Risk factors for pregnancy-related clinical outcome in myasthenia gravis: a systemic review and meta-analysis†

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary table 1. Characteristics of individuals from included studies except case reports

Supplementary table 2 Newcastle-Ottawa scale for assessing the quality of the included studies in meta-analysis

Supplementary table 3 Myasthenia gravis status scale and definitions

Supplementary table 4 Details of risk factors for worsening not included in the meta-analysis (single data or without original data)

Supplementary table 5 Details of clinical factors for improvement not included in the meta-analysis (single data or without original data)

Supplementary figure. Funnel plots of the meta-analysis before and after applying the trim-and-fill method

† Abbreviations: MG, myasthenia gravis; AChR, acetylcholine receptor; MuSK, muscle-specific kinase; OR, odds ratio; CI, credibility interval; MOOSE, Meta-analysis of Observational Studies in Epidemiology; EOMG, experimental autoimmune myasthenia gravis; RNS, repetitive nerve stimulation; Ab, antibody; CR, complete remission
In funnel plots for the total proportions of worsening after the trim-and-fill method, seven additional studies with smaller were added to detect symmetry. In comparison to a previous proportion of 0.36 (95% CI 0.24-0.49), the adjusted estimated proportion after adding seven additional studies was 0.19 (95% CI 0.09 to 0.30). Therefore, lager worsening proportions were likely favored in the publication process, and studies with smaller proportions might be suppressed.