

Figure S1- Risk of bias for each study, as evaluated by the Cochrane risk-of-bias tool

	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
Bailey 2010	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Bailey 2016	+	+	+	?	+	+	-
Bode 2013	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Cefalu 2013	+	?	+	+	+	+	-
Inagaki 2014	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
Inoue 2019	+	+	?	?	+	+	-
Kaku 2014	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Lavalle-González 2013	+	?	+	+	+	+	-
Matthaei 2015	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
McMurray 2019	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Schernthaler 2013	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Stenlöf 2013	-	-	+	+	+	+	-
Tikkanen 2015	+	?	+	+	-	+	-
Wan Seman 2016	?	?	+	-	?	+	-
Weber 2016	+	?	+	+	+	+	-
Yale 2013	+	+	+	+	+	+	-

Figure S2-Funnel plot of sodium-glucose cotransporter-2(SGLT2) inhibitors vs

control for risk of orthostatic hypotension

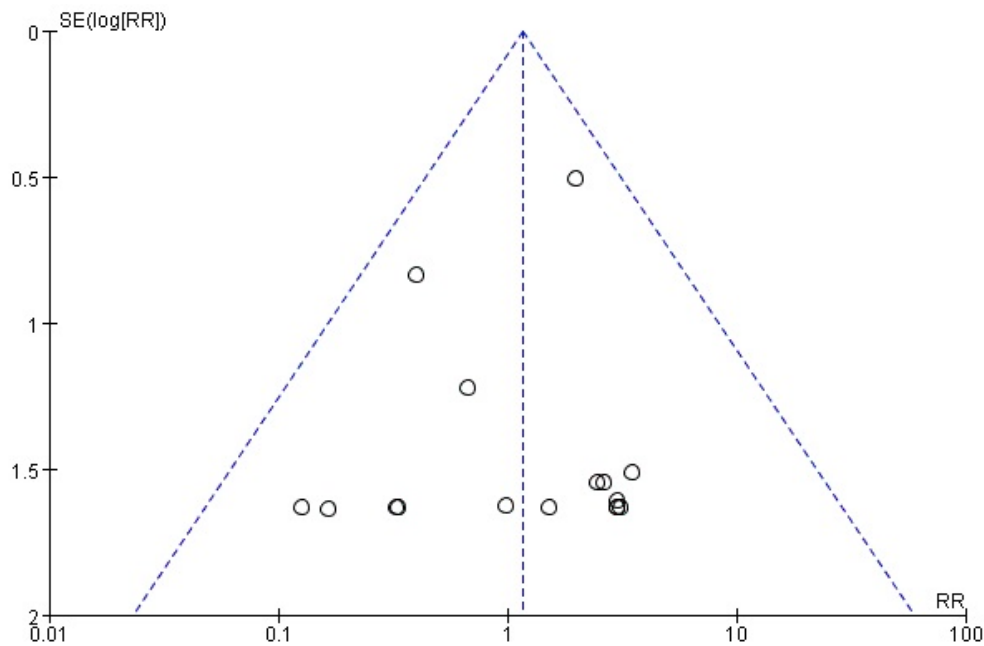


Figure S3-Forest plot of the effect of different comparison for orthostatic hypotension

