# **Supplemental Online Content**

Clifford K, Woodfield JC, Tait W, Campbell HA, Baldi JC. Association of preoperative highintensity interval training with cardiorespiratory fitness and postoperative outcomes among adults undergoing major surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2023;6(6):e2320527. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2023.20527

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This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

## eAppendix. Search Strategy

### **Ovid Embase**

exp case control study/ OR exp cohort analysis/ OR exp randomized controlled trial/ OR exp intervention study/ OR exp prospective study/ OR exp controlled study/ OR exp observational study/ OR exp pilot study/ OR exp feasibility study

OR (Case Control OR Cohort Stud\* OR Randomi#ed Control\* Trial OR Randomi#ed Clinical Trial OR RCT OR Interventional Study OR Prospective Stud\* OR Control Study OR Observational Stud\* OR Pilot Project\* OR Feasibility Study OR Feasibility Trial OR Pilot Stud\*).mp.

AND

exp preoperative period/

OR (Preoperative OR Pre-operative OR Pre-operational OR Preoperational OR Preop OR Presurgical OR Pre-surgery OR Pre-treatment OR Pre Surgical Intervention OR Periop OR Perioperational OR Perioperative OR Surgical OR Operational OR Surgery OR Operation).mp. AND

(Prehabilitation OR Prehabilitative OR Prehab OR Preoperative Rehabilitation OR Preoperative Intervention OR Preoperative Care OR Preoperative Training OR Preoperative Exercise OR Preoperative Treatment OR Preoperative Therapy OR Preoperative Exercise Therapy).mp.

AND

exp postoperative complication/ OR exp quality of life/

OR (Postoperative Outcomes OR Postoperative Recovery OR Postoperative Complications OR Surgical Complications OR Postoperative Morbidity OR Postoperative Mortality OR Postoperative Period OR Adverse Events OR Adverse Outcomes OR Quality of Life OR Postoperative Morbi-mortality OR Postoperative Morbimortality OR Postop QoL OR QoL).mp.

AND

exp oxygen consumption/ OR exp endurance/ OR exp exercise test/ OR exp six minute walk test/

OR (VO2 peak OR VO2peak OR Peak VO2 OR VO2 max OR VO2max OR Maximal Oxygen Uptake OR Peak Oxygen Uptake OR Anaerobic Threshold OR Lactate Threshold OR Lactic Acid Threshold OR VO2AT OR VO2 AT OR Peak Exercise Capacity OR Peak Oxygen Consumption OR Peak Physical Endurance OR Physical Endurance OR Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test OR CPET OR CPEX OR Exercise Test OR Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing OR Six-Minute Walk Test OR Six Minute Walk Test OR Six-Minute Walk Distance OR Six Minute Walk Distance OR 6MWD OR 6MWT OR 6-MWT OR 6MWD OR 6-MWD).mp.

## PubMed

AND

## AND

### AND

## Cochrane

"Case Control" OR "Case-Control" OR "Cohort Study" OR "Randomised Controlled Trial" OR "Randomised Clinical Trial" OR rct OR "Interventional Study" OR "Prospective Study" OR "Controlled Study" OR "Observational Study" OR "Pilot Project" OR "Feasibility Study" OR "Feasibility Trial"

AND

"Preop\*" OR "Pre-op\*" OR "Pre-surg\*" OR pre-treatment OR "Pre Surgical Intervention" OR periop\* OR surg\* OR operation\*

AND

prehab\* OR "Preop\* Rehab\*" OR "Preop\* Intervention" OR "Preoperative Care" OR "Preoperative Training" OR "Preoperative Exercise" OR "Preoperative Treatment" OR "Preoperative Therapy" OR "Preoperative Exercise Therapy"

