Figure S1. Forest plot. Subgroup analysis of human papillomavirus prevalence (any genotype) in ovarian cancer by region (E vs. As). As, Asia; E, Europe.
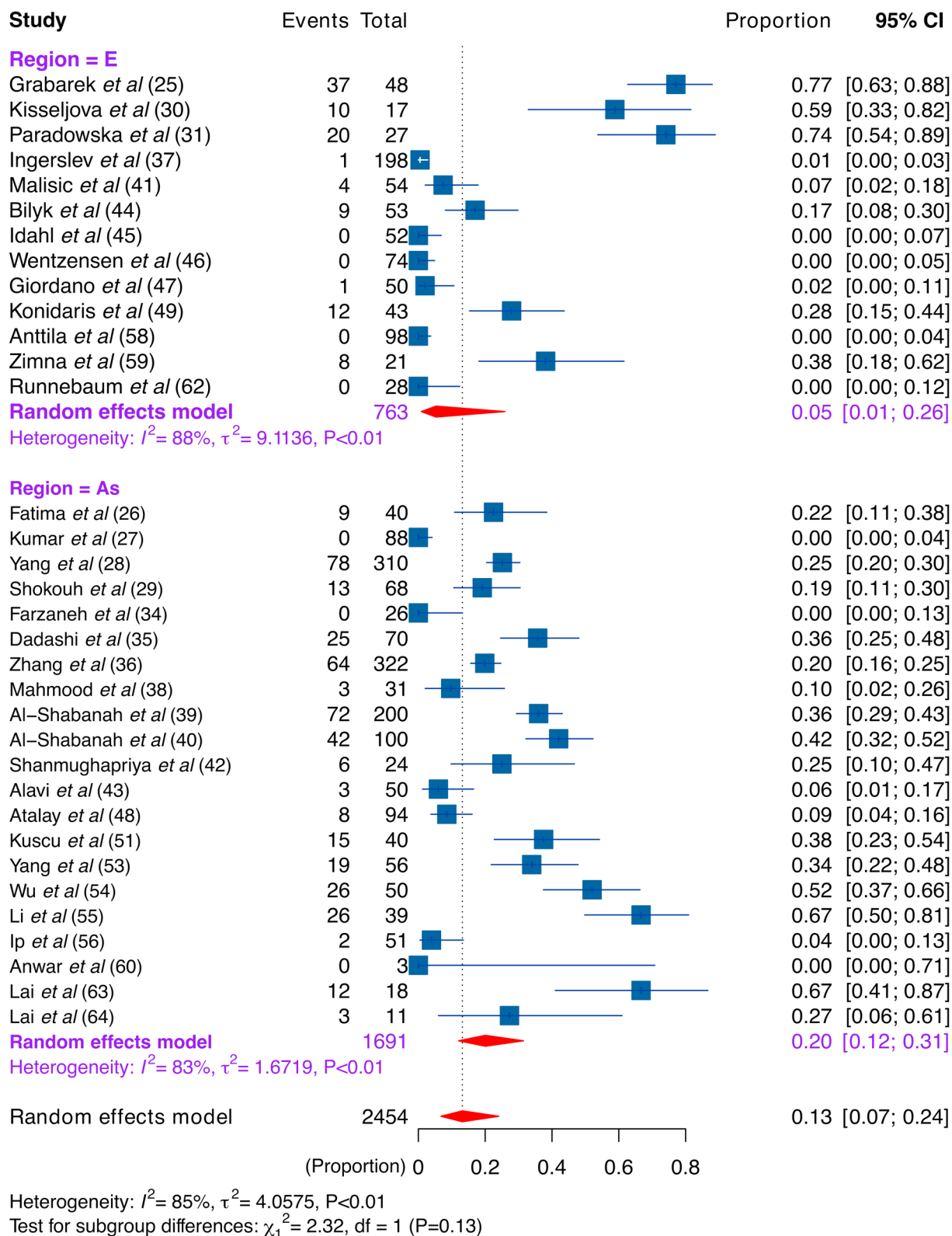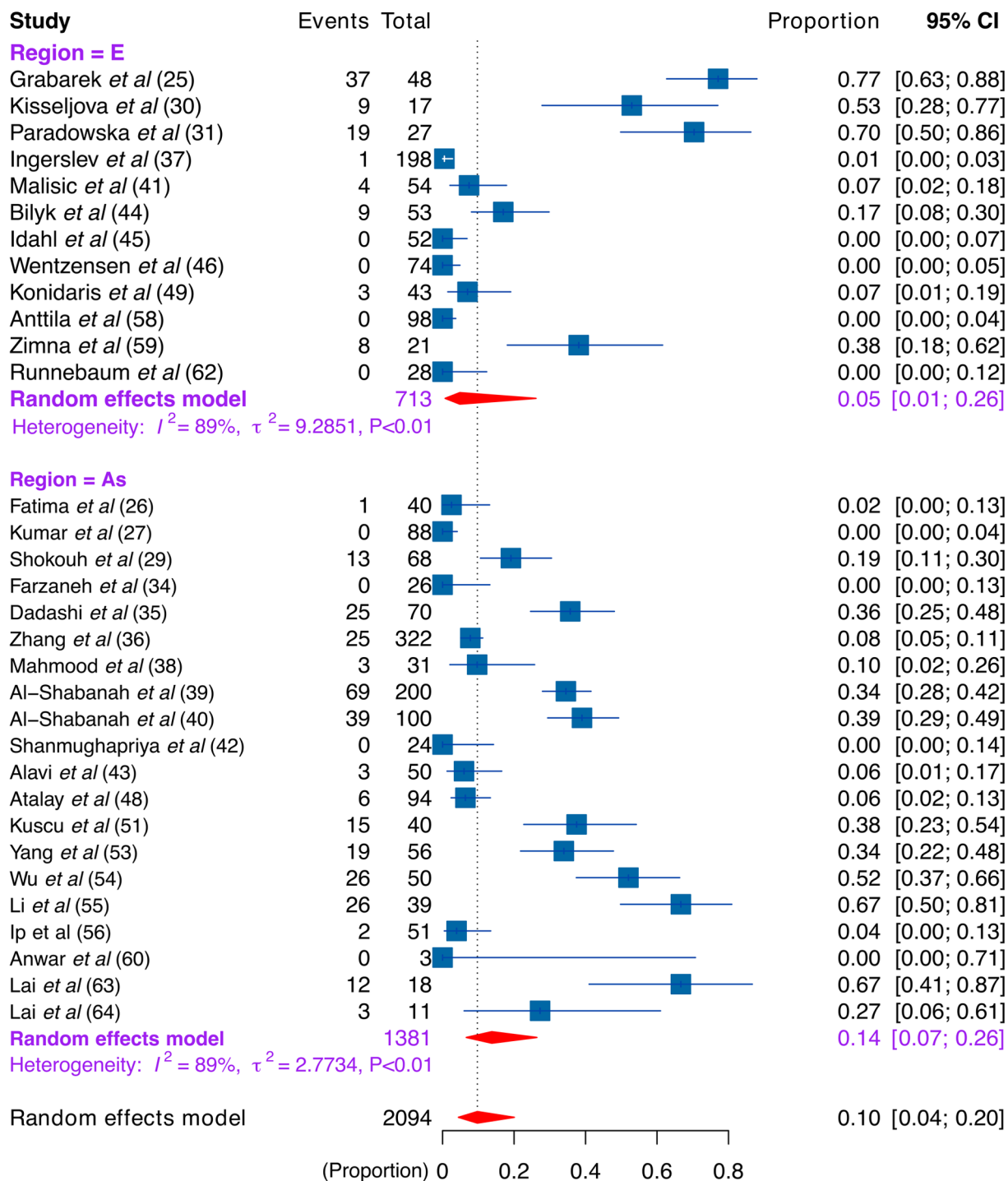

