Suppleme	ntary Table	e 1. Clini	cal charac	teristic	s									
Authors- year	Country	Cente r	Patient no./ male	Age year s Mea n ± SD	Location No. of patients (percentag e)	Stenosi s at baselin e (Mean ± SD)	Device type	Follow up (month s) Mean ± SD	Initia I NIHS S score ± SD	mTICI 2b/3	sICH	Re- stenosis No. of patients (percentag e)	Mortality (percentag e)	Drugs
M. Machado, et al. 2022 [1]	Portugal	Single center	13/ 9 (69.2%)	69.4 ± 12.3	BA 13 (100%)	N/A	Wingspan	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (10%)	2 (15.40%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel/ Ticagrelor
Li et al. 2021 [2]	China	Single center	174/ 138 (79.3%)	59.4 ± 8.7	BA 42 (24.1%) VA 58 (75.9%)	N/A	Gateway Wingspan and the Apollo stent	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aspirin, Clopidogrel
Jia, Z., et al. 2021 [3]	China	Single center	16/ 10 (62.5%)	66.6 ± 8.1	N/A	N/A	Apollo and Wingspan	36 ± 11	1.3 ± 1	N/A	0 (0%)	2 (12.50%)	2 (12.50%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel
Zhongxiu Wang et al 2021 [4]	China	Single center	97/ 67 (69.1%)	64.4 ± 8.6	BA 30 (30.93%) VA 55 (56.7%) VBA 12	85.08% ± 8.12%	Selfexpandin g stent and Balloon- mounted stent	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 (2.10%)	N/A
Feng Gao et al. 2020 [5]	China	Single center	50/ 47 (94%)	57.24 ± 11.38	VA 50 (100%)	N/A	selfexpandab le stent (Wingspan stent, Stryker Neurovascul ar or Enterprise, Codman & Shurtleff)	24.18 ± 18.41	1.25 ± 0.9	N/A	N/A	4 (8%)	1 (2%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel

Liu, P., et al. 2020 [6]	China	Multi cente r	94/69 (73.4%)	59.48 ± 8.96	BA 94 (100%)	84.30% ± 7.40%	Apollo stent, Wingspan stent	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	6 (6.38%)	N/A	Aspirin, Clopidogrel
Yuanzhi Li, et al. [7] 2020	China	Multi cente r	67/ 57 (85.07% )	57 ± 8	BA 67 (100%)	82% ± 9%	Gateway Balloon- mounted stent (Boston, MA)	56 ± 21	1.067 ± 0.122	N/A	0 (0%)	4 (6%)	0 (0%)	N/A
Tanja Djurdjevic et al. [8] 2019	UK	Single center	30/ 24 (80%)	68 ± 13	BA 6 (20%) VA 24 (80%)	N/A	Selfexpandin g stent (Wingspan)	84 ± 30	N/A	N/A	N/A	5 (16.70%)	7 (23.30%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel
Zhou et al. [9] 2019	China	Single center	213/ 146 (68.5%)	57.4 ± 11.8	BA 118 (55.4%) VA 95 (44.6%)	86.30% ± 6.80%	Wingspan or Apollo stent	9	N/A	206 (96.71 %)	N/A	N/A	1 (0.46%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel
Yong Zhang et al [10] 2019	China	Multi cente r	167/13 1 (78.4%)	59.7 ± 8.81	BA 95 (56.8%) VA 72 (43.2%)	82.80% ± 11.80%	Apollo (Microport) balloon mounted stent	12	N/A	N/A	1 (0.59%)	10 (5.98%)	3 (1.79%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel

H. Nordmeye r et al. [11] 2018	German Y	Single cente r	67/58 (86.6%)	70 ±8	N/A	N/A	balloon mounted coronary stents (mainly Coroflex R blue, B.Braun) or selfexpandin g intracranial stents (mainly Neuroform R , Stryker, and Acclino R , Acandis)	19 ± 23.5	N/A	N/A	1 (1.30%)	9 (13.40%)	6 (11.80%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel
I. L. Maier, et al. [12] 2018	German y	multi center	79/60 (76%)	69 ± 4	BA 79 (100%)	N/A	balloon expandable and self- expanding stents (wingspan)	21.3 ± 2.43	N/A	N/A	3 (3.80%)	8 (10.10%)	5 (6.30%)	aspirin, clopidogrel
Jia, et al. [13] 2017	China	single center	255/ 208 (81.6%)	60.3 ± 8.6	BA 255 (100%)	88.40% ± 7.30%	Apollo and wingspan stents	3	N/A	N/A	2(0.78 %)	0 (0%)	N/A	aspirin, clopidogrel
WeiXing Bai et al. [14] 2016	China	single center	91/66 (72.50 %)	61.3 ± 9.2	BA 91 (100%)	82.20% ± 5.80%	Wingspan stenting	31.3 ± 15.1	N/A	N/A	1 (1,10%)	6 (13%)	N/A	aspirin 100 mg/day & clopidogrel 75 mg/day and Nimodipine for blood pressure control

Jian Li, [15] 2016	China	single center	30/25 (83.3%)	59 ± 8.07	BA 14 (46.6%) VA 13 (43.3%) VBA 4	82.28% ± 8.02%	wingspan	17.81 ± 11.49	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (3.30%)	N/A	N/A
ZiLiang Wang et al [16] 2015	China	Single cente r	88/66 (75%)	62.6 ± 10.1	VA 88 (100%)	82.20% ± 5.80%	Wingspan stent , 6F guiding catheter , Gateway angioplasty balloon	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	12 (26.10%)	5 (5.68%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel and nimopidine in case of hypertension
He, Y., et al. [17] 2014	China	Single cente r	27/24 (88.88 %)	57 ± 10	BA 12 (44.4%) VA 15 (55.55%)	N/A	Wingspan stent (Stryker Corp.), Neuroform stent (Stryker Corp.), and Solitaire AB stent (ev3, Irvine, CA). Sometimes, balloonmount ed stents, such as the much cheaper Apollo stent (MicroPort Medical, Shanghai, China)	6.4 ± 4.8	7± 3.5	N/A	N/A	2 (7.40%)	2 (7.40%)	Aspirin, Clopidogrel/ Tirofiban
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara [18] 2014	Japan	Single cente r	44/39 (88.6%)	68.3 ± 9.25	BA 7 (15.9%) VA 37 (84.1%)	83%	undersized balloon of 10– 20 % (Gateway balloon, Boston Scientific), balloon- expandable coronary stents (Driver, S660, S670; Medtronic)	49 ± 19	N/A	N/A	N/A	9 (20.50%)	N/A	N/A

Jiang et al. [19] 2010	China	Single cente r	139/12 8 (92.1%)	58.5 ± 9.18	BA 69 (49.6%) VA 70 (50.4%)	81% ± 7.43%	Balloon- expandable and wingspan stents	22 ± 23.87	N/A	N/A	7 (5%)	16 (11.50%)	4 (2.87%)	N/A
Ralea, et al. [20] 2008	France	Single cente r	12/8 (66.6%)	62.5	BA 6 (50%) VA 4 (33.3%) VBA 2	81.60%	Tsunami, INX and Cérébrence and wingspan	15 ± 3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	aspirin, clopidogrel, abciximab
Steinfort et al. [21] 2007	Australia	Single cente r	13/13 (100%)	60	BA 5 (38.4%) VA 8 (61.5%)	67.70%	paclitaxelcoat ed stent (Taxus, Boston Scientific)	3	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	aspirin, coumadin
Chow et al. [22] 2005	USA	Single cente r	39/ N/A	N/A	BA 15 (38.46%) VA 18 (46.15%) VBA 2	75% ± 14%	N/A	13	N/A	38 (97.20 %)	N/A	N/A	2 (5.10%)	aspirin, clopidogrel/ or ticlopiding
Werner Weber et al [23] 2005	German y	Multi cente r	21/15 (71.4%)	67 ± 10	BA 9 (42.85%) VA 13 (57.15%)	92.27%	stenting	9 ± 3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 (9.50%)	N/A	N/A
W. Yu, et al. [24] 2005	USA	Single cente r	18/15 (83.3%)	69 ± 7	BA 18 (100%)	79.60% ± 11.70%	balloon expandable	26.7 ± 12.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (0.55%)	2 (1.11%)	aspirin, clopidogrel
Kim et al. [25] 2005	Korea	Single cente r	17/10 (58.8%)	64 ± 5.75	BA 6 (31.3%) VA 13 (76.4%)	76.10% ± 14.60%	s660, s670, Cypher, Jo flex	17.1 ± 12.5	N/A	N/A	1 (5.88%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	aspirin, clopidogrel, LMWnadropi ne calcium (fraxiparine), periprocedur e Abciximab in one case

Guimarae ns et al. [26] 2005	Spain	Single cente r	8/7 (87.5%)	65.37 ± 5.5	BA 8 (100%)	N/A	Velocity or INX	6	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	N/A
Tsuura M, et al. [27] 2004	Japan	Single cente r	18/14 (77.7%)	62.5 ± 6.8	BA 6 (33.3%) VA 12 (66.6%)	80.80% ± 12.86%	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	1(5.50 %)	4 (22.20%)	1 (5.50%)	N/A
Levy, et al. [28] 2003	USA	Single cente r	10/7 (70%)	73.5 ± 9.2	BA 10 (100%)	71.60% ± 9.75%	Velocity (3), AVE INR, GFX, Maverick, S7, Neurolink, S540, S670,	16.5 ± 13.7	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	N/A	1 (10%)	N/A
Elad I. Levy [29] 2002	USA	Single cente r	8/8 (100%)	68	BA 8 (100%)	77%	AVE 4 (50%), ACS 2 (25%), NIR 2 (25%)	26.3 ± 9.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (12.5%)	aspirin, warfarin, clopidpgrel, ticlopidine
Levy et al. [30] 2001	USA	Single cente r	11/11 (100%)	62.9 ± 8.34	BA 8 (72.7%) VA 3 (27.27%)	N/A	AVE, ACS, NIR	4.37 ± 2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 (36.36%)	aspirin, clopidogrel, abciximab in periprocedur al period
Gomez et al. [31] 2000	USA	Single cente r	12/10 (83.30 %)	62.6 ± 10.9	BA 12 (100%)	71.40%	Duet, GFX, Microstent II and GFX	5.9	N/A	N/A	0 (0%)	N/A	0 (0%)	N/A

BA, basilar artery; VA, internal vertebral artery; VBA, vertebrobasilar artery; N/A, not available; SD, standard deviation; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; mTICI, modified treatment in cerebral ischemia; sICH, symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage

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Supplemental Table 2. Risk of bias assessment for included studies NIH study Quality assessment tool for Cohort studies – Criteria

Q 1. Was the research question or objective in this paper clearly stated?

