### **Supplemental Online Content**

Korchia T, Achour V, Faugere M, et al. Sexual dysfunction in schizophrenia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Psychiatry*. Published online August 23, 2023. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2023.2696

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

#### Supplementary material 1. Search paradigm

We used the following search paradigms: "(schizophrenia OR schizoaffective OR psychotic OR psychosis) AND ("sexual dysfunction" OR "sexual adverse events" OR "sexual disorder" OR "sexual side effects" OR libido OR orgasm OR anorgasm\* OR sexual desire OR vulvodynia OR vestibulodynia OR vagin\* OR vaginism\* OR vaginal lubr\* OR dyspareun\* OR hypersex\* OR penile OR penile dysf\* OR impotence OR erect\* OR priapism OR ejac\* OR hyperprolactinemia OR amenorrhea OR galactorrhea OR (acronyms of each validated scale assessing sexual dysfunctions) (ASEX OR SFQ OR CSFQ OR IIEF OR FSFI OR UKU OR PRSexDQ OR ANNSERS OR GASS OR GRISS OR MGH-SFQ OR SBQ OR ASC-SR)". The English words were translated in French for Université Sorbonne Paris Cité database.

#### Supplementary material 2. Extracted data

The following data were extracted: year of publication and first author, country, design, method of inclusion, primary objective, mixed outpatient/inpatient sample, inclusion of stabilized patients, inclusion of ≥95% patients treated with antipsychotics, exclusion of somatic diseases, exclusion of substance use disorder, sexual dysfunction scale used, diagnosis based on validated tool (y/n), patient-reported measure (y/n), clinical interview (y/n) or clinician-rated tool (y/n), sample size, number and proportion of sexual dysfunctions, of each specific dysfunction (loss of libido, of orgasm dysfunction, of genital pain, of sexual dysfunctions in men, of erectile dysfunction, of ejaculation dysfunction, of sexual dysfunctions in women, of amenorrhea and of galactorrhea), the proportion of men, the mean sample age, ethnicity (proportion of White, Black, Asian), proportion of partnered patients, proportion of unemployed patients, somatic and addictive comorbidities (percentage of hypertension, of diabetes, of metabolic syndrome, the proportion of patients with hyperprolactinemia, of smokers, of alcohol use disorder, of cannabis use disorder), the initial diagnosis (schizophrenia vs. schizoaffective disorder), the mean age of illness onset, the mean illness duration, the proportion of remitted subjects, the illness severity (global psychotic severity (total PANSS score), positive symptoms (PANSS positive factor), negative symptoms (PANSS negative factor score), proportion of first-generation antipsychotic, second-generation antipsychotic, proportion of antipsychotic polytherapy, of antidepressants, of anxiolytics, hypnotics, of anticholinergic agents, of mood stabilizers, the proportion of each individual antipsychotic (haloperidol, chlorpromazine, risperidone/paliperidone, olanzapine, clozapine, quetiapine and amisulpride), the proportion of antipsychotics with high anti-D2 activity (haloperidol, amisulpride and risperidone/paliperidone) and low anti-D2 activity (olanzapine, clozapine and quetiapine), the mean chlorpromazine equivalents. The continuous proportions (i.e., proportions) have been also transformed in binary variables (with various cut-offs according to the distribution of proportions) to complete the subgroup analyses.

## Supplementary material 3. Excluded studies and reason for exclusion

Reference	<b>Reason of exclusion</b>
Acuña MJ, Martín JC, Graciani M, Cruces A, Gotor F. A Comparative Study of the Sexual Function of Institutionalized Patients with Schizophrenia. The Journal of Sexual Medicine. Oct 2010;7(10):3414-23.	Inpatients
Ahl J, Kinon BJ, Liu-Seifert H. Sexual Dysfunction Associated with Neuroleptic-Induced Hyperprolactinemia Improves with Reduction in Prolactin Levels. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences. Déc 2004;1032(1):289-90.	Lack of extractable data
Ahmadzadeh G, Shahin A. Sexual dysfunctions in the patients hospitalized in psychiatric wards compared to other specialized wards in Isfahan, Iran, in 2012. Adv Biomed Res. 2015;4(1):225.	Inpatients
Apantaku-Olajide T, Gibbons P, Higgins A. Drug-induced sexual dysfunction and mental health patients' attitude to psychotropic medications. Sexual and Relationship Therapy. Mai 2011;26(2):145-55.	Not population-based study
Barchielli B, Accinni T, Ferracuti S, Carlone L, Petrini F, Biondi M, et al. Sexual Habits and Sexual Dysfunctions in a Sample of Patients with Psychotic Disorders Compared to a Group of Healthy Adults. JCM. 19 janv 2022;11(3):505.	Inpatients included in the population
Bebbington PE, Angermeyer M, Azorin JM, Marwaha S, Marteau F, Toumi M. Side-effects of antipsychotic medication and health-related quality of life in schizophrenia. Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica. Févr 2009;119:22-8.	Lack of extractable data
Bhui K, Puffet A, Herriot P. A survey of sexual problems amongst psychiatric inpatients. Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. Mars 1995;30(2):73-7.	Inpatients
Bobes J, Rejas J, Garcia-Garcia M, Rico-Villademoros F, Garc ??a-Portilla MP, Madrigal M, et al. Frequency of Extrapyramidal Adverse Reactions in Schizophrenic Outpatients Treated with Risperidone, Olanzapine, Quetiapine or Haloperidol: Results of the EIRE Study. Clinical Drug Investigation. 2002;22(9):609-22.	(Bobes et al, 2003) included in the analysis

Reference	<b>Reason of exclusion</b>
Bram N, Rafrafi R, Abdelghaffar W, Lakhal MH, Ouanes S, El Hechmi Z. Sexual dysfunctions in Tunisian patients with schizophrenia. Sexologies. Juill 2014;23(3):e65-70.	Inpatients included in the population
Brunelleschi S. Risperidone-associated hyperprolactinemia: evaluation in twenty psychiatric outpatients. Pharmacological Research. Oct 2003;48(4):405-9.	Lack of extractable data
Burke MA, McEvoy JP, Ritchie JC. A pilot study of a structured interview addressing sexual function in men with schizophrenia. Biological Psychiatry. Janv 1994;35(1):32-5.	Inpatients
Bushong ME, Nakonezny PA, Byerly MJ. Subjective Quality of Life and Sexual Dysfunction in Outpatients With Schizophrenia or Schizoaffective Disorder. Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy. Juill 2013;39(4):336-46.	Lack of extractable data
Byerly MJ, Nakonezny PA, Bettcher BM, Carmody T, Fisher R, Rush AJ. Sexual dysfunction associated with second-generation antipsychotics in outpatients with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder: An empirical evaluation of olanzapine, risperidone, and quetiapine. Schizophrenia Research. Sept 2006;86(1-3):244-50.	Lack of extractable data
Chaves KM, Serrano-Blanco A, Ribeiro SB, Soares LAL, Guerra GCB, do Socorro Costa Feitosa Alves M, et al. Quality of Life and Adverse Effects of Olanzapine Versus Risperidone Therapy in Patients with Schizophrenia. Psychiatr Q. mars 2013;84(1):125-35.	Lack of extractable data
Chikowe I, Domingo M, Mwakaswaya V, Parveen S, Mafuta C, KampiraE. Adverse drug reactions experienced by out-patients taking chlorpromazine or haloperidol at Zomba Mental Hospital, Malawi. BMC Res Notes. Déc 2019;12(1):376.	Lack of extractable data
Ciocca G, Usall J, Dolz M, Limoncin E, Gravina GL, Eleonora Carosa, et al. Sexual dysfunctions in people with first-episode psychosis assessed according to a gender perspective. Rivista di Psichiatria [Internet]. 1 sept 2015 [cité 10 août 2022] ;(2015Settembre-Ottobre). Disponible sur : <u>https://doi.org/10.1708/2040.22166</u>	Inpatients
de Boer MK, Castelein S, Bous J, van den Heuvel ER, Wiersma D, Schoevers RA, et al. The Antipsychotics and Sexual Functioning Questionnaire (ASFQ): Preliminary evidence for reliability and validity. Schizophrenia Research. Nov 2013;150(2-3):410-5.	Inpatients

Reference	<b>Reason of exclusion</b>
Del Cacho N, Vila – Badia R, Butjosa A, Cuadras D, Rubio – Abadal E, Rodriguez – Montes MJ, et al. Sexual dysfunction in drug- naïve first episode nonaffective psychosis patients. Relationship with prolactin and psychotic symptoms. Gender differences. Psychiatry Research. Juill 2020;289:112985.	Inpatients
Edlinger M, Hofer A, Rettenbacher MA, Baumgartner S, Widschwendter CG, Kemmler G, et al. Factors influencing the choice of new generation antipsychotic medication in the treatment of patients with schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research. Sept 2009;113(2-3):246-51.	Inpatients included in the population
Friedmann RC, Hurt SW, Clarkin J, Corn R, Aronoff MS. Sexual histories and premenstrual affective syndrome in psychiatric inpatients. AJP. Nov 1982;139(11):1484-6.	Inpatients
Friedman S, Harrison G. Sexual histories, attitudes, and behavior of schizophrenic and ?normal? women. Arch Sex Behav. Déc 1984;13(6):555-67.	Inpatients
Fujioi J, Iwamoto K, Banno M, Kikuchi T, Aleksic B, Ozaki N. Effect of adjunctive aripiprazole on sexual dysfunction in schizophrenia: a preliminary open-label study. Pharmacopsychiatry. 2017;50(02):74-8.	Inpatients included in the population
Gaber HD, El-Beeh KAM, Abd Al-Naser FAW, Hosny A. Erectile dysfunction in patients with first-episode psychosis. Andrologia [Internet]. Déc 2020 [cité 10 août 2022] ;52(11). Disponible sur : <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/and.13793</u>	Inpatients
Ghormode D, Gupta P, Ratnani D, Aneja J. Evaluation of sexual dysfunction and quality of life in patients with severe mental illness: A cross- sectional study from a tertiary care center in Chhattisgarh. Ind Psychiatry J. 2019;28(1):75.	Not population-based study
Hatano M, Kamei H, Kato A, Takeuchi I, Hanya M, Uno J, et al. Assessment of the Latent Adverse Events of Antipsychotic Treatment Using a Subjective Questionnaire in Japanese Patients with Schizophrenia. Clin Psychopharmacol Neurosci. 31 mai 2017;15(2):132-7.	Inpatients included in the population
Huguelet P, Mohr S, Miserez C, Castellano P, Lutz C, Boucherie M, et al. An Exploration of Sexual Desire and Sexual Activities of Women with Psychosis. Community Ment Health J. févr 2015;51(2):229-38.	Lack of extractable data
Hummer M, Kemmler G, Kurz M, Kurzthaler I, Oberbauer H, Fleischhacker WW. Sexual Disturbances During Clozapine and Haloperidol Treatment for Schizophrenia. AJP. 1 avr 1999;156(4):631-3.	Inpatients

Reference	Reason of exclusion
Johnsen E, Kroken R, Løberg EM, Kjelby E, Jørgensen HA. Sexual Dysfunction and Hyperprolactinemia in Male Psychotic Inpatients: A Cross-Sectional Study. Advances in Urology. 2011;2011:1-6.	Inpatients
Kaneda Y. Effects of Risperidone on Gonadal Axis Hormones in Schizophrenia. Ann Pharmacother. Déc 2001;35(12):1523-7.	Lack of extractable data
Kelly DL, Conley RR. Evaluating sexual function in patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Research. Sept 2003;63(1-2):195-6.	Treatment-resistant schizophrenia population
Kheng Yee O, Muhd Ramli ER, Che Ismail H. Remitted Male Schizophrenia Patients with Sexual Dysfunction. The Journal of Sexual Medicine. Avr 2014;11(4):956-65.	Lack of extractable data
Kikuchi T, Iwamoto K, Sasada K, Aleksic B, Yoshida K, Ozaki N. Sexual dysfunction and hyperprolactinemia in Japanese schizophrenic patients taking antipsychotics. Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry. Avr 2012;37(1):26-32.	Inpatients included in the population
Knegtering H, van den Bosch R, Castelein S, Bruggeman R, Sytema S, van Os J. Are sexual side effects of prolactin-raising antipsychotics reducible to serum prolactin? Psychoneuroendocrinology. Juill 2008;33(6):711-7.	Inpatients included in the population
Konarzewska B, Wołczyński S, Szulc A, Galińska B, Popławska R, Waszkiewicz N. Effect of risperidone and olanzapine on reproductive hormones, psychopathology and sexual functioning in male patients with schizophrenia. Psychoneuroendocrinology. Janv 2009;34(1):129-39.	Inpatients
Lambert M, Conus P, Eide P, Mass R, Karow A, Moritz S, et al. Impact of present and past antipsychotic side effects on attitude toward typical antipsychotic treatment and adherence. Eur 8sychiatry. Nov 2004;19(7):415-22.	Inpatients
Lee JY, Kim SW, Lee YH, Kang HJ, Kim SY, Bae KY, et al. Factors associated with self-rated sexual function in Korean patients with schizophrenia receiving risperidone monotherapy: Sexual Function in Schizophrenia. Hum Psychopharmacol Clin Exp. Nov 2015;30(6):416-24.	Inpatients included in the population
Liu D, Liu S, Xiu M, Deng H, Guo H, Liu W, et al. Sexual Dysfunction in Chronically Medicated Male Inpatients With Schizophrenia: Prevalence, Risk Factors, Clinical Manifestations, and Response to Sexual Arousal. Front Psychiatry. 14 janv 2022;12:761598.	Inpatients

Reference	<b>Reason of exclusion</b>
Lucca J, Ramesh M, Ram D, Kurian J, Mathew N. Psychotropic medication-induced sexual dysfunction and its interference with patient's daily performance: a cross-sectional study. Egypt J Psychiatr. 2016;37(1):36.	Lack of extractable data
Lyketsos GC, Sakka P, Maïlis A. The Sexual Adjustment of Chronic Schizophrenics: A Preliminary Study. Br J Psychiatry. Oct 1983;143(4):376-82.	Inpatients
Ma MC, Chao JK, Hung JY, Sung SC, Chao IHC. Sexual Activity, Sexual Dysfunction, and Sexual Life Quality Among Psychiatric Hospital Inpatients With Schizophrenia. The Journal of Sexual Medicine. Mars 2018;15(3):324-33.	Inpatients
Marques TR, Smith S, Bonaccorso S, Gaughran F, Kolliakou A, Dazzan P, et al. Sexual dysfunction in people with prodromal or first-episode psychosis. Br J Psychiatry. Août 2012;201(2):131-6.	Inpatients
McCann TV, Clark E, Lu S. Subjective side effects of antipsychotics and medication adherence in people with schizophrenia. Journal of Advanced Nursing. Mars 2009;65(3):534-43.	Lack of extractable data
Montejo ÁL, Rico-Villademoros F. Psychometric Properties of the Psychotropic-Related Sexual Dysfunction Questionnaire (PRSexDQ-SALSEX) in Patients with Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders. Journal of Sex & Marital Therapy. 11 avr 2008;34(3):227-39.	(Montejo et al, 2010) included in the analysis
Murali T, John CJ, Ramakrishnan N, Gopinath PS. Sexual behaviour in schizophrenic patients on neuroleptic medication. Indian J Psychiatry. Oct 1984;26(4):390-2.	Lack of extractable data
Nallani MC, Powell MM, Pugh S, Kearns AM, Adams HA, Weiner E, et al. 25-Hydroxyvitamin D and metabolic-related laboratory values in women with schizophrenia and hyperprolactinemia. Journal of Psychiatric Research. Juill 2022;151:25-9.	Lack of extractable data
Osasona SO, Ehimigbai M. Sexual dysfunction: prevalence and associated factors in patients with mental illness receiving psychotropic medication in Nigeria. Afr Health Sci. déc 2019;19(4):2973-84.	Not population-based study
Perlman CM, Martin L, Hirdes JP, Curtin-Telegdi N, Pérez E, Rabinowitz T. Prevalence and Predictors of Sexual Dysfunction in Psychiatric Inpatients. Psychosomatics. Juill 2007;48(4):309-18.	Inpatients

Reference	<b>Reason of exclusion</b>
Raboch J. Sexual development and life of psychiatric female patients. Arch Sex Behav. Août 1986;15(4):341-53.	Inpatients
Raja M, Azzoni A. Sexual behavior and sexual problems among patients with severe chronic psychoses. Eur psychiatr. Mars 2003 ;18(2) :70-6.	Inpatients
Ravichandran D, Gopalakrishnan R, Kuruvilla A, Jacob KS. Sexual Dysfunction in Drug-Naive or Drug-Free Male Patients with Psychosis: Prevalence and Risk Factors. Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine. Sept 2019;41(5):434-9.	Drug-naïve population
Rubio-Abadal E, Del Cacho N, Saenz-Navarrete G, Arranz B, Cambra RM, Cuadras D, et al. How Hyperprolactinemia Affects Sexual Function in Patients Under Antipsychotic Treatment. J Clin Psychopharmacol. Oct 2016;36(5):422-8.	Inpatients included
Sabry W, El Sayed El Taweel M, Zyada F. Sexual dysfunctions in drug-naive male patients with first-episode schizophrenia: a case-control study. Middle East Current Psychiatry. Oct 2017;24(4):168-73.	Inpatients
Salvan H, Stanculete M, Macrea R. Frequency of sexual dysfunction in patients with schizophrenia. European Psychiatry. Mars 2007;22:S138.	Lack of extractable data
Schimmelmann BG, Moritz S, Karow A, Schafer I, Bussopulos A, Golks D, et al. Correlates of subjective well-being in schizophrenic patients treated with atypical antipsychotics. International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice. Janv 2005;9(2):94-8.	Inpatients
Shah SK. A comparative study of sexual dysfunction in schizophrenia patients taking aripiprazole versus risperidone. Kathmandu Univ Med J (KUMJ). Juin 2013;11(42):121-5.	Inpatients included
Tasaki M, Yasui-Furukori N, Yokoyama S, Shinozaki M, Sugawara N, Shimoda K. Hypoprolactinemia and hyperprolactinemia in male schizophrenia patients treated with aripiprazole and risperidone and their relationships with testosterone levels. Neuropsychopharmacol Rep. sept 2021;41(3):379-84.	Lack of extractable data
Theleritis C, Bonaccorso S, Habib N, Stahl D, Gaughran F, Vitoratou S, et al. Sexual dysfunction and central obesity in patients with first episode psychosis. Eur 10sychiatry. Mai 2017;42:1-7.	Inpatients
Van Bruggen M, van Amelsvoort T, Wouters L, Dingemans P, de Haan L, Linszen D. Sexual dysfunction and hormonal changes in first episode psychosis patients on olanzapine or risperidone. Psychoneuroendocrinology. Août 2009;34(7):989-95.	Inpatients

