INPLASY

A systematic review of factors affecting facial palsy health-related quality of life

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - None.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Preliminary searches.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

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Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 23 December 2023 and was last updated on 23 December 2023.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective Facial palsy is a condition that can lead to significant changes in facial function and appearance and therefore has an impact on the quality of life of patients with facial palsy, the aim of this paper is to review all the factors that have been published on the influence of health-related quality of life of patients with facial palsy, thus facilitating the implementation of comprehensive care for patients with facial palsy.

Condition being studied The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of all published factors affecting the health-related quality of life of patients with facial palsy, with particular reference to facial function and psychosocial aspects.This review aim of this paper is to review all the factors that have been published on the influence of health-related quality of life of patients with facial palsy.

METHODS

Participant or population The patients involved in this article were all diagnosed with facial paralysis.

Intervention Factors influencing health-related quality of life in patients with facial paralysis.

Comparator Various scales for evaluating health-related quality of life and related influencing factors.

Study designs to be included Will incorporate cohort studies, cross-sectional studies.

Eligibility criteria Will incorporate cohort studies, cross-sectional studies.

Information sources We searched PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, CNKI, WanFang Data, VIP and CBM databases.

Main outcome(s) Studies were included if they reported at least one quantitative measure of health-related quality of life, including measures of psychological factors, personality factors, social functioning, facial functioning, or somatic functioning.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis The NIH Quality Assessment Tool for Observational Cohort and Cross-Sectional Studies (NIH Quality Assessment Tool for Observational Cohort and Cross-Sectional Studies) (National Institutes of Health, 2014) provides assessment of validity studies with guidance. The tool scores each study based on 14 criteria; if the response to a criterion is "yes," it is scored as "1"; if the response is "no," "unable to determine," "not applicable," or "not reported," it is scored as "0." Studies were therefore scored on a scale of 0-14, with higher scores indicating stronger evidence.

Strategy of data synthesis The extracted data were meta-analysed using RevMan 5.3 statistical software. Continuous variables with the same unit of measurement were statistically combined using mean difference (MD) and data with different units of measurement were analysed using standardised mean difference (SMD). Consistency between studies was assessed using Q-tests and I^2 values, and fixed-effects models were used if homogeneity of results was good ($P \geq 0.10$, $I^2 < 50\%$). When heterogeneity was significant ($P < 0.10$, $I^2 \geq 50\%$), a random effects model was used. Sensitivity analyses of the literature and funnel plots were performed when necessary.

Subgroup analysis None.

Sensitivity analysis Sensitivity analyses were performed using RevMan 5.3 statistical software. The sensitivity of an article was reflected by the change in effect size after deletion of that article.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords facial palsy; health-related; quality of life；factors；a systematic review.

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