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| Results with statistical significance reported by the trials included in the systematic review of the efficacy of antimicrobials in the treatment of calf diarrhea |
| **Reported result**  | **Trial**  | **Groups**† |
| **Clinical cure** |
|  Higher clinical cure rate | Grandemange et al., 2002\* | AM/PC |
| **Fecal consistency scoring (FCS) or diarrhea** |
|  Lower FCS | Grandemange et al., 2002\*; Lofstedt et al., 1996\*\*; Silva et al., 2010\* | AM/PC |
|  Faster improvement in FCS | Grandemange et al., 2002\*\* | AM/PC |
|  Less likely to have severe diarrhea | Grimshaw et al., 1987a\*\*; Ollivett et al., 2009 \*\* | AM/NC |
|  Shorter period (d) with diarrhea | Bywater, 1977\*; Fecteau et al., 2003\* | AM/NC |
|  | Schnyder et al., 2009\* | NC/AM |
| **Other clinical outcomes** |
|  Fewer d with abnormal temperature | Fecteau et al., 2003\* | AM/NC |
|  Lower temperature scores | Silva et al., 2010\* | AM/NC |
|  Lower attitude score | Lofstedt et al., 1996\* | AM/NC |
|  Faster improvement in attitude score  | White et al., 1998\*; Grandemange et al., 2002\* | AM/PC |
|  | White et al., 1998\* | AM/NC |
|  Lower appetite score | Grandemange et al., 2002\* | AM/PC |
|  Lower dehydration score (skin) | Lofstedt et al., 1996\* | AM/NC |
|  Lower 'eye sunken' score | Lofstedt et al., 1996\*\* | AM/NC |
| **Performance outcomes** |
|  Body weight gain | White et al., 1998\* | AM/PC |
| **Mortality** |
|  Higher # of surviving calves  | Lofstedt et al., 1996\* | AM/NC |
|  Less likely to die  | Grimshaw et al., 1987a\*\*; Grimshaw et al., 1987b\* | AM/NC |
| **AM:** Antimicrobial treatment; **NC:** Negative control; **PC:** Positive control (antimicrobial as an active comparator).  |
| Lofstedt et al. (1996) and Grimshaw et al. (1987a): AM was sulbactam:ampicillin; Grimshaw et al. (1987b): AM was ampicillin.  |
| † Left group showed a difference compared with right group; \* P ≤ 0.05; \*\* P ≤0.01  |

**SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL 3**