Study	Events	Total	Proportion	95% CI
Region = E				
Grabarek *et al* (25)	37	48	0.77	[0.63; 0.88]
Kisseljova *et al* (30)	10	17	0.59	[0.33; 0.82]
Paradowska *et al* (31)	20	27	0.74	[0.54; 0.89]
Ingerslev *et al* (37)	1	198	0.01	[0.00; 0.03]
Malisic *et al* (41)	4	54	0.07	[0.02; 0.18]
Bilyk *et al* (44)	9	53	0.17	[0.08; 0.30]
Idahl *et al* (45)	0	52	0.00	[0.00; 0.07]
Wentzensen *et al* (46)	0	74	0.00	[0.00; 0.05]
Giordano *et al* (47)	1	50	0.02	[0.00; 0.11]
Konidaris *et al* (49)	12	43	0.28	[0.15; 0.44]
Anttila *et al* (58)	0	98	0.00	[0.00; 0.04]
Zimna *et al* (59)	8	21	0.38	[0.18; 0.62]
Runnebaum *et al* (62)	0	28	0.00	[0.00; 0.12]
Random effects model		763	0.05	[0.01; 0.26]
Heterogeneity: I^2= 88%, τ^2= 9.1136, P<0.01				
Region = As				
Fatima *et al* (26)	9	40	0.22	[0.11; 0.38]
Kumar *et al* (27)	0	88	0.00	[0.00; 0.04]
Yang *et al* (28)	78	310	0.25	[0.20; 0.30]
Shokouh *et al* (29)	13	68	0.19	[0.11; 0.30]
Farzaneh *et al* (34)	0	26	0.00	[0.00; 0.13]
Dadashi *et al* (35)	25	70	0.36	[0.25; 0.48]
Zhang *et al* (36)	64	322	0.20	[0.16; 0.25]
Mahmood *et al* (38)	3	31	0.10	[0.02; 0.26]
Al–Shabanah *et al* (39)	72	200	0.36	[0.29; 0.43]
Al–Shabanah *et al* (40)	42	100	0.42	[0.32; 0.52]
Shanmughapriya *et al* (42)	6	24	0.25	[0.10; 0.47]
Alavi *et al* (43)	3	50	0.06	[0.01; 0.17]
Atalay *et al* (48)	8	94	0.09	[0.04; 0.16]
Kuscu *et al* (51)	15	40	0.38	[0.23; 0.54]
Yang *et al* (53)	19	56	0.34	[0.22; 0.48]
Wu *et al* (54)	26	50	0.52	[0.37; 0.66]
Li *et al* (55)	26	39	0.67	[0.50; 0.81]
Ip *et al* (56)	2	51	0.04	[0.00; 0.13]
Anwar *et al* (60)	0	3	0.00	[0.00; 0.71]
Lai *et al* (63)	12	18	0.67	[0.41; 0.87]
Lai *et al* (64)	3	11	0.27	[0.06; 0.61]
Random effects model		1691	0.20	[0.12; 0.31]
Heterogeneity: I^2= 83%, τ^2= 1.6719, P<0.01				
Random effects model		2454	0.13	[0.07; 0.24]

