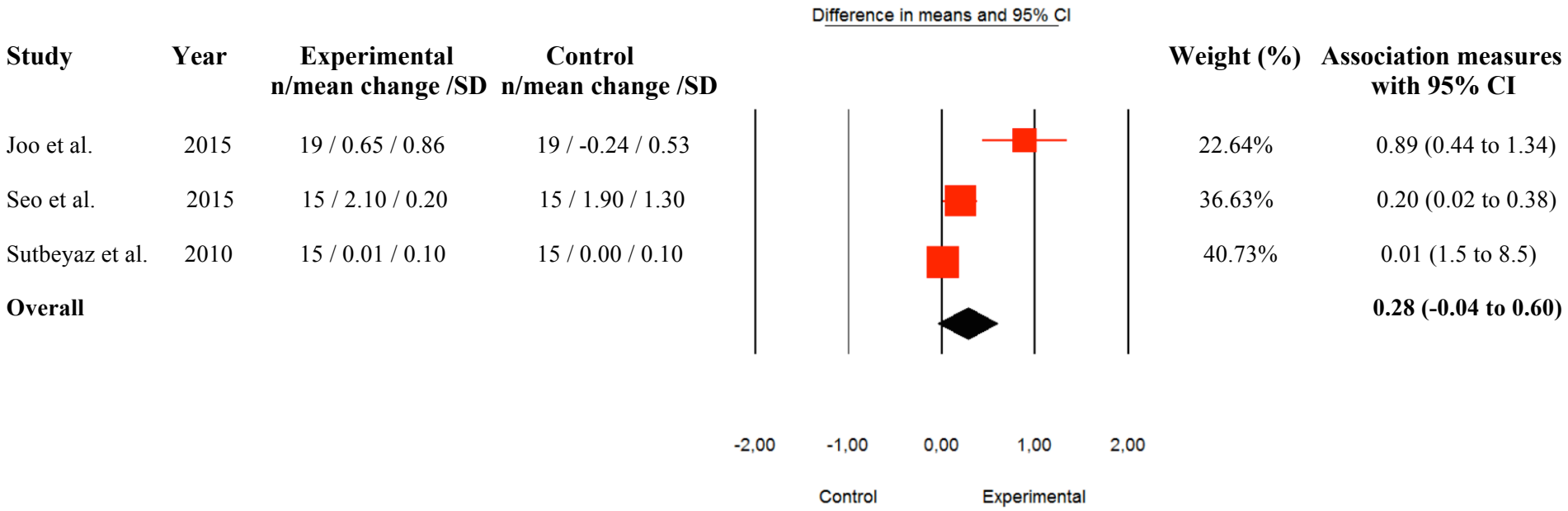

Figure 8. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of breathing exercises versus nothing/sham intervention on forced vital capacity, in L (n=98), with a random-effects model, I^2 =54%.

