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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - None.
Review Stage at time of this submission - Data extraction.
Conflicts of interest - None declared.

INPLASY registration number: INPLASY202570108
Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 27 July 2025 and was last updated on 27 July 2025.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of different traditional Chinese medicine preparations combined with conventional Western medicine in the treatment of mild hand-foot- mouth disease through a network meta-analysis, providing evidence-based medical support for clinical treatment.

Condition being studied Summarize the literature on the treatment of hand, foot, and mouth disease using a combination of traditional Chinese and Western medicine, extract relevant data, and conduct a network meta-analysis using a computer to compare the advantages and disadvantages of various treatment schemes.

METHODS

Participant or population Patient with mild hand-foot- mouth disease.

Intervention Integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine treatment.

Comparator Pure Western medicine treatment.

Study designs to be included RTC.

Eligibility criteria Diagnostic criteria for mild hand, foot, and mouth disease.

Information sources CNKI, Wanfang, VIP, CBM, Pubmed.

Main outcome(s) Total clinical efficacy rate, the time for fever reduction, the time for rash to subside, the time for oral symptoms to disappear.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis Cochrane tools.

Strategy of data synthesis A network meta-analysis was conducted on the data using the gemtc package in R version 4.4.3 and Stata 17.0. For binary variable outcome measures, odds ratio

(OR) was used for calculation, while for continuous variable outcome measures, mean difference (MD) was employed. Interval estimation was represented by 95% credibility interval (CI). A difference was considered statistically significant when $P < 0.05$.

Subgroup analysis Conduct subgroup analysis based on the classification of oral Chinese herbal preparations and injectable Chinese herbal preparations.

Sensitivity analysis When heterogeneity is high, a random effect model is adopted; otherwise, a fixed effect model is used.

Country(ies) involved China.

Keywords network meta-analysis, traditional Chinese medicine preparations, human enterovirus, ribavirin, hand-foot-and-mouth disease.

Contributions of each author

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