## AND

"Postoperative Outcome\*" OR "Postoperative Recovery" OR "Postoperative Complication\*" OR "Surgical Complications" OR "Postoperative Morbidity" OR "Postoperative Mortality" OR "Postoperative Period" OR "Adverse Events" OR "Adverse Outcomes" OR "Quality of Life" OR "Postoperative Morbi-mortality" OR "Postoperative Morbimortality" OR "Postop\* QoL" OR qol OR "Treatment Outcome" AND "VO2 peak" OR vo2peak OR "Peak VO2" OR "VO2 max" OR "VO2max" OR "Maximal Oxygen Uptake" OR "Peak Oxygen Uptake" OR "Anaerobic Threshold" OR "Lactate Threshold" OR "Lactic Acid Threshold" OR vo2at OR "VO2 AT" OR "Peak Exercise Capacity" OR "Peak Oxygen Consumption" OR "Peak Physical Endurance" OR "Physical Endurance" OR "Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test\*" OR cpet OR cpex OR "Exercise Test" OR "Ventilatory Threshold" OR "Six-Minute Walk Test" OR "Six Minute Walk Test" OR "Six-Minute Walk Distance"

## Scopus

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Case Control" OR "Case-Control" OR "Cohort Study" OR "Randomised Controlled Trial" OR "Randomised Clinical Trial" OR RCT OR "Interventional Study" OR "Prospective Study"

OR

"Controlled Study" OR "Observational Study" OR "Pilot Project" OR "Feasibility Study" OR "Feasibility Trial"

AND

Preoperative OR Pre-operative OR Preoperational OR Pre-operational OR Preop OR Presurg\* OR Pre-treatment OR "Pre Surgical Intervention" OR Periop OR Perioperational OR Perioperative OR Surgical OR Operational OR Surgery OR Operation AND

Prehabilitation OR Prehab OR "Preoperative Rehabilitation" OR "Preoperative Intervention" OR "Preoperative Care" OR "Preoperative Training" OR "Preoperative Exercise" OR "Preoperative Treatment" OR "Preoperative Therapy" OR "Preoperative Exercise Therapy"

AND

"Postoperative Outcomes" OR "Postoperative Recovery" OR "Postoperative Complications" OR "Surgical Complications" OR "Postoperative Morbidity" OR "Postoperative Mortality" OR "Postoperative Period"

OR

"Adverse Events" OR "Adverse Outcomes" OR "Quality of Life" OR "Postoperative Morbimortality" OR "Postoperative Morbimortality" OR "Postop QoL" OR QoL

AND

"VO2 peak" OR VO2peak OR "Peak VO2" OR "VO2 max" OR VO2max OR "Maximal Oxygen Uptake" OR "Peak Oxygen Uptake" OR "Anaerobic Threshold" OR "Lactate Threshold" OR "Lactic Acid Threshold"

OR

VO2AT OR "VO2 AT" OR "Peak Exercise Capacity" OR "Peak Oxygen Consumption" OR "Peak Physical Endurance" OR "Physical Endurance" OR "Cardiopulmonary Exercise Test" OR CPET OR CPEX OR "Exercise Test"

OR

"Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing" OR "Six-Minute Walk Test" OR "Six Minute Walk Test" OR "Six-Minute Walk Distance" OR "Six Minute Walk Distance" OR 6MWD OR 6MWT OR 6-MWT OR 6-MWD)

Criteria	Moderate Intensity	High Intensity Target <sup>*</sup>
Heart rate	>50% and <80% HR <sub>peak</sub>	>80% HR <sub>peak</sub>
Heart rate reserve	>40% <65% HRR	>65% HRR
Oxygen consumption	>40% and <60% $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$	>60% $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$
Power output	>50% and <80% PPO	>80% PPO
Revolutions per minute	>50 and <80 RPM	>80 RPM
Metabolic equivalent	>3 and <6 METS	>6 METS
Borg scale 0-10	>3 and <7.5	>7.5
Borg scale 6-20	>11 and <15	>15

**eTable 1**. Accepted Criteria for Defining Moderate and High-Intensity Interval Aerobic Exercise

\*Peak as determined on Cardiopulmonary Exercise Testing. HR: Heart Rate, HRR: Heart rate reserve,  $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$ : PPO: Peak power output

