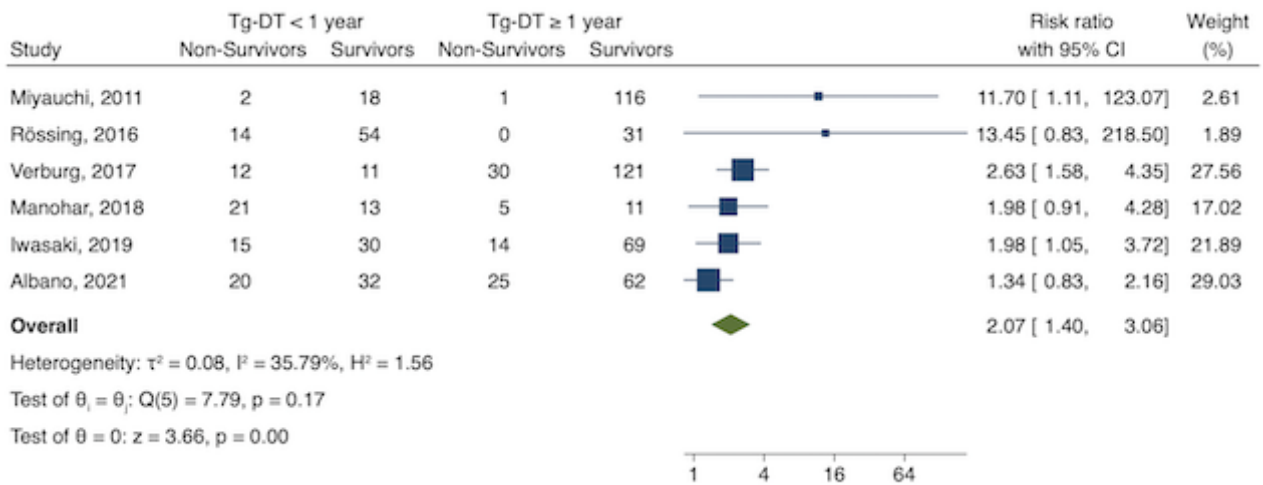
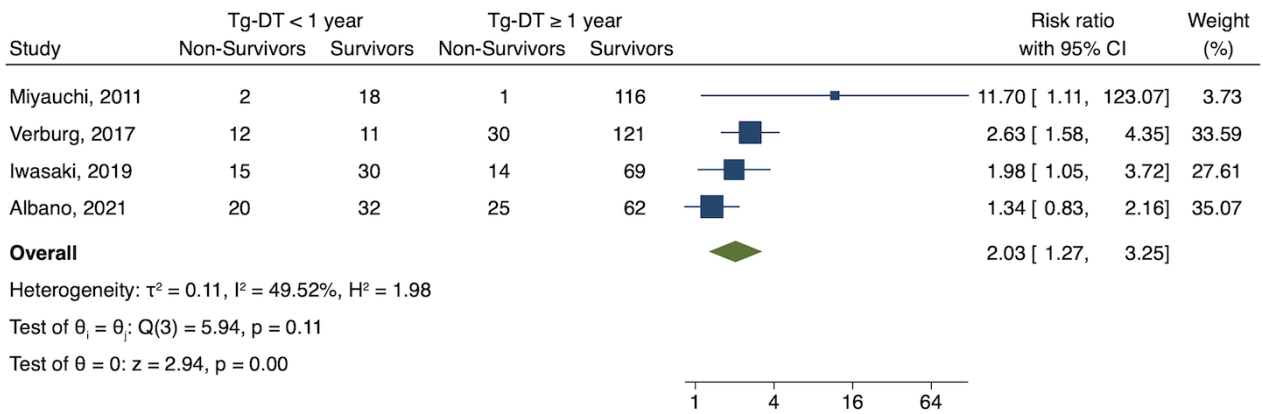


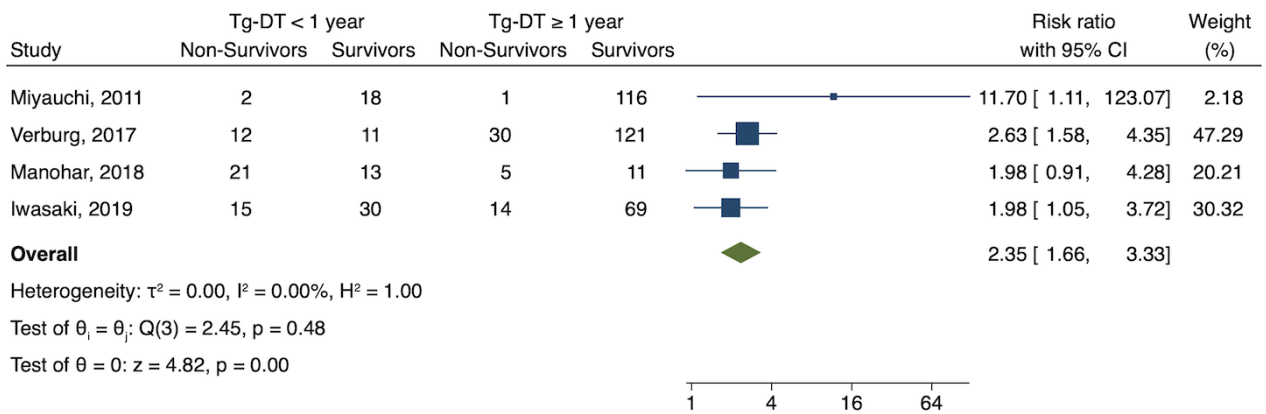
**Figure 1** – L'Abbè Plot (n = 7). Larger circles indicate more precise studies. Circles on the green line indicate that for those studies, the log risk-ratio is zero. Circles that deviate from the effect-size line greatly could be a sign of study heterogeneity. Studies (Miyachi et al. 2011 and Rössing et al. 2016) numbers 1 and 2 were reported as outliers.