Reference	<b>Reason of exclusion</b>
Verhulst J, Schneidman B. Schizophrenia and Sexual Functioning. PS. Avr 1981;32(4):259-62.	Inpatients
Westheide J, Cohen S, Bender S, Cooper-Mahkorn D, Erfurth A, Gastpar M, et al. Sexual Dysfunction in Psychiatric Inpatients The Role of Antipsychotic Medication. Pharmacopsychiatry. Juill 2007;40(4):140-5.	Inpatients
Westheide J, Cvetanovska G, Albrecht C, Bliesener N, Cooper-Mahkorn D, Creutz C, et al. Prolactin, Subjective Well-Being and Sexual Dysfunction: An Open Label Observational Study Comparing Quetiapine with Risperidone. The Journal of Sexual Medicine. Déc 2008;5(12):2816-26.	Inpatients
Wirshing DA, Pierre JM, Marder SR, Saunders CS, Wirshing WC. Sexual side effects of novel antipsychotic medications. Schizophrenia Research. Juill 2002 ;56(1-2) :25-30.	Lack of extractable data
Zhang Y, Tang Z, Ruan Y, Huang C, Wu J, Lu Z, et al. Prolactin and Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Levels and Sexual Dysfunction in Patients with Schizophrenia Treated with Conventional Antipsychotic Medication: A Cross-Sectional Study. Med Sci Monit. 16 déc 2018;24:9136-43.	Inpatients

# Supplementary material 4. Characteristics of the included studies reporting a prevalence of global sexual dysfunction in schizophrenia

First Author	Publication year	Country	Sexual dysfunction scale	N	N Sexual dysfunction	Percentage of sexual dysfunction	High Quality
Arato	1979	Hungary	Semistructured interview	27	17	63.0%	0
Ghadirian	1982	Quebec. Canada	Original questionnaire	55	23	41.8%	0
Lukoff	1986	US	Unstructured interview	16	10	62.5%	0
Kockott	1996	Germany	DSM-III-R	100	49	49.0%	1
Bhui	1997	UK	DSM-III-R	53	23	43.4%	1
Warden	1997	Canada	Original questionnaire	230	57	24.8%	0
Mullen	2001	USA	Medical records	54	50	92.6%	0
Smith	2002	England	SFQ	101	45	44.6%	1
Bobes	2003	Spain	UKU	632	241	38.1%	1
Fortier	2003	Quebec. Canada	Original questionnaire	45	20	44.4%	0
Olfson	2005	USA	CSFQ	139	63	45.3%	0
Bitter	2005	Hungary. Austria	Semistructured interview	571	83	14.5%	0
Khawaja	2005	Pakistan	ASEX	50	40	80.0%	0
Dossenbach	2006	Nine countries <sup>1</sup>	UKU	3828	2665	69.6%	1
Fan	2007	US	CSFQ	87	56	64.4%	0
Howes	2007	UK	SFQ	103	62	60.2%	1
Ucok	2007	Turkey	ASEX	827	435	52.6%	0
Yusufi	2007	England	ANNSERS	103	57	55.3%	1
Plevin	2007	Australie	ASEX	22	16	72.7%	1
Castano	2008	Spain	CSFQ	100	60	60.0%	0
Liu-Seifert	2009	ŪSA	CSFQ	402	240	59.7%	0
Sibinovic	2009	Serbia	ASEX	137	76	55.5%	0
Nunes	2009	Brazil	ASEX	137	70	51.1%	1

Hariri	2009	Turkey	GRISS	84	29	34.5%	0
Nagaraj	2009	India	SFQ	72	66	91.7%	0
Istikoglou	2009	Greece	MGH-SFQ	40	7	17.5%	0
Fujii	2010	Japan	UKU	352	191	54.3%	1
Harley	2010	UK	SFQ	137	106	77.4%	1
Kokoszka	2010	Poland	Original questionnaire	56	52	92.9%	0
Montejo	2010	Spain	PRSexDQ-Salsex	244	112	46.0%	0
Zhang	2011	China	ASEX	100	47	47.0%	0
Xiang	2011	Nine countries <sup>2</sup>	Unstructured interview	5874	178	3.0%	0
Yasui-Furukori	2012	Japan	UKU	191	77	40.3%	1
Hashimoto	2012	Japan	Original questionnaire	252	68	27.0%	0
Nebhinani	2012	India	ASEX	100	25	25.0%	0
Oyekanmi	2012	Nigeria	IIEF	275	111	40.4%	1
Shakir	2013	Irak	ASEX	104	57	54.8%	1
Ben Mahmoud	2013	Tunisia	SBQ	30	28	93.3%	0
Bhat	2013	India	ASEX	120	41	34.2%	0
Hocaoglu	2014	Turkey	ASEX	101	55	54.5%	1
Nakhli	2014	Tunisia	ASEX	100	55	5.50%	0
Millier	2014	Britain, Germany, France	ASC-SR	1206	314	26.0%	1
Pairin	2015	France	ASEX	24	10	41.7%	0
Sathish	2015	India	SFQ	73	44	60.3.	1
Olisah	2016	Nigeria	IIEF. FSFI	255	164	64.3%	1
Hou	2016	China	ASEX	247	195	79.0%	1
Suresh	2016	India	CSFQ	75	40	53.3%	0
Simiyon	2016	India	FSFI	63	44	69.8%	0
Wang	2016	China	PRSexDQ-Salsex	126	67	53.2%	1
Bellnier	2016	US	ASEX	35	23	65.7%	0
Shetageri	2016	India	FSFI	101	69	68.3%	1
Romero Guillena	2016	Spain	ASEX	22	14	63.6%	0
Halouani	2017	Tunisia	FSFI	32	26	81.3%	0

Aftab Khan	2017	Pakistan	ASEX	91	32	35.2%	0
Kirino	2017	Japan	Original questionnaire	87	39	44.8%	0
Abhilasha	2018	India	FSFI	50	45	90.0%	0
Esan	2018	Nigeria	ASEX	90	33	36.7%	1
Martin	2018	Spain	PRSexDQ-Salsex	57	46	80.7%	1
Fanta	2018	Ethiopia	CSFQ	422	349	82.7%	1
Rowel	2018	Sri Lanka	IIEF-5	102	80	78.4%	0
Aggarwal	2019	India	ASEX	76	31	40.8%	0
Fond	2019	France	SFQ	237	96	40.5%	1
Huang	2019	China	ASEX	418	310	74.2%	1
Souaiby	2019	Lebanon	PRSexDQ-Salsex	95	55	57.9%	0
Kassew	2019	Ethiopia	GASS	393	188	47.8%	1
Doane	2020	US	Original questionnaire	200	110	55.0%	0
Abdelatti	2020	Egypt	IIEF	20	15	75.0%	1
Gaber	2020	Egypt	IIEF-5	40	39	98.5%	0
Kantipudi	2020	India	FSFI	30	11	36.7%	1
Redman	2021	US	Original questionnaire	22	16	72.7%	1
Suresh Kumar	2021	India	CSFQ	57	50	87.7%	0
Wu	2021	Taiwan	ASEX	279	150	53.8%	0

Supplemen	ntary materia	al 5. Characte	ristics of the included stu	idies rep	porting a pre	valence of sex	xual dysfunct	ion in men w	ith
First Author	r Publication r year Country		Sexual dysfunction scale	N	N Sexual dysfunction	Percentage of sexual dysfunction	Percentage of erectile dysfunction	Percentage of ejaculation dysfunction	High Quality
Arato	1979	Hungary	Semistructured interview	27	17	63.0%			0
Ghadirian	1982	Quebec. Canada	Original questionnaire	26	14	53.8%	38.5%	46.2%	0
Lukoff	1986	US	Unstructured interview	16	10	62.5%	37.5%	25.0%	0
Bhui	1997	UK	DSM-III-R	40	19	47.5%	38.0%	17.0%	1
Warden	1997	Canada	SEC	149	27	18.1%	09.4%	6.0%	0
Mullen	2001	USA	Medical records	18	16	88.9%	27.8%	11.1%	0
Bobes	2003	Spain	UKU	389	173	44.5%	31.0%	14.0%	1
Fortier	2003	Quebec, Canada	Original questionnaire	25	14	56.0%	22.0%	26.0%	0
Olfson	2005	USA	CSFQ	139	63	45.3%		74.1%	0
Khawaja	2005	Pakistan	ASEX	50	40	80.0%	48.0%	46.0%	0
Dossenbach	2006	Nine countries <sup>1</sup>	UKU	2063			46.9%		1
Fan	2007	US	CSFQ	65	39	60.0%			0
Howes	2007	UK	SFQ	53	28	52.8%			1
Ucok	2007	Turkey	ASEX	547	315	57.6%	48.1%	64.2%	0
Plevin	2007	Australie	ASEX	22	16	72.7%	36.4%		1
Liu-Seifert	2009	USA	CSFQ	255	153	60.0%		79.6%	0
Nunes	2009	Brazil	ASEX	84	28	33.3%	32.1%		1
Nagaraj	2009	India	SFQ	72	66	91.7%	41.7%	30.6%	0
Fujii	2010	Japan	UKU	177	105	59.3%	37.3%	35.6%	1
Harley	2010	UK	SFQ	81	60	74.1%			1
Kokoszka	2010	Poland	Original questionnaire	31	28	90.3%	45.2%	32.3%	0
Montejo	2010	Spain	PRSexDQ-Salsex	173	86	49.7%			0
Zhang	2011	China	ASEX	100	47	47.0%	45.0%		0
Xiang	2011	Nine countries <sup>2</sup>	Unstructured interview	3426	158	4.6%			0
Yasui-Furukori	2012	Japan	UKU	108	26	24.1%			1

2012 2012 2013 2013 2014 2015	India Nigeria Irak India Turkey India	ASEX IIEF ASEX ASEX ASEX	100 275 104 120	25 111 57 41	25.0% 40.4% 54.8%	17.0% 34.5% 28.0%		0 1 1
2012 2013 2013 2014 2015	Nigeria Irak India Turkey India	IIEF ASEX ASEX ASEX	275 104 120	111 57 41	40.4% 54.8%	34.5% 28.0%		1 1
2013 2013 2014 2015	Irak India Turkey India	ASEX ASEX ASEX	104 120	57 41	54.8%	28.0%		1
2013 2014 2015	India Turkey India	ASEX ASEX	120	41	24.20/			
2014 2015	Turkey	ASEX		11	34.2%	10.0%		0
2015	India		63	29	46.0%	51.0%		1
2016	muia	SFQ	73	44	60.3%	53.4%	56.2%	1
2016	Nigeria	IIEF/FSFI	122	66	54.1%	40.2%		1
2016	China	ASEX	155	116	74.8%	58.0%		1
2016	India	CSFQ	45	26	57.8%	55.0%		0
2017	Pakistan	ASEX	91	32	35.2%	35.2%	31.9%	0
2018	Nigeria	ASEX	45	14	31.1%	17.8%		1
2018	Ethiopia	CSFQ	290	246	84.8%	95.5%	89.3%	1
2018	Sri Lanka	IIEF-5	102	80	78.4%	78.4%		0
2019	France	SFQ	145	63	43.4%	15.9%	19.3%	1
2019	China	ASEX	233	158	67.8%	22.2%		1
2019	Lebanon	PRSexDQ-Salsex	82	47	57.3%	37.8%	30.5%	0
2020	Egypt	IEEF	20	15	75.0%	35.0%		1
2020	Egypt	IIEF-5	40	39	97.5%	97.5%		0
2021	US	Original questionnaire	22	16	72.7%			1
2021	Taiwan	ASEX	132	54	40.9%			0
	2013 2016 2016 2017 2018 2018 2018 2018 2019 2019 2019 2019 2019 2020 2020 2020	2015India2016Nigeria2016China2016India2017Pakistan2018Nigeria2018Ethiopia2018Sri Lanka2019France2019China2019Lebanon2020Egypt2021US2021Taiwan	2015IndiaSFQ2016NigeriaIIEF/FSFI2016ChinaASEX2016IndiaCSFQ2017PakistanASEX2018NigeriaASEX2018EthiopiaCSFQ2018Sri LankaIIEF-52019FranceSFQ2019ChinaASEX2019EgyptIEEF2020EgyptIIEF-52021USOriginal questionnaire2021TaiwanASEX	2015IndiaSFQ732016NigeriaIIEF/FSFI1222016ChinaASEX1552016IndiaCSFQ452017PakistanASEX912018NigeriaASEX452018EthiopiaCSFQ2902018Sri LankaIIEF-51022019FranceSFQ1452019ChinaASEX2332019LebanonPRSexDQ-Salsex822020EgyptIEEF202020EgyptIIEF-5402021USOriginal questionnaire222021TaiwanASEX132	2015 India SFQ 73 44   2016 Nigeria IIEF/FSFI 122 66   2016 China ASEX 155 116   2016 India CSFQ 45 26   2017 Pakistan ASEX 91 32   2018 Nigeria ASEX 45 14   2018 Stri Lanka IIEF-5 102 80   2019 France SFQ 145 63   2019 China ASEX 233 158   2019 Lebanon PRSexDQ-Salsex 82 47   2020 Egypt IEEF 20 15   2020 Egypt IEF-5 40 39   2021 US Original questionnaire 22 16   2021 Taiwan ASEX 132 54	2015IndiaSFQ7344 $60.3%$ $2016$ NigeriaIIEF/FSFI122 $66$ $54.1%$ $2016$ ChinaASEX $155$ $116$ $74.8%$ $2016$ IndiaCSFQ $45$ $26$ $57.8%$ $2017$ PakistanASEX $91$ $32$ $35.2%$ $2018$ NigeriaASEX $45$ $14$ $31.1%$ $2018$ EthiopiaCSFQ $290$ $246$ $84.8%$ $2018$ Sri LankaIIEF-5 $102$ $80$ $78.4%$ $2019$ FranceSFQ $145$ $63$ $43.4%$ $2019$ ChinaASEX $233$ $158$ $67.8%$ $2019$ LebanonPRSexDQ-Salsex $82$ $47$ $57.3%$ $2020$ EgyptIEEF $20$ $15$ $75.0%$ $2020$ EgyptIEF-5 $40$ $39$ $97.5%$ $2021$ USOriginal questionnaire $22$ $16$ $72.7%$ $2021$ TaiwanASEX $132$ $54$ $40.9%$	2015 India SFQ 73 44 60.3% 53.4%   2016 Nigeria IIEF/FSFI 122 66 54.1% 40.2%   2016 China ASEX 155 116 74.8% 58.0%   2016 India CSFQ 45 26 57.8% 55.0%   2017 Pakistan ASEX 91 32 35.2% 35.2%   2018 Nigeria ASEX 45 14 31.1% 17.8%   2018 Ethiopia CSFQ 290 246 84.8% 95.5%   2018 Sri Lanka IIEF-5 102 80 78.4% 78.4%   2019 France SFQ 145 63 43.4% 15.9%   2019 China ASEX 233 158 67.8% 22.2%   2019 Lebanon PRSexDQ-Salsex 82 47 57.3% 37.8%   2020 Egypt IEEF 20 15<	2015IndiaSFQ7344 $60.3\%$ $53.4\%$ $56.2\%$ 2016NigeriaIIEF/FSFI122 $66$ $54.1\%$ $40.2\%$ 2016ChinaASEX155116 $74.8\%$ $58.0\%$ 2016IndiaCSFQ $45$ $26$ $57.8\%$ $55.0\%$ 2017PakistanASEX91 $32$ $35.2\%$ $35.2\%$ $31.9\%$ 2018NigeriaASEX $45$ 14 $31.1\%$ $17.8\%$ 2018EthiopiaCSFQ290246 $84.8\%$ $95.5\%$ $89.3\%$ 2018Sri LankaIIEF-5102 $80$ $78.4\%$ $78.4\%$ 2019FranceSFQ145 $63$ $43.4\%$ $15.9\%$ $19.3\%$ 2019ChinaASEX233158 $67.8\%$ $22.2\%$ 2019LebanonPRSexDQ-Salsex $82$ $47$ $57.3\%$ $37.8\%$ $30.5\%$ 2020EgyptIEEF2015 $75.0\%$ $35.0\%$ $20.2\%$ 2021USOriginal questionnaire $22$ $16$ $72.7\%$ $20.2\%$ 2021TaiwanASEX $132$ $54$ $40.9\%$

Supplementary material 6. Characteristics of the included studies reporting a prevalence of sexual dysfunction in women with schizophrenia									
First Author	Publication year	Country	Sexual dysfunction scale	N	N Sexual dysfunction	Percentage of sexual dysfunction	Percentage of amenorrhea	Percentage of galactorrhea	High Quality
Ghadirian	1982	Quebec, Canada	Original questionnaire	29	9	31.0%			0
Bhui	1997	UK	DSM-III-R	13	4	30.8%			1
Warden	1997	Canada	SEC	81	30	37.0%	23.5%	13.6%	0
Mullen	2001	USA	Medical records	36	34	94.4%		9.0%	0
Bobes	2003	Spain	UKU	243	61	25.1%	14.4%	1.2%	1
Fortier	2003	Quebec. Canada	Original questionnaire	20	6	30.0%			0
Dossenbach	2006	Nine countries <sup>1</sup>	UKU	1765			24.4%	7.6%	1
Fan	2007	US	CSFQ	22	17	77.3%			0
Howes	2007	UK	SFQ	50	34	68.0%			1
Ucok	2007	Turkey	ASEX	280	119	42.5%	25.0%		0
Liu-Seifert	2009	USA	CSFQ	147	87	59.2%			0
Nunes	2009	Brazil	ASEX	53	42	79.2%			1
Fujii	2010	Japan	UKU	175	86	49.1%	20.6%	9.7%	1
Harley	2010	UK	SFQ	56	46	82.1%			1
Kokoszka	2010	Poland	Original questionnaire	25	24	96.0%			0
Montejo	2010	Spain	PRSexDQ-Salsex	71	26	36.6%			0
Xiang	2011	Nine countries <sup>2</sup>	Unstructured interview	2448	19	0.8%			0
Yasui-Furukori	2012	Japan	UKU	83	51	61.4%			1
Hocaoglu	2014	Turkey	ASEX	38	26	68.4%			1
Olisah	2016	Nigeria	IIEF/FSFI	133	96	72.2%			1
Hou	2016	China	ASEX	92	78	84.8%			1
Simiyon	2016	India	FSFI	63	44	72.2%			0
Shetageri	2016	India	FSFI	101	69	84.8%			1
Suresh	2016	India	CSFQ	30	14	46.7%			0