## Summary of statistical imputation and transformation

**eTable 2.** Data for Noncategorical Variables (Notation Indicates Transformation or Imputation)

		ніт		Standard Care							
			Standard			Standard					
Study	Number	Mean	deviation	Number	Mean	deviation					
Change in $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$ (mL·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup> )											
Banerjee 2018 [34] $^{+}$	27	1.85	2.1	25	0.46	2.5					
Dunne 2016 [17] <sup>‡</sup>	19	2	3.6	16	0.1	4.7					
Licker 2017 [36]*	74	2.9	0.81	77	-1.5	0.96					
Morkane 2020 [40] $^{+}$	9	2.3	2.1	11	-1.9	2.5					
Stefanelli 2013 [39] <sup>+</sup>	20	2.9	2.1	20	-0.3	2.5					
West 2015 [16] <sup>ss</sup>	22	2	2.1	13	-1.6	2.5					
Woodfield 2022 [6]	21	1.9	22	1.43	1.9						
	Cha	inge in 6-r	ninute walk tes	st (M)							
Barberan-Garcia 2018 [5]⁺	54	1	4.32	56	-2	8.69					
Licker 2017 [36] <sup>*</sup>	74	66	88.46	77	-2	10.57					
Molenaar 2023 $[39]^*$	123	34	15.0	128	22.8	14.0					
Sebio Garcia 2016 $[42]^{\dagger}$	10	-15.55	47.7	12	-27.7	33.7					
Van Rooijen 2019 [41] $^{+}$	20	30.5	46.8	30	-16.1	17.6					
Change in Peak Power Output (W)											
Banerjee 2018 [34] $^{+}$	27	17	8.86	25	-2	5.98					
Dunne 2016 [17] <sup>‡</sup>	19	13	3	16	0	2.75					
Licker 2017 [36]*	74	8	4	77	-4	2.5					

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		ніт		Standard Care								
Study	Number	Mean	Standard deviation	Number	Mean	Standard deviation						
Morkane 2020 [40] <sup>+</sup>	9	22	8.86	11	1	5.98						
West 2015 [16] <sup>*ss</sup>	22	13.8	8.86	13	-19	5.98						
Woodfield 2022 [6]	21	13.8	19.59	22	0.71	12.69						
Change in $\dot{V}O_2$ at Anaerobic Threshold (mL·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·min <sup>-1</sup> )												
Banerjee 2018 [34] <sup>+</sup>	30	0.51	2.08	30	0.83	2.57						
Dunne 2016 [17] <sup>‡</sup>	19	1	0.575	16	-0.5	0.325						
Licker 2017 [36] <sup>*</sup>	74	3	2.6	77	-2.5	2.5						
Molenaar 2023[39] <sup>*</sup>	123	1.14	2.7	128	-0.03	2.5						
Morkane 2020 [40] $^{+}$	9	-0.4	2.6	11	-0.4	3.5						
West 2015 [16] <sup>ss</sup>	22	2.12	0.39	13	-0.65	0.507						
Woodfield 2022 [6]	21	1.4	2	22	0.7	1.8						
Length of hospital stay (days)												
Banerjee 2018 [34] <sup>P</sup>	27	25	21	28	32	30						
Barberan-Garcia 2018 [5]⁺	62	8	8	63	13	20						
Dunne 2016 [17] *	19	5	1.6	15	5.5	2						
Licker 2017 [36] <sup>*</sup>	74	10	3.02	77	9.7	4.5						
Molenaar 2023 [39] <sup>*</sup>	123	3.6	1.5	128	3.3	0.75						
Morkane 2020 [40] *	7	13	5.5	9	30	11.4						
Van Rooijen 2019 $\left[41 ight]^{*}$	20	8	10.37	30	15.7	30.4						
Woodfield 2022 [6]	22	5.5	4.5	25	7.36	6.53						
	-	-	ical Component	Score of th	ne SF-36 Q	uality of Life						
Parharan Caraja 2019	Question	naire										
Barberan-Garcia 2018 [5]⁺	54	0	8.31	56	0	9.86						
Dunne 2016 [17] <sup>‡</sup>	19	13	8.7	16	1	10.7						
Sebio Garcia 2016 [42]	10	-2.8	5.8	12	-7.4	5.3						
Woodfield 2022 [6]	22	1.7	9.9	25	-2.6	13.6						

\* Mean was estimated from median (IQR)

<sup>+</sup> Standard Deviation of the change from baseline to post intervention was imputed

\* Standard Deviation of the change from baseline to post intervention was calculated from 95% CI

<sup>SS</sup> Change in variable from week 0 to week 3 (post intervention), Standard Deviation of the change from baseline to post intervention was imputed

<sup>P</sup> Mean was estimated from median (range)

