

MMAT Assessment: Quasi-Experimental

Title	Screening Questions		Quantitative Non-Randomised										Study Score
	Are there research questions?	Do the collected data allow to address the research questions?	3.1. Are the participants representative of the target population?	Comment	3.2. Are measurements appropriate regarding both the outcome and intervention (or exposure)?	Comment	3.3. Are there complete outcome data?	Comment	3.4. Are the confounders accounted for in the design and analysis?	Comment	3.5. During the study period, is the intervention administered (or exposure occurred) as intended?	Comment	
Community-based peer support significantly improves metabolic control in people with Type 2 diabetes in Yaoundé, Cameroon (Assah et al., 2015)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Only included patients with poorly controlled Type 2 diabetes (HbA1c > 7%)	Yes	Used standardised clinical measurements (HbA1c, blood pressure, lipids, etc.)	Yes		Yes	No confounding factors reported or expected	Yes	Clear intervention protocol described - attendance was not reported	*****
Family intervention to control type 2 diabetes: a controlled clinical trial García-Huidobro et al. (2010)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Clear inclusion criteria: T2DM patients between 18-70 years, HbA1c >7%, living with family member	Yes		Yes	86% completion rate (209/243 completed)	Yes		No	Only 34% of intervention patients received all proposed activities	****
Effect of a group adherence intervention for Mexican-American older adults with type 2 diabetes. (Haltiwanger, 2012)	Yes	Yes	Yes	All Mexican-American older adults	Yes		Yes		Yes	No confounding factors reported or expected	No	Only 11 out of 16 mentees and 5 out of 8 mentors attended all session of the interventions. Participants who didn't attend all the session were not included as part of the analysis.	****
A Family-Based, Culturally-Tailored Diabetes Intervention for Hispanics and Their Family Members. (Hu et al., 2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hispanic, T2DM, age 18+, living with family member	Yes		Yes	High retention rate (82-85% at 6 months)	Yes	The study identified controlled for baseline differences	No	Only 28 patients (34%) received all the proposed activities	****
Type 2 Diabetes Self-Management Social Support Intervention at the U.S.-Mexico Border. (McEwen et al., 2010)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mexican Americans aged 18-65 who spoke Spanish, had type 2 diabetes, lived in the Arizona-Mexico border region, and could attend both group and individual intervention sessions were recruited for the study.	Yes		Yes	Perfect participant retention (100%) demonstrated the effectiveness of using culturally-tailored diabetes self-management social support interventions with this population.	Yes	No confounding factors reported or expected	No	Twenty one participants (17 females and 4 males) received the three individually tailored sessions. However, only five participants (24%) attended all six of the monthly group sessions.	****
A Family-Based Diabetes Intervention for Hispanic Adults and Their Family Members. (Hu et al., 2013)	Yes	Yes	Yes	All Hispanics and T2D patients	Yes		Yes	89% remained in the study and 86% took part in the follow up	Yes	No confounding reported or expected	Yes		*****