Halouani	2017	Tunisia	FSFI	32	26	81.3%		0
Abhilasha	2018	India	FSFI	50	45	90.0%		0
Esan	2018	Nigeria	ASEX	45	19	42.2%		1
Fanta	2018	Ethiopia	CSFQ	132	103	78.0%		1
Fond	2019	France	SFQ	92	33	35.9%		1
Huang	2019	China	ASEX	185	152	82.2%		1
Souaiby	2019	Lebanon	PRSexDQ-Salsex	13	8	61.5%		0
Kantipudi	2020	India	FSFI	30	11	36.7%		1
Suresh Kumar	2021	India	CSFQ	57	50	87.7%	52.6%	0
Wu	2021	Taiwan	ASEX	147	96	65.3%		0

<sup>1</sup>Austria, Turkey, Czech Republic, Egypt, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Australia

<sup>2</sup>China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, India, Malaysia, Thailand

ASC-SR : Approaches to Schizophrenia Communication – Self Report ; ASEX : Arizona Sexual Experience Scale ; ANNSERS : Antipsychotic Non-Neurological Side Effects Rating Scale ; CSFQ : Changes in Sexual Functioning Questionnaire ; DSM3-R : Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 3rd Edition – Revision ; FSFI : Female Sexual Function Index ; IIEF : International Index of Erectile Function ; GASS : Glasgow Antipsychotic Side-Effect Scale ; GRISS : Golombok Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction ; MGH-SFQ : Massachusetts General Hospital-Sexual Functioning Questionnaire ; DRSexDQ-Salsex : Psychotropic-Related Sexual Dysfunction Questionnaire ; SBQ : Sexual Behavior Questionnaire ; SFQ : Sexual Functioning Questionnaire ; UKU : Udvalg for Kliniske Undersogelser

First Author	Year	A.1 - Representativity of the sample	A.2 - Sample size	A.3 - Comparability	A.4 - Ascertainment of the exposure	B.I - Comparability	C.1 - Assessment of the outcome	C.2 - Statistical test	Total number of stars	High Quality study
Arato	1979	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	Incomplete	*	4	0
Ghadirian	1982	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	Incomplete	*	5	0
Lukoff	1986	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	Incomplete	Incomplete	3	0
Kockott	1996	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Bhui	1997	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Warden	1997	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	Incomplete	*	4	0
Mullen	2001	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
Smith	2002	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Bobes	2003	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Fortier	2003	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	Incomplete	*	5	0
Olfson	2005	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Bitter	2005	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	Incomplete	*	5	0
Khawaja	2005	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Dossenbach	2006	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1

## Supplementary material 7. Study quality

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Fan	2007	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Howes	2007	*	*	*	**	NA	**	*	8	1
Ucok	2007	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Yusufi	2007	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Plevin	2007	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Castano	2008	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
Liu-Seifert	2009	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Sibinovic	2009	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
Nunes	2009	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Hariri	2009	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Nagaraj	2009	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
Istikoglou	2009	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
Fujii	2010	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Harley	2010	*	*	*	**	NA	**	*	8	1
Kokoszka	2010	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Montejo	2010	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Zhang	2011	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Xiang	2011	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	Incomplete	*	5	0
Yasui-Furukori	2012	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Hashimoto	2012	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	Incomplete	*	4	0
Nebhinani	2012	Selection /	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Oyekanmi	2012	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Shakir	2013	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Ben Mahmoud	2013	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Bhat	2013	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	*	NA	**	*	5	0
Hocaoglu	2014	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Nakhli	2014	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
Millier	2014	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Pairin	2015	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	6	0
Sathish	2015	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Olisah	2016	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Hou	2016	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Suresh	2016	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
Simiyon	2016	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Wang	2016	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Bellnier	2016	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
Shetageri	2016	*	*	*	**	NA	**	*	8	1
Romero Guillena	2016	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	5	0
			-					-		

Halouani	2017	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Aftab Khan	2017	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Kirino	2017	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	6	0
Abhilasha	2018	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Esan	2018	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Martin	2018	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Fanta	2018	*	*	*	**	NA	**	*	8	1
Rowel	2018	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	Incomplete	6	0
Aggarwal	2019	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Fond	2019	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Huang	2019	*	*	*	**	NA	**	*	8	1
Souaiby	2019	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Kassew	2019	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Doane	2020	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	No description	NA	**	Incomplete	3	0
Abdelatti	2020	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Gaber	2020	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Kantipudi	2020	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Redman	2021	*	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	7	1
Suresh Kumar	2021	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0
Wu	2021	Selection / Undescribed	Unjustified	*	**	NA	**	*	6	0

#### Supplementary material 8. Forest plot of studies exploring the prevalence of loss of libido in schizophrenia

Source	Proportion (95% CI)
Mullen_2001 (23)	0.06 [0.01; 0.15]
Warden_1997 (22)	0.06 [0.03; 0.09]
Khawaja_2005 (29)	0.08 [0.02; 0.19]
Shakir_2013 (53)	0.11 [0.05; 0.18]
Fortier_2003 (26)	0.16 [0.06; 0.29]
Bhat_2013 (55)	0.17 [0.10; 0.25] -
Bhui_1997 (21)	0.17 [0.08; 0.30] -
Oyekanmi_2012 (52)	0.17 [0.13; 0.22]
Fond_2019 (77)	0.20 [0.15; 0.25]
Esan_2018 (72)	0.22 [0.14; 0.32]
Nebhinani_2012 (51)	0.26 [0.18; 0.36] -
Aftab Khan_2017 (69)	0.26 [0.18; 0.37]
Olisah_2016 (60)	0.27 [0.22; 0.33]
Fujii_2010 (43)	0.32 [0.27; 0.37]
Huang_2019 (78)	0.35 [0.31; 0.40]
Dossenbach_2006 (30)	0.40 [0.38; 0.41]
Nunes_2009 (39)	0.41 [0.33; 0.50]
Plevin_2007 (35)	0.41 [0.21; 0.64]
Aggarwal_2019 (76)	0.45 [0.33; 0.57] -
Souaiby_2019 (79)	0.47 [0.37; 0.58]
Hocaoglu_2014 (56)	0.50 [0.39; 0.60]
Ucok_2007 (33)	0.54 [0.51; 0.58]
Harley_2010 (44)	0.55 [0.47; 0.64]
Ben Mahmoud_2013 (54)	0.60 [0.41; 0.77]
Abdelatti_2020 (82)	0.60 [0.36; 0.81]
Sathish_2015 (5)	0.60 [0.48; 0.72]
Suresh_2016 (62)	0.61 [0.49; 0.72]
Shetageri_2016 (66)	0.64 [0.54; 0.74]
Kokoszka_2010 (45)	0.70 [0.56; 0.81]
Nagaraj_2009 (41)	0.76 [0.65; 0.86]
Fan_2007 (31)	0.79 [0.69; 0.87]
Suresh Kumar_2021 (86)	0.84 [0.72; 0.93]
Fanta_2018 (74)	0.89 [0.86; 0.92]
Simiyon_2016 (63)	1.00 [0.94; 1.00]
Total	0.41 [0.31; 0.51]

0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Proportion of positive cases

Heterogeneity:  $\chi^2_{33} = 861.50 \ (P < .001), \ I^2 = 96\%$ 

Supplementary material 9. Forest plot of studies exploring the prevalence of orgasm dysfunction in schizophrenia

Source	Proportion (95% CI)	
Bhat_2013 (55)	0.00 [0.00; 0.03]	-
Warden_1997 (22)	0.01 [0.00; 0.03]	
Mullen_2001 (23)	0.00 [0.00; 0.07]	-
Bhui_1997 (21)	0.00 [0.00; 0.07]	-
Shetageri 2016 (66)	0.02 [0.00; 0.07]	-
Bobes_2003 (25)	0.04 [0.02; 0.06]	<b>±</b>
Fond 2019 (77)	0.13 [0.09; 0.18]	-
Shakir_2013 (53)	0.13 [0.08; 0.22]	
Khawaja_2005 (29)	0.14 [0.06; 0.27]	
Oyekanmi_2012 (52)	0.19 [0.14; 0.24]	-
Fujii_2010 (43)	0.20 [0.16; 0.24]	-
Ben Mahmoud_2013 (54)	0.20 [0.08; 0.39]	
Huang_2019 (78)	0.23 [0.19; 0.27]	-
Aftab Khan_2017 (69)	0.23 [0.15; 0.33]	
Ghadirian_1982 (6)	0.24 [0.13; 0.37]	
Fortier_2003 (26)	0.24 [0.13; 0.40]	
Esan_2018 (72)	0.24 [0.16; 0.35]	
Nebhinani_2012 (51)	0.25 [0.17; 0.35]	
Harley_2010 (44)	0.28 [0.20; 0.36]	
Nagaraj_2009 (41)	0.31 [0.20; 0.43]	— <u>—</u>
Souaiby_2019 (79)	0.34 [0.24; 0.44]	
Olisah_2016 (60)	0.34 [0.28; 0.40]	
Aggarwal_2019 (76)	0.37 [0.26; 0.49]	÷ 🖬
Suresh_2016 (62)	0.40 [0.29; 0.52]	
Nunes_2009 (39)	0.41 [0.33; 0.50]	
Ucok_2007 (33)	0.42 [0.38; 0.45]	-
Kokoszka_2010 (45)	0.43 [0.30; 0.57]	
Sathish_2015 (5)	0.56 [0.44; 0.68]	— <b>—</b> —
Hocaoglu_2014 (56)	0.57 [0.47; 0.67]	
Hou_2016 (61)	0.59 [0.52; 0.65]	
Abdelatti_2020 (82)	0.75 [0.51; 0.91]	
Simiyon_2016 (63)	0.76 [0.64; 0.86]	
Fanta_2018 (74)	0.87 [0.84; 0.90]	-
Fan_2007 (31)	0.89 [0.80; 0.94]	
Suresh Kumar_2021 (86)	0.93 [0.83; 0.98]	
Total	0.28 [0.18; 0.40]	<u></u>
		0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8
		Proportion of positive cases

Heterogeneity:  $\chi^2_{34} = 990.96 \ (P < .001), \ l^2 = 97\%$ 

Supplementary material 10. Forest plot of studies exploring the prevalence of genital pain in schizophrenia

Source	Proportion (95% CI)	
Warden_1997 (22)	0.00 [0.00; 0.02]	•
Bhui_1997 (21)	0.00 [0.00; 0.07]	
Mullen_2001 (23)	0.02 [0.00; 0.10]	
Liu-Seifert_2009 (37)	0.04 [0.02; 0.06]	
Fortier_2003 (26)	0.04 [0.01; 0.15]	
Fond_2019 (77)	0.06 [0.04; 0.10]	- <u>i</u> -
Ghadirian_1982 (6)	0.07 [0.02; 0.18]	
Olisah_2016 (60)	0.08 [0.05; 0.12]	
Kokoszka_2010 (45)	0.18 [0.09; 0.30]	<b>_</b>
Simiyon_2016 (63)	0.37 [0.25; 0.50]	<b></b>
Total	0.06 [0.03; 0.13]	$\sim$
		0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4
		Proportion of positive cases

Heterogeneity:  $\chi_9^2 = 80.77 \ (P < .001), \ I^2 = 89\%$ 

#### Supplementary material 11. Forest plot of studies exploring the prevalence of erection disorder in schizophrenia

Source	Proportion (95% CI)	-
Warden_1997 (22)	0.09 [0.05; 0.15]	<b>-</b>
Bhat_2013 (55)	0.10 [0.05; 0.17]	-
Shakir_2013 (53)	0.15 [0.09; 0.24]	
Fond_2019 (77)	0.16 [0.10; 0.23]	
Nebhinani_2012 (51)	0.17 [0.10; 0.26]	
Esan_2018 (72)	0.18 [0.08; 0.32]	
Fortier_2003 (26)	0.20 [0.07; 0.41]	— <b>—</b> —
Mullen_2001 (23)	0.28 [0.10; 0.53]	
Nunes_2009 (39)	0.32 [0.22; 0.43]	
Oyekanmi_2012 (52)	0.35 [0.29; 0.40]	
Abdelatti_2020 (82)	0.35 [0.15; 0.59]	<b>_</b>
Aftab Khan_2017 (69)	0.35 [0.25; 0.46]	_ <b>_</b>
Plevin_2007 (35)	0.36 [0.17; 0.59]	<b>B</b>
Fujii_2010 (43)	0.37 [0.30; 0.45]	-
Lukoff_1986 (19)	0.38 [0.15; 0.65]	<b>_</b>
Bhui_1997 (21)	0.38 [0.23; 0.54]	<b>_</b>
Souaiby_2019 (79)	0.38 [0.27; 0.49]	<b></b>
Ghadirian_1982 (6)	0.38 [0.20; 0.59]	
Huang_2019 (78)	0.40 [0.34; 0.47]	- <b>B</b>
Olisah_2016 (60)	0.40 [0.31; 0.49]	— <b>—</b> —
Nagaraj_2009 (41)	0.42 [0.30; 0.54]	<b>—</b>
Zhang_2011 (47)	0.45 [0.35; 0.55]	<b>i</b>
Kokoszka_2010 (45)	0.45 [0.27; 0.64]	<u> </u>
Dossenbach_2006 (30)	0.47 [0.45; 0.49]	•
Khawaja_2005 (29)	0.48 [0.34; 0.63]	<u> </u>
Ucok_2007 (33)	0.48 [0.44; 0.52]	-
Sathish_2015 (5)	0.53 [0.41; 0.65]	
Rowel_2018 (75)	0.78 [0.69; 0.86]	
Hocaoglu_2014 (56)	0.81 [0.69; 0.90]	
Suresh_2016 (62)	0.91 [0.79; 0.98]	
Hou_2016 (61)	0.92 [0.86; 0.95]	-
Fanta_2018 (74)	0.96 [0.92; 0.98]	
Gaber_2020 (83)	0.97 [0.87; 1.00]	
Total	0.44 [0.33; 0.55]	

0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Proportion of positive cases

Heterogeneity:  $\chi^2_{32}$  = 570.64 (*P* < .001), *I*<sup>2</sup> = 94%

#### Supplementary material 12. Forest plot of studies exploring the prevalence of ejaculation disorder in schizophrenia

Source	Proportion (95% CI)	
Warden_1997 (22)	0.06 [0.03; 0.11]	
Mullen_2001 (23)	0.11 [0.01; 0.35]	_ <b></b>
Fond_2019 (77)	0.19 [0.13; 0.27]	
Bobes_2003 (25)	0.22 [0.18; 0.27]	
Bhui_1997 (21)	0.22 [0.11; 0.38]	
Fortier_2003 (26)	0.24 [0.09; 0.45]	
Lukoff_1986 (19)	0.25 [0.07; 0.52]	
Souaiby_2019 (79)	0.30 [0.21; 0.42]	
Nagaraj_2009 (41)	0.31 [0.20; 0.43]	
Aftab Khan 2017 (69)	0.32 [0.22; 0.42]	
Kokoszka 2010 (45)	0.32 [0.17; 0.51]	
Fujii_2010 (43)	0.36 [0.29; 0.43]	
Khawaja_2005 (29)	0.46 [0.32; 0.61]	
Ghadirian_1982 (6)	0.46 [0.27; 0.67]	
Sathish 2015 (5)	0.56 [0.44; 0.68]	
Ucok_2007 (33)	0.64 [0.60; 0.68]	
Olfson_2005 (27)	0.74 [0.66; 0.81]	-
Liu-Seifert 2009 (37)	0.80 [0.74; 0.84]	
Fanta 2018 (74)	0.89 [0.85; 0.93]	
Total	0.39 [0.27; 0.52]	$\sim$



Heterogeneity:  $\chi^2_{18} = 570.59 \ (P < .001), \ I^2 = 97\%$ 

Source	Proportion (95% CI)	
Bobes_2003 (23)	0.14 [0.10; 0.19]	_ <b>_</b>
Fujii_2010 (41)	0.21 [0.15; 0.27]	
Warden_1997 (20)	0.23 [0.15; 0.34]	
Dossenbach_2006 (28)	0.24 [0.22; 0.26]	<b>#</b>
Ucok_2007 (31)	0.25 [0.20; 0.30]	
Suresh Kumar_2021 (84)	0.53 [0.39; 0.66]	<b>_</b>
Total	0.25 [0.17; 0.35]	
		0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6
		Proportion of positive cases
Heterogeneity: $v^2 = 35.80 (P < 0)$	$(1) l^2 - 86\%$	

#### Supplementary material 13. Forest plot of studies exploring the prevalence of amenorrhea in schizophrenia

Heterogeneity:  $\chi_5^2 = 35.80 \ (P < .001), \ I^2 = 86\%$ 

Supplementary material 14. Forest plot of studies exploring the prevalence of galactorrhea in schizophrenia

Source	Proportion (95% CI)	
Bobes_2003 (25)	0.01 [0.00; 0.04]	<b>-</b>
Dossenbach_2006 (30)	0.08 [0.06; 0.09]	÷
Fujii_2010 (43)	0.10 [0.06; 0.15]	
Warden_1997 (22)	0.14 [0.07; 0.23]	
Mullen_2001 (23)	0.14 [0.05; 0.29]	
Total	0.08 [0.04; 0.15]	
		0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2 0.25
		Proportion of positive cases