## eFigure 1. Risk of Bias Plot for Each Outcome and Study

<u>Study ID</u> Licker [37]	<u>Experimental</u> HIIT	<u>Comparator</u> SC	Outcome 6MWT	<u>Weight</u> 1	<u>D1</u> +	<u>D2</u>	<u>D3</u> +	<u>D4</u> !	<u>D5</u> !	Overall	•	Low risk
Molenaar [40]	нит	SC	6MWT	1	•		•	• •	•			Some concerns
Barberan-Garcia [5]		SC	6MWT	1	-	•	•	1	•			High risk
Sebio-Garcia [43]	нит	SC	6MWT	1		•	•	•	1	(!)		
VanRooijen [42]	нит	SC	6MWT	1		•	•	•		(!)	D1	Randomisation process
Banerjee [35]	HIIT	SC	AT	1		ē	•	•		!	D2	Deviations from the intended interventions
Dunne [17]	нит	SC	AT	1	•	•	•	•	1	(!)	D3	Missing outcome data
Licker [37]	нит	SC	AT	1	•	•	•	1		(!)	D4	Measurement of the outcome
Morkane [41]	нит	SC	AT	1	ŏ	ŏ	•	+		ē	D5	Selection of the reported result
West [16]	нит	SC	AT	1	ŏ	•	•	•	•	ē		
Woodfield [6]	нит	SC	AT	1	<u>.</u>	•	•	•	Ŧ	+		
Berkel [36]	нит	SC	Complications	1	•	•	•	•	•	!		
Banerjee [34]	нит	SC	Complications	1		•	•	•	•	<u> </u>		
Licker [37]	нит	SC	Complications	1	+	•	•	1		<u> </u>		
Dunne [17]	нит	SC	Complications	1		•	•	•	1	<u> </u>		
Molenaar [40]	нит	SC	Complications	1	•	1	•	•	•	<u> </u>		
Woodfield [6]	нит	SC	Complications	1	+	•	+	•	•	+		
Banerjee [35]	нит	SC	LOS	1	•	•	•	•	•	<u> </u>		
Dunne [17]	нит	SC	LOS	1		•	+	+		<u> </u>		
Licker [37]	нит	SC	LOS	1	•	•	+		1	<u> </u>		
Morkane [41]	нит	SC	LOS	1	•	ē	+	•	1	ē		
Barberan-Garcia [5]	нит	SC	LOS	1	•	+	+	+	+	+		
Van Rooijen [42]	нит	SC	LOS	1	!	+	+	+		•		
Dunne [17]	нит	SC	PCS	1	!	+	+	+	!	(		
Sebio-Garcia [43]	нит	SC	PCS	1	!	+	+	+	!			
Woodfield [6]	нит	SC	PCS	1	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Banerjee [35]	нит	SC	PPO	1	!	+	+	+	!	!		
Dunne [17]	нит	SC	PPO	1	!	+	•	•	!	!		
Licker [36]	нит	SC	PPO	1	•	!	+	!	!	!		
Morkane [41]	нит	SC	PPO	1	•	•	+	•	!	•		
West [16]	нит	SC	PPO	1	•	+	+	+	+	-		
Woodfield [6]	нит	SC	PPO	1	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Banerjee [35]	нит	SC	V O2peak	1	!	+	+	+	!	!		
Dunne [17]	HIIT	SC	VO2peak	1	!	+	+	+	!	-		
Licker [37]	HIIT	SC	VO2peak	1	+	!	+	!	!	!		
Morkane [41]	нит	SC	VO2peak	1	•	•	+	+	!	-		
Stefanelli [39]	HIIT	SC	VO2peak	1	!	+	+	+	!	!		
West [16]	HIIT	SC	VO2peak	1	•	+	+	+	•	-		
Woodfield [6]	HIIT	SC	VO2peak	1	+	+	+	+	+	+		

 $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$ : volume of oxygen used, given as mL/kg<sup>-1</sup>/min<sup>-1</sup> LOS: Length of hospital stay PPO: Peak Power Output 6MWT: Six minute walk test AT:  $\dot{V}O_2$  at anaerobic threshold, given as mL/kg<sup>-1</sup>/min<sup>-1</sup>