Q 2. Was the study population clearly specified and defined?

Q 3. Was the participation rate of eligible persons at least 50%?

Q 4. Were all the subjects selected or recruited from the same or similar populations (including the same time period)? Were inclusion and exclusion criteria for being in the study prespecified and applied uniformly to all participants?

Q 5. Was a sample size justification, power description, or variance and effect estimates provided?

Q 6. For the analyses in this paper, were the exposure(s) of interest measured prior to the outcome(s) being measured?

Q 7. Was the timeframe sufficient so that one could reasonably expect to see an association between exposure and outcome if it existed?

Q 8. For exposures that can vary in amount or level, did the study examine different levels of the exposure as related to the outcome (e.g., categories of exposure, or exposure measured as continuous variable)?

Q 9. Were the exposure measures (independent variables) clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants?

Q 10. Was the exposure(s) assessed more than once over time?

Q 11. Were the outcome measures (dependent variables) clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants?

Q 12. Were the outcome assessors blinded to the exposure status of participants?

Q 13. Was loss to follow-up after baseline 20% or less?

Q 14. Were key potential confounding variables measured and adjusted statistically for their impact on the relationship between exposure(s) and outcome(s)?

## NIH study Quality assessment tool for case series studies – Criteria

Q1. Was the study question or objective clearly stated?

Q 2. Was the study population clearly and fully described, including a case definition?

- Q 3. Were the cases consecutive?
- Q 4. Were the subjects comparable?
- Q 5. Was the intervention clearly described?

Q 6. Were the outcome measures clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants?

- Q 7. Was the length of follow-up adequate?
- Q 8. Were the statistical methods well-described?
- Q 9. Were the results well-described?

#### NIH study Quality assessment tool for clinical trial studies - Criteria

Q 1. Was the study described as randomized, a randomized trial, a randomized clinical trial, or an RCT?

Q 2. Was the method of randomization adequate (i.e., use of randomly generated assignment)?

Q 3. Was the treatment allocation concealed (so that assignments could not be predicted)?

Q 4. Were study participants and providers blinded to treatment group assignment?

Q 5. Were the people assessing the outcomes blinded to the participants' group assignments?

Q 6. Were the groups similar at baseline on important characteristics that could affect outcomes (e.g., demographics, risk factors, co-morbid conditions)?

Q 7. Was the overall drop-out rate from the study at endpoint 20% or lower of the number allocated to treatment?

Q 8. Was the differential drop-out rate (between treatment groups) at endpoint 15 percentage points or lower?

Q 9. Was there high adherence to the intervention protocols for each treatment group?

Q 10. Were other interventions avoided or similar in the groups (e.g., similar background treatments)?

Q 11. Were outcomes assessed using valid and reliable measures, implemented consistently across all study participants?

Q 12. Did the authors report that the sample size was sufficiently large to be able to detect a difference in the main outcome between groups with at least 80% power?

Q 13. Were outcomes reported or subgroups analyzed prespecified (i.e., identified before analyses were conducted)?

Q 14. Were all randomized participants analyzed in the group to which they were originally assigned, i.e., did they use an intention-to-treat analysis?

No	Study	Type of study	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8	Q 9	Q1 0	Q1 1	Q1 2	Q1 3	Q1 4	Overa Il rate
1	(Gao, Sun et al. 2020)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	NR	-	NR	Good
2	(Bai, Gao et al. 2016)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	Fair
3	(Tanja, André et al. 2019)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	Poor
4	(Gomez, Misra et al. 2000)	Case series	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	/	/	/	/	/	Fair
5	(Chow, Masaryk et al. 2005)	Cohor t	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	NR	+	NR	Poor
6	(Jiang, Du et al. 2010)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	NR	NR	+	-	Good
7	(Li, Yan et al. 2021)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	Good
8	(Liu, Li et al. 2020)	Trial	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	Good
9	(Nordmeyer,	Cohor	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	Good

#### Table 1.\*

	Chapot et al. 2018)	t															
10	(Weber, Mayer et al. 2005)	Case series	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	Poor
11	(Wang, Gao et al. 2015)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	Fair
12	(Jia, Zhao et al. 2021)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	Good
13	(He, Bai et al. 2014)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	Good
14	(Hatano and Tsukahara 2014)	Case series	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	/	/	/	/	/	Poor
15	(Li, Li et al. 2020)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	Good
16	(Levy, Hanel et al. 2002)	Case Series	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
17	(Zhou, Wang et al. 2019)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	Good
18	(Jia, Liebeskind et al. 2017)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	Good
19	(Li <i>,</i> Zhao et al. 2012)	Case Series	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
20	(Ralea, Nighoghossi an et al. 2008)	Case Series	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
21	(Steinfort, Ng et al. 2007)	Case Series	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
22	(Yu, Smith et al. 2005)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	Good
23	(Kim, Lee et al. 2005)	Case Series	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
24	(Guimaraens , Vivas et al. 2005)	Case Series	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
25	(Machado, Borges de Almeida et al. 2022)	Cohor t	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	Good
26	(Tsuura, Terada et al. 2004)	Case Series	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
27	(Levy, Hanel et al. 2003)	Case Series	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
28	(Levy, Horowitz et al. 2001)	Case Series	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
29	(Maier,	Cohor	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	Good

	Karch et al. 2018)	t															
30	(Wang, Wang et al. 2020)	Case series	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	/	/	/	/	/	Good
31	(Zhang, Rajah et al. 2019)	Trial	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	Fair

# \*As the criteria for case series studies include 9 questions, the cells from Q10-Q14 have been filled with "/" mark.

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Supplementary figures:

Figure s1A

Figure s1B

Study		Effect size with 95% CI	p-value	Year
level at al		4.071.0.40 5.041	0.000	0004
Levy et al.	*	4.37 [ 3.13, 5.61]	0.000	2001
Elad I. Levy		15.07 [ -6.41, 36.56]	0.169	2002
Levy, et al.		15.45 [ 0.43, 30.47]	0.044	2003
Werner Weber et al		12.58 [ 7.07, 18.08]	0.000	2005
W. Yu, et al.		15.76 [ 9.57, 21.94]	0.000	2005
Kim et al.		15.99 [ 10.26, 21.71]	0.000	2005
Ralea, et al.		15.80 [ 10.67, 20.93]	0.000	2008
Jiang et al.		16.66 [ 11.60, 21.72]	0.000	2010
He, Y., et al.		15.31 [ 10.99, 19.63]	0.000	2014
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara		18.82 [ 13.42, 24.22]	0.000	2014
WeiXing Bai et al.		20.08 [ 14.22, 25.94]	0.000	2016
Jian Li,		19.88 [ 14.34, 25.42]	0.000	2016
H. Nordmeyer,		19.81 [ 14.51, 25.11]	0.000	2018
I. L. Maier, et al.		19.92 [ 14.88, 24.96]	0.000	2018
Tanja Djurdjevic		23.44 [ 18.25, 28.62]	0.000	2019
Feng Gao et al.		23.48 [ 18.48, 28.47]	0.000	2020
Yuanzhi Li, et al.		25.49 [ 20.30, 30.68]	0.000	2020
Jia, Z., et al.		26.08 [ 21.00, 31.15]	0.000	2021
-20	o 20	40		

Random-effects DerSimonian–Laird model Figure s1C

Study					Effect size with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Feng Gao et al.		_			17.47 [ 12.61, 22.33]	10.03
WeiXing Bai et al.					20.40 [ 17.44, 23.36]	11.27
Jiang et al.				<u> </u>	34.50 [ 27.87, 41.13]	8.72
Liu, P., et al.		-			21.10 [ 19.79, 22.41]	11.97
ZiLiang Wang et al					19.10 [ 16.20, 22.00]	11.30
Zhou et al,					23.00 [ 21.58, 24.42]	11.94
Jia, et al.					19.25 [ 18.22, 20.28]	12.04
Ralea, et al.					9.16 [ 7.76, 10.56]	11.94
Yong Zhang et al		-			25.70 [ 21.96, 29.44]	10.80
<b>Overall</b> Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 29.08$ , $I^2 = 96.96\%$ , $H^2 = 32.91$ Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(8) = 263.31, p = 0.00		•			20.67 [ 16.99, 24.36]	
Test of $\theta = 0.2 = 11.00$ , $\beta = 0.00$	10	20	30	40		
Random-effects DerSimonian-Laird model						
Figure s2A						

