

Supplemental Material S2. Quality criteria definitions.

Based on and complemented with:

Tate, R., McDonald, S., Perdices, M., Togher, L., Schultz, R., & Savage, S. (2008). Rating the methodological quality of single-subject designs and N-of-1 trials: Introducing the Single-Case Experimental Design (SCED) Scale. *Neuropsychological Rehabilitation*, 18(4), 385–401. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09602010802009201>

Item	Description
1. Clinical history	The article provides a detailed description of the participants, including at least gender, age and clinical diagnosis. With the data provided it is possible to determine the characteristics that another person should have to guarantee the applicability of the treatment.
2. Target behaviors	The target behavior, that is what is being measured to determine the success of the treatment, and is precise, repeatable and operationally defined
3. Design	The relationship between the cause and effect of the study, that is, the relationship between the treatment and its clinical effect on the participant is well defined in the design of the paper
4. Baseline	The baseline measure is determined. That is to say, it is established how much of the behavior occurred before the treatment period
5. Sampling behavior during treatment	The level of behavior required in the treatment phase is established to distinguish this from response fluctuations in the baseline phase.
6. Raw data recording	Sufficient and accurate raw data are provided. This raw data allows for visualizing the variability of the target behavior.
7. Interrater reliability	A measure of agreement between different researchers is provided in order to determine whether the measurement of the target behavior is reliable and collected in a consistent way.
8. Independence of the raters	An independent researcher, a person who was not involved in the research, was employed to reduce the assessment bias
9. Statistical analysis	The effectiveness of the treatment in each phase of the study is demonstrated through statistical significance.

10. Replication	It is demonstrated by data that the application and results of the treatment can be transferred to other individuals (patients or therapists) or situations
11. Generalization	The treatment has a functional utility. That is to say, it can be extended to other fields or areas of the participant’s life.