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Outcome	Risk of Bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication Bias	Overall Quality of Evidence
Change in $\dot{V}$ O <sub>2peak</sub>	Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	Low	⊕⊕⊕O
Change in 6 minute walk test	Moderate	High	Low	High	Low	$\oplus \oplus OO$
Change in peak power output	Moderate	High	Low	High	Low	$\oplus \oplus OO$
Change in anaerobic threshold	Moderate	High	High	High	Low	⊕000
Postoperative complications	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	$\oplus \oplus \oplus O$
Length of stay	Moderate	Moderate	Low	High	Low	$\oplus \oplus OO$
Quality of life (PCS)	Moderate	High	Low	High	Low	$\oplus \oplus OO$
Quality of life (MCS)	High	High	High	High	High	⊕000

### eTable 3. GRADE Summary of Quality of Evidence

High	$\oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus$
Moderate	$\oplus \oplus \oplus O$
Low	$\oplus \oplus OO$
Very Low	$\oplus 000$

We downgraded the quality of evidence in all outcomes for risk of bias due to the lack of participant blinding, and in quality of life for the MCS for lack of assessor blinding. Inconsistency was downgraded in most cases due to heterogeneity in the results across studies, and is reflected in the I<sup>2</sup> statistics for each outcome. Indirectness was low in most outcomes, but downgraded for the change in anaerobic threshold as this was not a primary endpoint for most included studies, and was calculated indirectly from the measurement of  $\dot{V}o_2$ . Imprecision was graded as moderate to high due to study population numbers and our need to calculate means and standard deviations from other reported summary statistics. Publication bias was graded as low for most outcomes, except for the mental component of the quality of life score. This was downgraded due to the limited number of studies measuring this, and their relatively small sample sizes

Study	Patient Selection	Dosage	Type of exercise programme	Qualified supervisor	Timing of outcome assessment	Safety of exercise program	Adherence to exercise program
Banerjee [35]	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Barberan-Garcia [5]	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Berkel [36]	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Dunne [17]	low risk	low risk	low risk	high risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Licker [37]	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Molenaar [40]	low risk	low risk	low risk	high risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Morkane [41]	low risk	low risk	low risk	high risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Sebio-Garcia [43]	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Stefanelli [39]	low risk	low risk	low risk	high risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Van Rooijen [42]	low risk	low risk	low risk	high risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
West [16]	low risk	low risk	low risk	high risk	low risk	low risk	low risk
Woodfield [6]	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk

## eTable 4. i-CONTENT Results for Included Studies' Therapeutic Quality

## Funnel plots

Our analysis found evidence of studies outside the 95% psuedo confidence limits of the funnel plot for different endpoints, falling into a range of patterns. Different patterns were present for different enpoints in the same paper.

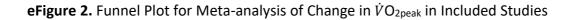
This included:

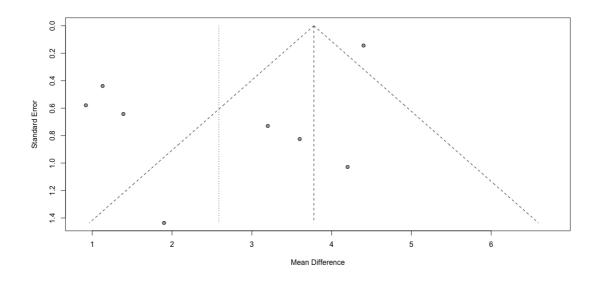
- a) Studies outside the funnel plot showing changes less than the overall mean difference. This was the case for  $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$  and LOS.
- b) Studies outside the funnel plot showing changes greater than the overall mean difference (as may occur with publication bias). This was the case for 6 MWT and PPO.

c) Outlying studies on both sides of the funnel plot. This was the case for AT and MCS. There were no studies outside the 95% limits of the funnel plot for the number of patients with complications or the physical component scores of the quality of life questionnaire.

