**Table 1: The Bang Blinding Index (BI)** has a range from -1 to 1 for each randomization group.

- **Correct Guess:** The percentage of assumptions that were correct.
- **Povidone Iodine**: The treatment used in the study.
- **Betadine**: The control treatment used in the study.
- **Correct Answers**: The percentage of correct guesses.
- **Overall Correct Guess**: The percentage of correct guesses overall.
- **BI+1**: BI value for the Povidone Iodine group.
- **BI=0**: BI value for the Betadine group.
- **BI-1**: BI value for the control group.

**Results**

- The BI for the Povidone Iodine group was 0.56, indicating that the clinicians were able to correctly identify the treatment used in the study.
- The BI for the Betadine group was 0.36, indicating that the clinicians were less able to correctly identify the treatment used in the study.
- The BI for the control group was 0.29, indicating that the clinicians were the least able to correctly identify the treatment used in the study.

**Discussion**

- The results of the study suggest that clinicians have a higher ability to correctly identify treatments when there is a significant difference in appearance between the treatments.
- The BI can be used to assess the level of bias in clinical trials, with a BI of 0 indicating no bias and a BI of 1 indicating complete bias.

**Table 2: BI Data by Time**

- **BI Data by Day**: The BI data was collected on days 2, 4, and 6 of the study.
- **BI Data by Week**: The BI data was collected on weeks 1, 2, and 3 of the study.
- **BI Data by Month**: The BI data was collected on months 1, 2, and 3 of the study.

**Conclusion**

- The results of the study suggest that clinicians have a higher ability to correctly identify treatments when there is a significant difference in appearance between the treatments.
- The BI is a valuable tool for assessing the level of bias in clinical trials, with a BI of 0 indicating no bias and a BI of 1 indicating complete bias.