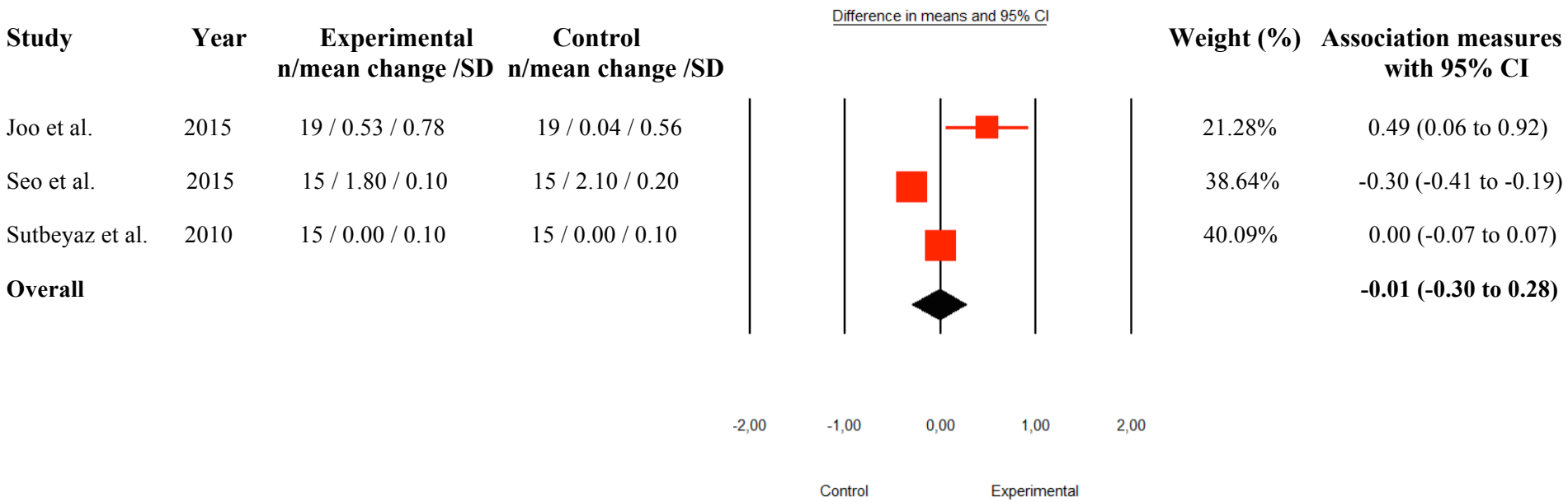

Figure 9. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of breathing exercises versus nothing/sham intervention on forced expiratory volume in 1 second, in L (n=98), with a random-effects model, I^2 =50%.

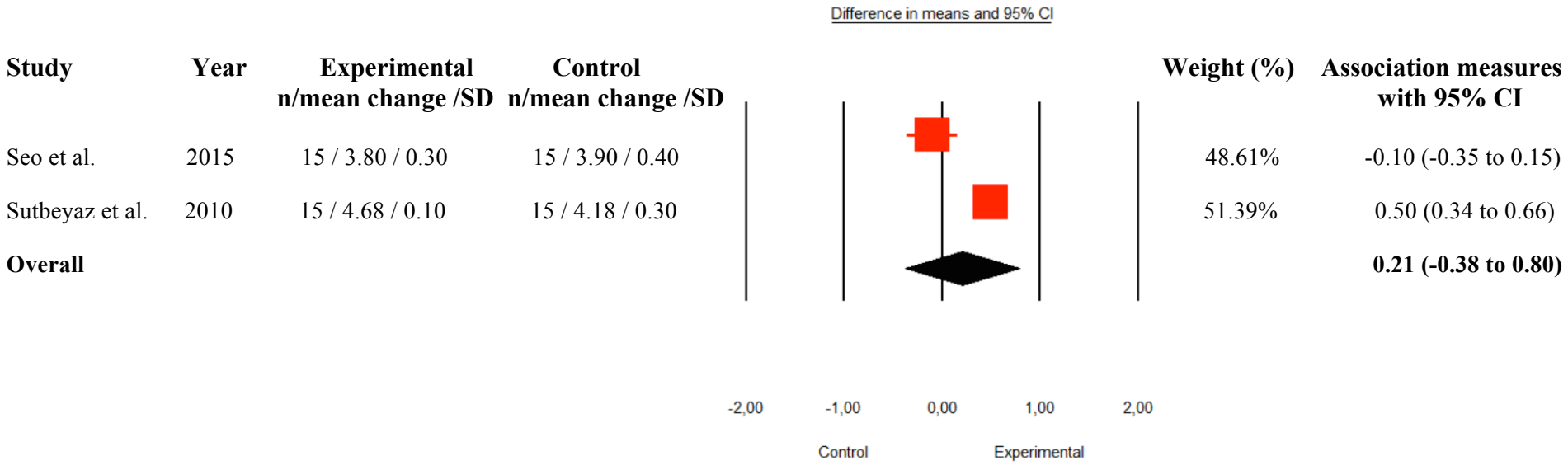

Figure 10. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of breathing exercises versus nothing/sham intervention on peak expiratory flow, in L/s (n=60), with a random-effects model, I^2 =0%.