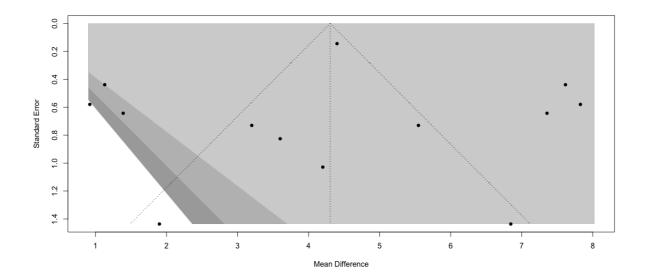
The funnel plot for  $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$  shows most studies have a similar standard error and report positive mean differences (favouring HIIT) with a significant effect. This indicates that the asymmetry in the funnel plot may be due to factors other than small study bias or selection bias. Augmenting the analysis to improve the symmetry of the funnel plot[1] would suggest that that there may be five missing studies (Figure S2), and imputing estimated results from these confirms the results of our pooled analysis. Tf(4.23 (2.7, 5.8), p<0.001). The imputed studies would have an higher estimated mean difference which is significant (p <0.01). There are two reasons why this doesn't support publication bias. Firstly the greater difference (greater benefit of the intervention) would be highly publishable, and secondly the larger improvements in  $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$  are biologically implausible. We believe the asymmetry is likely to be related to the heterogeneity of study protocols rather than publication bias.

The broad range of distribution of endpoint results outside the funnel plots – with those that may fit publication bias being more 'minor' or secondary physiological endpoints, some endpoints having results on both sides of the funnel plot, and a some clinical endpoints all falling inside the funnel plot may also fit with heterogeneity rather than publication bias as the main contributing cause.





eFigure 3. Funnel Plot for Pooled Analysis of Studies Comparing HIIT With Standard Care on  $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$  With Included Missing Studies



#### Multi-vs Uni Modal prehabilitation

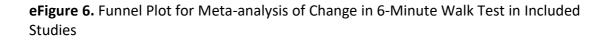
**eFigure 4.** Forest Plot for Change in  $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$  Subgrouped by Number of Prehabilitation Interventions Included in Individual Studies

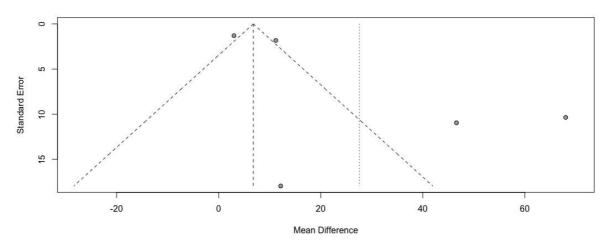
Study		IIT Comparison SD Total Mean SD	Mean Difference	MD 95%-CI	Weight Weight (common) (random)
Multi_modal = Uni Banerjee [35] Dunne [17] Morkane [41] West [16] Woodfield [6] Common effect model Random effects mode Heterogeneity: J <sup>2</sup> = 68%, 1		00         16         0.10         4.7000           00         11         -1.90         2.5000           00         13         -1.60         2.5000		1.39 [0.13; 2.6] 1.90 [-0.91; 4.7] - 4.20 [2.18; 6.2] 3.60 [1.98; 5.2] 0.92 [-0.22; 2.1] 1.96 [1.28; 2.6] 2.30 [0.99; 3.6]	3.8%         13.2%           0.8%         7.6%           1.5%         10.3%           2.3%         11.8%           4.7%         13.7%           13.1%            56.7%
Multi_modal = Multi Licker [37] Molenaar [40] Stefanelli [39] Common effect model Random effects mode Heterogeneity: J <sup>2</sup> = 96%, 1		00 128 0.97 3.3600	*	4.40 [4.12; 4.7] 1.13 [0.27; 2.0] 3.20 [1.77; 4.6] 4.05 [3.79; 4.3] 2.93 [0.98; 4.9]	75.7%         16.0%           8.2%         14.7%           3.0%         12.6%           86.9%             43.3%
	$t^2 = 1.8294, p < 0.01$ ces (fixed effect): $\chi_1^2$	<b>312</b> = 31.42, df = 1 ( $p < 0.01$ ) -6 $\chi_1^2 = 0.28$ , df = 1 ( $p = 0.60$ )	-4 -2 0 2 4	3.78 [ 3.53; 4.0] 2.59 [ 1.52; 3.7]	100.0% 100.0%

Three studies documenting the change in  $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$  utilised multimodal prehabilitation programs (HIIT + Resistance + another intervention), and five studies utilised HIIT only prehabilitation (Figure S10). Random effects analysis shows that the change in  $\dot{V}O_{2peak}$  did not differ between studies using multimodal prehabilitation and those using uni-modal prehabilitation (2.30 vs 2.93 mL·kg<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup> respectively) (p=0.60). The common effect model showed significant differences, however we cannot claim differences in the pooled analysis due to the wide confidence intervals and heterogenious individual study results.

