INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Review Stage at time of this submission: **Data analysis.**

Conflicts of interest:
None.

The effect of moving cupping on psoriasis vulgaris and its influence on PASI score: A protocol for systematic review and meta analysis

Liu, MQ[1].

Review question / Objective: **We aim to study the treatment of psoriasis vulgaris with moving cupping.**
Condition being studied: **Psoriasis Vulgaris. We will search PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, the China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Chinese Science and Technology Periodical Database, Wanfang Database, and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database of randomized controlled trials. Beginning from their inception to August 2020. The primary outcomes is that PASI score and clinical effective rate will be the main outcome indicators.Additional outcome is The Quality of life index score and safety assessment will be considered a secondary outcome. Two independent authors will based on the Cochrane system evaluation manual 5.1.0 version of RCT bias risk assessment tool to evaluate the risk of bias among the final included studies. And we will use the RevMan 5.3 software to analysis data. conclusion: This study will provide evidence to judge whether moving cupping is an effective therapy for psoriasis vulgaris.**

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 10 December 2020 and was last updated on 10 December 2020 (registration number INPLASY2020120061).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: **We aim to study the treatment of psoriasis vulgaris with moving cupping.**

Condition being studied: **Background:we aim to study the treatment of psoriasis vulgaris with moving cupping. Methods:we will search PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library, the China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Chinese Science and**

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METHODS

Participant or population: All the patients included in the literature were diagnosed as psoriasis vulgaris, regardless of age, gender and nationality.

Intervention: The experimental group only used the method of cupping, and there was no limit to the medium, time and course of treatment.

Comparator: The control group was given conventional treatment, including drug therapy, NB-UVB, 308nm excimer laser, etc., but the control group could not use cupping therapy.

Study designs to be included: All randomized controlled clinical trial use moving cupping in the treatment of psoriasis vulgaris. There is no limit to the language of documents.

Eligibility criteria: All the patients included in the literature were diagnosed as psoriasis vulgaris, regardless of age, gender and nationality.

Information sources: We will choose search these electronic databases which contain PubMed, Embase, the Cochrane Library、the China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Chinese Science and Technology Periodical Database, Wanfang Database and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database. The time range of searching literatures is from the establishment of the database to August 2020.

Main outcome(s): PASI score and clinical effective rate will be the main outcome indicators.

Additional outcome(s): Quality of life index score and safety assessment will be considered a secondary outcome.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: Two independent authers will based on the Cochrane system evaluation manual 5.1.0 version of RCT bias risk assessment tool[6] to evaluate the risk of bias among the final included studies, the evaluation contents include: (1) randomized controlled trials; (2) whether allocation concealment is implemented; (3) whether the experiment is blind; (4) whether the evaluation of outcome indicators is blind; (5) whether the outcome indicators are complete; (6) whether selective reporting; (7) whether there are other bias risks. When there are differences, the third researcher will negotiate and unify.

Strategy of data synthesis: Data analysis was performed using Revman 5.3 software provided by Cochrane. The measurement data (continuous variables) were expressed by weighted mean difference (WMD) or standard mean difference (MD) and 95% confidence interval (CI), while the count data (secondary variables) were expressed by odds ratio (or) and 95% confidence interval (CI). If I2 > 50%, it is considered that there is statistical heterogeneity, the random effect model is selected, otherwise, the fixed effect model is selected.

Subgroup analysis: If the included studies have significant heterogeneity, subgroup analysis analysis will be used to find the source of heterogeneity.

Sensibility analysis: When sufficient studies are available, sensitivity analysis will be used to assess the robustness of the meta-analysis based on methodological quality, sample size, and missing data.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: psoriasis vulgaris; moving cupping; meta analysis protocol.

Contributions of each author:
Author 1 - Liu Mingqiang.