Pourahmad R, et al. Stroke Vasc Neurol 2024;0:1-11. doi: 10.1136/svn-2024-003224

	Number of	-		Proportion	Weight
Study	successes	Total		with 95% CI	(%)
Feng Gao et al.	39	50		0.78 [ 0.67, 0.89]	4.39
WeiXing Bai et al.	79	91			5.66
Jiang et al.	109	139	-	0.78 [ 0.72, 0.85]	5.69
Li et al.	150	174			6.12
Liu, P., et al.	73	94	-	0.78 [ 0.69, 0.86]	5.25
H. Nordmeyer,	65	67		0.97 [ 0.93, 1.00]	6.35
ZiLiang Wang et al	68	88	_	0.77 [ 0.69, 0.86]	5.15
Jia, Z., et al.	11	16		0.69 [ 0.46, 0.91]	2.17
Elad I. Levy	4	8		0.50 [ 0.15, 0.85]	1.14
Zhou et al,	158	213	-	0.74 [ 0.68, 0.80]	5.94
Jia, et al.	197	255	-	0.77 [ 0.72, 0.82]	6.12
Jian Li,	26	30		0.87 [ 0.75, 0.99]	4.21
Ralea, et al.	11	12			3.38
W. Yu, et al.	15	18		0.83 [ 0.66, 1.00]	3.05
Kim et al.	17	17			5.48
Guimaraens et al.	8	8			3.53
M. Machado, et al.	13	13			4.88
Levy, et al.	9	10	-	<b>0.90</b> [ 0.71, 1.00]	2.80
Levy et al.	8	11		0.73 [ 0.46, 0.99]	1.76
I. L. Maier, et al.	74	79			6.06
Zhongxiu Wang et al	64	97		0.66 [ 0.57, 0.75]	4.96
Yong Zhang et al	134	167			5.90
Overall				0.84 [ 0.80, 0.88]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.4$	01, I <sup>2</sup> = 79.61	%, H <sup>2</sup> = 4.91			
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(21) =	= 119.03, p =	0.00			
Test of θ = 0: z = 40.4	2, p = 0.00				
			.2 .4 .6	.8 1	
Decidence officiale 14					

Random-effects ML model

Figure s2B

Study	Number of successes	Total		Proportion with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Feng Gao et al.	11	50	_	0.22 [ 0.11, 0.33]	5.13
WeiXing Bai et al.	36	91		0.40 [ 0.30, 0.50]	5.90
Jiang et al.	40	139	-	0.29 [ 0.21, 0.36]	7.54
Li et al.	62	174		0.36 [ 0.29, 0.43]	7.83
Liu, P., et al.	35	94		0.37 [ 0.27, 0.47]	6.06
H. Nordmeyer,	25	67		0.37 [ 0.26, 0.49]	5.08
ZiLiang Wang et al	46	88		0.52 [ 0.42, 0.63]	5.68
Jia, Z., et al.	7	16		0.44 [ 0.19, 0.68]	1.74
Elad I. Levy	1	8		0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35]	1.92
Zhou et al,	81	213		0.38 [ 0.32, 0.45]	8.27
Jia, et al.	79	255		0.31 [ 0.25, 0.37]	8.90
Jian Li,	11	30		0.37 [ 0.19, 0.54]	3.01
Ralea, et al.	3	12		0.25 [ 0.01, 0.49]	1.71
W. Yu, et al.	9	18		0.50 [ 0.27, 0.73]	1.89
Kim et al.	7	17		0.41 [ 0.18, 0.65]	1.85
Guimaraens et al.	1	8		0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35]	1.92
M. Machado, et al.	5	13		0.38 [ 0.12, 0.65]	1.50
Levy, et al.	4	10		0.40 [ 0.10, 0.70]	1.18
Levy et al.	1	11		0.09 [ 0.00, 0.26]	3.07
I. L. Maier, et al.	27	79		0.34 [ 0.24, 0.45]	5.67
Zhongxiu Wang et al	30	97		0.31 [ 0.22, 0.40]	6.41
Yong Zhang et al	58	167		0.35 [ 0.28, 0.42]	7.75
Overall			•	0.34 [ 0.30, 0.37]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.4$	00, I <sup>2</sup> = 46.99	%, H <sup>2</sup> = 1.8	9		
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(21) =	= 41.67, p = 0	.00			
Test of θ = 0: z = 19.1	2, p = 0.00				
			0 .2 .4 .6	.8	

Random-effects ML model

Figure s2C

Study	Number of successes	Total		Proportion with 95% Cl	Weight (%)
Feng Gao et al.	17	50		0.34 [ 0.21, 0.47]	5.47
WeiXing Bai et al.	40	91		0.44 [ 0.34, 0.54]	5.62
Jiang et al.	112	139	-	0.81 [ 0.74, 0.87]	5.77
Liu, P., et al.	43	94		0.46 [ 0.36, 0.56]	5.63
H. Nordmeyer,	64	67	-	0.96 [ 0.91, 1.00]	5.81
ZiLiang Wang et al	44	88		0.50 [ 0.40, 0.60]	5.61
Jia, Z., et al.	8	16		0.50 [ 0.26, 0.74]	4.68
Elad I. Levy	1	8		0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35]	4.80
Zhou et al,	95	213		0.45 [ 0.38, 0.51]	5.76
Jia, et al.	145	255		0.57 [ 0.51, 0.63]	5.78
Jian Li,	4	30		0.13 [ 0.01, 0.25]	5.52
Ralea, et al.	12	12	-	0.96 [ 0.86, 1.00]	5.61
W. Yu, et al.	13	18		0.72 [ 0.52, 0.93]	4.97
Kim et al.	5	17		0.29 [ 0.08, 0.51]	4.89
Guimaraens et al.	4	8		0.50 [ 0.15, 0.85]	3.88
M. Machado, et al.	6	13		0.46 [ 0.19, 0.73]	4.47
Levy, et al.	3	10		0.30 [ 0.02, 0.58]	4.37
I. L. Maier, et al.	54	79		0.68 [ 0.58, 0.79]	5.62
Yong Zhang et al	72	167	-	0.43 [ 0.36, 0.51]	5.73
Overall			-	0.51 [ 0.40, 0.63]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0$	0.06, I <sup>2</sup> = 95.9	94%, H <sup>2</sup> = 24	.62		
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(18)	) = 443.10, p	= 0.00			
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 8.6	60, p = 0.00				
			0.5	1	
Random-effects DerS	Simonian-Lair	d model			

## Figure s2D

Study	Number of successes	Total	Proportion with 95% Cl	Weight (%)
Feng Gao et al.	30	50	0.60 [ 0.46, 0.74]	5.27
WeiXing Bai et al.	34	91	0.37 [ 0.27, 0.47]	5.63
Jiang et al.	92	139		5.80
Li et al.	84	174		5.84
Liu, P., et al.	53	94		5.63
H. Nordmeyer,	6	67		5.88
ZiLiang Wang et al	30	88	0.34 [ 0.24, 0.44]	5.64
Elad I. Levy	4	8	0.50 [ 0.15, 0.85]	3.00
Zhou et al,	127	213		5.89
Jia, et al.	149	255		5.93
Jian Li,	14	30	0.47 [ 0.29, 0.65]	4.79
Ralea, et al.	4	12	0.33 [ 0.07, 0.60]	3.79
W. Yu, et al.	6	18	0.33 [ 0.12, 0.55]	4.34
Kim et al.	7	17	0.41 [ 0.18, 0.65]	4.15
Guimaraens et al.	3	8	0.38 [ 0.04, 0.71]	3.10
M. Machado, et al.	3	13	0.23 [ 0.00, 0.46]	4.21
Levy, et al.	2	10	0.20 [ 0.00, 0.45]	3.99
I. L. Maier, et al.	20	79	0.25 [ 0.16, 0.35]	5.66
Zhongxiu Wang et al	49	97		5.63
Yong Zhang et al	94	167		5.83
Overall			• 0.43 [ 0.35, 0.52]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.0$	03, I <sup>2</sup> = 91.53	%, H <sup>2</sup> = 11	.80	

Test of  $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(19) = 224.23, p = 0.00

Test of  $\theta$  = 0: z = 10.06, p = 0.00

Random-effects DerSimonian-Laird model Figure s3 0 .2 .4 .6 .8

	Number of			Proportion	Weight
Study	cases	Total		with 95% CI	(%)
Feng Gao et al.	50	50		0.99 [ 0.96, 1.00]	6.34
Tanja Djurdjevic	24	30		0.80 [ 0.66, 0.94]	5.68
Chow et al.	18	39		0.46 [ 0.31, 0.62]	5.57
Jiang et al.	70	139		0.50 [ 0.42, 0.59]	6.12
Li et al.	58	174		0.33 [ 0.26, 0.40]	6.19
Werner Weber et al	13	21		- 0.62 [ 0.41, 0.83]	5.08
Zi-Liang Wang et al	88	88		<b>D</b> .99 [ 0.98, 1.00]	6.35
He, Y., et al.	15	27		0.56 [ 0.37, 0.74]	5.28
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	37	44			5.96
Zhou et al,	95	213		0.45 [ 0.38, 0.51]	6.20
Jian Li,	13	30		0.43 [ 0.26, 0.61]	5.38
Ralea, et al.	4	12		0.33 [ 0.07, 0.60]	4.50
Steinfort et al.	8	13		0.62 [ 0.35, 0.88]	4.52
Kim et al.	13	17		0.76 [ 0.56, 0.97]	5.14
Tsuura M, et al.	12	18		0.67 [ 0.45, 0.88]	4.98
Levy et al.	3	11 -		0.27 [ 0.01, 0.54]	4.53
Zhongxiu Wang et al	55	97		0.57 [ 0.47, 0.67]	6.02
Yong Zhang et al	72	167		0.43 [ 0.36, 0.51]	6.16
Overall			-	0.60 [ 0.49, 0.70]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.04$ , $I^2 = 97.4$	49%, H <sup>2</sup> = 39.81				
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(17) = 1023.51, j	p = 0.00				
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 11.24, p = 0.00					
		6	.5	1	
Random-effects REML model					