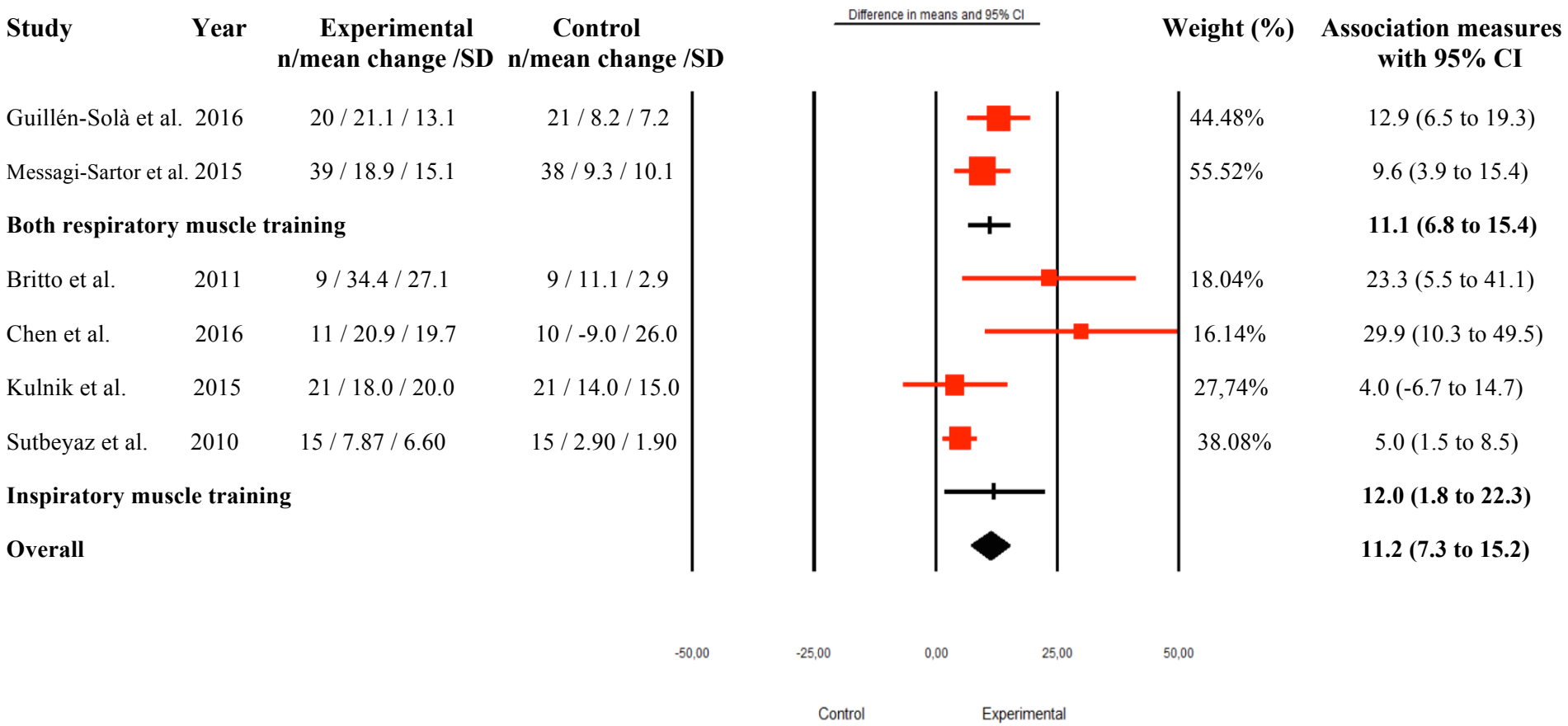

Figure 11. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of respiratory muscle training versus nothing/sham intervention on inspiratory muscle strength, in cmH_2O (n=229), with a random-effects model, I^2 =0%.