Heterogeneity:  $\chi_4^2 = 17.21 \ (P = .002), \ I^2 = 77\%$ 

## Supplementary material 15. Leave-one-out analyses

Study		Proportion	95%-CI	P-value	Tau2	Tau	12
Omitting Arato, 1979		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0009	1.0005	98%
Omitting Ghadirian, 1982		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		0.9990	0.9995	98%
Omitting Lukoff, 1986		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9999	1.0000	98%
Omitting Kockott, 1996		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		1.0031	1.0015	98%
Omitting Bhui, 1997		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		1.0000	1.0000	98%
Omitting Warden, 1997		0.57	[0.51; 0.63]		0.9738	0.9868	98%
Omitting Mullen, 2001	· •	0.56	[0.50; 0.61]		0.9405	0.9698	98%
Omitting Smith, 2002		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		1.0010	1.0005	98%
Omitting Bobes, 2003		• 0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		0.9959	0.9980	98%
Omitting Fortier, 2003		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		1.0005	1.0002	98%
Omitting Olfson, 2005		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		1.0015	1.0008	98%
Omitting Bitter, 2005		0.57	[0.51; 0.63]		0.9340	0.9664	98%
Omitting Khawaja, 2005		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9826	0.9913	98%
Omitting Dossenbach, 2006		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9978	0.9989	98%
Omitting Fan, 2007		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0015	1.0008	98%
Omitting Howes, 2007		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0034	1.0017	98%
Omitting Ucok, 2007	<b>_</b>	0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0045	1.0022	98%
Omitting Yusufi, 2007	<b>_</b>	0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0041	1.0021	98%
Omitting Plevin, 2007		0.56	[0.50: 0.62]		0.9941	0.9971	98%
Omitting Castano, 2008		0.56	[0.50: 0.62]		1.0034	1.0017	98%
Omitting Liu Seifert 2009		0.56	[0 50: 0 62]		1 0040	1.0020	08%
Omitting Sibinovic 2009		0.56	[0 50: 0 62]		1 0043	1 0021	08%
Omitting Nunes, 2009		0.56	[0.50: 0.62]		1.0038	1.0019	98%
Dmitting Hariri, 2009		0.57	[0.51: 0.63]		0.9920	0.9960	98%
mitting Nagarai 2009		0.56	[0.50: 0.61]		0.9392	0.9603	080
Dmitting Istikoglou 2009		0.50	[0.50, 0.01]		0.9616	0.0002	080
Dmitting Fuili 2010		0.57	[0.51, 0.03]		1.0046	1.0022	000%
Omitting Harley 2010		0.50	[0.50, 0.02]		0.0040	0.0023	0000
Dmitting Harley, 2010		0.50	[0.50, 0.02]		0.9000	0.9952	0000
Dmitting Nortoszka, 2010	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.56	[0.50, 0.61]		0.9304	0.9007	90%
Difilling Monejo, 2010		0.57	[0.51, 0.62]		1.0020	1.0010	90%
Dmitting Zhang, 2011		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		0.7400	1.0011	90%
Dinitung Klang, 2011		. 0.57	[0.52, 0.63]		0.7493	0.8656	90%
Dmitting Yasui Furukori, 2012		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		0.9980	0.9990	98%
Dmitting Hashimoto, 2012		0.57	[0.51; 0.63]	•	0.9788	0.9893	98%
Dmitting Nebhinani, 2012		0.57	[0.51; 0.63]		0.9756	0.9877	98%
Omitting Oyekanmi, 2012		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		0.9981	0.9990	98%
Omitting Shakir, 2013		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0041	1.0021	98%
Dmitting Ben Manmoud, 2013	• •	0.56	[0.50; 0.62]	•	0.9532	0.9763	98%
Dmitting Bhat, 2013		0.57	[0.51; 0.63]		0.9914	0.9957	98%
Jmitting Hocaoglu, 2014		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0041	1.0020	98%
Unitting Nakhii, 2014		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0041	1.0021	98%
Omitting Millier, 2014		0.57	[0.51; 0.63]		0.9760	0.9879	98%
Omitting Pairin, 2015		• 0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		0.9983	0.9992	98%
Omitting Sathish, 2015		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0031	1.0016	98%
Omitting Olisah, 2016		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0020	1.0010	98%
Dmitting Hou, 2016		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]	•	0.9827	0.9913	98%
Omitting Suresh, 2016		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0038	1.0019	98%
Omitting Simiyon, 2016		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9972	0.9986	98%
Omitting Wang, 2016		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0041	1.0021	98%
Omitting Bellnier, 2016		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9999	1.0000	98%
Omitting Shetageri, 2016		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9988	0.9994	98%
Omitting Romero Guillena, 2016		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0002	1.0001	98%
Omitting Halouani, 2017		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9817	0.9908	98%
Omitting Aftab_Khan, 2017		0.57	[0.51; 0.63]		0.9927	0.9964	98%
Omitting Kirino, 2017		0.57	[0.51; 0.62]		1.0011	1.0005	98%
Omitting Abhilasha, 2018	· •	0.56	[0.50; 0.61]		0.9531	0.9763	98%
Dmitting Esan, 2018		• 0.57	[0.51; 0.63]		0.9944	0.9972	98%
Dmitting Martin, 2018		• 0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9808	0.9903	98%
Dmitting Fanta, 2018	• <b>=</b>	0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9717	0.9858	98%
Dmitting Rowel, 2018		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9846	0.9923	98%
Omitting Aggarwal, 2019		0.57	[0.51: 0.62]		0.9983	0.9991	98%
Omitting Fond, 2019		0.57	[0.51: 0.62]		0.9982	0.9991	98%
Dmitting Huang, 2019		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		0.9918	0.9959	98%
Omitting Souaiby, 2019		0.56	[0.50; 0.62]		1.0039	1.0019	98%
Dmitting Kassew, 2019		0.57	[0.51: 0.62]		1.0030	1.0015	98%
Omitting Doane, 2020		0.56	[0.50: 0.62]		1.0044	1.0022	98%
Omitting Abdelatti, 2020		0.56	[0.50: 0.62]		0.9918	0.9959	98%
Dmitting Gaber, 2020	· · · · ·	0.56	10.50:0.611		0.9442	0.9717	98%
Omitting Kantipudi, 2020		0.57	[0.51:0.62]		0.9947	0.9973	98%
Dmitting Redman, 2021		0.56	[0.50: 0.62]		0.9941	0.9971	98%
Dmitting Suresh Kumar 2021		0.56	[0.50: 0.62]		0.9603	0.9800	08%
Dmitting Wu 2021		0.56	[0.50, 0.02]		1 0045	1.0022	08%
2000 yru, 2021		0.56	[0.00, 0.02]		1.0045	1.0022	30%
Condom offecte model		0.56	10 50: 0 621		0.0860	0.0024	08%
			1W.DV: U.OZ		V.1800M	14.2020.04	00%

### Supplementary material 16. Leave-one-out analyses, men

#### Study

Study		Proportion	95%-Cl	P-value	Tau2	Tau	12
Omitting Arato, 1979	< <b>-</b>	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9957	0.9979	98%
Omitting Ghadirian, 1982	← →	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9989	0.9994	98%
Omitting Lukoff, 1986	← →	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9942	0.9971	98%
Omitting Bhui, 1997	< <b>■</b> →	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9982	0.9991	98%
Omitting Warden, 1997	←	0.57	[0.49; 0.64]		0.9202	0.9593	98%
Omitting Mullen, 2001	← ∎ →	0.55	[0.47; 0.62]		0.9460	0.9726	98%
Omitting Bobes, 2003	< <b>■</b> >	0.56	[0.48; 0.64]		0.9977	0.9988	98%
Omitting Fortier, 2003	←	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9986	0.9993	98%
Omitting Olfson, 2005	< <b>■</b> >	0.56	[0.48; 0.64]		0.9981	0.9991	98%
Omitting Khawaja, 2005	← ∎ →	0.55	[0.47; 0.63]		0.9629	0.9813	98%
Omitting Fan, 2007	← ∎ →	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9996	0.9998	98%
Omitting Howes, 2007	< <b>₽</b> →	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		1.0007	1.0003	98%
Omitting Ucok, 2007	< <b>₽</b> →	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		1.0021	1.0011	98%
Omitting Plevin, 2007	< <b>∎</b> →	0.55	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9835	0.9917	98%
Omitting Liu-Seifert, 2009	< <b>₽</b> →→	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		1.0008	1.0004	98%
Omitting Nunes, 2009	< <b>■</b> >	0.56	[0.49; 0.64]		0.9801	0.9900	98%
Omitting Nagaraj, 2009	← ∎ →	0.54	[0.47; 0.62]		0.8880	0.9423	98%
Omitting Fujii, 2010	← ● →	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		1.0010	1.0005	98%
Omitting Harley, 2010	< <b>∎</b> →	0.55	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9797	0.9898	98%
Omitting Kokoszka, 2010	< <b>-</b> ■>	0.55	[0.47; 0.62]		0.9250	0.9618	98%
Omitting Montejo, 2010	<	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		1.0011	1.0006	98%
Omitting Zhang, 2011	<	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9992	0.9996	98%
Omitting Xiang, 2011		0.57	[0.51; 0.64]		0.6673	0.8169	92%
Omitting Yasui-Furukori, 2012	<	0.57	[0.49; 0.64]		0.9517	0.9756	98%
Omitting Nebhinani, 2012	<	0.56	[0.49; 0.64]		0.9556	0.9776	98%
Omitting Oyekanmi, 2012	<	0.56	[0.48; 0.64]		0.9926	0.9963	98%
Omitting Shakir, 2013	<	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		1.0017	1.0009	98%
Omitting Bhat, 2013	<	0.56	[0.49; 0.64]		0.9816	0.9908	98%
Omitting Hocaoglu, 2014	< <b>■</b> >	0.56	[0.48; 0.64]		0.9980	0.9990	98%
Omitting Sathish, 2015	<	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9996	0.9998	98%
Omitting Olisah, 2016	< <b>□</b> >	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		1.0019	1.0010	98%
Omitting Hou, 2016	<	0.55	[0.47; 0.63]		0.9772	0.9885	98%
Omitting Suresh, 2016	< <b>-</b>	0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9998	0.9999	98%
Omitting Aftab Khan, 2017		0.56	[0.49; 0.64]		0.9838	0.9919	98%
Omitting Esan, 2018		0.56	[0.49; 0.64]		0.9761	0.9880	98%
Omitting Fanta, 2018		0.55	[0.47; 0.62]		0.9297	0.9642	97%
Omitting Rowel, 2018	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.55	[0.47; 0.63]		0.9660	0.9829	98%
Omitting Fond, 2019	<	0.56	[0.48; 0.64]		0.9963	0.9982	98%
Omitting Huang, 2019	<	0.55	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9925	0.9962	98%
Omitting Soualby, 2019		0.56	[0.46; 0.63]	•	1.0010	1.0005	98%
Omitting Abdelatti, 2020		0.55	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9796	0.9897	98%
Omitting Gaber, 2020		0.55	[0.47; 0.62]		0.9016	0.9495	98%
Omitting Redman, 2021		0.55	[0.46, 0.63]		0.9035	0.9917	90%
Omitting Wu, 2021	•	0.56	[0.46; 0.64]		0.9932	0.9966	90%
Random effects model —		0.56	[0.48; 0.63]		0.9729	0.9864	98%
	0.5 0.52 0.54 0.56 0.59 0	6					
	Proportion of positive cases						

#### Supplementary material 17. Leave-one-out analyses, women

#### Study

Study		Proportion	95%-CI	P-value Tau2	Tau	12
Omitting Ghadirian, 1982	← ∎	> 0.61	[0.49; 0.72]	. 1.8886	1.3743 9	96%
Omitting Bhui, 1997	<	> 0.61	[0.49; 0.72]	. 1.8902	1.3749 9	96%
Omitting Warden, 1997	< ∎	→ 0.61	[0.48; 0.72]	. 1.9072	1.3810 9	96%
Omitting Mullen, 2001	< ∎	0.58	[0.47; 0.69]	. 1.7821	1.3350 9	6%
Omitting Bobes, 2003	< ∎	→ 0.61	[0.49; 0.72]	. 1.8563	1.3625 9	96%
Omitting Fortier, 2003	< ∎	> 0.61	[0.49; 0.72]	. 1.8862	1.3734 9	96%
Omitting Fan, 2007	← ■	> 0.59	[0.47; 0.71]	. 1.9085	1.3815 9	6%
Omitting Howes, 2007	< <b>I</b>	> 0.60	[0.47; 0.71]	. 1.9306	1.3895 9	96%
Omitting Ucok, 2007	← ■	> 0.61	[0.48; 0.72]	. 1.9210	1.3860 9	96%
Omitting Liu-Seifert, 2009	< <u> </u>	» 0.60	[0.48; 0.71]	. 1.9380	1.3921 9	6%
Omitting Nunes, 2009	← ■	> 0.59	[0.47; 0.70]	. 1.9024	1.3793 9	96%
Omitting Fujii, 2010	← ■	> 0.60	[0.48; 0.71]	. 1.9319	1.3899 9	96%
Omitting Harley, 2010	← ■	> 0.59	[0.47; 0.70]	. 1.8887	1.3743 9	96%
Omitting Kokoszka, 2010	← ■	0.59	[0.47; 0.69]	. 1.7911	1.3383 9	96%
Omitting Montejo, 2010	← ■	> 0.61	[0.49; 0.72]	. 1.9059	1.3806 9	96%
Omitting Xiang, 2011		» 0.63	[0.55; 0.71]	. 0.8777	0.9368 9	92%
Omitting Yasui-Furukori, 2012	< <b>#</b>	> 0.60	[0.48; 0.71]	. 1.9369	1.3917 9	96%
Omitting Hocaoglu, 2014	← ■	> 0.60	[0.47; 0.71]	. 1.9292	1.3890 9	96%
Omitting Olisah, 2016	← ■	> 0.60	[0.47; 0.71]	. 1.9249	1.3874 9	96%
Omitting Hou, 2016	← ■	> 0.59	[0.47; 0.70]	. 1.8709	1.3678 9	96%
Omitting Simiyon, 2016	<	» 0.60	[0.47; 0.71]	. 1.9284	1.3887 9	96%
Omitting Shetageri, 2016	← ■	> 0.60	[0.47; 0.71]	. 1.9315	1.3898 9	96%
Omitting Suresh, 2016	← ■	> 0.60	[0.48; 0.72]	. 1.9259	1.3878 9	96%
Omitting Halouani, 2017	← ■	> 0.59	[0.47; 0.70]	. 1.8939	1.3762 9	96%
Omitting Abhilasha , 2018	← ■	0.59	[0.47; 0.70]	. 1.8274	1.3518 9	96%
Omitting Esan, 2018	< ■	→ 0.61	[0.48; 0.72]	. 1.9193	1.3854 9	96%
Omitting Fanta, 2018	< ∎	> 0.59	[0.47; 0.71]	. 1.9074	1.3811 9	96%
Omitting Fond, 2019	← ■	> 0.61	[0.49; 0.72]	. 1.9037	1.3797 9	96%
Omitting Huang, 2019	< ∎	> 0.59	[0.47; 0.70]	. 1.8872	1.3738 9	96%
Omitting Souaiby, 2019	<	> 0.60	[0.48; 0.71]	. 1.9285	1.3887 9	96%
Omitting Kantipudi, 2020	← ■	→ 0.61	[0.48; 0.72]	. 1.9060	1.3806 9	96%
Omitting Suresh Kumar, 2021	< ∎	- 0.59	[0.47; 0.70]	. 1.8490	1.3598 9	96%
Omitting Wu, 2021	< <b>-</b>	→ 0.60	[0.47; 0.71]	. 1.9354	1.3912 9	6%
Random effects model		0.60	[0.48; 0.71]	. 1.8684	1.3669 9	96%
	0.5 0.55 0.6 0.65 0	).7				

Proportion of positive cases



Supplementary material 18. Funnel plot

Logit Transformed Proportion



Supplementary material 19. Funnel plot, men



Supplementary material 20. Funnel plot, women

## Supplementary material 21. Factors associated with the global prevalence of sexual dysfunctions in schizophrenia: subgroup analyses.

Subgroup analyses

Variable	Yes, n	Pooled prevalence estimates	No, n	Pooled prevalence estimates	p value
Study design					
High quality study	30	57.0%	42	56.4%	0.21
Cross-sectional design (vs. cohort)	65	58.2%	6	36.3%	0.03
Consecutive Inclusions	17	47.3%	38	58.8%	0.12
Sexual dysfunction as a primary objective	62	58.3%	8	41.7%	0.008
Validated tool for diagnosis	59	58.6%	12	44.3%	0.18
Patient-reported diagnosis	42	55.2%	29	57.8%	0.68
Clinical interview diagnosis	9	48.4%	62	57.4%	0.52
Clinician-rated tool diagnosis	20	61.7%	51	54.1%	0.20
Time and location					
Year of publication 2010 or after	46	58.1%	26	53.5%	0.45
Year of publication 2015 or after	30	63.7%	42	50.8%	0.02
High income country	35	52.4%	34	62.1%	0.07

Western country	32	53.4%	37	60.7%	0.18
Asia	20	57.4%	49	57.4%	0.99
Western Europe	15	49.5%	53	59.6%	0.05
North America	11	57.7%	58	57.3%	0.95
Middle East	9	62.5%	60	56.6%	0.50
Africa	8	64.6%	61	56.3%	0.34
Eastern Europe	3	74.3%	65	57.2%	0.20
Sociodemographic variables					
≥50% men	55	54.5%	13	64.4%	0.20
Mean age 35 years or more	28	52.7%	13	59.0%	0.38
Mean age 40 years or more	14	50.7%	27	56.7%	0.53
≥60% white participants	7	60.8%	5	57.3%	0.59
≥20% Black participants	6	57.2%	4	54.8%	0.63
≥30% Black participants	3	57.2%	7	57.1%	0.99
≥40% educated participants	12	61.6%	8	59.4%	0.79
≥50% educated participants	10	65.3%	10	56.6%	0.35
Only partnered participants	13	61.8%	34	59.0%	0.68
$\geq$ 50% single participants	25	58.5%	22	61.2%	0.67
Physical health					
Somatic diseases excluded	37	55.5%	30	55.3%	0.97
Hypertension excluded	31	54.9%	3	57.8%	0.86
Diabetes excluded	31	54.9%	3	57.8%	0.86
Metabolic syndrome excluded	24	55.2%	3	58.9%	0.80
≥40% hyperprolactinemia	6	57.6%	3	48.7%	0.64

Addictions					
	24	50.40/	42	52,50/	0.40
Substance use excluded	24	58.4%	43	53.5%	0.40
Smokers included	9	54.9%	13	61.0%	0.49
≥40% smokers	7	54.5%	15	58.7%	0.52
Alcohol use disorder included	10	57.3%	24	57.5%	0.98
Cannabis use disorder included	3	54.1%	23	59.3%	0.60
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity					
All included patients with schizophrenia diagnosis	46	58.0%	14	48.5%	0.11
Schizoaffective disorder included	9	48.4%	51	56.7%	0.10
Mean age of onset $\geq$ 27 years	5	56.9%	4	40.9%	0.22
Mean illness duration ≥10 years	11	57.6%	7	69.5%	0.35
Mean illness duration $\geq 15$ years	6	62.8%	12	62.3%	0.97
Stabilization at inclusion	38	57.1%	7	50.0%	0.34
Mean PANSS total ≥60	4	60.4%	8	51.3%	0.37
Mean PANSS positive ≥14	3	63.9%	4	50.8%	0.39
Mean PANSS negative ≥14	5	64.1%	4	51.9%	0.29
Antipsychotics					
≥95% participants treated with antipsychotics included	52	56.7%	6	58.0%	0.81
≥20% first-generation antipsychotics included	25	58.1%	20	54.8%	0.64
$\geq$ 40% first-generation antipsychotics included	14	60.4%	31	54.9%	0.39
$\geq$ 50% first-generation antipsychotics included	13	61.7%	32	54.5%	0.28
≥60% first-generation antipsychotics included	9	69.0%	36	53.4%	0.02
≥80% first-generation antipsychotics included	7	72.2%	38	53.7%	0.02
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≥20% second-generation antipsychotics included	25	45.2%	4	69.9%	0.09
≥40% second-generation antipsychotics included	20	42.0%	9	58.9%	0.03
$\geq$ 50% second-generation antipsychotics included	33	51.5%	14	63.8%	0.09
$\geq 60\%$ second-generation antipsychotics included	16	40.0%	13	57.4%	0.13
$\geq 80\%$ second-generation antipsychotics included	10	37.9%	19	54.3%	0.26
Antipsychotic polytherapy included	19	46.1%	26	58.3%	0.10
≥20% antipsychotic polytherapy included	13	42.9%	32	57.2%	0.10
≥40% antipsychotic polytherapy included	8	39.4%	37	56.0%	0.17
≥60% antipsychotic polytherapy included	3	53.1%	42	53.2%	0.99
Amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency) included	31	56.5%	5	50.7%	0.55
≥20% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	24	48.1%	12	56.9%	0.95
≥40% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	13	58.9%	23	53.9%	0.55
≥60% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	4	62.1%	32	55.1%	0.72
$\geq$ 80% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	2	47.1%	34	56.2%	0.73
Amisulpride included	2	50.0%	32	59.0%	0.41
Risperidone included	31	56.5%	6	58.3%	0.89
≥20% risperidone included	22	56.2%	15	57.5%	0.97
≥40% risperidone included	6	57.4%	31	56.6%	0.94
≥60% risperidone included	2	47.1%	35	57.2%	0.70
Haloperidol included	14	54.9%	14	62.1%	0.40
≥10% haloperidol included	8	57.0%	20	59.2%	0.84
≥20% haloperidol included	5	56.4%	23	59.1%	0.84
≥30% haloperidol included	2	75.5%	26	57.3%	0.54
Olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency) included	33	57.5%	8	56.1%	0.90
≥20% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	27	56.8%	14	57.8%	0.90
≥40% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	16	57.8%	25	56.6%	0.74
≥60% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	6	55.5%	35	57.4%	0.96