Figure s4A

	Number o	f		Proportion	Weight
Study	successes	Total		with 95% CI	(%)
Australia			_		
Steinfort et al.	8	13		0.62 [ 0.35, 0.88]	4.52
Heterogeneity: T = 0.00, I = .9	6, H = .			0.62 [ 0.35, 0.88]	
Test of $\Theta_i = \Theta_i$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
lest of 0 = 0: z = 4.56, p = 0.00					
China					
Feng Gao et al.	50	50		0.99 [ 0.96, 1.00]	6.34
Jiang et al.	70	139		0.50 [ 0.42, 0.59]	6.12
Li et al.	58	174	-	0.33 [ 0.26, 0.40]	6.19
Zi-Liang Wang et al	88	88		0.99 [ 0.98, 1.00]	6.35
He, Y., et al.	15	27		0.56 [ 0.37, 0.74]	5.28
Zhou et al,	95	213		0.45 [ 0.38, 0.51]	6.20
Jian Li,	13	30		0.43 [ 0.26, 0.61]	5.38
Zhongxiu Wang et al	55	97		0.57 [ 0.47, 0.67]	6.02
Yong Zhang et al	72	167		0.43 [ 0.36, 0.51]	6.16
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.06$ , $I^2 = 99$	9.00%, H <sup>2</sup> =	99.59		0.59 [ 0.42, 0.75]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$ : Q(8) = 928.47, p	= 0.00				
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 7.06, p = 0.00					
France					
Ralea, et al.	4	12		0.33 [ 0.07. 0.60]	4.50
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .9$	6. H <sup>2</sup> = .			0.33 [ 0.07, 0.60]	
Test of $\theta_1 = \theta_1$ ; Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of 0 = 0: z = 2.45, p = 0.01					
Germany					
Werner Weber et al	13	21		0.62 [ 0.41, 0.83]	5.08
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .9$	6, H <sup>2</sup> = .			0.62 [ 0.41, 0.83]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 5.84, p = 0.00					
Japan					
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	37	44		0.84 [ 0.73, 0.95]	5.96
Tsuura M, et al.	12	18		0.67 [ 0.45, 0.88]	4.98
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.01$ , $I^2 = 49$	9.32%, H <sup>2</sup> =	1.97	-	0.78 [ 0.62, 0.94]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$ : Q(1) = 1.97, p =	0.16				
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 9.41, p = 0.00					
Korea					
Kim et al	13	17		- 0.76[0.56 0.97]	5 14
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00 I^2 = 9$	6 H <sup>2</sup> =		-	0.76[0.56 0.97]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$ ; Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 7.43$ , $p = 0.00$					
UK					
Tanja Djurdjevic	24	30		0.80 [ 0.66, 0.94]	5.68
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .9$	6, H <sup>2</sup> = .		-	0.80 [ 0.66, 0.94]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 10.95, p = 0.0	0				
USA					
Chow et al.	18	39		0.46[0.31_0.62]	5.57
Levy et al.	3	11		0.27 [ 0.01 0.54]	4,53
Heterogeneity; $\tau^2 = 0.01$ , $I^2 = 31$	1.55%. H <sup>2</sup> =	1.46	-	0.40 [ 0.22. 0.57]	
Test of $\theta_1 = \theta_1$ ; Q(1) = 1.46. n =	0.23			,	
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 4.46, p = 0.00					
Overall			-	0.60 [ 0.49, 0.70]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^{*} = 0.04$ , $I^{*} = 97$	7.49%, H <sup>*</sup> =	39.81			
lest of $\theta_1 = \theta_1$ : Q(17) = 1023.51	, p = 0.00				
lest of $\theta$ = 0: z = 11.24, p = 0.0	U				
Test of group differences: $Q_{\rm b}(7)$	= 22.02, p =	= 0.00	· · · · ·	-	
			0.5	1	
Random-effects REML model					

## Figure s4B

		Proportion		
Study		with 95% CI	p-value	Year
Levy et al.		0.27 [ 0.01, 0.54]	0.042	2001
Tsuura M, et al.		- 0.48 [ 0.09, 0.86]	0.015	2004
Chow et al.		0.48 [ 0.27, 0.68]	0.000	2005
Werner Weber et al		0.51 [ 0.36, 0.67]	0.000	2005
Kim et al.		0.56 [ 0.41, 0.72]	0.000	2005
Steinfort et al.		0.57 [ 0.44, 0.70]	0.000	2007
Ralea, et al.		0.54 [ 0.41, 0.67]	0.000	2008
Jiang et al.		0.54 [ 0.43, 0.64]	0.000	2010
He, Y., et al.		0.54 [ 0.45, 0.62]	0.000	2014
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	<b>•</b>	0.58 [ 0.47, 0.69]	0.000	2014
Zi-Liang Wang et al		0.62 [ 0.49, 0.75]	0.000	2015
Jian Li,		0.60 [ 0.48, 0.73]	0.000	2016
Tanja Djurdjevic		0.62 [ 0.50, 0.74]	0.000	2019
Zhou et al,		0.61 [ 0.49, 0.72]	0.000	2019
Yong Zhang et al		0.59 [ 0.49, 0.70]	0.000	2019
Feng Gao et al.		0.62 [ 0.51, 0.73]	0.000	2020
Li et al.		0.60 [ 0.49, 0.71]	0.000	2021
Zhongxiu Wang et al		0.60 [ 0.49, 0.70]	0.000	2021
	0 .2 .4 .6 .	8		

Random-effects REML model

Figure s5

Omitted study				Proportion with 95% CI	p-value
Feng Gao et al.		•		0.57 [ 0.47, 0.67]	0.000
Tanja Djurdjevic	-	•		0.59 [ 0.48, 0.69]	0.000
Chow et al.		•		0.61 [ 0.50, 0.72]	0.000
Jiang et al.		•		0.60 [ 0.49, 0.71]	0.000
Li et al.				0.62 [ 0.51, 0.72]	0.000
Werner Weber et al				0.60 [ 0.49, 0.71]	0.000
Zi-Liang Wang et al		•		0.57 [ 0.47, 0.67]	0.000
He, Y., et al.				0.60 [ 0.49, 0.71]	0.000
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	3	•		0.58 [ 0.48, 0.69]	0.000
Zhou et al,	-			0.61 [ 0.50, 0.72]	0.000
Jian Li,	-			0.61 [ 0.50, 0.72]	0.000
Ralea, et al.				0.61 [ 0.51, 0.72]	0.000
Steinfort et al.	-			0.60 [ 0.49, 0.71]	0.000
Kim et al.	-	•		0.59 [ 0.48, 0.70]	0.000
Tsuura M, et al.		•		0.59 [ 0.49, 0.70]	0.000
Levy et al.	-			0.61 [ 0.51, 0.72]	0.000
Zhongxiu Wang et al	1 <u></u>	-		0.60 [ 0.49, 0.71]	0.000
Yong Zhang et al	G	•		0.61 [ 0.50, 0.72]	0.000
	.5	.6	.7	-	

Random-effects REML model Figure s6

Study	Number of Basilar cases	Total	Proportion with 95% Cl	Weight (%)
Wei-Xing Bai et al.	91	91	0.99 [ 0.98, 1.00	3.92
Tanja Djurdjevic	6	30	0.20 [ 0.06, 0.34	] 3.71
Gomez et al.	12	12		] 3.81
Chow et al.	15	39	0.38 [ 0.23, 0.54	3.68
Jiang et al.	69	139	0.50 [ 0.41, 0.58	3.85
Li et al.	42	174	0.24 [ 0.18, 0.30	] 3.88
Liu, P., et al.	94	94	0.99 [ 0.98, 1.00	] 3.92
Werner Weber et al	9	21	0.43 [ 0.22, 0.64	] 3.48
He, Y., et al.	12	27	0.44 [ 0.26, 0.63	3.57
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	7	44	0.16 [ 0.05, 0.2]	] 3.80
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	67	67	0.99 [ 0.97, 1.00	] 3.92
Elad I. Levy	8	8		] 3.69
Zhou et al,	118	213	0.55 [ 0.49, 0.62	] 3.88
Jia, et al.	255	255	<b>1</b> .00 [ 0.99, 1.00	] 3.93
Jian Li,	14	30	0.47 [ 0.29, 0.65	j] 3.60
Ralea, et al.	6	12	0.50 [ 0.22, 0.78	3.19
Steinfort et al.	5	13	0.38 [ 0.12, 0.65	j] 3.27
W. Yu, et al.	18	18		] 3.87
Kim et al.	6	17	0.35 [ 0.13, 0.58	3.42
Guimaraens et al.	8	8		] 3.69
M. Machado, et al.	13	13		] 3.82
Tsuura M, et al.	6	18	0.33 [ 0.12, 0.55	j] 3.45
Levy, et al.	10	10	0.95 [ 0.83, 1.00	] 3.76
Levy et al.	8	11	0.73 [ 0.46, 0.99	] 3.27
I. L. Maier, et al.	79	79	0.99 [ 0.98, 1.00	] 3.92
Zhongxiu Wang et al	30	97		] 3.83
Yong Zhang et al	95	167		] 3.86
Overall			0.65 [ 0.53, 0.76	<b>j</b> ]
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.09$ , $I^2 = 9$	9.72%, H <sup>2</sup> = 358	8.30		
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(26) = 1759.19	9, p = 0.00			
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 10.87, p = 0.	00			
			.5 1	
Random-effects REML model				