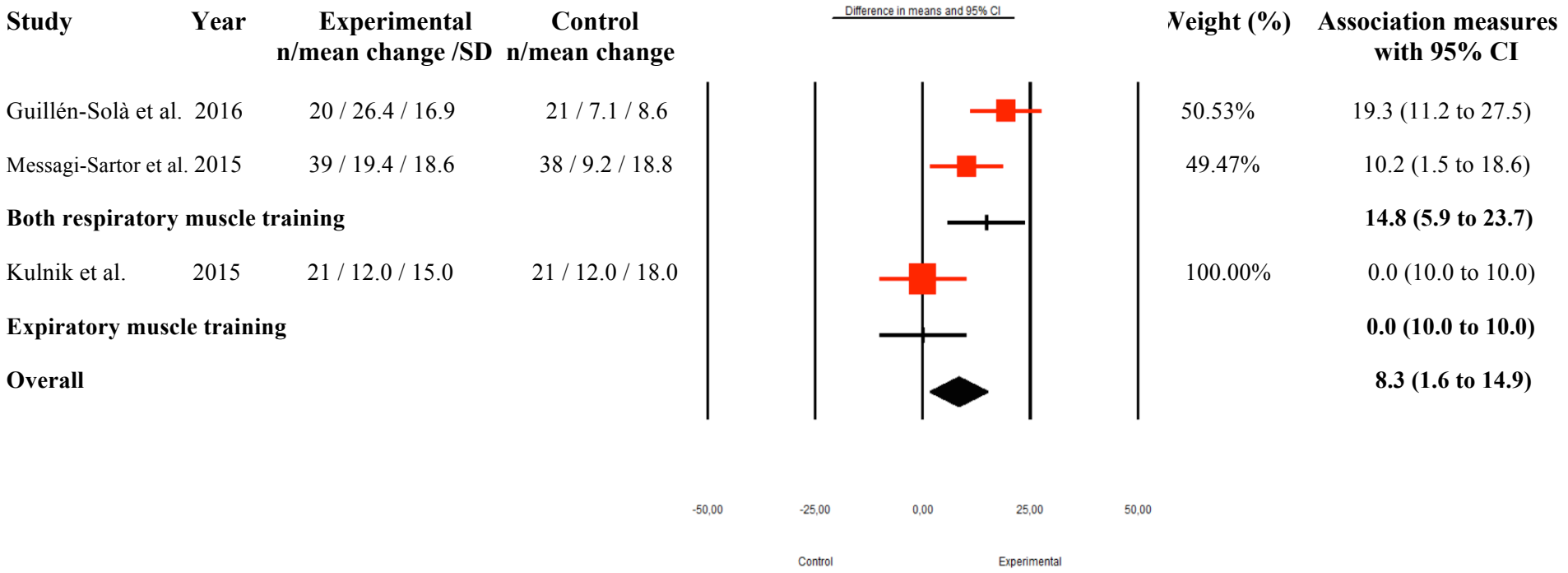

Figure 12. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of respiratory muscle training versus nothing/sham intervention on expiratory muscle strength, in cmH_2O (n=160), with a random-effects model, I^2 =65%.