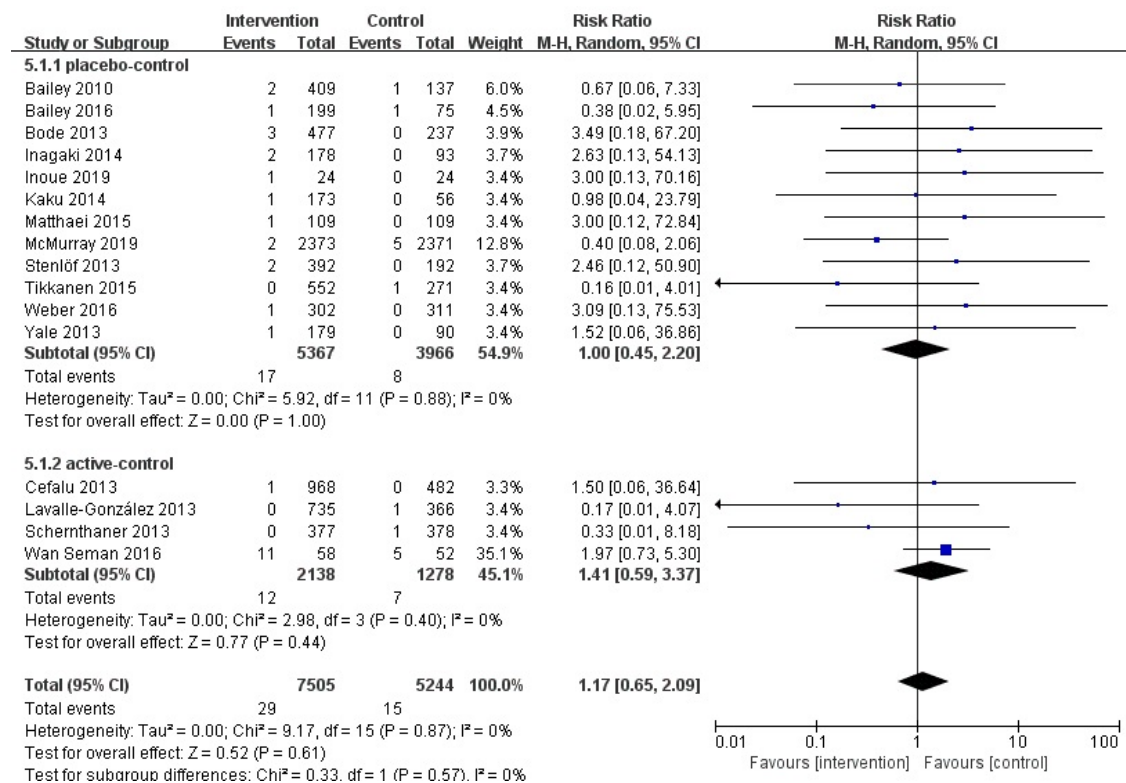


Figure S4-Forest plot of the effect of different T2DM duration for orthostatic hypotension