(Proportion) 0   0.2   0.4   0.6   0.8

Heterogeneity: I^2= 85%, τ^2= 4.0575, P<0.01
Test for subgroup differences: χ_1^2= 2.32, df = 1 (P=0.13)

Figure S2. Forest plot. Subgroup analysis of HPV 16/18 prevalence in ovarian cancer by region (E vs. As). As, Asia; E, Europe.

Study	Events	Total	Proportion	95% CI
Region = E				
Grabarek *et al* (25)	37	48	0.77	[0.63; 0.88]
Kisseljova *et al* (30)	9	17	0.53	[0.28; 0.77]
Paradowska *et al* (31)	19	27	0.70	[0.50; 0.86]
Ingerslev *et al* (37)	1	198	0.01	[0.00; 0.03]
Malisic *et al* (41)	4	54	0.07	[0.02; 0.18]
Bilyk *et al* (44)	9	53	0.17	[0.08; 0.30]
Idahl *et al* (45)	0	52	0.00	[0.00; 0.07]
Wentzensen *et al* (46)	0	74	0.00	[0.00; 0.05]
Konidaris *et al* (49)	3	43	0.07	[0.01; 0.19]
Anttila *et al* (58)	0	98	0.00	[0.00; 0.04]
Zimna *et al* (59)	8	21	0.38	[0.18; 0.62]
Runnebaum *et al* (62)	0	28	0.00	[0.00; 0.12]
Random effects model		713	0.05	[0.01; 0.26]
Heterogeneity: I^2 = 89%, τ^2 = 9.2851, P<0.01				
Region = As				
Fatima *et al* (26)	1	40	0.02	[0.00; 0.13]
Kumar *et al* (27)	0	88	0.00	[0.00; 0.04]
Shokouh *et al* (29)	13	68	0.19	[0.11; 0.30]
Farzaneh *et al* (34)	0	26	0.00	[0.00; 0.13]
Dadashi *et al* (35)	25	70	0.36	[0.25; 0.48]
Zhang *et al* (36)	25	322	0.08	[0.05; 0.11]
Mahmood *et al* (38)	3	31	0.10	[0.02; 0.26]
Al–Shabanah *et al* (39)	69	200	0.34	[0.28; 0.42]
Al–Shabanah *et al* (40)	39	100	0.39	[0.29; 0.49]
Shanmughapriya *et al* (42)	0	24	0.00	[0.00; 0.14]
Alavi *et al* (43)	3	50	0.06	[0.01; 0.17]
Atalay *et al* (48)	6	94	0.06	[0.02; 0.13]
Kuscu *et al* (51)	15	40	0.38	[0.23; 0.54]
Yang *et al* (53)	19	56	0.34	[0.22; 0.48]
Wu *et al* (54)	26	50	0.52	[0.37; 0.66]
Li *et al* (55)	26	39	0.67	[0.50; 0.81]
Ip et al (56)	2	51	0.04	[0.00; 0.13]
Anwar *et al* (60)	0	3	0.00	[0.00; 0.71]
Lai *et al* (63)	12	18	0.67	[0.41; 0.87]
Lai *et al* (64)	3	11	0.27	[0.06; 0.61]
Random effects model		1381	0.14	[0.07; 0.26]
Heterogeneity: I^2 = 89%, τ^2 = 2.7734, P<0.01				
Random effects model		2094	0.10	[0.04; 0.20]

(Proportion) 0   0.2   0.4   0.6   0.8

Heterogeneity: I^2 = 88%, τ^2 = 4.8635, P<0.01
Test for subgroup differences: χ_1^2 = 1.14, df = 1 (P=0.29)