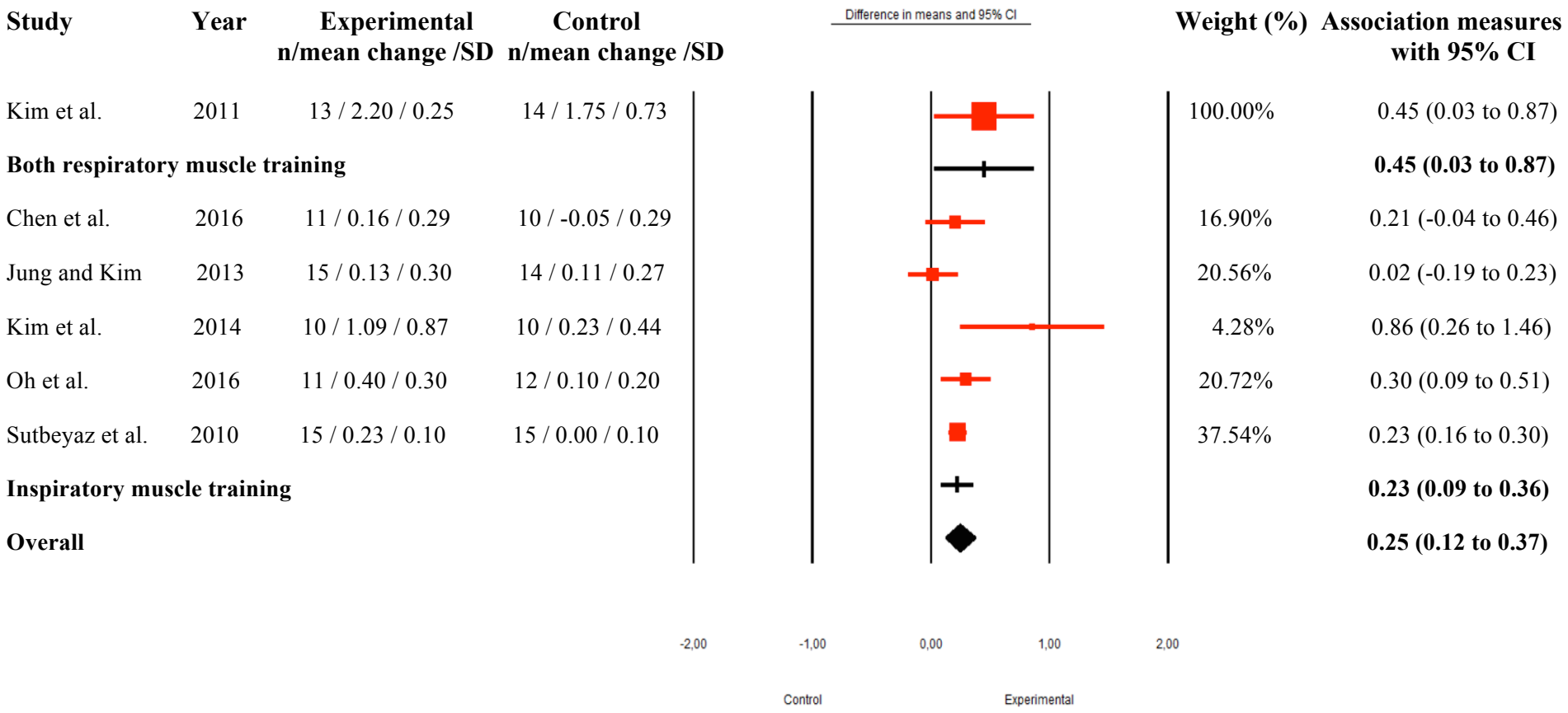

Figure 13. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of respiratory muscle training versus nothing/sham intervention on forced vital capacity, in L (n = 150), with a random-effects model, I^2 =29%.

