

Supplementary material

Exploring the Clinical Applications of Lemongrass Essential Oil: A Scoping Review

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List of Supplementary Information

Supplementary Information 1. Description of search strategies applied for PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science databases.

Supplementary Information 2. Risk of bias assessment results obtained using RevMan software version 5.4.1. **(A)** Summary of risk of bias analysis performed for each included study [41-48]. **(B)** Graph on each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies. Low risk of bias, green; unclear risk of bias, yellow; high risk of bias, red.

Supplementary Information 3. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) checklist.

Supplementary Information 1. Description of search strategies applied for PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science databases.

Keywords: ((Lemongrass) AND (Essential Oil)) AND (Clinical Trial)

Date: November 1st, 2022

PubMed: 12 hits

("cymbopogon"[MeSH Terms] OR "cymbopogon"[All Fields] OR "lemongrass"[All Fields]) AND ("oils, volatile"[MeSH Terms] OR ("oils"[All Fields] AND "volatile"[All Fields]) OR "volatile oils"[All Fields] OR ("essential"[All Fields] AND "oil"[All Fields]) OR "essential oil"[All Fields]) AND ("clinical trial"[Publication Type] OR "clinical trials as topic"[MeSH Terms] OR "clinical trial"[All Fields])

Translations

Lemongrass: "cymbopogon"[MeSH Terms] OR "cymbopogon"[All Fields] OR "lemongrass"[All Fields]

Essential Oil: "oils, volatile"[MeSH Terms] OR ("oils"[All Fields] AND "volatile"[All Fields]) OR "volatile oils"[All Fields] OR ("essential"[All Fields] AND "oil"[All Fields]) OR "essential oil"[All Fields]

Clinical Trial: "clinical trial"[Publication Type] OR "clinical trials as topic"[MeSH Terms] OR "clinical trial"[All Fields]

Scopus: 653 hits

Lemongrass AND Essential Oil AND Clinical Trial

Web of Science: 6 hits

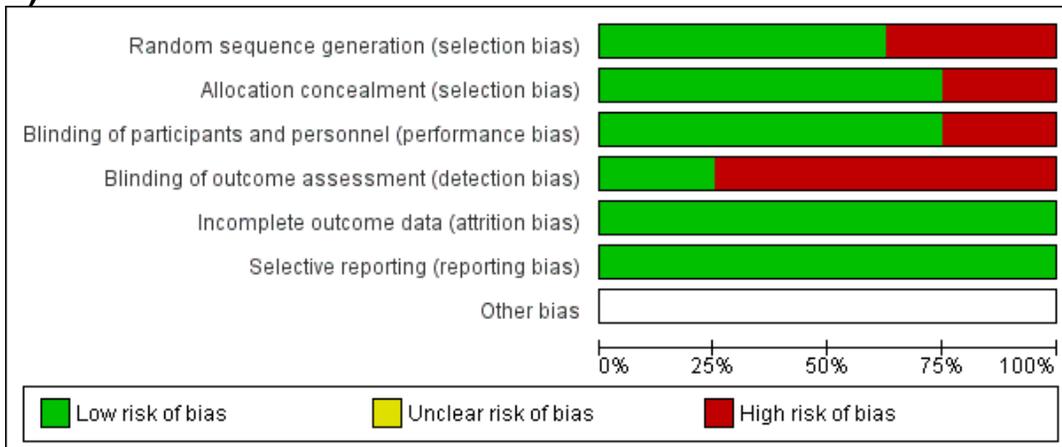
Lemongrass AND Essential Oil AND Clinical Trial

Supplementary Information 2. Risk of bias assessment results obtained using RevMan software version 5.4.1. **(A)** Summary of risk of bias analysis performed for each included study [41-48]. **(B)** Graph on each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies. Low risk of bias, green; unclear risk of bias, yellow; high risk of bias, red.

A)

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Akula 2021	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	
Azad 2016	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Carmo 2013	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	
Chaisripipat 2015	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	
Dany 2015	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	
Leelapompisid 2015	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Mittal 2022	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	
Satthanakul 2015	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	

B)



Supplementary Information 3. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) checklist.

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a scoping review.	1
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives.	1
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.	1-3
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives.	3
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and if available, provide registration information, including the registration number.	NA
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status), and provide a rationale.	4
Information sources*	7	Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed.	3
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	3 and Supplementary file
Selection of sources of evidence†	9	State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	4
Data charting process‡	10	Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team before their use, and whether data charting was done independently or in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	NA
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	NA
Critical appraisal of individual	12	If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe	Supplementary file

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
sources of evidence§		the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate).	
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.	4-5
RESULTS			
Selection of sources of evidence	14	Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.	4-5
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.	4-5
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).	Supplementary file
Results of individual sources of evidence	17	For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives.	6-8
Synthesis of results	18	Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	6-8
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	19	Summarize the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes, and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives, and consider the relevance to key groups.	9-11
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	11
Conclusions	21	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.	11
FUNDING			
Funding	22	Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.	12

JBIC = Joanna Briggs Institute; PRISMA-ScR = Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews.

* Where *sources of evidence* (see second footnote) are compiled from, such as bibliographic databases, social media platforms, and Web sites.

† A more inclusive/heterogeneous term used to account for the different types of evidence or data sources (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy documents) that may be eligible in a scoping review as opposed to only studies. This is not to be confused with *information sources* (see first footnote).

‡ The frameworks by Arksey and O'Malley (6) and Levac and colleagues (7) and the JBI guidance (4, 5) refer to the process of data extraction in a scoping review as data charting.

§ The process of systematically examining research evidence to assess its validity, results, and relevance before using it to inform a decision. This term is used for items 12 and 19 instead of "risk of bias" (which is more applicable to systematic reviews of interventions) to include and acknowledge the various sources of evidence that may be used in a scoping review (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion, and policy document).

From: Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, O'Brien KK, Colquhoun H, Levac D, et al. PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR): Checklist and Explanation. *Ann Intern Med.* 2018;169:467–473. doi: 10.7326/M18-0850.