Figure s7

Study	Number of	Total		Proportion	Weight
Australia	500065565	Tutai		WI01 55 % C1	(70)
Steinfort et al	5	13		0 38 [ 0 12 0 65]	3 27
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .6$	%. H <sup>2</sup> = .	10		0.38 [ 0.12, 0.65]	0.2.7
Test of $\theta_1 = \theta_1$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 2.85, p = 0.0	D				
China					
Wei-Xing Bai et al.	91	91		0.99 [ 0.98, 1.00]	3.92
Jiang et al.	69	139		0.50 [ 0.41, 0.58]	3.85
Li et al.	42	174	-	0.24 [ 0.18, 0.30]	3.88
Liu, P., et al.	94	94	_	0.99 [ 0.98, 1.00]	3.92
He, Y., et al.	12	27		0.44 [ 0.26, 0.63]	3.57
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	67	67	100	0.99 [ 0.97, 1.00]	3.92
Zhou et al,	118	213		0.55 [ 0.49, 0.62]	3.88
Jia, et al.	255	255		1.00 [ 0.99, 1.00]	3.93
Jian Li,	14	30		0.47 [ 0.29, 0.65]	3.60
Zhongxiu Wang et al	30	97		0.31 [ 0.22, 0.40]	3.83
Yong Zhang et al	95	167		0.57 [ 0.49, 0.64]	3.86
Heterogeneity: T <sup>=</sup> = 0.09, I <sup>=</sup> = 9	9.86%, H <sup>-</sup> =	694.04		0.65 [ 0.47, 0.82]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(10) = 1234.06	5, p = 0.00				
Test of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 7.18$ , $p = 0.00$	D				
Franco					
Polos et al	e	10		0 50 [ 0 22 0 79]	2 10
Heterogeneity: $x^2 = 0.00$ $I^2 = 0$	м. Ц <sup>2</sup> –	12		0.50[0.22, 0.78]	3.19
Test of $R = R \cdot O(0) = 0.00$ , $r = 0.00$	-			0.50 [ 0.22, 0.70]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ , $Q(0) = -0.00$ , p =	 1				
Test 01 6 = 0. 2 = 3.40, p = 0.0	5				
Germany					
Werner Weber et al	9	21		0.43[0.22, 0.64]	3.48
II Maier et al	79	79		0.99[0.98 1.00]	3.92
Heterogeneity: $r^2 = 0.15$ , $l^2 = 9$	6.32%. H <sup>2</sup> =	27.21		0.72 [ 0.17, 1.27]	
Test of $\theta_1 = \theta_2$ ; Q(1) = 27.21, p	= 0.00				
Test of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 2.55$ , $p = 0.0$	1				
Japan					
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	7	44		0.16 [ 0.05, 0.27]	3.80
Tsuura M, et al.	6	18		0.33 [ 0.12, 0.55]	3.45
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.01$ , $I^2 = 4$	9.32%, H <sup>2</sup> =	1.97	-	0.22 [ 0.06, 0.38]	
Test of 0, = 0; Q(1) = 1.97, p =	0.16				
Test of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 2.65$ , $p = 0.0$	1				
Korea					
Kim et al.	6	17		0.35 [ 0.13, 0.58]	3.42
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .6$	%, H <sup>2</sup> = .			0.35 [ 0.13, 0.58]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 3.05, p = 0.0	C				
Portugal					
M. Machado, et al.	13	13			3.82
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .00$	%, H <sup>2</sup> = .			<b>49</b> .96 [ 0.87, 1.06]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 19.44, p = 0.0	00				
Spain					
Guimaraens et al.	8	8		- 0.94 [ 0.79, 1.00]	3.69
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .6$	%, H <sup>2</sup> = .			0.79, 1.09	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 12.37, p = 0.0	00				
UK					
Tanja Djurdjevic	6	30		0.20 [ 0.06, 0.34]	3.71
Heterogeneity: $\tau^{e} = 0.00$ , $I^{e} = .6$	%, H <sup>*</sup> = .			0.20 [ 0.06, 0.34]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p =					
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 2.74, p = 0.0	1				
1164					
Comoz et al	10	10			2.04
Chow et al.	12	20		0.30 [ 0.00 ] 0.00 ]	0.01
Elad L low	15	39		0.30 [ 0.23, 0.54]	3.00
W. Yu et al	10	10		0.94 [ 0.79, 1.00]	3.09
w. ru, et al.	18	18			3.87
Levy, et al.	10	10		0.35[0.83, 1.00]	3.70
Hotorogonolity: $-^2 = 0.05$ $+^2 = 0.05$	0 2 7 1 % Ll <sup>2</sup> -	12 72		- 0.73[0.40, 0.99]	3.21
Tost of $P = P \cdot O(5) = 51.07$	2.7170, H =	13.12		0.03 [ 0.04, 1.02]	
$1 \text{ est of } \theta_i = \theta_j; Q(5) = 51.87, p$	= 0.00				
iest of 0 = 0: z = 8.64, p = 0.0	J				
Overall				0.000 0.000	
Uverall	0 700/ 112	250 00		0.05 [ 0.53, 0.76]	
Test of 0 = 0 + 0(00) = 1777	9.12%, H" =	05.80			
$1 \text{ est of } \theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(26) = 1759.19	a, p = 0.00				
i est of e = 0: z = 10.87, p = 0.0	JU				
Test of group differences: Q <sub>b</sub> (9	) = 135.05, p	= 0.00			
			0.5	1	
Random-effects REML model					

## Figure s8

Study		with 95% CI	p-value	Year
Gomez et al.		0.96 [ 0.86, 1.07]	0.000	2000
Levy et al.	•	0.88 [ 0.66, 1.10]	0.000	2001
Elad I. Levy		0.93 [ 0.85, 1.02]	0.000	2002
Levy, et al.		0.94 [ 0.87, 1.01]	0.000	2003
Tsuura M, et al.		0.80 [ 0.57, 1.03]	0.000	2004
Chow et al.		0.72 [ 0.49, 0.96]	0.000	2005
Werner Weber et al	•	0.68 [ 0.47, 0.90]	0.000	2005
W. Yu, et al.		0.72 [ 0.52, 0.92]	0.000	2005
Kim et al.		0.68 [ 0.49, 0.88]	0.000	2005
Guimaraens et al.		0.71 [ 0.53, 0.89]	0.000	2005
Steinfort et al.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.68 [ 0.51, 0.86]	0.000	2007
Ralea, et al.		0.67 [ 0.51, 0.83]	0.000	2008
Jiang et al.		0.66 [ 0.51, 0.81]	0.000	2010
He, Y., et al.		0.64 [ 0.50, 0.79]	0.000	2014
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara		0.61 [ 0.46, 0.76]	0.000	2014
Wei-Xing Bai et al.		0.63 [ 0.49, 0.78]	0.000	2016
Jian Li,		0.62 [ 0.48, 0.76]	0.000	2016
Jia, et al.		0.65 [ 0.51, 0.78]	0.000	2017
I. L. Maier, et al.		0.67 [ 0.53, 0.80]	0.000	2018
Tanja Djurdjevic		0.64 [ 0.50, 0.78]	0.000	2019
Zhou et al,		0.64 [ 0.51, 0.77]	0.000	2019
Yong Zhang et al	<b>_</b>	0.63 [ 0.51, 0.76]	0.000	2019
Liu, P., et al.		0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000	2020
Yuanzhi Li, et al.		0.67 [ 0.55, 0.79]	0.000	2020
Li et al.		0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000	2021
Zhongxiu Wang et al	<b>_</b>	0.63 [ 0.52, 0.75]	0.000	2021
M. Machado, et al.		0.65 [ 0.53, 0.76]	0.000	2022
	4 .6 .8 1	1.2		

Random-effects REML model Figure s9

Omitted study		Proportion with 95% CI	p-value
Wei-Xing Bai et al.	•	0.63 [ 0.51, 0.75]	0.000
Tanja Djurdjevic		- 0.66 [ 0.55, 0.78]	0.000
Gomez et al	•	0.63 [ 0.52, 0.75]	0.000
Chow et al.		- 0.66 [ 0.54, 0.78]	0.000
Jiang et al.		- 0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000
Li et al.	•	0.66 [ 0.55, 0.78]	0.000
Liu, P., et al.	•	0.63 [ 0.51, 0.75]	0.000
Werner Weber et al		0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000
He, Y., et al.	•	0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	•	0.67 [ 0.55, 0.78]	0.000
Yuanzhi Li, et al	•	0.63 [ 0.51, 0.75]	0.000
Elad I. Levy -	•	0.64 [ 0.52, 0.75]	0.000
Zhou et al,		0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000
Jia, et al	•	0.63 [ 0.51, 0.75]	0.000
Jian Li,		0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000
Ralea, et al.		0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000
Steinfort et al.	•	- 0.66 [ 0.54, 0.77]	0.000
W. Yu, et al.	•	0.63 [ 0.52, 0.75]	0.000
Kim et al.		- 0.66 [ 0.54, 0.78]	0.000
Guimaraens et al.	•	0.64 [ 0.52, 0.75]	0.000
M. Machado, et al	•	0.63 [ 0.52, 0.75]	0.000
Tsuura M, et al.		- 0.66 [ 0.54, 0.78]	0.000
Levy, et al.	•	0.63 [ 0.52, 0.75]	0.000
Levy et al.		0.64 [ 0.52, 0.76]	0.000
I. L. Maier, et al	•	0.63 [ 0.51, 0.75]	0.000
Zhongxiu Wang et al		0.66 [ 0.54, 0.78]	0.000
Yong Zhang et al		0.65 [ 0.53, 0.77]	0.000
.5	.6 .7	.8	

Random-effects REML model Figure s10

Study	Number of successes	Total			Proportion with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Chow et al.	2	39		<u>20</u>	0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12]	37.74
Jian Li,	4	30	2	-	0.13 [ 0.01, 0.25]	15.89
Ralea, et al.	2	12		-	0.17 [ 0.00, 0.38]	5.85
Zhongxiu Wang et al	12	97			0.12 [ 0.06, 0.19]	40.52
Overall			-		0.10 [ 0.05, 0.15]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.0$	00, I <sup>2</sup> = 21.89	%, H <sup>2</sup> = 1.2	.8			
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(3) =	3.07, p = 0.38	3				
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 3.76	, p = 0.00					
			0	.2	.4	

### Random-effects REML model

### Figure s11

Study	Number of successes	Total		Proportion with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Jia, Z., et al.	0	16	-	0.03 [ 0.00, 0.11]	18.87
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	0	67		0.01 [ 0.00, 0.03]	56.19
Elad I. Levy	0	8		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.21]	6.85
Guimaraens et al.	0	8		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.21]	6.85
M. Machado, et al.	3	13		0.23 [ 0.00, 0.46]	3.11
Levy, et al.	2	10		0.20 [ 0.00, 0.45]	2.68
Levy et al.	1	11		0.09 [ 0.00, 0.26]	5.45
Overall			-	0.03 [ -0.01, 0.08]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 =$	0.00, I <sup>2</sup> = 20.3	38%, H <sup>2</sup> = 1.	26		
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(6)	= 7.54, p = 0	27			
Test of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 1$ .	65, p = 0.10				
			ό	.5	