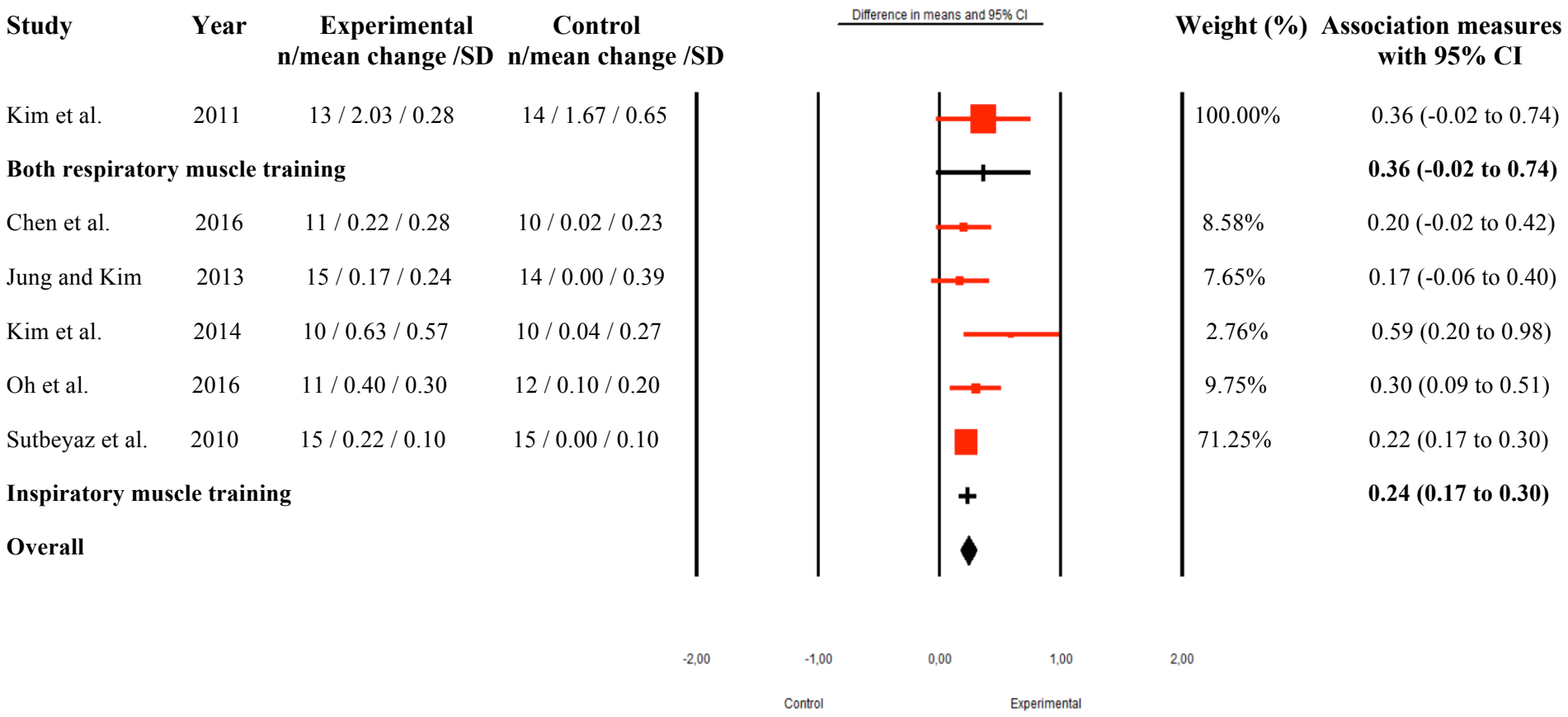

Figure 14. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of respiratory muscle training versus nothing/sham intervention on forced expiratory volume in 1st second, in L (n=150), with a random-effects model, I^2 =0%.