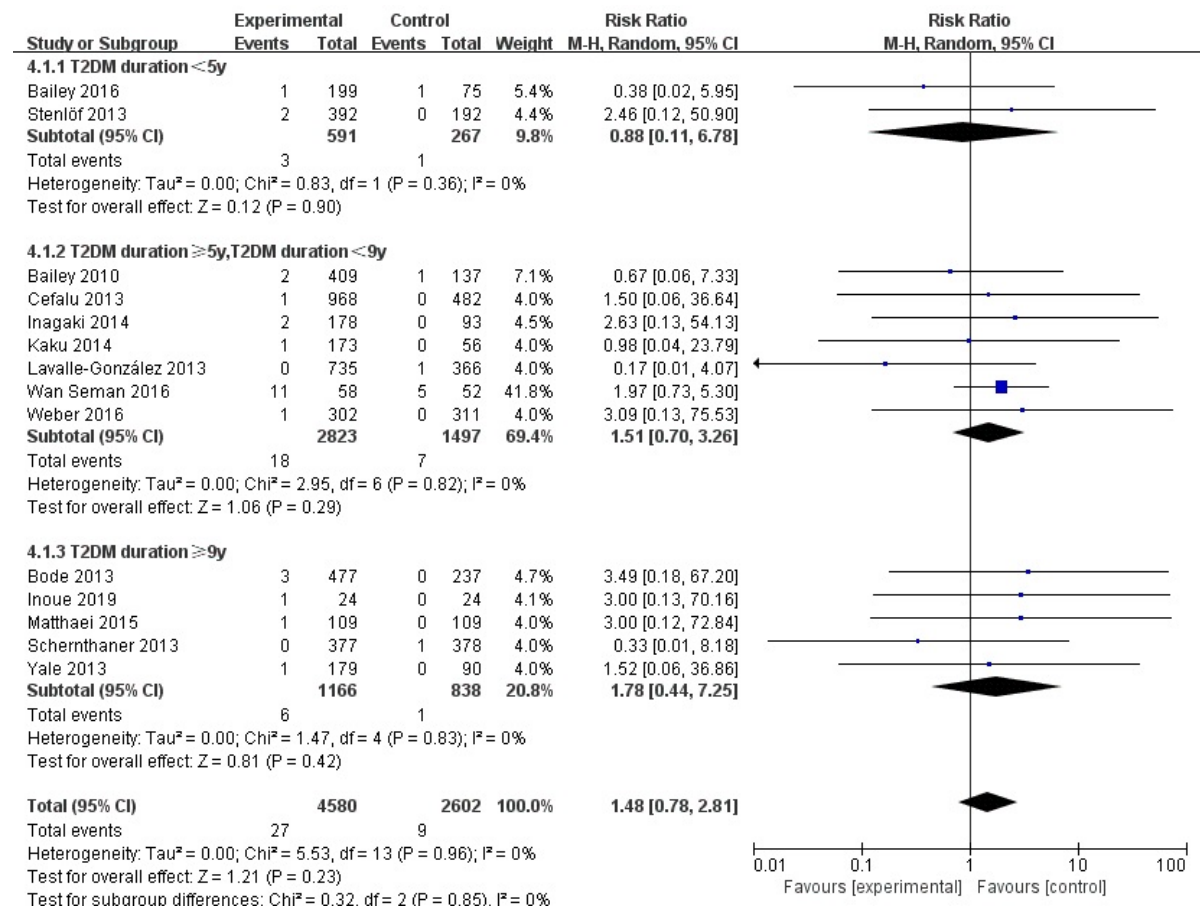


Figure S5-Forest plot of the effect of baseline blood pressure for orthostatic hypotension