$\geq$ 80% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	2	54.2%	39	57.3%	0.50
Olanzapine included	28	55.8%	8	67.1%	0.33
≥20% olanzapine included	18	56.5%	18	59.6%	0.70
≥40% olanzapine included	5	47.6%	31	59.6%	0.58
≥60% olanzapine included	2	30.8%	34	59.6%	0.42
Quetiapine included	14	56.1%	18	59.0%	0.74
≥10% quetiapine included	7	51.6%	25	59.3%	0.45
≥30% quetiapine included	3	67.7%	29	56.5%	0.56
Clozapine included	15	62.1%	22	54.6%	0.29
≥20% clozapine included	7	68.7%	30	54.9%	0.09
Chlorpromazine included	6	64.9%	23	59.3%	0.49
≥10% chlorpromazine included	3	71.7%	25	58.8%	0.30
≥40% chlorpromazine included	6	57.6%	3	48.7%	0.64
Aripiprazole included	11	59.0%	23	55.9%	0.70
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent ≥400 mg/d	6	59.3%	3	45.5%	0.29
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent $\geq$ 500 mg/d	2	56.6%	7	54.3%	0.78
Other psychotropic drugs					
Antidepressants included	18	54.7%	18	60.5%	0.51
≥10% antidepressants included	13	57.6%	23	57.7%	0.99
≥20% antidepressants included	5	56.4%	31	58.0%	0.92
≥30% antidepressants included	3	63.6%	33	57.3%	0.78
Mood stabilizers included	7	62.2%	9	61.5%	0.93
≥10% mood stabilizers included	5	55.5%	11	64.6%	0.23
≥30% mood stabilizers included	2	56.6%	14	62.4%	0.35
Anxiolytics included	9	46.2%	6	67.2%	0.17
≥10% anxiolytics included	7	45.3%	8	62.8%	0.33

≥40% anxiolytics included	4	44.7%	11	52.4%	0.47
Anticholinergic agents included	10	53.8%	5	55.0%	0.91
≥10% anticholinergic agents included	9	57.3%	6	49.5%	0.48
≥20% anticholinergic agents included	5	59.4%	10	51.1%	0.48
Hypnotics included	4	48.7%	3	52.2%	0.78
≥20% hypnotics included	2	40.1%	5	54.0%	0.45

### Supplementary material 22. Factors associated with the prevalence of sexual dysfunctions in men with schizophrenia: subgroup analyses.

Variable	Yes, n	Pooled prevalence estimates	No, n	Pooled prevalence estimates	p value
Study design					
High quality study	20	55.8%	24	56.3%	0.40
Cross-sectional design (vs. cohort)	42	57.3%	2	25.4%	0.002
Consecutive Inclusions	15	44.5%	22	62.7%	0.02
Sexual dysfunction as a primary objective	42	56.6%	2	36.7%	0.23
Validated tool for diagnosis	37	56.4%	7	52.2%	0.77
Patient-reported diagnosis	22	53.5%	22	57.5%	0.66
Clinical interview diagnosis	6	54.2%	38	55.9%	0.92
Clinician-rated tool diagnosis	14	58.0%	30	54.7%	0.76
Time and location					
Year of publication 2010 or after	27	54.3%	17	58.0%	0.63
Year of publication 2015 or after	15	62.7%	29	51.9%	0.14
High income country	21	54.7%	22	59.5%	0.46
Western country	19	55.1%	25	55.8%	0.92
Asia	13	50.0%	31	57.5%	0.37
Western Europe	6	51.8%	38	56.5%	0.38
North America	9	55.7%	35	55.7%	0.99
Middle East	8	62.7%	36	54.0%	0.26

Africa	4	54.7%	40	55.8%	0.88
Eastern Europe	2	78.9%	42	54.6%	0.08
Sociodemographic variables					
>50% men					
Mean age 35 years or more	13	52.1%	4	66.3%	0.49
Mean age 40 years or more	10	53.0%	7	57.1%	0.76
≥50% single participants					
Physical health					
	25	52.5%	17	59.20/	0.52
Somatic diseases excluded	25	52.5%	1 /	58.3%	0.52
Diabetes excluded					
Metabolic syndrome excluded					
≥40% hyperprolactinemia	4	60.2%	2	61.3%	0.94
Addictions					
Substance use excluded	19	56.7%	23	52.5%	0.47
≥40% smokers	2	82.8%	2	40.4%	0.32
Alcohol use disorder included	2	44.4%	19	55.6%	0.03
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity					
All included patients with schizophrenia diagnosis	18	60.6%	9	49.4%	0.26
Schizoaffective disorder included	4	50.5%	22	63.4%	0.14
Mean illness duration $\geq 10$ years	6	47.5%	4	67.0%	0.43
Mean illness duration $\geq 15$ years	3	60.3%	7	50.0%	0.44

Only	remitted	subjects	included

Stabilization at inclusion

Mean PANSS total ≥60

Mean PANSS positive  $\geq 14$ 

Mean PANSS negative ≥14

Antipsychotics					
$\geq$ 95% treated with antipsychotics included	34	56.1%	2	52.8%	0.06
≥20% first-generation antipsychotics included	13	47.5%	10	57.2%	0.27
≥40% first-generation antipsychotics included	5	48.8%	18	53.1%	0.60
≥50% first-generation antipsychotics included	4	50.3%	19	52.6%	0.81
≥60% first-generation antipsychotics included	3	56.0%	20	51.5%	0.67
≥80% first-generation antipsychotics included	2	55.4%	21	51.9%	0.84
≥20% second-generation antipsychotics included	20	51.6%	3	51.4%	0.98
≥40% second-generation antipsychotics included	17	51.5%	6	52.0%	0.94
$\geq$ 50% second-generation antipsychotics included	17	51.5%	6	52.0%	0.94
≥60% second-generation antipsychotics included	14	55.0%	9	47.0%	0.30
$\geq 80\%$ second-generation antipsychotics included	11	54.8%	12	47.4%	0.38
Antipsychotic polytherapy included	6	46.0%	12	51.5%	0.57
≥20% antipsychotic polytherapy included	4	44.2%	14	51.5%	0.48
≥40% antipsychotic polytherapy included	4	44.2%	14	51.5%	0.48
Amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency) included	19	53.9%	2	42.5%	0.07
$\geq$ 20% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	16	54.8%	5	45.6%	0.23
≥40% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	8	51.1%	13	53.8%	0.78
$\geq$ 60% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	5	61.7%	16	49.8%	0.18
≥20% risperidone included	14	56.5%	5	42.4%	0.86
≥40% risperidone included	3	49.2%	16	52.9%	0.83
≥60% risperidone included	2	63.8%	17	51.0%	0.22
Haloperidol included	10	48.8%	8	62.0%	0.22

23

52.4%

3

50.3%

0.25

≥10% haloperidol included	8	48.3%	10	60.0%	0.26
≥20% haloperidol included	5	51.9%	13	55.8%	0.70
≥30% haloperidol included	2	69.6%	16	53.9%	0.56
Olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency) included	19	53.0%	2	62.4%	0.19
≥20% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	15	54.0%	6	54.9%	0.93
≥40% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	9	57.0%	12	51.5%	0.56
≥60% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	4	65.7%	17	51.2%	0.32
Olanzapine included	16	50.4%	3	71.6%	0.06
≥20% olanzapine included	9	56.8%	10	50.4%	0.52
≥40% olanzapine included	3	41.3%	16	56.2%	0.21
Quetiapine included	7	51.5%	11	54.8%	0.77
≥10% quetiapine included	5	54.9%	13	52.8%	0.89
≥30% quetiapine included	2	79.1%	16	49.6%	0.20
Clozapine included	9	60.4%	11	47.4%	0.13
≥20% clozapine included	4	68.4%	16	49.6%	0.10
Chlorpromazine included	2	54.1%	16	53.6%	0.95
Aripiprazole included	5	48.2%	12	55.3%	0.57
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent $\geq$ 500 mg/d	3	42.9%	2	32.8%	0.46
Other psychotropic drugs					
Antidepressants included	6	42.8%	16	56.5%	0.16
≥10% antidepressants included	5	40.7%	17	56.4%	0.14
≥20% antidepressants included	2	29.3%	20	55.5%	0.09
Anxiolytics included	3	34.6%	3	79.0%	0.006
Antichalinergic agents included					

Anticholinergic agents included  $\geq 10\%$  anticholinergic agent included

### Supplementary material 23. Factors associated with the prevalence of sexual dysfunctions in women with schizophrenia: subgroup analyses.

Variable	Yes, n	n Pooled prevalence No, n estimates		Pooled prevalence estimates	p value
Study design					
High quality study	16	62.2%	17	58.8%	0.74
Consecutive Inclusions	8	42.9%	20	58.7%	0.35
Sexual dysfunction as a primary objective	30	59.4%	2	48.4%	0.27
Validated tool for diagnosis	28	62.7%	4	27.8%	0.29
Patient-reported diagnosis	17	64.7%	15	51.5%	0.26
Clinical interview diagnosis	3	27.2%	29	61.7%	0.44
Clinician-rated tool diagnosis	12	57.6%	20	59.3%	0.84
Time and location					
Year of publication 2010 or after	22	53.3%	11	63,0%	0.39
Year of publication 2015 or after	15	69.1%	18	52,0%	0.12
High income country	16	55.8%	15	68.7%	0.14
Western	15	56.4%	17	60.0%	0.83
Asia	11	55.3%	21	59.7%	0.71
Western Europe	6	46.8%	26	61.4%	0.20
North America	6	57.2%	26	59.0%	0.92
Middle East	3	55.7%	29	58.9%	0.66
Africa	4	69.6%	28	57.0%	0.22

<u> </u>					
Sociodemographic variables					
≥50% men					
Mean age 35 years or more	8	64.0%	4	53.7%	0.34
Mean age 40 years or more	5	57.9%	7	62.8%	0.58
≥50% single					
Physical health					
Somatic diseases excluded	15	47.8%	16	65.2%	0.11
Hypertension excluded					
Diabetes excluded					
Metabolic syndrome excluded					
Addictions					
	0		22	57.00/	0.02
Substance use excluded	9	56.6%	22	57.3%	0.92
Smokers included					
≥40% smokers					
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity					
All included patients with schizophrenia diagnosis	16	60.0%	5	47.0%	0.37
Schizoaffective disorder included	4	41.2%	16	60.0%	0.19
Mean illness duration $\geq 10$ years	5	62.2%	3	70.6%	0.14
Mean illness duration $\geq 15$ years	2	62.2%	6	67.5%	0.38
Only remitted subjects included					
Stabilization at inclusion					
Mean PANSS total $\geq 60$					

#### Mean PANSS positive ≥14 Mean PANSS negative ≥14

Antipsychotics						
1.5						-
≥95% treated with antipsychotics included	24	62.0%	3	63.2%	0.90	
≥20% first-generation antipsychotics included	6	64.1%	6	63.0%	0.94	
≥40% second-generation antipsychotics included	9	61.7%	3	68.4%	0.57	
≥50% second-generation antipsychotics included	9	61.7%	3	68.4%	0.57	
≥60% second-generation antipsychotics included	7	57.4%	5	70.4%	0.32	
≥80% second-generation antipsychotics included	3	58.4%	9	64.8%	0.77	
Antipsychotic polytherapy included	4	64.6%	5	53.4%	0.43	
≥20% antipsychotic polytherapy included	2	59.2%	7	58.6%	0.97	
≥40% antipsychotic polytherapy included						
≥20% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	8	59.0%	3	60.9%	0.91	
≥40% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	6	63.3%	5	55.7%	0.64	
≥80% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included						
≥20% risperidone included	8	59.0%	3	60.9%	0.91	
≥40% risperidone included	3	63.3%	8	57.8%	0.79	
≥60% risperidone included						
Haloperidol included	5	59.5%	4	60.4%	0.96	
≥10% haloperidol included	3	64.8%	6	58.8%	0.83	
≥20% haloperidol included	3	64.8%	6	58.8%	0.83	
≥30% haloperidol included						
Olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine included						
≥20% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	8	60.5%	2	54.7%	0.66	
≥40% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	5	52.5%	5	65.6%	0.48	
≥60% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	2	57.9%	8	60.2%	0.88	
≥20% olanzapine included	5	52.5%	5	65.6%	0.48	
≥40% olanzapine included	3	64.6%	7	56.5%	0.70	

Quetiapine included	3	33.7%	5	72.1%	0.01
≥10% quetiapine included	2	38.8%	6	64.4%	0.10
Clozapine included	4	64.1%	5	58.4%	0.80
≥10% chlorpromazine included					
Aripiprazole included	3	48.7%	6	62.1%	0.42
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent ≥400 mg/d					
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent ≥600 mg/d					
Other psychotropic drugs					
Antidepressants included	6	54.5%	7	59.5%	0.68
≥10% antidepressants included	6	54.5%	7	59.5%	0.68
≥20% antidepressants included	4	55.2%	9	57.9%	0.85
Mood stabilizers included					
Anxiolytics included					
Anticholinergic agents included					
≥10% anticholinergic agent included					

Variables	Ν	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value
Loss of libido	35	2.168	1.110	3.227	<.001
Orgasmic dysfunction	35	1.312	0.077	2.547	0.04
Genital pain	10	0.061	0.028	0.127	0.22
Year of publication	71	0.018	-0.011	0.047	0.22
Sociodemographic variables					
Men	67	-0.037	-1.031	0.958	0.94
Mean age	41	-0.016	-0.084	0.051	0.63
White	12	0.889	-0.444	2.223	0.17
Asian	8	-2.462	-5.987	1.063	0.14
Black	10	0.228	-1.255	1.712	0.73
High education	20	0.013	-2.161	2.187	0.99
Single	46	-0.152	-0.987	0.683	0.72
Unemployment	32	0.713	-0.635	2.061	0.23
Physical health					
Hypertension	33	-4.413	-19.562	10.735	0.56
Diabetes	36	-4.207	-17.923	9.509	0.54
Metabolic syndrome	27	0.531	-3.954	5.017	0.81
Hyperprolactinemia	9	2.391	-0.462	5.243	0.09
Addictions					
Smokers	23	0.257	-1.154	1.667	0.71
Alcohol use disorder	33	0.960	-1.413	3.334	0.42
Cannabis use disorder	25	0.947	-2.210	4.104	0.54
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity					
Schizophrenia	59	0.354	-1.367	2.075	0.68
Schizoaffective disorders	59	3.070	-0.637	6.777	0.10
Age at illness onset	9	0.056	-0.400	0.513	0.78
Illness duration	18	-0.079	-0.191	0.032	0.15

## Supplementary material 24. Factors associated with the global prevalence of sexual dysfunctions in schizophrenia: metaregression analyses.

Variables	Ν	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value
Proportion of remitted subjects	10	2.470	-1.783	6.723	0.22
PANSS Total Score	12	0.010	-0.021	0.041	0.49
PANSS Positive Score	7	0.072	-0.152	0.295	0.44
PANSS Negative Score	9	0.043	-0.131	0.217	0.58
Antipsychotics					
Percentage of first-generation antipsychotics	45	0.628	-0.200	1.456	0.13
Percentage of second-generation antipsychotics	47	-0.730	-1.678	0.217	0.16
Percentage of antipsychotic polytherapy	45	-1.150	-2.526	0.227	0.10
Percentage of amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency)	36	0.018	-1.301	1.338	0.98
Percentage of amisulpride	34	-2.268	-19.723	15.187	0.79
Percentage of risperidone	37	-0.210	-1.725	1.305	0.82
Percentage of haloperidol	28	-0.700	-3.755	2.354	0.69
Percentage of olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency)	41	-0.044	-1.164	1.077	0.94
Percentage of olanzapine	36	-0.985	-2.460	0.489	0.27
Percentage of quetiapine	32	0.016	-3.383	3.416	0.99
Percentage of clozapine	37	0.768	-0.850	2.387	0.34
Percentage of chlorpromazine	29	1.992	-1.782	5.766	0.29
Percentage of aripiprazole	34	-0.178	-1.784	1.428	0.87
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent	10	0.002	< 0.001	0.003	0.03
Other psychotropic drugs					
Percentage of antidepressants	36	-0.259	-3.523	3.005	0.87
Percentage of mood stabilizers	16	-0.823	-4.371	2.725	0.63
Percentage of anxiolytics	15	-1.122	-4.900	2.655	0.53
Percentage of anticholinergics	15	0.706	-2.448	3.860	0.64
Percentage of hypnotics	7	0.155	-1.532	1.842	0.82

Variables	Ν	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value
Frectile dysfunction	33	3 166	1 964	4 368	< 001
Electric dystanction	19	1 083	-0.651	2.816	0.22
Ljuoululon dybrahonon	17	11005	0.001	2.010	0.22
Year of publication	44	0.007	-0.026	0.040	0.69
Sociodemographic variables					
Mean age	17	< 0.001	-0.087	0.086	0.99
Physical health					
Hyperprolactinemia	7	0.277	-2.477	3.032	0.84
Addictions					
Smokers	4	3.996	-2.867	10.859	0.25
Alcohol use disorder	21	-6.067	-19.800	7.665	0.39
Cannabis use disorder	17	-6.032	-20.483	8.419	0.41
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity					
Schizophrenia	27	0.480	-2.208	3.197	0.73
Schizoaffective disorders	26	-1.733	-16.356	12.890	0.82
Age at illness onset	4	-0.146	-0.373	0.081	0.23
Illness duration	9	-0.160	-0.329	0.009	0.06
Antipsychotics					
Percentage of first-generation antipsychotics	23	-0.090	-1.285	1.105	0.88
Percentage of second-generation antipsychotics	23	0.220	-0.792	1.232	0.67
Percentage of antipsychotic polytherapy	18	-0.501	-2.165	1.163	0.56
Percentage of amisulpride, risperidone, or	21	0.515	1 1 2 7	2 167	0.54
Percentage of amisubride	∠1 17	6.045	-1.13/	2.10/	0.34
Percentage of risperidone	1/	-0.945	-3/.//8	23.889	0.00
Percentage of haloperidol	19	1.283	-0.927	3.492 2.620	0.20
Percentage of olanzapine, quetianine, or clozapine	18	-0.399	-3.827	2.029	0.72
(low anti-D2 potency)	21	0.067	-1.411	1.544	0.93
Percentage of olanzapine	19	-0.878	-2.544	0.788	0.30

### Supplementary material 25. Factors associated with the prevalence of sexual dysfunctions in men with schizophrenia: metaregression analyses.

