Table S1 Assessment of quality of studies by Newcastle-Ottawa Scale

| Studies          | Selection | Comparability | Assessment of Outcome | Total |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Boeri L2019      | *         | *             | *                     | 8     |
| Pokuri VK2016    | *         | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Seah JA2015      | *         | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Lyon TD2019      | *         | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Hensley PJ2018   | *         | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Del Bene G2018   | *         | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Tervahartiala M2017 | *    | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Necchi A2017     | *         | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Brant A2016      | *         | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Chappidi MR2017  | *         | /             | *                     | 7     |
| Kim PH2014       | *         | /             | *                     | 8     |

1 = Representativeness of the exposed cohort; 2 = Ascertainment of exposure; 3 = Selection of Controls; 4 = Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study; 5 = study controls for the most important factors; 6 = study controls for any additional factor; 7 = Assessment of outcome; 8 = Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur; 9 = Adequacy of follow up of cohort.

Figure S1 Pooled analysis of studies that examined the publication bias. (A) Begg’s test for complete pathological response. (B) Egger’s test for complete pathological response. (C) Begg’s test for partial pathological response. (D) Begg’s test for partial pathological response.
Figure S2 Sensitivity analysis of the publication bias for complete pathological response. CI: confidence interval; SE: standard error.