Supplementary Material 2. Forest plot of pooled positive likelihood ratio of diagnostic accuracy of high $b$-value DWI for detecting prostate cancer.

| Study ID | RR (95% CI) |
|----------|-------------|
| Aduboie (2018) | 10.23 (3.47, 30.19) |
| Barral (2015)  | 27.82 (4.02, 192.64) |
| Costa (2016)   | 3.72 (2.37, 5.86) |
| Feng 2 (2017)  | 6.35 (4.49, 9.00) |
| Feng 3 (2017)  | 11.19 (6.84, 18.30) |
| Feng1 (2017)   | 3.83 (3.02, 4.85) |
| Katahira (2011)| 7.12 (6.40, 7.92) |
| Kim (2010)     | 8.75 (6.41, 11.94) |
| Koo (2013)     | 20.05 (13.20, 30.46) |
| Li (2015)      | 8.52 (2.27, 32.02) |
| Meng (2017)    | 10.90 (3.66, 32.42) |
| Ning (2018)    | 10.52 (4.84, 22.69) |
| Ohgiya (2012)  | 6.87 (1.85, 25.60) |
| Peng (2013)    | 5.76 (2.71, 12.22) |
| Rosenkrantz (2015) | 42.59 (22.64, 80.10) |
| Stanzione (2016)| 45.21 (6.45, 316.60) |
| Thestrup (2016) | 1.12 (1.03, 1.22) |
| Ueno (2015)    | 1.77 (1.39, 2.25) |
| Ueno1 (2013)   | 2.49 (2.06, 3.01) |
| Ueno2 (2013)   | 2.74 (2.30, 3.26) |
| Wang (2017)    | 6.04 (2.62, 13.90) |
| Wang (2015)    | 18.85 (10.60, 32.84) |
| Wang (2016)    | 10.67 (2.82, 40.41) |
| Xue (2017)     | 8.80 (2.28, 33.99) |
| Zhang1 (2016)  | 3.11 (1.45, 6.67) |
| Zhang1 (2017)  | 3.34 (1.76, 6.35) |
| Zhang2 (2016)  | 5.45 (1.93, 15.45) |
| Zhang2 (2017)  | 4.19 (2.06, 8.49) |
| Zhang3 (2017)  | 3.18 (1.67, 6.05) |

Overall (I-squared = 98.2%, p = 0.000) | 6.54 (4.17, 10.24) |
Supplementary Material 3. Forest plot of pooled negative likelihood ratio of diagnostic accuracy of high b-value DWI for detecting prostate cancer.

| Study ID          | RR (95% CI)     |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Adubeio (2018)    | 0.08 (0.03, 0.23) |
| Barral (2015)     | 0.21 (0.14, 0.33) |
| Costa (2016)      | 0.29 (0.14, 0.59) |
| Feng 2 (2017)     | 0.12 (0.07, 0.19) |
| Feng 3 (2017)     | 0.16 (0.11, 0.24) |
| Feng1 (2017)      | 0.02 (0.00, 0.08) |
| Katahira (2011)   | 0.30 (0.27, 0.32) |
| Kim (2010)        | 0.31 (0.25, 0.40) |
| Koo (2013)        | 0.27 (0.21, 0.34) |
| Li (2015)         | 0.16 (0.07, 0.34) |
| Meng (2017)       | 0.13 (0.06, 0.29) |
| Ning (2018)       | 0.16 (0.09, 0.31) |
| Ohgiya (2012)     | 0.17 (0.10, 0.31) |
| Peng (2013)       | 0.23 (0.14, 0.43) |
| Rosenkrantz (2015)| 0.26 (0.17, 0.40) |
| Stanzione (2016)  | 0.15 (0.07, 0.34) |
| Thestrup (2016)   | 0.30 (0.09, 0.97) |
| Ueno (2015)       | 0.48 (0.35, 0.68) |
| Ueno1 (2013)      | 0.28 (0.22, 0.36) |
| Ueno2 (2013)      | 0.24 (0.19, 0.31) |
| Wang (2017)       | 0.28 (0.17, 0.46) |
| Wang (2015)       | 0.27 (0.20, 0.37) |
| Wang (2016)       | 0.12 (0.08, 0.23) |
| Xue (2017)        | 0.32 (0.18, 0.58) |
| Zhang1 (2016)     | 0.19 (0.08, 0.41) |
| Zhang1 (2017)     | 0.18 (0.11, 0.33) |
| Zhang2 (2016)     | 0.11 (0.03, 0.32) |
| Zhang2 (2017)     | 0.09 (0.03, 0.17) |
| Zhang3 (2017)     | 0.24 (0.16, 0.36) |

Overall (I-squared = 63.3%, p = 0.000) 0.23 (0.20, 0.26)
Supplementary Material 4. Forest plot of pooled diagnostic odds ratio of diagnostic accuracy of high b-value DWI for detecting prostate cancer.