Random-effects DerSimonian-Laird model Figure s12A

Study	Number of successes	Total		Proportion with 95% Cl	Weight (%)
WeiXing Bai et al.	1	91		0.01 [ 0.00, 0.03]	9.25
Gomez et al.	0	12	-	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14]	0.39
Jiang et al.	7	139		0.05 [ 0.01, 0.09]	3.21
H. Nordmeyer,	1	67	-	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.04]	5.03
Jia, Z., et al.	0	16	5	0.03 [ 0.00, 0.11]	0.66
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	0	67	-	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.03]	10.29
Jia, et al.	2	255	-	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.02]	36.18
Steinfort et al.	0	13	3100 <b></b>	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13]	0.45
Kim et al.	1	17	×	0.06 [ 0.00, 0.17]	0.34
Guimaraens et al.	0	8		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.21]	0.19
Tsuura M, et al.	1	18		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.16]	0.38
Levy, et al.	0	10		0.05 [ 0.00, 0.17]	0.28
I. L. Maier, et al.	3	79	8 <del></del>	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.08]	2.39
Yong Zhang et al	1	167	-	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.02]	30.98
Overall			•	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.02]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 =$	$0.00, I^2 = 0.0$	$00\%, H^2 = 1.0$	00		
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(13)	3) = 10.04, p	= 0.69			
Test of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 3$	.28, p = 0.00				
			0 .05 .1 .	15 .2	
Pandom offects PE	MI model				

Random-effects REML model

Figure s12B

Study		Proportion with 95% CI	p-value	Year
Gomez et al.	· · · ·	0.04 [ -0.07, 0.14]	0.471	2000
Levy, et al.		0.04 [ -0.04, 0.12]	0.309	2003
Tsuura M, et al.		0.05 [ -0.02, 0.11]	0.152	2004
Kim et al.		0.05 [ -0.01, 0.10]	0.079	2005
Guimaraens et al.		0.05 [ -0.00, 0.10]	0.058	2005
Steinfort et al.		0.05 [ 0.00, 0.09]	0.044	2007
Jiang et al.		0.05 [ 0.02, 0.08]	0.001	2010
WeiXing Bai et al.		0.02 [ 0.01, 0.04]	0.005	2016
Jia, et al.	-	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.02]	0.007	2017
H. Nordmeyer,		0.01 [ 0.00, 0.02]	0.004	2018
I. L. Maier, et al.	-	0.01 [ 0.01, 0.02]	0.001	2018
Yong Zhang et al	+	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.02]	0.002	2019
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	+	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.02]	0.001	2020
Jia, Z., et al.	+	0.01 [ 0.00, 0.02]	0.001	2021
	05 0 .05 .1	.15		

Random-effects DerSimonian–Laird model Figure s13A

Study				Effect size with 95% Cl	Weight (%)
WeiXing Bai et al.			-	0.82 [ 0.65, 0.99]	6.45
Gomez et al.			<u></u>	0.71 [ 0.31, 1.12]	1.13
Chow et al.				0.75 [ 0.51, 0.99]	3.32
Jiang et al.		-		0.81 [ 0.68, 0.94]	10.14
Liu, P., et al.		-	-	0.84 [ 0.67, 1.01]	6.33
Werner Weber et al				0.92 [ 0.53, 1.32]	1.18
ZiLiang Wang et al		_		0.82 [ 0.65, 0.99]	6.23
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara		1 <u>2</u>		0.83 [ 0.58, 1.08]	3.06
Yuanzhi Li, et al.		_		0.82 [ 0.62, 1.02]	4.77
Elad I. Levy			•	0.77 [ 0.24, 1.30]	0.65
Zhou et al,				0.86 [ 0.75, 0.98]	13.69
Jia, et al.				0.88 [ 0.78, 0.99]	15.62
Jian Li,		160		0.82 [ 0.53, 1.12]	2.12
Ralea, et al.				0.82 [ 0.35, 1.28]	0.86
Steinfort et al.			-	0.68 [ 0.31, 1.05]	1.36
W. Yu, et al.		d <del>e</del>	-	0.80 [ 0.43, 1.16]	1.36
Kim et al.		37 <b></b>		0.76 [ 0.40, 1.12]	1.41
Tsuura M, et al.		-	•	0.81 [ 0.43, 1.18]	1.32
Levy, et al.				0.72 [ 0.27, 1.16]	0.93
Zhongxiu Wang et al		-	-	0.85 [ 0.68, 1.02]	6.41
Yong Zhang et al		-		0.83 [ 0.70, 0.95]	11.66
Overall			•	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = 0.00\%$ , $H^2 = 1.00$					
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(20) = 3.57, p = 1.00					
Test of θ = 0: z = 38.07, p = 0.00					
	ó	.5	1	1.5	
Random-effects ML model					

Figure s13B

Study		Effect size with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Australia			
Steinfort et al.		0.68 [ 0.31, 1.05]	1.36
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $l^2 = .\%$ , $H^2 = .$		0.68 [ 0.31, 1.05]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$ ; Q(0) = 0.00, p = .			
Test of θ = 0: z = 3.61, p = 0.00			
China WeiXing Rejiet el		0 92 1 0 65 0 001	6 45
liene et el		0.82 [ 0.65, 0.99]	10.40
Liu Potal		0.84[0.67, 1.01]	6 33
Zil jang Wang et al		0.82[0.65_0.99]	6.23
Yuanzhi Li et al		0.82[0.62 1.02]	4 77
Zhou et al.		0.86 [ 0.75, 0.98]	13.69
Jia, et al.	<b>-</b>	0.88 [ 0.78, 0.99]	15.62
Jian Li.		0.82 [ 0.53, 1.12]	2.12
Zhongxiu Wang et al		0.85 [ 0.68, 1.02]	6.41
Yong Zhang et al		0.83 [ 0.70, 0.95]	11.66
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $l^2 = 0.00\%$ , $H^2 = 1.00$	•	0.84 [ 0.80, 0.89]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$ : Q(9) = 1.14, p = 1.00			
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 35.21, p = 0.00			
France			
Ralea, et al.	(	0.82 [ 0.35, 1.28]	0.86
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .\%$ , $H^2 = .$		0.82 [ 0.35, 1.28]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p = .			
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 3.46, p = 0.00			
Germany			
Werner Weber et al	(	0.92 [ 0.53, 1.32]	1.18
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .\%$ , $H^2 = .$		0.92 [ 0.53, 1.32]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = -0.00, p = .			
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 4.58, p = 0.00			
Japan			
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara		0.83 [ 0.58, 1.08]	3.06
Tsuura M, et al.		0.81 [ 0.43, 1.18]	1.32
Heterogeneity: $r^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = 0.00\%$ , $H^2 = 1.00$		0.82 [ 0.62, 1.03]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(1) = 0.01, p = 0.92			
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 7.87, p = 0.00			
Korea			
Kim et al.		0.76 [ 0.40, 1.12]	1.41
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .\%$ , $H^2 = .$		0.76 [ 0.40, 1.12]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p = .			
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 4.12, p = 0.00			
USA			
Gomez et al.		).71 [ 0.31, 1.12]	1.13
Chow et al.		J.75 [ 0.51, 0.99]	3.32
Elad I. Levy		0.77 [ 0.24, 1.30]	0.65
W. Yu, et al.		J.80 [ 0.43, 1.16]	1.36
Levy, et al.		J.72 [ U.27, 1.16]	0.93
Heterogeneity: $T = 0.00, T = 0.00\%, H = 1.00$	-	J.75 [ 0.59, 0.91]	
Test of $\theta = 0$ ; $Z(4) = 0.12$ , $p = 1.00$ Test of $\theta = 0$ ; $z = 9.32$ , $p = 0.00$			
Overall	•	).83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	
Heterogeneity: $T^{-} = 0.00$ , $I^{+} = 0.00\%$ , $H^{-} = 1.00$			
Test of $\Theta_i = \Theta_i$ : $Q(20) = 3.57$ , $p = 1.00$			
rest of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 38.07$ , $p = 0.00$			
Test of group differences: $Q_b(6) = 2.30$ , p = 0.89			
	.5 1 1.5	j.	
Random-effects ML model			

## Figure s13C

Omitted study	Effect size with 95% CI	p-value
WeiXing Bai et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Gomez et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Chow et al.	0.84 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Jiang et al.	0.84 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Liu, P., et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Werner Weber et al	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
ZiLiang Wang et al	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Elad I. Levy	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Zhou et al,	0.83 [ 0.78, 0.87]	0.000
Jia, et al.	0.82 [ 0.78, 0.87]	0.000
Jian Li,	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Ralea, et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Steinfort et al.	0.84 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
W. Yu, et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Kim et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Tsuura M, et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Levy, et al.	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Zhongxiu Wang et al	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
Figure 1A	0.83 [ 0.79, 0.88]	0.000
.75 .8	.85 .9	

Random-effects ML model Figure s14A

Study	Number of successes	Total	Proportion with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Feng Gao et al.	4	50	0.08 [ 0.00, 0.16	5.02
WeiXing Bai et al.	6	91	0.07 [ 0.01, 0.12	2] 6.17
Tanja Djurdjevic	5	30	0.17 [ 0.03, 0.30	)] 2.89
Jiang et al.	16	139	0.12 [ 0.06, 0.17	′] 6.08
Liu, P., et al.	6	94	0.06 [ 0.01, 0.1	] 6.25
H. Nordmeyer,	9	67	0.13 [ 0.05, 0.22	2] 4.73
Werner Weber et al	2	21	0.10 [ 0.00, 0.22	2] 3.11
ZiLiang Wang et al	12	88	0.14 [ 0.06, 0.2	] 5.19
Jia, Z., et al.	2	16	0.12 [ 0.00, 0.29	) 2.23
He, Y., et al.	2	27	0.07 [ 0.00, 0.17	] 4.02
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	9	44	0.20 [ 0.09, 0.32	2] 3.30
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	4	67	0.06 [ 0.00, 0.12	2] 5.90
Jia, et al.	0	255	0.00 [ 0.00, 0.0	] 7.65
Jian Li,	1	30	0.03 [ 0.00, 0.10	)] 5.54
Steinfort et al.	0	13	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13	3] 4.08
W. Yu, et al.	1	18	0.06 [ 0.00, 0.16	3.76
Kim et al.	0	17	0.03 [ 0.00, 0.10	)] 4.99
Guimaraens et al.	0	8	0.06 [ 0.00, 0.2	] 2.49
M. Machado, et al.	1	13	0.08 [ 0.00, 0.22	2] 2.60
Tsuura M, et al.	4	18	0.22 [ 0.03, 0.4	] 1.73
I. L. Maier, et al.	8	79	0.10 [ 0.03, 0.17	] 5.43
Yong Zhang et al	10	167		)] 6.84
Overall			0.08 [ 0.05, 0.1 <sup>2</sup>	1]
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = 7$	9.59%, H <sup>2</sup> =	4.90		
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(21) = 102.91,	p = 0.00			
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 5.47, p = 0.0	0			
			0 .1 .2 .3 .4	
Random-effects DerSimonian-L	aird model.			

