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Supplemental Material 2. Delphi methodology for the SMART study

General	•Structured communication for consensus-building among an expert						
Principles of the	group						
Delphi method	Controlled and structured group interaction including statistical						
	group response						
	•Useful if evidence is ambiguous & judgmental assessment should be						
	achieved						
	•Anonymity between participants to avoid dominance of individual						
	participants						
	•Iteration - repeated presentation of statements						
Stages of Delphi	•Definition of research topics						
based Consensus	•Literature research						
Statements	•Developing a questionnaire of statements						
	•Conduction of anonymous iterative web-based questionnaire						
	rounds						
	•Providing individual and/or group feedback between Delphi						
	rounds						
	•Summarizing the feedback						
Panelists	International experts in anal fistula anatomy, EAUS or MRI imaging of						
	anal fistulas or in anal fistula surgery were invited to be part of the						
	panel, based on (a) publication record in the field, (b) clinical expertise						
	regarding the guideline topic, (c) potential conflicts of interest.						
Bibliography	•Literature research in the databases (PubMed, Medline, Cochrane						
	Library, Embase, WoS), with a review filter (PubMed), searching the						
	terms: anal endosonography, anal fistula and anorectal fistula						
	imaging, anal fistula and anorectal fistula surgery, anorectal						
	ultrasound, endoanal ultrasound, EAUS, fistula-in-ano, magnetic						
	resonance imaging, MRI.						

	•A digital SMART library was prepared.					
	•Level of scientific evidence of each article was assessed on a 5-item					
	scale according to the Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine					
	2011 Levels of Evidence (https://www.cebm.net/wp-					
	content/uploads/2014/06/CEBM-Levels-of-Evidence-2.1.pdf)					
Statements	The project leaders developed statements to questions, following					
Development	agreed scheme:					
	•One statement as an answer to one assigned question of table 1					
	•Short discussion for the statement supplemented with references					
	•Reference list with assignment of the scientific level of evidence for					
	each article					
	•If scientific evidence was absent, experts might have proposed an					
	expert opinion (level of evidence: 5)					
Delphi rounds &	•Panelists were invited to complete a questionnaire using a web-					
scoring method	based survey administration software. The questionnaire included					
	questions, statements, discussion, references, including assigned					
	level of scientific evidence					
	•Likert-type scale between 0–10 served for panelists' scoring: 0-3					
	reflects complete disagreement, 4-7 reflects neither agreement no					
	disagreement, ≥ 8 reflects complete agreement					
	•Panelists were invited to comment on the phrasing or content of each					
	statement, particularly if their rating did not reflect full agreement					
	$(scoring \le 7)$					
	•Statistics of group agreement and graphs illustrating the level of					
	agreement for each question and statement obtained in the previous					
	Delphi round were included in the subsequent Delphi rounds					

	•As explained during the first meetings of the panel, participants who					
	will not reply to one round will not be included in the following					
	rounds					
Revision between	•Questions and statements underwent revision according to the					
Delphi rounds	scores, suggestions and comments of the panelists of the first and					
	second Delphi rounds to prepare subsequent round					
Group consensus	•Group consensus: ≥ 80% of the panel rated the items ≥ 8					
& Termination of	•Termination of consensus-building process: maximum of 3 Delphi					
Delphi	rounds or achievement of group consensus for each statement in the					
	first/second Delphi round					

Supplemental Material 3. Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine 2011 Levels of Evidence

Question	Step 1 (Level 1*)	Step 2 (Level 2*)	Step 3 (Level 3*)	Step 4 (Level 4*)	Step 5 (Level 5)
How common is the problem?	Local and current random sample surveys (or censuses)	Systematic review of surveys that allow matching to local circumstances**	Local non-random sample**	Case-series**	n/a
Is this diagnostic or monitoring test accurate? (Diagnosis)	of cross sectional studies with consistently applied reference	Individual cross sectional studies with consistently applied reference standard and blinding	Non-consecutive studies, or studies without consistently applied reference standards**	Case-control studies, or "poor or non-independent reference standard**	Mechanism-based reasoning
	Systematic review of inception cohort studies	Inception cohort studies	Cohort study or control arm of randomized trial*	Case-series or case- control studies, or poor quality prognostic cohort study**	n/a
	of randomized trials or <i>n</i> -of-1 trials	Randomized trial or observational study with dramatic effect	Non-randomized controlled cohort/follow-up study**	Case-series, case-control studies, or historically controlled studies**	Mechanism-based reasoning
(Treatment Harms)		Individual randomized trial or (exceptionally) observational study with dramatic effect	Non-randomized controlled cohort/follow-up study (post-marketing surveillance) provided there are sufficient numbers to rule out a common harm. (For long-term harms the duration of follow-up must be sufficient.)**	Case-series, case-control, or historically controlled studies**	Mechanism-based reasoning
What are the RARE harms? (Treatment Harms)	trials or <i>n</i> -of-1 trial	Randomized trial or (exceptionally) observational study with dramatic effect			
	Systematic review of randomized trials	Randomized trial	Non -randomized controlled cohort/follow-up study**	Case-series, case-control, or historically controlled studies**	Mechanism-based reasoning

^{*} Level may be graded down on the basis of study quality, imprecision, indirectness (study PICO does not match questions PICO), because of inconsistency between studies, or because the absolute effect size is very small; Level may be graded up if there is a large or very large effect size.