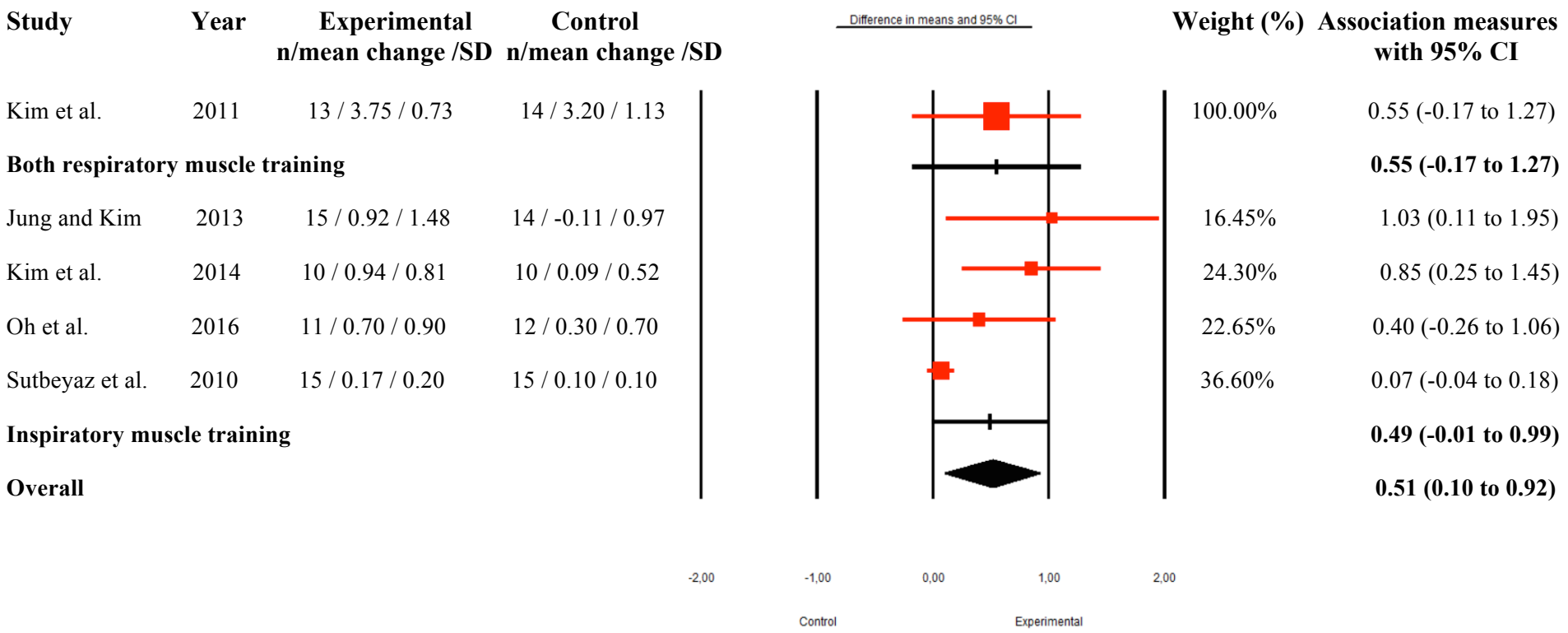

Figure 15. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of respiratory muscle training versus nothing/sham intervention on peak expiratory flow, in L/s (n=129), with a random-effects model, I^2 =0%.