Figure s14B

Study	Number of successes	Total		Proportion with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Australia	0	12	-	0.041.0.00.0.121	4.00
Stellion et al. Heterogeneity: $r^2 = 0.00$ $l^2 = 100$	0 % H <sup>2</sup> =	13		0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13]	4.00
Test of $\theta_{1} = \theta_{1}$ : $\Omega(0) = 0.00, T = 0.00$	70, 11 = .			0.04 [ -0.00, 0.13]	
Test of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 0.72$ , $p = 0.4$	7				
China					
Feng Gao et al.	4	50		0.08 [ 0.00, 0.16]	5.02
WeiXing Bai et al.	6	91		0.07 [ 0.01, 0.12]	6.17
Jiang et al.	16	139		0.12 [ 0.06, 0.17]	6.08
Liu, P., et al.	6	94	-	0.06 [ 0.01, 0.11]	6.25
ZiLiang Wang et al	12	88		0.14 [ 0.06, 0.21]	5.19
Jia, Z., et al.	2	16		0.12 [ 0.00, 0.29]	2.23
He, Y., et al.	2	27		0.07 [ 0.00, 0.17]	4.02
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	4	67		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.12]	5.90
Jia, et al.	0	255		0.00 [ 0.00, 0.01]	7.65
Jian Li,	1	30		0.03 [ 0.00, 0.10]	5.54
Yong Zhang et al	10	167		0.06 [ 0.02, 0.10]	6.84
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = 8$	33.77%, H <sup>2</sup> = 6.	16	•	0.07 [ 0.03, 0.10]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(10) = 61.63, Test of $\theta = 0$ : z = 3.84, p = 0.0	p = 0.00 0				
Germany					
H. Nordmeyer,	9	67	_	0.13 0.05. 0.221	4.73
Werner Weber et al	2	21		0.10 [ 0.00, 0.22]	3.11
I. L. Maier, et al.	8	79		0.10 [ 0.03, 0.17]	5.43
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = 0$	0.00%, H <sup>2</sup> = 1.0	0	-	0.11 [ 0.06, 0.16]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_i$ : Q(2) = 0.46, p =	0.80				
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 4.59, p = 0.0	0				
Japan					
Hatano, T. and T. Tsukahara	9	44		0.20 [ 0.09, 0.32]	3.30
Tsuura M, et al.	4	18		0.22 [ 0.03, 0.41]	1.73
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = 0$	0.00%, H <sup>2</sup> = 1.0	0		0.21 [ 0.11, 0.31]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(1) = 0.02, p = Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 4.05, p = 0.0	= 0.88 0				
Korea Kim et el	0	17	-	0.02 [ 0.00 0 10]	4.00
Kim et al. Hotorogonoitu: $r^2 = 0.00$ $l^2 = 1.00$	0 0/ Ll <sup>2</sup> –	17		0.03 [ 0.00, 0.10]	4.99
Test of $\theta_{1} = \theta_{1} \cap (0) = 0.00, 1 = 0.00$	70, F1 = .			0.03 [ -0.03, 0.10]	
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 0.72, p = 0.4	7				
Portugal					
M. Machado, et al.	1	13		0.08 [ 0.00, 0.22]	2.60
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .$	%, H <sup>2</sup> = .	-		0.08 [ -0.07, 0.22]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = -0.00, p	= .				
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 1.04, p = 0.3	0				
Spain	0	•	_	0.007.000.0041	0.10
Guimaraens et al.	0	8		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.21]	2.49
Test of $\theta = \theta : O(0) = 0.00, 1 = .$	%, □ = .			0.06[-0.09, 0.21]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : $Q(0) = 0.00$ , $p = 0.4$ Test of $\theta = 0$ : $z = 0.73$ , $p = 0.4$	7				
1001010-0.2 - 0.10, p - 0.4					
UK					
Tanja Djurdjevic	5	30		0.17 [ 0.03, 0.30]	2.89
Heterogeneity: $T^{-} = 0.00, 1^{-} = .$	%, H <sup>-</sup> = .			0.17[ 0.03, 0.30]	
Test of $\theta_1 = \theta_1$ : Q(0) = 0.00, p = Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 2.45, p = 0.0	•. 1				
USA					
W. Yu, et al.	1	18		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.16]	3.76
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = .$	%, H <sup>2</sup> = .	-		0.06 [ -0.05, 0.16]	
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(0) = -0.00, p	= .				
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 1.03, p = 0.3	0				
Overall			•	0.08 [ 0.05, 0.11]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.00$ , $I^2 = 7$	'9.59%, H <sup>2</sup> = 4.	90			
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(21) = 102.91	, p = 0.00				
Test of $\theta$ = 0: z = 5.47, p = 0.0	0				
Test of group differences: Q <sub>b</sub> (8	3) = 12.99, p = 0	0.11			
Random-effects DerSimonian-I	aird model		U .1 .2 .3 .4		







Figure s16A

Study	Number of successes	Total					Proportion with 95% CI	Weight (%)
Feng Gao et al.	1	50					0.02 [ 0.00, 0.06]	7.29
Tanja Djurdjevic	7	30		-			0.23 [ 0.08, 0.38]	0.83
Gomez et al.	0	12	-	-			0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14]	1.65
Chow et al.	2	39					0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12]	3.33
Jiang et al.	4	139	-				0.03 [ 0.00, 0.06]	9.94
H. Nordmeyer,	6	67					0.09 [ 0.02, 0.16]	3.39
ZiLiang Wang et al	5	88	-8-				0.06 [ 0.01, 0.11]	5.60
Jia, Z., et al.	2	16					0.12 [ 0.00, 0.29]	0.73
He, Y., et al.	2	27					0.07 [ 0.00, 0.17]	1.83
Yuanzhi Li, et al.	0	67					0.01 [ 0.00, 0.03]	12.09
Elad I. Levy	1	8	6-2	-			0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35]	0.37
Zhou et al,	1	213					0.00 [ 0.00, 0.01]	15.05
Ralea, et al.	0	12					0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14]	1.65
Steinfort et al.	0	13					0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13]	1.88
W. Yu, et al.	2	18					0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26]	0.90
Kim et al.	0	17	-				0.03 [ 0.00, 0.10]	2.87
Guimaraens et al.	0	8					0.06 [ 0.00, 0.21]	0.85
M. Machado, et al.	2	13	8				0.15 [ 0.00, 0.35]	0.51
Tsuura M, et al.	1	18					0.06 [ 0.00, 0.16]	1.62
Levy, et al.	1	10					0.10 [ 0.00, 0.29]	0.56
Levy et al.	4	11	201		-		0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65]	0.25
I. L. Maier, et al.	5	79					0.06 [ 0.01, 0.12]	4.87
Zhongxiu Wang et al	2	97	-				0.02 [ 0.00, 0.05]	9.81
Yong Zhang et al	3	167					0.02 [ 0.00, 0.04]	12.13
Overall			٠				0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	
Heterogeneity: $\tau^2 = 0.0$	00, I <sup>2</sup> = 44.90	%, H <sup>2</sup> = 1.8	1					
Test of $\theta_i = \theta_j$ : Q(23) =	= 41.96, p = 0	.01						
Test of θ = 0: z = 4.58	s, p = 0.00							
			0	.2	.4	.6	10	

