

Table 1. Main characteristics of epidemiological systematic reviews included

Condition	Studies (n)	Year of publication	Countries (n)	Brazil (n)	Argentina (n)	Mexico (n)	Others (n)	Risk of bias n (%)			More frequent design
								Low	Moderate	High	
Rotavirus ²¹	168	1990-2009	168	49	16	15	86	60 (34%)	6 (3%)	111 (62%)	C-S: 66; S: 16
Dengue ¹⁵	25	1995-2010	16	2	1	2	37	12 (48%)	10 (40%)	0	EE:10; S:9
Malaria ¹²	64	1990-2009	11	21	0	1	41	20 (31%)	21 (33%)	22 (34%)	C-S:24; S:10
Influenza ²²	31	1995-2008	10	9	5	2	15	8 (26%)	1 (3%)	22 (71%)	Desc:9; S:6
Heart Failure ¹⁶	145	1999-2014	13	93	33	9	15	22 (15%)	85 (59%)	35 (24%)	C:46; Desc:39
Tuberculosis	68	2000-2010	10	28	0	7	14	13 (30%)	7 (16%)	24 (55%)	C-S:31; C:12
Pneumococcal meningitis and bacteremia. ¹⁸	39	2000-2010	11	13	5	0	24	11 (28%)	23 (59%)	5 (13%)	S:20; C-S:11
chronic disease due to arsenic ¹⁴	47	2005-2014	1	0	47	0	0	4 (9%)	16 (34%)	16 (34%)	C-S:32; Eco:10
COPD ¹⁹	26	2001-2010	10	12	3	10	14	9 (35%)	6 (23%)	11 (42%)	C-S:12; Desc:6
Acute otitis media ¹¹	18	1988-2008	6	1	4	5	8	0	5 (28%)	13 (72%)	Desc:8; C:6
Pneumonía ²⁰	69	1988-2008	15	17	11	4	36	29 (42%)	6 (9%)	34 (49%)	Desc:26; C-S:21
Pneumococcal pneumonia	23	2001-2010	9	7	5	1	13	5 (22%)	7 (30%)	11 (48%)	S:6; C:5
Respiratory syncytial virus ¹³	74	2000-2010	9	25	29	5	20	30 (45%)	23 (34%)	14 (21%)	C-S:26; C:17
Varicella and Herpes Zoster ¹⁰	26	2000-2010	9	6	6	0	14	7 (27%)	1 (4%)	12 (46%)	S:11; C-S:6
Human Papillomavirus ²¹	79	1986-2009	18	21	15	16	31	0	19 (23%)	65 (77%)	C-S:65; C-C:13
Tobacco & income level†	29	1989-2015	5	23	3	2	2	15 (54%)	6 (21%)	7 (25%)	C-S:28; Desc:1
Inflammatory bowel disease	25	2002-2015	9	12	1	4	8	5 (20%)	14 (56%)	9 (36%)	S:15; C-S:7
Psoriasis	34	2001-2015	12	13	7	4	17	5 (15%)	0	11 (32%)	C-S: 22; Desc:4
Primary Immune Thrombocytopenia	26	2000-2015	9	3	7	8	8	2 (8%)	10 (38%)	2 (8%)	EE:6; Desc:9

COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; *C-S: Cross-sectional; C: Cohorts; S: Surveillance; EE: Economic Evaluation; C-C: Case-Control; Desc: Descriptive; Eco: Ecologic; † Accepted for publication in the Pan American Journal of Public Health