

Methods

No protocol was published in advance of this systematic review.

Scope

The scope for this narrative review was established through discussion at the biennial meeting of the OMS Study Group including representatives from a wide range of disciplines, and input from the parent and patient representatives within the group.

Search methods for identification of studies and reports

Electronic searches

The systematic review methods aimed to identify all peer reviewed publications including five patients or more with opsoclonus myoclonus syndrome. A highly sensitive approach was taken given the broad narrative aim of the review. Editorials, reviews and single case reports or series with fewer than five patients were excluded unless they were deemed to provide unique or original addition to the literature. A separate search strategy to identify publications relating to non-OMAS peripheral neuroblastic tumors was not performed.

We searched the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL, The Cochrane Library); MEDLINE via Ovid SP (January 1966 to date); EMBASE via Ovid SP (January 1980 to date); CINAHL via EBSCO Host (1982 to date) and Web of Science (1985 to date). Searches were performed on 1st June 2020 at initiation of manuscript drafting. Due to the time taken to finalise the manuscript the searches were repeated on 1st August 2021 to ensure the review was current. We used the Cochrane highly sensitive search strategy for identifying randomised controlled trials as suggested in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions (Higgins 2011). MeSH headings were used when available (Table 1). An additional free text search was conducted for each search engine using: "Opsoclonus Myoclonus " OR " Opsoclonus myoclonus ataxia"

In addition we searched the following registries: <http://www.controlled-trials.com>; <http://clinicaltrials.gov>; <http://www.anzctr.org.au>

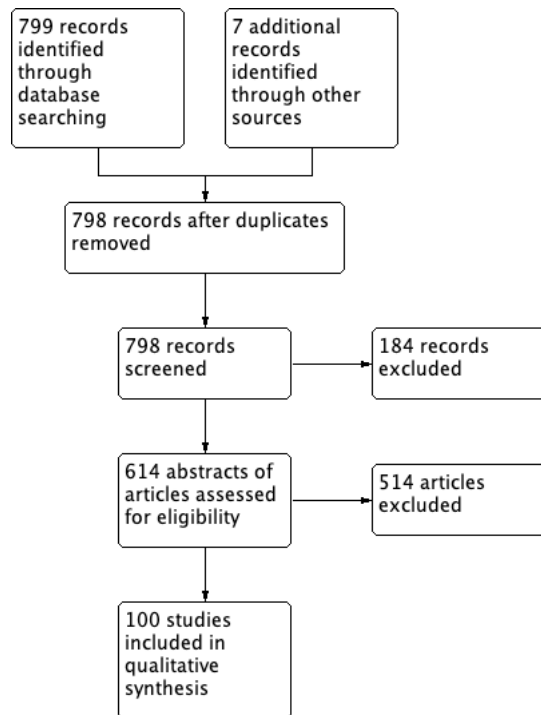
We also checked the reference lists of all identified studies for further relevant studies and searched conference abstracts for relevant unpublished studies.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies, data extraction and management

After identifying records using the electronic databases, the bibliographies were reviewed to identify additional relevant records. Initial records were screened for relevance, and the abstracts of those records of potential relevance were reviewed. Editorials, reviews and single cases or small series that did not add to the existing literature were excluded.

Studies that were of potential relevance were reviewed as full text. A decision was made as to eligibility for inclusion, and any disagreement between reviewers was resolved by discussion.



Drafting

The manuscript was prepared by subgroups of authors informed by the results of the systematic review. Where recommendations have been made these have been agreed unanimously within the author group. Where there is no consensus is reached differing approaches are described and limitations of the evidence base discussed.

Review was undertaken within group, then between groups before being extended to the study group for editing and approval.