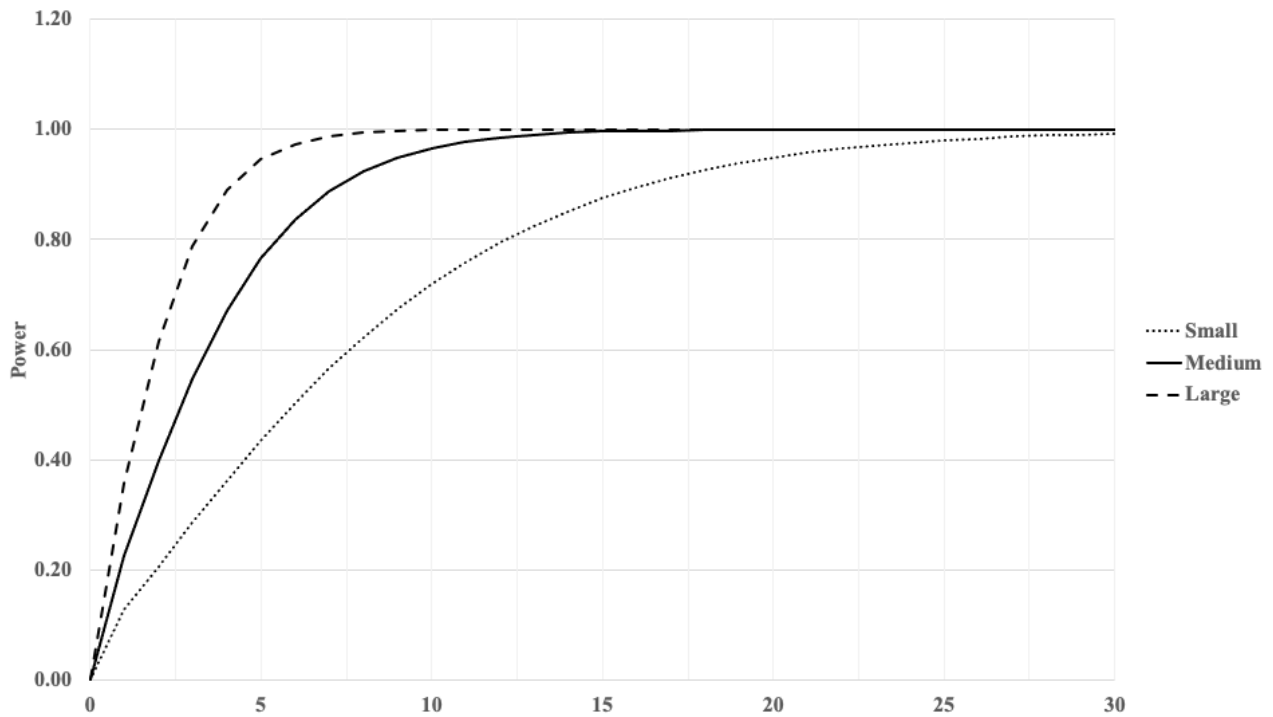
**Figure 2** – Subgroup analysis - Forest Plot for studies comparing survival for Tg-DT < 1 year vs. Tg-DT ≥ 1 year with at least 50 patients (n = 6). Risk ratio = 2.07 (95%CI 1.40; 3.06). Number of survived and non-survived patients according to the Tg-DT values. Random-effects DerSimonian–Laird model.



**Figure 3** – Subgroup analysis - Forest Plot for studies comparing survival for Tg-DT < 1 year vs. Tg-DT ≥ 1 year in studies with at least 100 patients (n = 3). Risk ratio = 2.03 (95%CI 1.27; 3.25). Number of survived and non-survived patients according to the Tg-DT values. Random-effects DerSimonian–Laird model.



**Figure 4** – Subgroup analysis - Forest Plot for studies comparing survival for Tg-DT < 1 year vs. Tg-DT ≥ 1 year with at least four consecutive Tg measurements. Risk ratio = 2.35 (95%CI 1.66; 3.33). Number of survived and non-survived patients according to the Tg-DT values. Random-effects DerSimonian–Laird model.



**Figure 5** – Power of the meta-analysis as a Function of the number of studies and heterogeneity.

Number of patients for each group: 54 – Three between-studies dispersion: small (0.20), medium (0.30), and large (0.40). With seven studies, power would be around 57%, 89%, and 99% if dispersion was small, medium, or large.