Variables	Ν	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value
Percentage of quetiapine	18	1.958	-1.717	5.632	0.30
Percentage of clozapine	20	2.547	-0.302	5.395	0.08
Percentage of chlorpromazine	18	-1.116	-9.673	7.441	0.80
Percentage of aripiprazole	17	-3.508	-8.225	1.208	0.14
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent	5	0.003	-0.002	0.007	0.24
Other psychotropic drugs					
Percentage of antidepressants	22	-2.671	-6.378	1.037	0.16
Percentage of mood stabilizers	4	-6.237	-17.887	5.414	0.29
Percentage of anxiolytics	6	-9.388	-17.519	-1.256	0.02
Percentage of anticholinergics	3	-4.019	-5.747	-2.291	<.001

Variables	N	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value
Amenorrhea	5	2.825	1.693	3.956	<.001
Galactorrhea	4	2.343	-1.970	6.655	0.72
Year	32	0.041	-0.016	0.098	0.16
Sociodemographic variables					
Mean age	12	-0.015	-0.100	-0.070	0.73
Addictions					
Alcohol use disorder	10	-42.279	-123.025	38.466	0.30
Cannabis use disorder	10	-16.912	-49.21	15.386	0.30
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity					
Schizophrenia	20	0.386	-2.781	3.554	0.81
Schizoaffective disorders	19	-1.895	-6.907	3.117	0.46
Age at illness onset	4	0.105	-0.366	0.576	0.66
Illness duration	8	-0.038	-0.105	0.029	0.27
PANSS Total Score	3	0.021	-0.012	0.054	0.21
PANSS Positive Score	3	0.448	0.174	0.722	0.001
PANSS Negative Score	3	0.076	-0.047	0.198	0.23
Antipsychotics					
Percentage of first-generation antipsychotics	12	0.341	-3.010	3.692	0.83
Percentage of second-generation antipsychotics	12	-1.047	-3.525	1.431	0.40
Percentage of antipsychotic polytherapy	9	-0.820	-4.085	5.725	0.73
Percentage of amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency)	11	0.439	-2.888	3.767	0.80
Percentage of amisulpride	8	-35.332	-126.999	56.335	0.42
Percentage of risperidone	11	0.260	-4.035	4.555	0.84
Percentage of haloperidol	9	1.671	-5.884	9.227	0.66
Percentage of olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency)	10	-0.118	-3.036	2.800	0.94
Percentage of olanzapine	10	-0.201	-2.872	2.471	0.88

### Supplementary material 26. Factors associated with the prevalence of sexual dysfunctions in women with schizophrenia: metaregression analyses.

Variables	Ν	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value
Percentage of quetiapine	8	-4.949	-13.782	3.885	0.27
Percentage of clozapine	9	5.202	-2.777	13.180	0.20
Percentage of chlorpromazine	8	-5.368	-142.200	131.464	0.94
Percentage of aripiprazole	9	-3.277	-12.019	5.465	0.46
Other psychotropic drugs					
Percentage of antidepressants	13	-1.245	-5.230	2.740	0.54
Percentage of mood stabilizers	4	-11.682	-39.181	15.817	0.41
Percentage of anxiolytics	4	-1.355	-12.439	9.729	0.81

N: number of studies PANSS: Positive And Negative Syndrome Scale Statistically significant results (p<0.05) are in bold.

	pooled p	do es (95%CI): 4)	Orgasm dysfunction pooled prevalence estimates (95% CI): 0.280 (0.184-0.402)						Genital pain pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI): 0.061 (0.028-0.127)						
Variable	Yes, n	Pooled estima te of the preval ence	No, n	Pooled estimate of the prevalen ce	p value	Yes, n	Pooled estima te of the preval ence	No, n	Pooled estimate of the prevalence	p value	Y e s , n	Pooled estimate of the prevalence	No, n	Pooled estima te of the preval ence	p value
Study design															
High quality study Cross-sectional design (vs. cohort)	17	38.8%	17	43.2%	0.33	17 33	27.2% 32.2%	18 2	28.5% 0.7%	0.04 0.001	3	6.9%	7	6.2%	0.004
Consecutive Inclusions	11	23.5%	19	53.7%	<.001	11	22.6%	20	34.2%	0.26	2	7.1%	6	4.7%	0.006
Sexual dysfunction as a primary objective											8	8.5%	2	1.6%	0.14
Validated tool for diagnosis	32	43.1%	2	10.7%	0.005						7	7.3%	3	3.5%	0.35
Patient-reported diagnosis	20	37.4%	14	43.5%	0.60	22	29.9%	13	24.7%	0.71	6	11.2%	4	1.8%	0.006
Clinical interview diagnosis	3	0.10%	31	44.6%	<.001	3	3.4%	32	31.5%	0.02	2	1.5%	8	7.4%	0.07
Clinician-rated tool diagnosis	11	56.2%	23	33.0%	0.04	10	37.5%	25	26.0%	0.48	2	1.6%	8	8.5%	0.14

## Supplementary material 27. Factors associated with the prevalence of loss of libido, orgasm dysfunction, genital pain and sex specific dysfunctions in schizophrenia: subgroup analyses.

Time and location															
Year of publication 2010 or after	23	45 7%	11	29.9%	0.18	24	34.6%	11	15.5%	0.12	4	14.0%	6	3 3%	0 009
Year of publication 2015 or after	14	53.8%	20	32.2%	0.10	15	43.4%	20	18.7%	0.12	3	12.9%	7	4.0%	0.12
High income country	10	29.4%	23	45.9%	0.17	11	14.1%	24	36.0%	0.07	8	4.5%	2	18.1%	0.12
Western country	10	31.5%	23	44.8%	0.28	12	17.1%	23	34.5%	0.15	8	4.5%	2	18.1%	0.14
Asia						12	33.0%	23	25.5%	0.56					
Western Europe						4	8.6%	31	31.9%	0.03	2	3.9%	8	6.6%	0.58
North America	4	18.6%	29	43.9%	0.23	5	14.3%	30	30.5%	0.45	5	3.9%	5	11.3%	0.04
Middle East	7	33.2%	26	43.0%	0.40	7	34.1%	28	26.1%	0.46					
Africa	5	43.4%	28	40.2%	0.86										
Eastern Europe															
South America															
Sociodemographics															
≥50% of men	28	38.3%	6	58.0%	0.41	28	27.5%	7	29.4%	0.92	6	4.3%	4	9.9%	0.28
Mean age 35 years or more	11	47.4%	8	50.4%	0.83	11	50.5%	8	29.1%	0.12					
Mean age 40 years or more	4	58.5%	15	45.7%	0.29	5	60.3%	14	34.7%	0.09					
≥5% of Asian participants															
≥20% black participants	2	47.2%	2	40.9%	0.86										
$\geq 40\%$ educated participants	8	57.8%	3	39.7%	0.44	8	50.1%	3	29.5%	0.31					
$\geq$ 50% educated participants	6	66.8%	5	37.7%	0.25	6	52.2%	5	33.6%	0.51					
Only partnered participants	8	45.8%	20	46.9%	0.95	8	29.1%	21	35.1%	0.67					
$\geq$ 50% single participants	14	49.2%	14	43.4%	0.63	14	34.2%	15	32.6%	0.89	5	6.3%	2	16.5%	0.35
Physical health															
Somatic diseases excluded	20	37.7%	13	51.1%	0.29	19	27.3%	15	33.7%	0.60	3	5.5%	6	6.7%	0.79

Hypertension excluded	17	37.6%	3	43.0%	0.85	16	26.8%	3	20.5%	0.85					
Diabetes excluded	17	37.6%	3	43.0%	0.85	16	26.8%	3	20.5%	0.85					
Metabolic syndrome excluded															
≥40% hyperprolactinemia															
Addictions															
Substance use excluded	14	37.9%	19	45.7%	0.46	14	35.9%	20	25.4%	0.35	2	4.0%	7	7.2%	0.32
Smokers included	6	35.2%	7	44.9%	0.51	6	33.1%	8	34.9%	0.91					
≥40% smokers	4	41.7%	9	39.7%	0.89	4	34.3%	10	35.0%	0.96					
Alcohol use disorder included	5	48.7%	12	35.1%	0.41	5	47.4%	12	32.2%	0.42					
Cannabis use disorder included	2	27.7%	11	42.0%	0.29										
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity															
All included patients with	10	52 20/	10	22 (0/	< 001	20	20.00/	10	12 (0/	0.004	4	12 (0/	5	5 (0/	0.20
schizophrenia diagnosis	19	52.2%	10	22.0%	<.001	20	38.9%	10	13.0%	0.004	4	12.0%	3	5.6%	0.20
Schizoaffective disorder included	4	18.1%	23	45.2%	<.001	4	16.5%	24	33.4%	0.01	4	4.8%	4	12.6%	0.13
Mean age of illness onset ≥27 years	2	28.8%	2	24.3%	0.74	3	36.5%	2	24.7%	0.32					
Mean illness duration $\geq 10$ years	6	46.9%	4	69.3%	0.38	7	45.4%	4	27.5%	0.45					
Mean illness duration $\geq 15$ years	3	49.5%	7	52.7%	0.71	4	54.8%	7	30.3%	0.10					
Only remitted subjects included															
Stabilization at inclusion	20	44.3%	4	30.9%	0.24										
Mean PANSS total ≥60															
Mean PANSS positive ≥14															
Mean PANSS negative ≥14															
Antipsychotics															

>95% treated with antipsychotics						27	28 00/	2	4 0.0/	0.02					
included						21	20.9%	3	4.070	0.02					
≥20% first-generation	14	27 10/	10	50 80/	0.28	15	25 50/	0	20 60/	0.40	2	4 70/	4	6 20/	0.79
antipsychotics included	14	57.170	10	30.870	0.58	15	23.370	9	39.0%	0.40	3	4./70	4	0.270	0.78
≥40% first-generation	6	54 70/	10	27.00/	0.20	5	24.00/	10	20.00/	0.96					
antipsychotics included	0	34.770	18	57.070	0.50	5	54.0%	19	29.0%	0.80					
≥50% first-generation	6	54 70/	10	27.00/	0.20	5	24.00/	10	20.00/	0.96					
antipsychotics included	0	34.770	18	57.070	0.39	5	54.0%	19	29.0%	0.80					
≥60% first-generation	4	71 50/	20	26 00/	0.02	2	71.00/	21	25 80/	0.10					
antipsychotics included	4	/1.570	20	30.070	0.02	3	/1.070	21	23.870	0.10					
≥80% first-generation	4	71 50/	20	36 00/	0.02	2	71.0%	21	25 80/	0.10					
antipsychotics included	-	/1.3/0	20	30.070	0.02	5	/1.0/0	21	25.870	0.10					
$\geq 20\%$ second-generation	13	30.7%	2	51 3%	0.10										
antipsychotics included	15	30.770	2	51.570	0.10										
$\geq$ 40% second-generation	10	28 80%	5	12 10/2	0.40	10	13 1%	1	31 7%	0.26					
antipsychotics included	10	20.070	5	42.470	0.40	10	13.170	-	54.270	0.20					
$\geq$ 50% second-generation	16	38 10/	8	10 5%	0.45	18	25 8%	6	15 0%	0.20					
antipsychotics included	10	30.470	0	49.570	0.45	10	23.870	0	43.970	0.29					
$\geq 60\%$ second-generation	7	27 5%	8	37.0%	0.49	8	14 4%	6	23 30%	0.59					
antipsychotics included	/	27.570	0	57.970	0.47	0	17.7/0	0	23.370	0.57					
$\geq 80\%$ second-generation	4	25 2%	11	36 3%	0.56	4	13 5%	10	10.8%	0.67	2	1 5%	2	3 8%	0.45
antipsychotics included	7	23.270	11	50.570	0.50	7	15.570	10	17.070	0.07	2	1.370	2	5.070	0.45
Antipsychotic polytherapy	12	36 7%	12	35 3%	0.92	12	28.0%	11	20.9%	0.59	4	4 5%	3	3 0%	0.89
included	12	50.770	12	55.570	0.92	12	20.970	11	20.970	0.59	4	4.370	5	5.970	0.09
≥20% antipsychotic polytherapy	9	38 4%	15	35.6%	0.86	9	31.7%	14	21.0%	0.48	3	6 4%	4	3 7%	0.68
included	,	50.470	15	55.070	0.00	,	51.770	14	21.070	0.40	5	0.470	т	5.770	0.00
≥40% antipsychotic polytherapy	6	28 5%	18	30.0%	0.34	6	27 5%	17	37.0%	0.69					
included	0	20.370	10	57.070	0.54	0	27.570	17	57.070	0.07					
≥60% antipsychotic polytherapy	3	29.5%	21	36.9%	0.54	3	35.0%	20	23 3%	0.40					
included	5	29.570	21	50.770	0.54	5	55.070	20	23.370	0.40					
Amisulpride, risperidone, or															
haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency)															
included															
$\geq 20\%$ antipsychotics with high	13	39.6%	4	44 4%	0.76	14	22 5%	4	50.5%	0.21					
anti-D2 potency included	15	57.070	•	11.170	0.70	11	22.070	•	50.570	0.21					
$\geq$ 40% antipsychotics with high	7	35 3%	10	44 2%	0.65	8	22 4%	10	34 2%	0.58					
anti-D2 potency included	/	55.570	10	77.270	0.05	0	22.770	10	54.270	0.50					
$\geq$ 60% antipsychotics with high	2	5.6%	15	48 3%	< 001	2	0.9%	16	37 1%	< 001	2	0.9%	3	4 9%	0.02
anti-D2 potency included	-	5.070	10	10.0 /0		-	0.770	10	J / 11 / U		-	0.270	5	1.2 /0	0.04

≥80% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included															
Amisulpride included															
Risperidone included	16	38.3%	2	51.3%	0.31										
≥20% risperidone included	12	42.0%	6	34.1%	0.50	13	27.2%	5	19.4%	0.65					
≥40% risperidone included	3	27.9%	15	42.3%	0.65	3	25.5%	15	25.7%	0.99					
≥60% risperidone included															
Haloperidol included	7	35.8%	6	54.3%	0.33	7	14.1%	6	46.3%	0.12					
≥10% haloperidol included	5	35.5%	8	49.3%	0.54	6	12.6%	7	41.7%	0.19					
≥20% haloperidol included	2	13.6%	11	51.1%	0.05	3	6.0%	10	40.0%	0.03					
≥30% haloperidol included															
Olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency) included	18	42.7%	3	28.1%	0.53	19	29.1%	2	6.7%	0.22	4	4.7%	2	1.6%	0.34
≥20% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	14	42.0%	7	37.4%	0.78	15	29.9%	6	14.8%	0.42	3	5.7%	3	2.5%	0.11
≥40% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	7	54.3%	14	33.9%	0.15	9	38.9%	12	15.3%	0.14					
≥60% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included ≥80% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	3	66.0%	18	36.2%	0.05	3	42.0%	18	22.0%	0.12					
Olanzapine included	14	48.9%	3	29.2%	0.41	15	36.7%	2	5.9%	0.19					
≥20% olanzapine included	8	52.3%	9	39.3%	0.40	8	36.5%	9	25.8%	0.60					
≥40% olanzapine included	3	58.2%	14	42.8%	0.55	3	63.1%	14	26.1%	0.17					
≥60% olanzapine included															
Quetiapine included	7	40.5%	8	37.9%	0.86	8	20.2%	7	31.1%	0.51					
≥10% quetiapine included	6	40.7%	9	38.2%	0.86	6	23.3%	9	27.9%	0.75					
≥30% quetiapine included	2	69.1%	13	34.8%	0.002	2	35.4%	13	22.8%	0.25					
Clozapine included	9	34.4%	10	45.7%	0.37	10	29.2%	9	22.6%	0.67					
≥20% clozapine included	3	31.6%	16	41.7%	0.66	4	31.0%	15	24.5%	0.75					
Chlorpromazine included	2	75.6%	12	38.3%	0.12	3	65.7%	11	21.7%	0.03					
$\geq 10\%$ chlorpromazine included						2	75.8%	12	23.5%	0.02					

Aripiprazole included	4	27.5%	11	43.3%	0.11	4	26.3%	11	23.1%	0.82					
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent ≥400 mg/d	3	28.9%	2	42.7%	0.48	4	35.2%	2	32.0%	0.78					
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent															
≥500 mg/d Moon oblorpromozino oquivalant															
≥600 mg/d															
Other psychotropic drugs															
Antidepressants included	11	35.7%	10	48.7%	0.42	13	16.9%	10	41.2%	0.15					
≥10% antidepressants included	8	41.4%	13	43.0%	0.94	9	14.9%	14	37.5%	0.26	5	4.9%	2	4.2%	0.91
≥20% antidepressants included	4	32.1%	17	45.8%	0.74	4	8.4%	19	32.4%	0.13	4	4.7%	3	6.1%	0.81
≥30% antidepressants included	2	11.9%	19	45.5%	0.020	2	5.0%	21	30.4%	0.72	2	4.9%	5	4.7%	0.97
Mood stabilizers included	5	51.0%	5	43.7%	0.75	5	27.3%	6	36.8%	0.61					
≥10% mood stabilizers included	3	30.1%	7	55.4%	0.12	3	25.5%	8	35.1%						
≥30% mood stabilizers included										0.27					
Anxiolytics included	3	22.1%	2	68.6%	0.06	4	4.3%	3	21.9%	0.68					
≥10% anxiolytics included	2	24.9%	3	50.4%	0.55	3	6.3%	4	13.1%						
≥40% anxiolytics included										0.92					
Anticholinergic agents included	6	26.8%	3	27.5%	0.97	6	19.8%	4	18.2%	0.17					
≥10% anticholinergic agents included	5	34.3%	4	19.1%	0.32	5	30.4%	5	11.0%	0.15					
≥20% anticholinergic agent included	2	31.5%	7	26.1%	0.61	3	34.3%	7	14.3%	0.67					
Hypnotics included						2	6.6%	2	18.3%	0.67					
≥20% hypnotics included						2	6.6%	2	18.3%	0.15					
All patients treated with hypnotics															