Random-effects REML model Figure s16B

Number of successes T	otal		Proportion with 95% CI	Weigh
300003303 1	otai		wiar 5576 Or	(70)
0	13		0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13]	1.88
$1^2 = .\%, H^2 =$		-	0.04 [ -0.06, 0.13]	
00, p = .				
p = 0.47				
1	50		0.02 [ 0.00, 0.06]	7.29
4 1	39		0.03 [ 0.00, 0.06]	9.94
5	88	-	0.06 [ 0.01, 0.11]	5.60
2	10		0.12 [ 0.00, 0.29]	1.05
2	67	-	0.07 [ 0.00, 0.17]	12.00
1 2	13			15.05
2	97		0.02 [ 0.00, 0.05]	9.81
3 1	67		0.02 [ 0.00, 0.03]	12 13
$1^2 = 26.94\%$	$H^2 = 1.37$	· ·	0.02 [ 0.01 0.03]	12.10
1.53. p = 0.17			0.021 0.011 0.001	
p = 0.00				
0	12		0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14]	1.65
), $I^2 = .\%$ , $H^2 =$	6 I	<b> </b>	0.04 [ -0.07, 0.14]	
0.00, p = .				
p = 0.47				
c	67		0.00 1.00 0.10	0.04
6	70			3.39
5 1 <sup>2</sup> = 0.05%	$10^{2} - 100^{2}$			4.8
35 n = 0.05%, 1	1 = 1.00	•	0.07 [ 0.03, 0.12]	
oo, p = 0.00				
μ = 0.00				
1	18		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.16]	1.62
$I^2 = .\%, H^2 =$	Q	-	0.06 [ -0.05, 0.16]	
.00, p = .				
p = 0.30				
0	17		0.03 [ 0.00, 0.10]	2.87
), $I^2 = .\%$ , $H^2 =$		<b>•</b>	0.03 [ -0.05, 0.10]	
00, p = .				
p = 0.47				
2	13		0 15 [ 0 00 0 35]	0.51
$1^2 = \% H^2 =$	10		0.15[-0.04_0.35]	0.01
00 n =			0.15[-0.04, 0.00]	
p = 0.12				
0	8		0.06 [ 0.00, 0.21]	0.85
), $I^2 = .\%$ , $H^2 =$			0.06 [ -0.09, 0.21]	
00, p = .				
p = 0.47				
-				
7	30		0.23 [ 0.08, 0.38]	0.83
2	5a		0.23 [ 0.08, 0.38]	
), $I^2 = .\%$ , $H^2 =$				
0, I <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = 00, p = .				
0, I <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = 00, p = . p = 0.00				
0, I <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = 00, p = . p = 0.00				
0, I <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = 00, p = . p = 0.00	12	-	0.04 [ 0.00. 0.14]	1.6
), I <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = 00, p = . p = 0.00 0 2	12 39	+	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14]	1.65
0, I <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = 00, p = . p = 0.00 0 2 1	12 39 8	+	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35]	1.65 3.33
0, l <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = . p = 0.00 0 2 1 2	12 39 8 18	÷	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26]	1.65 3.33 0.37
0,   <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = 00, p = . p = 0.00 0 2 1 2 1	12 39 8 18 10	÷	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.10 [ 0.00, 0.29]	1.65 3.33 0.37 0.90 0.56
0,   <sup>2</sup> = .%, H <sup>2</sup> = 00, p = . p = 0.00 0 2 1 2 1 4	12 39 8 18 10 11	+	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.10 [ 0.00, 0.29] - 0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65]	1.65 3.33 0.37 0.90 0.56
0,   <sup>2</sup> = .%,    <sup>2</sup> = .%,    <sup>2</sup> = .00, p = . p = 0.00 0 2 1 2 1 4 0,    <sup>2</sup> = 0.00%.	12 39 8 18 10 11 H <sup>2</sup> = 1.00	÷	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.10 [ 0.00, 0.29] -0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12]	1.65 3.33 0.37 0.90 0.56 0.25
0,   <sup>2</sup> = .%,    <sup>2</sup> = . 00, p = . p = 0.00 0 2 1 2 1 4 0,   <sup>2</sup> = 0.00%,   35, p = 0.37	12 39 8 18 10 11 H <sup>2</sup> = 1.00	•	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.10 [ 0.00, 0.29] 	1.65 3.33 0.37 0.90 0.56 0.25
$\begin{array}{c} 0, \ l^2 =, \ H^2 = \\ 00, \ p =\\ p = 0.00 \end{array}$	12 39 8 18 10 11 H <sup>2</sup> = 1.00	← ← ← ←	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.36] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.10 [ 0.00, 0.29] - 0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12]	1.65 3.33 0.90 0.56 0.25
$\begin{array}{c} 0, \ l^2 = .\%, \ H^2 = .\\ 00, \ p = .\\ p = 0.00 \end{array}$	12 39 8 18 10 11 11 4 <sup>2</sup> = 1.00	+- +-  •	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.10 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12]	1.65 3.33 0.90 0.56 0.25
$\begin{array}{c} 0, \ l^2 = .\%, \ H^2 = \\ 00, \ p = .\\ p = 0.00 \end{array}$	12 39 8 18 10 11 1 <sup>2</sup> = 1.00	•	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.10 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.05 [ 0.08, 0.65] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12]	1.65 3.33 0.37 0.90 0.56 0.25
$\begin{array}{l} 0, \ l^2 = .\%, \ H^2 = .00, \ p = .\\ p = 0.00 \end{array}$	12 39 8 18 10 11 H <sup>2</sup> = 1.00 H <sup>2</sup> = 1.81	÷ •	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.29] - 0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12] 0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	1.65 3.33 0.90 0.56 0.25
$\begin{array}{c} 0, \ l^2 = .\%, \ H^2 = $	12 39 8 18 10 11 11 H <sup>2</sup> = 1.00	+ + + +	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.25] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.10 [ 0.00, 0.26] - 0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12] 0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	1.66 3.33 0.37 0.90 0.56 0.25
$\begin{array}{l} 0, \ l^2 = .\%, \ H^2 = $	12 39 8 18 10 11 $H^2 = 1.00$ $H^2 = 1.81$	•	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.00 [ 0.00, 0.29] -0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12] 0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	1.65 3.33 0.90 0.56 0.25
$p_{1} = p_{2} = p_{1} + p_{2} = p_{2} + p_{2} = p_{2} = 0.00$ $p_{2} = 0.00$ $p_{2} = 0.00$ $p_{1} = 0.00\%, p_{2} = 0.00\%, p_{2} = 0.00\%$ $p_{1} = 0.00\%, p_{2} = 0.00\%$ $p_{1} = 0.00\%$ $p_{1} = 0.00\%$ $p_{2} = 0.00\%$ $p_{1} = 0.00\%$ $p_{2} = 0.00\%$ $p_{1} = 0.00\%$ $p_{2} = 0.00\%$ $p_{3} = 0.00\%$	12 39 8 10 11 $H^2 = 1.00$ $H^2 = 1.81$ 1 84, $p = 0.01$	• •	0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.26] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.26] -0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12] 0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	1.65 3.33 0.90 0.56 0.25
$\begin{array}{c} 0, \ l^2 = .\%, \ H^2 = $	12 39 8 18 10 11 11 $H^2 = 1.00$ $H^2 = 1.81$ 1 84, p = 0.01		0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14] 0.05 [ 0.00, 0.12] 0.12 [ 0.00, 0.35] 0.11 [ 0.00, 0.29] - 0.36 [ 0.08, 0.65] 0.07 [ 0.02, 0.12] 0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	1.65 3.33 0.99 0.56 0.25
	Number of successes T 0 0 0 1 4 1 4 1 5 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Number of successes Total Number of successes Total 0 13. $(i^2 = .96, H^2 = .00, p =) = 0.47$ 1 50 4 139 5 88 2 16 2 27 0 67 1 213 2 97 3 167 1, 1 <sup>2</sup> 26.94%, H <sup>2</sup> = 1.37 .53, p = 0.17 2 0.00 0 12 $I_1 F^2 = .96, H^2 =$ .00, p =) = 0.47 6 67 5 79 0, 1 <sup>2</sup> 2.055 2 = 0.00 1 18 $I_1 F^2 =, H^2 =$ 0, 0, p =) = 0.47 18 18, $I_1^2 =, H^2 =$ 0, 0, p =) = 0.47 2 13 $I_1^2 =, H^2 =$ 0, 0, p =) = 0.47 2 13 $I_1^2 =, H^2 =$ 0, 0, p =) = 0.47 2 13 $I_1^2 =, H^2 =$ 0, p =) = 0.47	Number of successes Total 0 13 $(1^2 = .%, H^2 = .$ > 0.47 1 50 4 139 5 88 2 16 2 27 0 67 1 213 2 97 3 167 1, I <sup>2</sup> = 26.94%, H <sup>2</sup> = 1.37 (153, p = 0.17) > 0.00 0 12 $(1^2 = 26.94\%, H^2 = 1.37)$ 153, p = 0.17 > 0.00 0 12 $(1^2 = .\%, H^2 = .)$ (00, p = .) > = 0.47 6 67 5 79 = 0.000 1 18 $(1^2 = .\%, H^2 = .)$ (00, p = .) > = 0.30 0 17 $(1^2 = .\%, H^2 = .)$ (00, p = .) > = 0.47 = 0.47 = 0.47 = 0.5, p = 0.5 = 0.00	Number of successes         Total         Proposition with 95% CI           0         13         0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13]           0, $p = .$ 0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13]           >> 0.07         0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13]           1         50         -           2         0.04 [ 0.00, 0.13]           3         100           4         139           5         88           0.06 [ 0.01, 0.11]           2         16           0.07 [ 0.00, 0.29]           2         27           0.07 [ 0.00, 0.01]           0         67           0.01 [ 0.00, 0.03]           1         213           0.02 [ 0.00, 0.04]           1.1         213           0.02 [ 0.00, 0.04]           0.01 [ 0.00, 0.31]           0.02 [ 0.01, 0.03]           1.53, p = 0.17           > = 0.00           0         12           0         12           0.04 [ 0.00, 0.14]           0.05 = .           > = 0.00           1         18           0.06 [ 0.00, 0.16]           0.17         0.03 [ 0.00, 0.16]           0.18 = .         0.06 [ 0.00

## Figure s16C

Study		Proportion with 95% CI	p-value	Year
Gomez et al.		0.04 [ -0.07, 0.14]	0.471	2000
Levy et al.		— 0.17 [ -0.14, 0.49]	0.280	2001
Elad I. Levy		0.14 [ -0.04, 0.31]	0.119	2002
Levy, et al.		0.11 [ -0.00, 0.23]	0.054	2003
Tsuura M, et al.		0.08 [ 0.01, 0.16]	0.030	2004
Chow et al.		0.06 [ 0.02, 0.11]	0.008	2005
W. Yu, et al.		0.07 [ 0.02, 0.11]	0.003	2005
Kim et al.	-	0.06 [ 0.02, 0.10]	0.003	2005
Guimaraens et al.	-	0.06 [ 0.02, 0.10]	0.002	2005
Steinfort et al.	-	0.06 [ 0.02, 0.09]	0.002	2007
Ralea, et al.	-	0.05 [ 0.02, 0.09]	0.002	2008
Jiang et al.	-	0.04 [ 0.02, 0.06]	0.000	2010
He, Y., et al.	•	0.04 [ 0.02, 0.06]	0.000	2014
ZiLiang Wang et al	+	0.04 [ 0.02, 0.06]	0.000	2015
H. Nordmeyer,	+	0.05 [ 0.03, 0.06]	0.000	2018
I. L. Maier, et al.		0.05 [ 0.03, 0.07]	0.000	2018
Tanja Djurdjevic	+	0.05 [ 0.03, 0.07]	0.000	2019
Zhou et al,	+	0.05 [ 0.03, 0.08]	0.000	2019
Yong Zhang et al		0.04 [ 0.02, 0.06]	0.000	2019
Fora Gao at al	•	0.04 [ 0.02, 0.06]	0.000	2020
Figure 1A		0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	0.000	2020
Jia, Z., et al.	•	0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	0.000	2021
Zhongxiu Wang et al		0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	0.000	2021
M. Machado, et al.		0.03 [ 0.02, 0.05]	0.000	2022
2	0 .2 .4	.6		

Random-effects DerSimonian–Laird model Figure s17