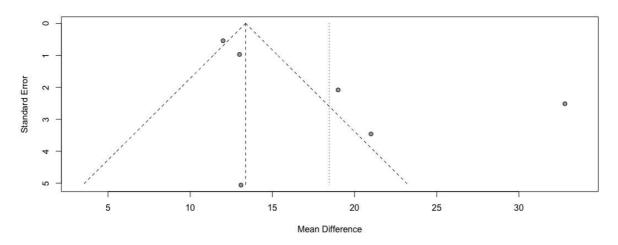
**eFigure 5**. Forest Plot Showing the Mean Difference Between HIIT and Control Groups, Stratified by RCT and Cohort Study Results

Stratilied by NCT and Conort Study Results												
Study	Total Mean	HIIT Comparison SD Total Mean SD	Mean Difference	MD 95%-CI	Weight Weight (common) (random)							
type = RCT Banerjee [33] Dunne [17] Molenaar [38] Stefanelli [37] Woodfield [6] Licker [35] Common effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $J^2 = 95\%$ , t		.6000         16         0.10         4.7000           .5800         128         0.97         3.3600           .1000         20         -0.30         2.5000           .9000         22         1.43         1.9000           .8100         .77         -1.50         0.9600		1.39 [0.13; 2.6] 1.90 [-0.91; 4.7] 1.13 [0.27; 2.0] 3.20 [1.77; 4.6] 0.92 [-0.22; 2.1] 4.40 [4.12; 4.7] 3.77 [3.52; 4.0] 2.22 [0.96; 3.5]	3.8%         13.2%           0.8%         7.6%           8.2%         14.7%           3.0%         12.6%           4.7%         13.7%           75.7%         16.0%           96.2%             77.9%							
type = Cohort Morkane [39] West [40] Common effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$ , $\tau^2$				- 4.20 [2.18; 6.2] 3.60 [1.98; 5.2] 3.83 [2.57; 5.1] 3.83 [2.57; 5.1]	1.5%         10.3%           2.3%         11.8%           3.8%             22.1%							
	$t^2 = 1.8294, p < 0.$ ces (fixed effect):	<b>312</b> .01 $\Gamma$ $\chi_1^2 = 0.01, df = 1 (p = 0.93) - \epsilon$ $ts): \chi_4^2 = 3.19, df = 1 (p = 0.07)$	5 -4 -2 0 2 4	3.78 [ 3.53; 4.0] 2.59 [ 1.52; 3.7]	100.0% 100.0%							

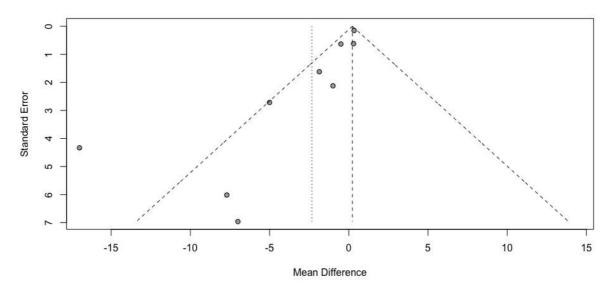


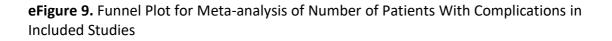


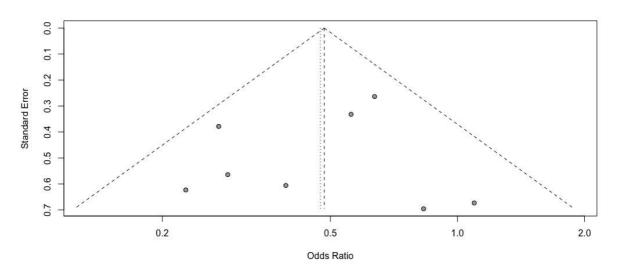
eFigure 7. Funnel Plot for Meta-analysis of Change in Peak Power Output in Included Studies



eFigure 8. Funnel Plot for Meta-analysis of Change in Anaerobic Threshold in Included Studies