#### Supplementary material 28. Factors associated with the prevalence of specific dysfunctions in men with schizophrenia: subgroup analyses.

	pooled p	Men sexual Dysfunction prevalence estimates (95%CI): 0.557 (0.481-0.631)					Erection Disorder 7 pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.440 (0.335-0.552)					Men Ejaculation Disorder pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.386 (0.268-0.518)				
Variable	Yes, n	Pooled estimate of the prevalen ce	No, n	Pooled estimate of the prevalen ce	p value	Yes, n	Pooled estimate of the prevalen ce	No, n	Pooled estimate of the prevalen ce	p value	Ye s, n	Pooled estimat e of the prevale nce	No, n	Pooled estimate of the prevalence	p value	
Study design																
High quality study	20	55.8%	24	56.3%	0.40	16	46.3%	17	41.8%	0.45	6	41.3%	13	37.4%	0.009	
Study design																
Cross-sectional design (vs. cohort)	42	57.3%	2	25.4%	0.002	30	47.3%	3	18.2%	0.06						
Consecutive Inclusions	15	44.5%	22	62.7%	0.02	12	31.6%	16	58.4%	0.02	4	32.1%	11	41.8%	0.39	
Sexual dysfunction as a primary objective																
Validated tool for diagnosis	37	56.4%	7	52.2%	0.77	29	45.3%	4	36.1%	0.25	15	42.0%	4	26.6%	0.16	
Patient-reported diagnosis	22	53.5%	22	57.5%	0.66	19	41.7%	14	47.4%	0.62	5	34.1%	14	40.0%	0.60	
Clinical interview diagnosis	6	54.2%	38	55.9%	0.92	4	40.6%	29	45.0%	0.57	4	27.1%	15	42.0%	0.19	
Clinician-rated tool diagnosis	14	58.0%	30	54.7%	0.76	8	54.2%	25	40.7%	0.39	8	49.4%	11	31.8%	0.21	
Time and location																
Year 2010 or after	27	54.3%	17	58.0%	0.63	21	50.4%	12	34.8%	0.10	7	43.1%	12	35.8%	0.59	
Year 2015 or after	15	62.7%	29	51.9%	0.14	13	61.8%	20	33.9%	0.02	5	46.9%	14	35.7%	0.51	
High income country	21	54.7%	22	59.5%	0.46	10	51.6%	22	28.4%	0.01	12	31.2%	7	51.6%	0.11	

Western country	19	55.1%	25	55.8%	0.92	10	29.4%	22	51.3%	0.02	12	33.4%	7	47.3%	0.29
Asia	13	50.0%	31	57.5%	0.37	10	51.7%	22	40.3%	0.40					
Western Europe	6	51.8%	38	56.5%	0.38	2	24.7%	30	45.4%	0.14	3	21.5%	16	42.4%	0.002
North America	9	55.7%	35	55.7%	0.99	5	23.7%	27	47.9%	0.02	7	34.8%	12	40.3%	0.73
Middle East	8	62.7%	36	54.0%	0.26	8	50.8%	24	41.8%	0.51	4	43.3%	15	37.2%	0.60
Africa	4	54.7%	40	55.8%	0.88	4	53.1%	28	42.5%	0.68					
Eastern Europe															
South America															
Sociodemographics															
≥50% men															
Mean age 35 years or more	13	52.1%	4	66.3%	0.49	8	38.2%	3	66.9%	0.39	3	46.7%	2	30.9%	0.41
Mean age 40 years or more	10	53.0%	7	57.1%	0.76	5	35.9%	6	52.9%	0.31	3	46.7%	2	30.9%	0.41
≥50% single participants															
Physical health															
Somatic diseases excluded	25	52 5%	17	58 3%	0.52	19	42 5%	13	46.9%	0.72	10	48 1%	8	30.9%	0.21
Hypertension excluded	25	52.570	17	50.570	0.52	17	12.570	15	10.970	0.72	10	10.170	0	50.970	0.21
Diabetes excluded															
Metabolic syndrome excluded															
≥40% hyperprolactinemia	4	60.2%	2	61.3%	0.94										
Addictions															
Substance use excluded	19	56.7%	23	52.5%	0.47	15	47.7%	17	42.1%	0.64	7	48.5%	11	35.2%	0.29
Smokers included															
≥40% smokers	2	82.8%	2	40.4%	0.32	2	71.2%	2	23.4%	0.46					
Alcohol use disorder included	2	44.4%	19	55.6%	0.03						2	45.3%	6	47.1%	0.96

#### Cannabis use disorder included

Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity															
All included patients with schizophrenia diagnosis	18	60.6%	9	49.4%	0.26	15	59.9%	8	28.1%	0.002	7	44.7%	5	41.4%	0.85
Schizoaffective disorder included	4	50.5%	22	63.4%	0.14	3	34.0%	19	57.6%	0.007	3	42.5%	8	45.1%	0.91
Mean illness duration $\geq 10$ years	6	47.5%	4	67.0%	0.43	3	35.6%	4	63.3%	0.30					
Mean illness duration $\geq 15$ years	3	60.3%	7	50.0%	0.44	2	37.1%	5	56.2%	0.37					
Only remitted subjects included															
Stabilization at inclusion															
Mean PANSS total ≥60															
Mean PANSS positive ≥14															
Mean PANSS negative ≥14															
Antipsychotics															
> 95% treated with antipsychotics included						24	45.4%	2	24.6%	0.15					
≥20% first-generation antipsychotics included	13	47.5%	10	57.2%	0.27	9	24.5%	7	59.4%	0.005	6	38.7%	3	37.3%	0.93
≥40% first-generation antipsychotics included	5	48.8%	18	53.1%	0.60	3	24.3%	13	42.1%	0.20	2	77.4%	7	28.0%	<.001
≥50% first-generation antipsychotics included	4	50.3%	19	52.6%	0.81	3	24.3%	13	42.1%	0.20					
≥60% first-generation antipsychotics included	3	56.0%	20	51.6%	0.67	2	34.7%	14	38.9%	0.63					
≥80% first-generation antipsychotics included	2	55.4%	21	51.9%	0.84	2	34.7%	14	38.9%	0.63					
≥20% second-generation antipsychotics included	20	51.6%	3	51.4%	0.98	14	38.9%	3	35.0%	0.66					
≥40% second-generation antipsychotics included	17	51.5%	6	52.0%	0.94	12	37.6%	5	40.1%	0.86	8	33.1%	2	52.1%	0.56
≥50% second-generation antipsychotics included	17	51.5%	6	52.0%	0.94	12	37.6%	5	40.1%	0.86	8	33.1%	2	52.1%	0.56

≥60% second-generation antipsychotics included	14	55.0%	9	47.0%	0.30	10	42.3%	7	33.0%	0.50	7	28.0%	3	60.4%	0.10
≥80% second-generation antipsychotics included	11	54.8%	12	47.4%	0.38	7	45.2%	10	33.9%	0.46	5	29.3%	5	43.9%	0.38
Antipsychotic polytherapy included	6	46.0%	12	51.5%	0.57	4	29.6%	9	45.8%	0.16					
≥20% antipsychotic polytherapy included	4	44.2%	14	51.5%	0.48	3	28.5%	10	44.3%	0.19					
≥40% antipsychotic polytherapy included	4	44.2%	14	51.5%	0.48	3	28.5%	10	44.3%	0.19					
≥60% antipsychotic polytherapy included Amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency) included	19	54.0%	2	42.5%	0.07										
$\geq 20\%$ antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	16	54.8%	5	45.6%	0.23	11	37.4%	4	38.4%	0.92					
≥40% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	8	51.1%	13	53.8%	0.78	3	30.5%	12	40.0%	0.32	6	40.2%	5	32.1%	0.57
≥60% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included ≥80% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	5	61.7%	16	49.8%	0.18	2	23.5%	13	39.6%	0.11	4	47.5%	7	30.3%	0.39
Amisulpride included															
Risperidone included															
≥20% risperidone included	14	56.5%	5	42.4%	0.86	9	46.2%	4	22.1%	0.05	8	41.3%	2	26.9%	0.27
≥40% risperidone included	3	49.3%	16	52.9%	0.83										
≥60% risperidone included	2	63.8%	17	51.1%	0.22										
Haloperidol included	10	48.8%	8	62.0%	0.22	6	30.6%	6	51.5%	0.19	6	42.4%	3	37.3%	0.75
≥10% haloperidol included	8	48.3%	10	60.0%	0.26	4	25.0%	8	48.7%	0.08	5	43.5%	4	37.2%	0.71
≥20% haloperidol included	5	51.9%	13	55.8%	0.70	2	34.0%	10	42.2%	0.45	5	43.5%	4	37.2%	0.71
≥30% haloperidol included	2	69.6%	16	53.9%	0.56						2	39.4%	7	40.0%	0.99
Olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency) included	19	53.0%	2	62.4%	0.19										
≥20% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	15	54.0%	6	54.9%	0.93	11	38.1%	3	37.2%	0.93	8	33.1%	3	46.7%	0.50
≥40% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	9	57.0%	12	51.5%	0.56	7	50.5%	7	26.7%	0.07	4	32.5%	7	38.8%	0.64
≥60% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	4	65.7%	17	51.2%	0.32	3	65.7%	11	31.1%	0.09	2	43.0%	9	35.1%	0.61

≥80% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included															
Olanzapine included	16	50.4%	3	71.6%	0.06						8	35.9%	2	43.0%	0.86
≥20% olanzapine included	9	56.8%	10	50.4%	0.52	6	51.5%	6	26.7%	0.12	5	40.9%	5	34.9%	0.73
≥40% olanzapine included	3	41.3%	16	56.2%	0.21	2	32.8%	10	39.2%	0.77					
≥60% olanzapine included															
Quetiapine included	7	51.5%	11	54.8%	0.77	5	36.9%	7	39.7%	0.89	5	34.4%	5	41.7%	0.67
$\geq 10\%$ quetiapine included	5	54.9%	13	52.8%	0.89	5	36.9%	7	39.7%	0.89	3	26.6%	7	43.4%	0.15
≥30% quetiapine included	2	79.2%	16	49.6%	0.20	2	72.2%	10	32.1%	0.21					
Clozapine included	9	60.4%	11	47.4%	0.13	7	39.3%	6	37.2%	0.90	5	26.3%	6	45.8%	0.15
≥20% clozapine included	4	68.4%	16	49.6%	0.10	4	53.2%	9	32.0%	0.15	2	30.9%	9	37.3%	0.81
Chlorpromazine included	2	54.1%	16	53.6%	0.95										
≥10% chlorpromazine included															
≥40% chlorpromazine included															
Aripiprazole included	5	48.2%	12	55.3%	0.57	4	40.6%	8	36.8%	0.83	3	28.5%	6	35.9%	0.51
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent $\geq$ 400															
mg/d Mean chlorpromazine equivalent >500															
mg/d	3	42.9%	2	32.8%	0.46										
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent ≥600 mg/d															
Other psychotropic drugs															
Antidepressants included	6	42.8%	16	56.5%	0.16	5	21.1%	13	50.3%	0.002	4	16.0%	7	47.9%	<.001
$\geq 10\%$ antidepressants included	5	40.7%	17	56.4%	0.14	4	21.3%	14	48.2%	0.01	3	14.2%	8	45.3%	0.003
≥20% antidepressants included	2	29.3%	20	55.5%	0.09	2	12.5%	16	46.4%	<.001	2	11.3%	9	42.6%	0.01
≥30% antidepressants included															
Mood stabilizers included															
Anxiolytics included	3	34.6%	3	79.0%	0.006	3	18.3%	3	59.0%	0.008	3	14.2%	2	43.0%	0.03
Anticholinergic agents included															
≥10% anticholinergic agent included															

#### Supplementary material 29. Factors associated with the prevalence of specific dysfunctions in women with schizophrenia: subgroup analyses.

	[9	Women Sexual Dysfunction pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.600 (0.480-0.708)						Amenorrhea pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.251 (0.173-0.350)				Galactorrhea pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.077 (0.037-0.153)			
Variable	Yes, n	pooled prevale nce estimat es of the outcom e	No, n	pooled prevale nce estimat es of the outcom e	p value	Yes, n	pooled prevale nce estimat es of the outcom e	No, n	pooled prevale nce estimat es of the outcom e	p value	Yes, n	pooled prevale nce estimat es of the outcom e	No, n	pooled prevale nce estimat es of the outcom e	p value
Study design															
High quality study	16	62.3%	17	58.8%	0.74	3	19.9%	3	32.3%	0.77	3	5.1%	2	13.7%	0.11
Cross-sectional design (vs. cohort)						4	26.0%	2	24.4%	0.83	3	5.9%	2	9.5%	0.53
Consecutive Inclusions	8	42.9%	20	58.7%	0.35										
Sexual dysfunction as a primary objective	30	59.4%	2	48.4%	0.27										
Validated tool for diagnosis	28	62.7%	4	27.8%	0.29	6	25.1%								
Patient-reported diagnosis	17	64.7%	15	51.5%	0.26										
Clinical interview diagnosis	3	27.2%	29	61.7%	0.44										
Clinician-rated tool diagnosis	12	57.6%	20	59.3%	0.84										
Time and location															
Year of publication 2010 or after	22	53.3%	11	63,0%	0.39	2	34.6%	4	21.7%	0.38					
Year of publication 2015 or after	15	69.1%	18	52,0%	0.12										
High income country	16	55.8%	15	68.7%	0.14	3	18.7%	2	37.3%	0.13					

Western	15	5( 10/	17	(0.00/	0.92	2	20.50/	2	24 (0/	0.24					
western country	15	55.20/	1/	60.0%	0.83	3	20.5%	2	34.6%	0.34					
Asia Washing Francisco	11	55.5%	21	59./%	0.71	2	34.0%	3	20.5%	0.34					
Western Europe	6	46.8%	26	61.4%	0.20							10 -0 (		• • • • •	
North America	6	57.2%	26	59.0%	0.92						2	13.7%	2	3.8%	0.21
Middle East	3	55.7%	29	58.9%	0.66										
Africa	4	69.6%	28	57.0%	0.22										
Eastern Europe															
South America															
Sociodemographics															
>50% of men															
Mean age 35 years or more	8	64.0%	4	53.7%	0.34										
Mean age 40 years or more	5	57.9%	7	62.8%	0.58										
$\geq$ 50% of single participants	U	0,1370	,	0_1070	0.000										
Physical health															
Somatic diseases excluded	15	47.8%	16	65 2%	0.11	2	23 3%	Δ	26.6%	0.66					
Hypertension evoluded	15	<b>H</b> /.0/0	10	05.270	0.11	2	23.370	7	20.070	0.00					
Dishetes evoluded															
Matchalia androma analysiad															
Metabolic synarome excluded															
Addictions															
Substance use excluded Smokers included ≥40% of smokers Alcohol use disorder included	9	56.6%	22	57.3%	0.92	2	37.3%	4	20.6%	0.18					

#### Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity

All included patients with schizophrenia diagnosis	16	60.0%	5	47.0%	0.37	
Schizoaffective disorder included	4	41.2%	16	60.0%	0.19	
Mean illness duration $\geq 10$ years	5	62.2%	3	70.6%	0.14	
Mean illness duration $\geq 15$ years	2	62.2%	6	67.5%	0.38	
Only remitted subjects included						
Stabilization at inclusion						
Mean PANSS total ≥60						
Mean PANSS positive ≥14						
Mean PANSS negative ≥14						

#### Antipsychotics

>95% treated with antipsychotics included	24	62.0%	3	63.2%	0.90
≥20% first-generation antipsychotics included	6	64.1%	6	63.0%	0.94
≥40% first-generation antipsychotics included					
≥50% first-generation antipsychotics included					
≥60% first-generation antipsychotics included					
≥80% first-generation antipsychotics included					
≥40% second-generation antipsychotics included	9	61.7%	3	68.4%	0.57
≥50% second-generation antipsychotics included	9	61.7%	3	68.4%	0.57
$\geq 60\%$ second-generation antipsychotics included	7	57.4%	5	70.4%	0.32
$\geq 80\%$ second-generation antipsychotics included	3	58.4%	9	64.8%	0.77
Antipsychotic polytherapy included	4	64.6%	5	53.4%	0.43
≥20% antipsychotic polytherapy included	2	59.2%	7	58.6%	0.97
≥40% antipsychotic polytherapy included					

Amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency) included

≥20% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included	8	59.0%	3	60.9%	0.91
≥40% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency	6	63.3%	5	55.7%	0.64
>60% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency					
included					
$\geq$ 80% antipsychotics with high anti-D2 potency included					
Amisulpride included					
≥20% risperidone included	8	59.0%	3	60.9%	0.91
≥40% risperidone included	3	63.3%	8	57.8%	0.79
≥60% risperidone included					
Haloperidol included	5	59.5%	4	60.4%	0.96
≥10% haloperidol included	3	64.8%	6	58.8%	0.83
≥20% haloperidol included	3	64.8%	6	58.8%	0.83
≥30% haloperidol included					
Olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency) included					
$\geq$ 20% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	8	60.5%	2	54.7%	0.66
≥40% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	5	52.5%	5	65.6%	0.48
$\geq$ 60% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included	2	57.9%	8	60.2%	0.88
$\geq$ 80% antipsychotics with low anti-D2 potency included					
Olanzapine included					
≥20% olanzapine included	5	52.5%	5	65.6%	0.48
≥40% olanzapine included	3	64.6%	7	56.5%	0.70
≥60% olanzapine included					
Quetiapine included	3	33.7%	5	72.1%	0.01
≥10% quetiapine included	2	38.8%	6	64.4%	0.10
≥30% quetiapine included					
Clozapine included	4	64.1%	5	58.4%	0.80

≥20% clozapine included				
Chlorpromazine included				
$\geq 10\%$ chlorpromazine included				
Aripiprazole included	3	48.7%	6	62.1%
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent ≥400 mg/d				
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent ≥600 mg/d				

#### Other psychotropic drugs

0.42

Antidepressants included	6	54.5%	7	59.5%	0.68
≥10% antidepressants included	6	54.5%	7	59.5%	0.68
≥20% antidepressants included	4	55.2%	9	57.9%	0.85
≥30% antidepressants included					
Mood stabilizer included					
Anxiolytics included					
Anticholinergic agents included					
≥10% anticholinergic agent included					

# Supplementary material 30. Factors associated with the prevalence of loss of libido, orgasm dysfunction and genital pain in schizophrenia: meta-regression analyses.

