INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: The patient population (P), intervention (I), comparison (C), and outcome (O) framework was used to formulate the research question of our Bayesian analysis as follows: How do conservative management affect the visual analogue pain score in patients with GPTS? What was the rankings on the effect of conservative management and which one is more suitable for patients with GPTS?

Condition being studied: Greater trochanteric pain syndrome (GTPS), a recalcitrant lateral painful condition of the articulatio coxae, has a significant unhealthy effect on the quality of life. Numerous conservative management modalities with varying success have been proposed for GPTS patients. However, it is not clear which treatment is more effective in reducing pain. We conducted this Bayesian analysis to assess the current evidence for the effectiveness of conservative treatments on VAS.
articulatio coxae, has a significant unhealthy effect on the quality of life. Numerous conservative management modalities with varying success have been proposed for GPTS patients. However, it is not clear which treatment is more effective in reducing pain. We conducted this Bayesian analysis to assess the current evidence for the effectiveness of conservative treatments on VAS.

**METHODS**

**Participant or population:** Patients with greater trochanteric pain syndrome.

**Intervention:** Conservative management.

**Comparator:** Contrast with each other.

**Study designs to be included:** randomized controlled trails (RCTs), quasi-RCT, or clinical controlled trial.

**Eligibility criteria:** Inclusion: 1) randomized controlled trails (RCTs), quasi-RCT, or clinical controlled trial; 2) patients with GTPS; and 3) Visual Analogue Pain Score (VAS) was included in the outcome measures of the full-text articles. The exclusion criteria were as follows: 1) duplicate studies; and 2) animal experimental studies, letters, case reports, review articles, meta-analyses and so on.

**Information sources:** PubMed, the Cochrane Library, and Web of Science.

**Main outcome(s):** Visual Analogue Pain Score.

**Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis:** A risk of bias assessment for the included randomized studies was independently conducted by two authors using the Cochrane Collaboration Risk of Bias Tool.

**Strategy of data synthesis:** The data were extracted and assessed by using ADDIS software (v1.16.5) and STATA (version 14.0; Stata Corp, College Station, TX, USA). Estimated effects were reported as mean differences (MDs) with 95% CIs for the continuous outcomes for each study.

DerSimonian-Laird random effects model was used to perform the traditional pairwise meta-analysis.

**Subgroup analysis:** No subgroup.

**Sensitivity analysis:** Without sensitivity analysis.

**Country(ies) involved:** China.

**Keywords:** Greater trochanteric bursitis; Bayesian analysis.