

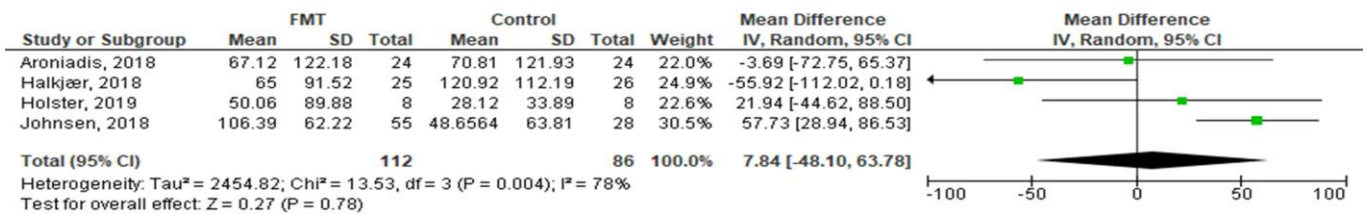
Supplementary Figure 1. Quality of included randomized controlled trials based on the Cochrane Collaboration’s tool for assessing risk of bias.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Aroniadis, 2018	+	+	+	+	?	?	?
Halkjær, 2018	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
Holster, 2019	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
Holvoet, 2018	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
Johnsen, 2018	+	+	+	+	+	+	?

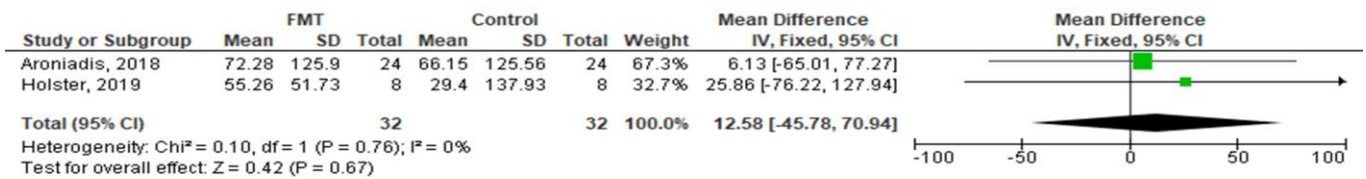
Supplementary Figure 2. Meta-analysis of changes in IBS-Severity Scoring System (IBS-SSS)

compared with baseline at 4-, 8- and 24-weeks treatment points in fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) versus control.

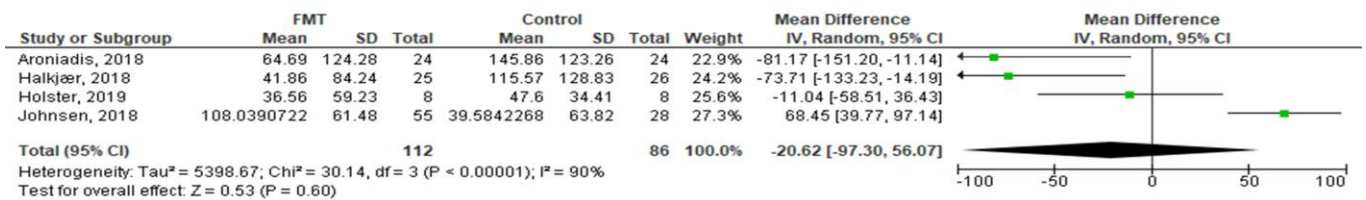
A. 4 weeks



B. 8 weeks



C. 24 weeks



Supplementary table 1. Level of evidence based on GRADE

No of studies	Design	Limitations	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Publication Bias	Quality	Importance
Improvement in in FMT vs. Control at 12 weeks								
4	RCT	Autologous FMT as placebo in some studies	Very serious	Not serious	Serious	Possible	⊕○ ○○ Very LOW	Critical
Changes in IBS-SSS at 4, 8, 12 and 24 weeks compared to baseline in FMT vs. Control								
2-4	RCT	Autologous FMT as placebo in some studies	Very serious	Not serious	Serious	Possible	⊕○ ○○ Very LOW	Critical
Changes in IBS-QOL at 12 weeks compared to baseline in FMT vs. Control								
3	RCT	Autologous FMT as placebo in some studies	Very serious	Not serious	Serious	Possible	⊕○ ○○ Very LOW	Critical