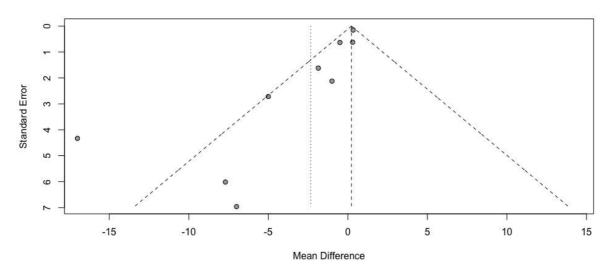


**eFigure 10.** Forest Plot for Number of Patients With Complications Subgrouped by Number of Prehabilitation Interventions Included in Individual Studies

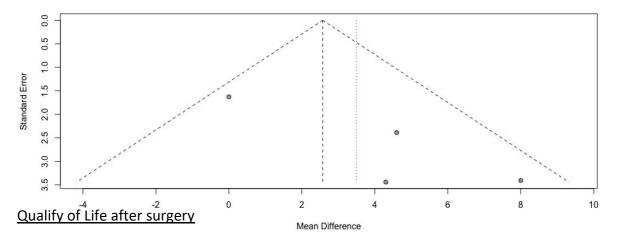
Study	Events		Compar Events		Odds Ratio	OR	95%-CI	Weight (common)	Weight (random)
modaliities = Uni Banerjee [35] Dunne [17] Woodfield [6] Common effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%, \tau^2$		27 19 22 68	17	28 - 15 25 68		0.83 0.39 0.40	[0.07; 0.77] [0.21; 3.25] [0.12; 1.29] [0.19; 0.82] [0.19; 0.82]	5.3% 6.9%	6.6% 5.3% 6.9% 
modaliities = Multi Barberan Garcia [5] Berkel [36] Molenaar [40] Van Rooijen [42] Licker [37] Common effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $J^2 = 14\%, \tau$		62 28 123 20 74 307	21 38 7 39	63 29 128 30 77 327		0.29 0.49 1.10 0.56 0.45	[0.13; 0.57] [0.09; 0.86] [0.27; 0.89] [0.29; 4.10] [0.29; 1.07] [0.32; 0.63] [0.32; 0.63]	8.0% 26.8% 5.6%	17.8% 8.0% 26.8% 5.6% 23.1% 
Common effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $l^2 = 0\%$ , $\tau^2$ Test for subgroup difference Test for subgroup difference	< 0.0001, ces (fixed	effect):	$\chi_1^2 = 0.08$ ,			0.44	[0.32; 0.60] [0.32; 0.60]	100.0% 	 100.0%

Five studies utilised multimodal prehabilitation programs (three combining HIIT with motivational counselling and three combining HIIT and resistance training) and three studies utilised HIIT only prehabilitation in the comparison on complication rates (Figure S11). Random effects analysis shows that the number of patients with post-operative complications did not differ between studies using multi- or uni-modal prehabilitation (OR 0.4 vs 0.43 respectively (p=0.87)).

eFigure 11. Funnel Plot for Meta-analysis of Length of Stay in Included Studies



**eFigure 12.** Funnel Plot for Change in Physical Component Scores of the SF-36 Quality of Life Questionnaire



**eFigure 13.** Pooled Analysis for Studies Assessing the Physical Component Score of the SF-36 Quality of Life Questionnaire at Baseline and at 3 Months Postsurgery (Sebio-Garcia et al) and 12 Weeks (Woodfield et al)

Study	Total	Mean	HIIT SD	Total		iparison SD		Mean	Diffe	rence		MD	95%-CI	Weight (common)	Weight (random)
Sebio Garcia 2016 Woodfield 2022	9 22		4.0000 12.7400		-4.80 -1.39	5.8000 12.1200							[ 4.66; 13.54] [-5.03; 9.24]		58.3% 41.7%
Common effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: $l^2 = 62\%$ , $\tau$		2604, p	= 0.10	35			-10	-5	0		10		[ 3.37; 10.92] [-0.58; 12.94]		 100.0%