	Loss of libido pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.406 (0.307- 0.514)						Org ooled preva 0.2	gasm dysfur lence estim 80 (0.184-0	nction nates (95% ).402)	6CI) :	Genital pain pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.061 (0.028- 0.127)"					
Variables	Ν	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value	N	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value	N	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value	
Sexual dysfunctions	-	-	-	-	-	35	3.403	0.912	5.914	0.007						
Loss of libido	34	4.373	3.615	5.133	<.001	-	-	-	-	-	8	2.872	2.123	3.621	<.001	
Orgasmic dysfunction											9	4.338	2.701	5.975	<.001	
Genital pain	8	4.048	-3.220	11.316	0.27	9	4.475	-2.241	11.192	0.19						
Erection Disorder																
Ejaculation disorder																
Amenorrhea																
Galactorrhea																
Year of publication	34	0.091	0.028	0.155	0.005	35	0.087	0.022	0.151	0.008	1 0	0.050	-0.021	0.122	0.17	
Sociodemographics																
Men	34	-1.540	-3.074	-0.006	0.05	35	-0.632	-2.635	1.371	0.54	1 0	-3.998	-6.548	-1.448	0.002	
Mean age	19	0.048	-0.068	0.164	0.42	19	0.092	-0.012	0.197	0.08	3	0.136	-0.261	0.532	0.50	
White	5	0.374	-8.169	8.918	0.93	4	-2.451	-32.064	27.162	0.87						

Asian	4	-0.138	-1.947	1.671	0.86										
Black	4	1.513	-11.442	14.468	0.82										
High education	11	1.235	-5.432	7.902	0.72	11	1.319	-5.859	8.496	0.72					
Single	28	-0.090	-1.586	1.405	0.91	29	-0.243	-1.978	1.493	0.78	7	-2.832	-4.448	-1.216	<.001
Unemployment	21	2.764	0.685	4.844	0.009	21	1.706	-1.233	4.646	0.26	4	3.170	-5.703	12.044	0.48
Physical health															
Hypertension	20	-9.484	-25.526	6.558	0.25	19	-17.452	-39.981	5.078	0.13	3	-7.483	-30.712	15.745	0.53
Diabetes	21	-7.331	-21.372	6.711	0.31	20	-10.045	-28.406	8.316	0.28	3	-3.148	-27.093	20.797	0.80
Metabolic syndrome	15	-4.407	-12.323	3.509	0.28	14	-4.876	-12.355	2.603	0.20					
Addictions															
Smokers	13	0.471	-1.938	2.880	0.70	14	-0.083	-2.802	2.636	0.95					
Alcohol use disorder	17	0.363	-3.534	4.259	0.86	17	9.141	-11.629	29.911	0.39	3	7.931	-3.804	19.667	0.19
Cannabis use disorder	13	-0.197	-4.030	3.637	0.92	12	-19.484	-47.894	8.926	0.18	3	5.948	-2.853	14.750	0.19
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity															
Schizophrenia	29	1.354	-0.898	3.607	0.24	30	3.401	0.814	5.988	0.01	9	1.442	-2.458	5.343	0.47
Schizoaffective disorders	27	-7.248	-16.418	1.921	0.12	28	-6.406	-17.083	4.271	0.24	8	-5.513	-13.730	2.705	0.19
Mean age at illness onset	4	0.296	-0.044	0.635	0.09	5	0.174	-0.412	0.760	0.56					
Mean illness duration	10	-0.048	-0.145	0.049	0.34	11	0.129	-0.013	0.272	0.08					
PANSS Total Score	4	-0.008	-0.363	0.347	0.97	4	0.102	-0.058	0.261	0.21					
PANSS Positive Score															
PANSS Negative Score	4	-0.044	-1.027	0.939	0.93	4	0.269	-0.186	0.724	0.25					
Hyperprolactinemia															
### Antipsychotics

Percentage of first-generation antipsychotics	24	0.811	-0.950	2.573	0.37	24	0.950	-1.605	3.507	0.47	7	0.160	-4.784	5.105	0.95
Percentage of second- generation antipsychotics	24	-0.195	-1.982	1.592	0.82	24	-0.519	-2.950	1.912	0.68	7	-1.461	-4.776	1.854	0.39
Percentage of antipsychotic polytherapy	24	-0.340	-2.637	1.956	0.77	23	0.918	-2.208	4.043	0.56	7	1.351	-3.428	6.130	0.58
Percentage of amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol	17	-2.928	-5.678	-0.178	0.04	18	-4.961	-8.691	-1.230	0.01	5	-2.150	-3.916	-0.384	0.02
Percentage of amisulpride	16	-25.524	-79.585	28.536	0.35	16	-23.327	-102.951	56.297	0.57	4	10.377	-3.534	24.289	0.14
Percentage of risperidone	18	-1.782	-4.521	0.957	0.19	18	-2.270	-6.528	1.987	0.30	5	-2.662	-4.660	-0.664	0.009
Percentage of haloperidol	13	-5.907	-12.892	1.078	0.09	13	-10.075	-19.622	-0.527	0.04	3	-0.907	-6.549	4.736	0.75
Percentage of olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine	21	1.456	-1.084	3.996	0.26	21	2.729	-1.244	6.702	0.18	6	2.316	-2.044	6.676	0.30
Percentage of olanzapine	17	1.089	-2.670	4.847	0.69	17	1.898	-3.664	7.460	0.50	4	0.927	-3.163	5.016	0.66
Percentage of quetiapine	15	2.765	-2.110	7.641	0.26	15	-0.597	-8.084	6.890	0.88	4	4.717	-1.606	11.040	0.14
Percentage of clozapine	19	-0.999	-5.439	3.441	0.66	19	2.175	-4.186	8.535	0.50	5	0.084	-6.001	6.170	0.98
Percentage of chlorpromazine	14	5.891	0.634	11.148	0.03	14	7.552	-0.030	15.134	0.05	3	9.547	-53.264	72.358	0.77
Percentage of aripiprazole	15	-1.216	-4.415	1.983	0.72	15	-0.798	-5.434	3.838	0.85	4	1.789	-0.609	4.188	0.14
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent	6	0.001	-0.001	0.002	0.36	7	< 0.001	-0.002	0.001	0.40					
Other psychotropic drugs															
Percentage of antidepressants	21	-2.724	-8.407	2.958	0.35	23	-6.179	-12.801	0.443	0.07	7	0.393	-12.218	13.003	0.95
Percentage of mood stabilizers	10	-0.655	-9.266	7.957	0.88	11	-0.058	-11.933	11.816	0.99					
Percentage of anxiolytics	5	-0.255	-8.543	8.032	0.95	7	-3.330	-12.590	5.930	0.48					
Percentage of anticholinergics	9	1.574	-4.052	7.200	ns										
Percentage of hypnotics						4	1.261	-5.084	7.606	0.70					

### Supplementary material 31. Factors associated with the prevalence of sex specific dysfunctions in men with schizophrenia: metaregression analyses.

	Men sexual Dysfunction pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI): 0.557 (0.481-0.631)						Men E ed prevalence (0	rection Dis e estimates .335-0.552)	order (95%CI): )	Men Ejaculation Disorder pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI): 0.386 (0.268-0.518)					
Variables	N	Estima te	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value	N	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value	N	Estimate	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value
Sexual dysfunction						32	3.771	1.846	5.696	<.001	19	1.944	-0.763	4.651	0.16
Erection Disorder	33	3.166	1.964	4.368	<.001						17	5.036	3.916	6.156	<.001
Ejaculation disorder	19	1.083	-0.651	2.816	0.22	16	4.583	3.252	5.914	<.001					
Year	44	0.007	-0.026	0.040	0.69						19	0.033	-0.021	0.087	0.23
Sociodemographics															
Mean age	17	< 0.001	-0.087	0.086	0.99	11	-0.015	-0.131	0.101	0.80	5	0.015	-0.125	0.156	0.83
Addictions															
	4	2.000	2.077	10.050	0.25	4	4.100	( 571	14.050	0.45					
Smokers	4	3.996	-2.867	10.859	0.25	4	4.190	-6.5/1	14.950	0.45		0.004			o 15
Alcohol use disorder	21	-6.067	-19.800	7.665	0.39	16	-16.900	-48.523	14.724	0.29	8	-8.994	-33.463	15.475	0.47
Cannabis use disorder	17	-6.032	-20.483	8.419	0.41	13	-18.695	-45.941	8.552	0.18	7	-13.118	-33.446	7.209	0.21

Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity															
Schizophrenia	27	0.480	-2.208	3.197	0.73	23	2.974	0.136	5.812	0.04	12	0.930	-6.098	7.959	0.80
Schizoaffective disorders	26	-1.733	-16.356	12.890	0.82	22	-22.057	-56.731	12.618	0.21	11	6.219	-9.794	22.233	0.45
Mean age at illness onset	4	-0.146	-0.373	0.081	0.23	3	0.064	-0.190	0.318	0.62					
Mean illness duration	9	-0.160	-0.329	0.009	0.06	6	-0.236	-0.442	-0.029	0.03					
Hyperprolactinemia	7	0.277	-2.477	3.032	0.84	3	2.397	-0.506	5.299	0.11					
Antipsychotics															
Percentage of first-generation antipsychotics	23	-0.090	-1.285	1.105	0.88	17	-1.107	-2.947	0.733	0.22	9	2.568	-0.574	5.709	0.11
Percentage of second-generation antipsychotics	23	0.220	-0.792	1.232	0.67	18	0.575	-0.962	2.111	0.51	10	-0.794	-3.245	1.658	0.53
Percentage of antipsychotic polytherapy	18	-0.501	-2.165	1.163	0.56	13	-1.106	-3.786	1.574	0.42	6	-0.504	-4.107	3.099	0.78
Percentage of amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency)						16	-0.560	-3.677	2.557	0.72	11	1.238	-1.657	4.133	0.40
Percentage of amisulpride	17	-6.945	-37.778	23.889	0.66	13	-21.898	-61.133	17.336	0.31	9	-14.092	-44.589	16.404	0.37
Percentage of risperidone	19	1.283	-0.927	3.492	0.26	14	1.282	-4.090	6.653	0.62	10	-0.979	-6.863	4.904	0.74
Percentage of haloperidol	18	-0.599	-3.827	2.629	0.72	13	-3.445	-8.657	1.767	0.23	9	1.528	-3.090	6.146	0.52
Percentage of olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency)						15	1.896	-0.417	4.209	0.11	11	-0.648	-3.684	2.388	0.68
Percentage of olanzapine	19	-0.878	-2.544	0.788	0.30	13	0.809	-2.583	4.201	0.73	10	-0.046	-4.834	4.743	0.99
Percentage of quetiapine	18	1.958	-1.717	5.632	0.30	13	2.497	-2.743	7.737	0.34	10	-1.924	-8.589	4.742	0.57
Percentage of clozapine	20	2.547	-0.302	5.395	0.08	14	2.036	-2.354	6.425	0.33	11	-2.755	-9.337	3.827	0.41
Percentage of chlorpromazine	18	-1.116	-9.673	7.441	0.80	13	1.332	-10.483	13.147	0.81	10	68.206	8.646	127.766	0.03
Percentage of aripiprazole	17	-3.508	-8.225	1.208	0.14	13	-3.822	-11.313	3.670	0.36	9	-2.726	-8.634	3.181	0.37
Mean chlorpromazine equivalent	5	0.003	-0.002	0.007	0.24	4	0.003	0.001	0.005	0.01	10	68.206	8.646	127.766	0.03
Other psychotropic drugs															
Percentage of antidepressants	22	-2.671	-6.378	1.037	0.16	18	-6.302	-10.820	-1.783	0.006	11	-6.103	-10.678	-1.527	0.009

Percentage of mood stabilizers	4	-6.237	-17.887	5.414	0.29	3	-13.210	-17.587	-8.832	<.001	3	-11.571	-16.343	-6.798	<.001
Percentage of anxiolytics	6	-9.388	-17.519	-1.256	0.02	6	-10.504	-16.488	-4.519	<.001	5	-7.255	-14.781	0.271	0.06
Percentage of anticholinergics	3	-4.019	-5.747	-2.291	<.001	3	-4.174	-11.134	2.786	0.24					

## Supplementary material 32. Factors associated with the prevalence of sex specific dysfunctions in women with schizophrenia: meta-regression analyses.

	Women Sexual Dysfunction pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.600 (0.480-0.708)						ooled prev 0.1	Amenor valence est 251 (0.173	rhea imates (95 3-0.350)	5%CI) :	Galactorrhea pooled prevalence estimates (95%CI) : 0.077 (0.037-0.153)				
Variables	N	Estimat e	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value	N	Estimat e	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value	N	Estimat e	Lower limit	Upper limit	p value
Sexual dysfunction	_	- 10-				5	2.825	1.693	3.956	<.001	4	2.343	-1.970	6.655	0.29
Amenorrhea Galactorrhea	5 4	7 <b>.492</b> 7.353	<b>4.639</b> -33.046	<b>10.345</b> 47.752	< <b>.001</b> 0.72	4	4.845	-1.048	10.738	0.11	4	20.249	4.282	36.216	0.01
Year	32	0.041	-0.016	0.098	0.16	6	0.062	0.014	0.109	0.01	5	-0.032	-0.241	0.177	0.77
Sociodemographics															
Mean age	12	-0.015	-0.100	-0.070	0.73										
Addictions															
Alcohol use disorder Cannabis use disorder	10 10	-42.279 -16.912	- 123.025 -49.21	38.466 15.386	0.30 0.30										
Psychiatric diagnosis and illness severity															

Schizophrenia	20	0.386	-2.781	3.554	0.81
Schizoaffective Disorders	19	-1.895	-6.907	3.117	0.46
Mean age at illness onset	4	0.105	-0.366	0.576	0.66
Mean illness duration	8	-0.038	-0.105	0.029	0.27
PANSS Total Score	3	0.021	-0.012	0.054	0.21
PANSS Positive Score	3	0.448	0.174	0.722	0.001
PANSS Negative Score	3	0.076	-0.047	0.198	0.23

#### Antipsychotics

Percentage of first-generation antipsychotics	12	0.341	-3.010	3.692	0.84	3	-7.603	-15.509	0.302	0.06	3	0.307	-21.120	21.735	0.98
Percentage of second-generation antipsychotics	12	-1.047	-3.525	1.431	0.41	3	7.603	-0.302	15.509	0.06	3	-0.307	-21.735	21.120	0.98
Percentage of antipsychotic polytherapy	9	0.820	-4.085	5.725	0.74	4	-1.079	-6.815	4.658	0.72	3	3.037	-5.412	11.486	0.48
Percentage of amisulpride, risperidone, or haloperidol (high anti-D2 potency)	11	0.439	-2.888	3.767	0.80	4	0.471	-7.898	8.840	0.91	4	-0.663	-8.370	7.044	0.87
Percentage of amisulpride	8	-35.332	- 126.999	56.335	0.45										
Percentage of risperidone	11	0.260	-4.035	4.555	0.91	4	4.817	-1.756	11.391	0.15	4	-1.487	-20.540	17.566	0.88
Percentage of haloperidol	9	1.671	-5.884	9.227	0.66	4	-7.229	-13.899	-0.558	0.03	4	-1.183	-14.120	11.754	0.86
Percentage of olanzapine, quetiapine, or clozapine (low anti-D2 potency)	10	-0.118	-3.036	2.800	0.94	4	0.711	-3.199	4.621	0.72	4	-0.968	-6.084	4.148	0.71
Percentage of olanzapine	10	-0.201	-2.872	2.471	0.88	4	1.152	-2.820	5.124	0.57	4	-1.253	-5.614	3.108	0.57
Percentage of quetiapine	8	-4.949	-13.782	3.885	0.27	3	-20.033	-31.210	-8.855	<.001	3	-28.031	-45.692	-10.371	0.002
Percentage of clozapine	9	5.202	-2.777	13.180	0.20						3	4.632	-5.147	14.411	0.35
Percentage of chlorpromazine	8	-5.368	- 142.200	131.464	0.94										
Percentage of aripiprazole	9	-3.277	-12.019	5.465	0.46	4	-6.651	-42.027	28.726	0.72	4	10.362	-35.161	55.886	0.66

Other psychotropic drugs

Percentage of antidepressants	13	-1.245	-5.230	2.740	0.54	3	-3.499	-14.371	7.373	0.53
Percentage of mood stabilizers	4	-11.682	-39.181	15.817	0.41					
Percentage of anxiolytics	4	-1.355	-12.439	9.729	0.81					

# Supplementary material 33. Comparative pooled prevalence estimates of sexual dysfunction and its 95% confidence interval of the Inverse variance method vs. Random intercept logistic regression model

Outcomo		Inverse variance	Bandom intercent
Outcome		inverse variance	Kandom intercept
		method	logistic regression
			model
Sexual Dysfunction	Random Effects	0.5640 [0.5047; 0.6216]	0.5701 [0.5090; 0.6291]
	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	98.2% [98.1%; 98.4%]	98.2% [98.1%; 98.4%]
Genital Pain	Random Effects	0.0606 [0.0279; 0.1268]	0.0488 [0.0206; 0.1115]
	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	88.9% [81.6%; 93.2%]	88.4% [80.8%; 93.0%]
Orgasm Dysfunction	Random Effects	0.2802 [0.1839; 0.4020]	0.2530 [0.1542; 0.3861]
	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	96.6% [95.9%; 97.1%]	96.5% [95.8%; 97.1%]
Libido Dysfunction	Random Effects	0.4064 [0.3068; 0.5143]	0.4154 [0.3064; 0.5335]
	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	96.2% [95.4%; 96.8%]	96.1% [95.3%; 96.8%]
Sexual Dysfunction in Men	Random Effects	0.5573 [0.4811; 0.6308]	0.5650 [0.4864; 0.6405]
inch	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	97.6% [97.3%; 97.9%]	97.6% [97.3%; 97.9%]
Ejaculation Disorder	Random Effects	0.3858 [0.2685; 0.5181]	0.3812 [0.2656; 0.5121]
	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	96.8% [96.0%; 97.5%]	96.8% [96.0%; 97.5%]
Erection Disorder	Random Effects	0.4404 [0.3346; 0.5520]	0.4437 [0.3348; 0.5584]
	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	94.4% [93.0%; 95.5%]	94.4% [93.0%; 95.5%]
Sexual Dysfunction in	Random Effects	0.5997 [0.4803; 0.7084]	0.6061 [0.4855; 0.7151]
Women	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	96.3% [95.5%; 96.9%]	96.3% [95.5%; 96.9%]
Amenorrhea	Random Effects	0.2514 [0.1728; 0.3504]	0.2494 [0.1778; 0.3380]
	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	86.0% [71.7%; 93.1%]	86.0% [71.7%; 93.1%]
Galactorrhea	Random Effects	0.0770 [0.0370; 0.1533]	0.0725 [0.0364; 0.1394]
	Heterogeneity(i <sup>2</sup> )	76.8% [43.5%; 90.4%]	76.8% [43.5%; 90.4%]