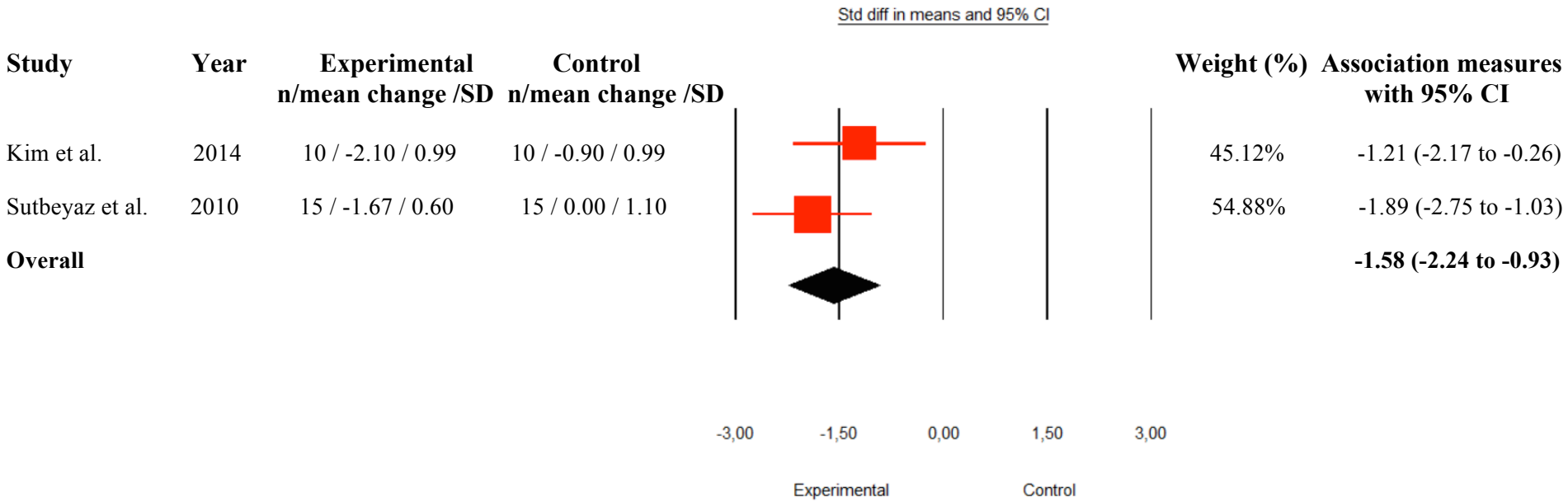

Figure 16. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of respiratory muscle training versus nothing/sham intervention on dyspnea, (n=50), with a random-effects model, I^2 =0%.

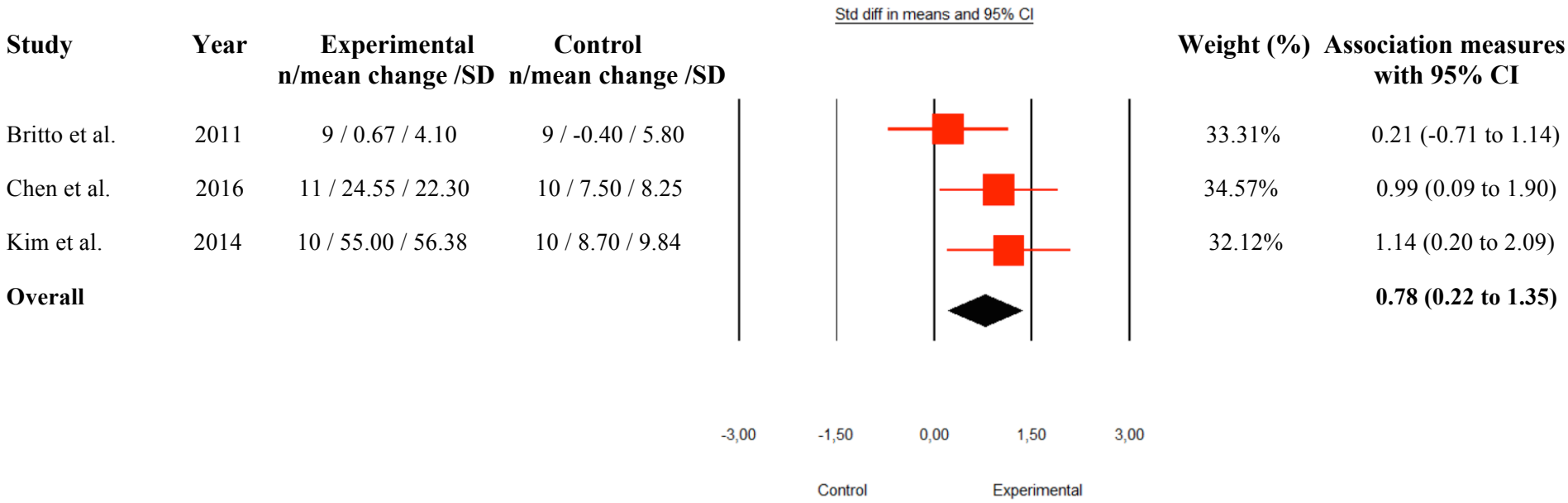

Figure 17. Mean difference (95% CI) of the effect of respiratory muscle training versus nothing/sham intervention on activity (n=59), with a random-effects model, I^2 =0%.