

Multimedia Appendix 2. Summary of findings table according to the GRADE methodology.

Question: Web-based digital health interventions compared to non-technological interventions for weight loss in persons with overweight/obesity

Certainty assessment							Number of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
Number of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Web-based digital health interventions	Nontechnological interventions	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Weight change												
10	Randomized trials	Not serious	Serious ^b	Not serious	Not serious	None	739	758	—	MD ^a 0.77 lower (2.16 lower to 0.62 higher)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	IMPORTANT
BMI change												
8	Randomized trials	Not serious	Serious ^c	Not serious	Not serious	None	622	622	—	MD 0.12 lower (0.64 lower to 0.41 higher)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	IMPORTANT
Waist change												
2	Randomized trials	Serious ^d	Not serious	Not serious	Serious ^e	None	114	118	—	MD 0.54 lower (5.17 lower to 4.10 higher)	⊕⊕○○ LOW	IMPORTANT

Long-term weight change (≥6 months)												
6	Randomized trials	Not serious	Serious ^f	Not serious	Not serious	None	549	555	—	MD 0.17 lower (2.10 lower to 1.76 higher)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	CRITICAL
Short-term weight change (<6 months)												
4	Randomized trials	Serious ^g	Not serious	Not serious	Not serious	None	189	204	—	MD 2.13 lower (2.71 lower to 1.55 lower)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE	IMPORTANT

^aMD: Mean difference.

^bHigh heterogeneity ($I^2=94\%$; $P<.001$), wide variation of point estimates. Heterogeneity was mainly explained by the presence of active interventions in control group and different follow-up times across studies.

^cHigh heterogeneity ($I^2=87\%$; $P<.001$), wide variation of point estimates and minimal overlap of confidence intervals. Heterogeneity was mainly explained by the presence of active interventions in control group and different follow-up times across studies.

^dLarge and unbalanced (intervention>control) loss to follow-up rates in the study, which contributed mostly to these results.

^eConfidence interval of the effect size showed wide variation from large losses to large gains in waist circumference.

^fHigh heterogeneity ($I^2=94\%$; $P<.001$), wide variation of point estimates and minimal overlap of confidence intervals

^gAttrition rates were $\geq 20\%$ in 3 of the 5 studies that investigated this outcome.