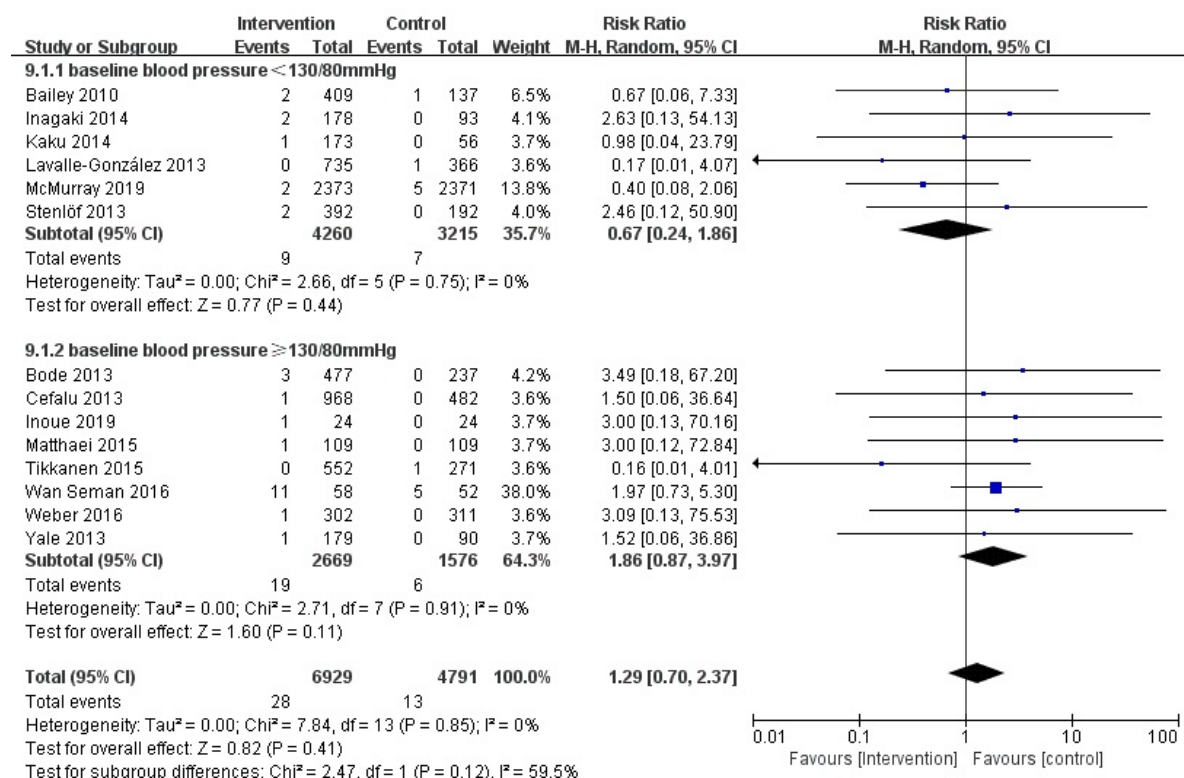


Figure S6-Forest plot of the effect of baseline HbA1c (%) for orthostatic hypotension

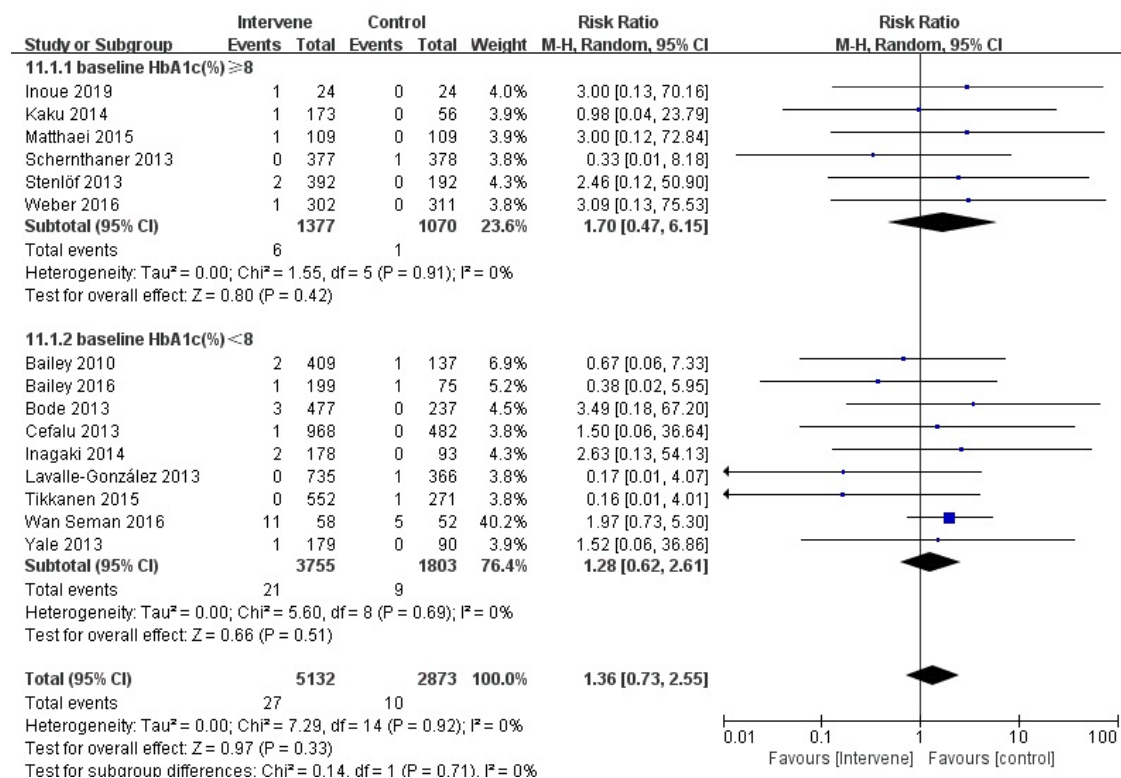


Figure S7-Forest plot of the effect of with/without established CVD for orthostatic hypotension

