Table 2: Characteristics of the reviews and number of studies in each country

First author	No. of studies referenced within each review*	No. of participants within each review*	Aim of review
Abdelaziz[11]	4 (25)	217 (334)	This review of the literature analyses how HCoVs, in general, and SARS-CoV-2, in particular, affect the nervous system, highlights the various underlying mechanisms, addresses the associated neurological and psychiatric manifestations, and identifies the neurological risk factors involved.
Abdullahi[12]	60	10314 (11069)	[T]o summarize the evidence on the neurological and musculoskeletal symptoms of the disease. This may help with early diagnosis, prevention of disease spread, and treatment planning.
Abu-rumeileh[13]	52	58 (73)	[T]o provide a comprehensive and updated overview of all case reports and series of COVID-19-related GBS to identify predominant clinical, laboratory, and neurophysiological patterns and to discuss the possible underlying pathophysiology.
Agyeman[14]	24	8438	To estimate the prevalence of olfactory and gustatory dysfunctions (OGDs) among patients infected with novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).'
Almqvist[15]	41 (378)	11509 (14418)	[T]o systematically summarize neurological and neuroimaging manifestations of all known HCoVs in order to provide possibilities to predict short- and long-term neurological complications of COVID-19.
Asadi-Pooya[16]	6	765 (not stated)	[To] discuss the evidence on the occurrence of central nervous system (CNS) involvement and neurological manifestations in patients with COVID-19.
Bhatia[17]	30	115	[T]o report the characteristics of stroke in patients with COVID-19.
Carrillo-Larco[18]	8	12	[T]o summarize the main features of patients with GBS and COVID-19.
Ceravolo[19]	18 (36)	346 (not stated)	[T]o gather and present the current evidence informing rehabilitation of patients with COVID-19 and/or describing the consequences due to the disease and its treatment.
Collantes[20]	47 (49)	6094 (6335)	[T]o determine the neurological manifestations and complications, including laboratory findings, and outcomes among patients with COVID-19 101 infection.
Correia[21]	4 (7)	329 (409)	To describe the main neurological manifestations related to coronavirus infection in humans.
Di Carlo[22]	19	6958 (12157)	[T]o analyse the overall rate of neurologic symptoms among COVID-19 patients. Secondary objective was to compare the results between patients with severe and non-severe infection.
Dinakaran[23]	31 (12)	2552 (399)	[To] report the available evidence of neuropsychiatric morbidity during the current COVID-19 crisis. The authors also discuss the postulated neuronal mechanisms of the corona virus infection sequelae.
Fatima[24]	6	39	[T]o determine the aetiology, underlying risk factors, and outcomes among patients with COVID-19 presenting with stroke.
Ghannam[25]	43 (42)	314 (82)	To clarify the neurological complications of SARS-CoV-2 infection including the potential mechanisms and therapeutic options.
Gittermann[26]	24	30	[T]o analyse the available evidence on [the] … symptoms of Guillain-Barré syndrome associated with COVID-19 … in the adult population.

Katal[27]	21 (28)	681 (not stated)	[To] systematically review ... the available imaging findings of patients diagnosed with neurological symptoms associated with coronavirus infections.
Katyal[28]	11	16	[To] analyse ... the current literature on neuromuscular complications associated with SARS-COV-2 and highlighted possible mechanisms of neuromuscular invasion.
Leonardi[29]	9 (29)	510 (not stated)	[To examine] neurological manifestations associated with COVID-19
Liguoro[30]	11 (65)	34 (7480)	[T]o systematically review main clinical characteristics and outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infections in paediatric age.
Montalvan[31]	20 (67)	749	To review the neurological aspects of SARS-cov2 and other coronavirus, including transmission pathways, mechanisms of invasion into the nervous system, and mechanisms of neurological disease.
Narula[32]	11	13	[To] review ... current literature on seizures linked with SARS-COV 2 infection
Nepal[33]	37	3152	[T]o inform and improve decision-making among the physicians treating COVID-19 by presenting a systematic analysis of the neurological manifestations experienced within these patients.
Orrù[34]	87	6890	[To review] neurological complications … of SARS-COV-2
Paliwali[35]	80	>15858	[To] focus ... on the neuromuscular manifestations of SARS-CoV-2 infection.
Panda[36]	26	3707	[T]o determine neurological manifestations of COVID-19.
Pinzon[37]	33	7113 (7559)	To conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis on the neurologic characteristics in patients with COVID-19.
Pousa[38]	28	199	[T]o summarize the most common extrapulmonary manifestations in paediatric patients with COVID-19, as well as to discuss clinical, epidemiological, and pathophysiological aspects of these clinical presentations in children.
Raschetti[39]	74	176	[T]o clarify the transmission route, clinical features and outcomes of … SARS-CoV-2 ... in neonates.
Rogers[40]	12 (72)	1048 (3559)	[T]o assess the psychiatric and neuropsychiatric presentations of SARS, MERS, and COVID-19.
Scoppettuolo[41]	40 (42)	1640 (903)	[T]o provide a clinical approach of SARS-CoV-2 neurological complications based on the direct or indirect (systemic/ immune-mediated) role of the SARS-CoV-2 in their genesis.
Sharifan[42]	177 (208)	17595 (not stated)	To summarize available information regarding the potential effects of different types of CoV on the nervous system and describes the range of clinical neurological complications that have been reported thus far in COVID-19.
Taherifard[43]	21 (22)	489 (57)	[T]o systematically review the neurological complications in patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection and the methods used to diagnose both neurological complications and coronavirus infection.
Tan[44]	37 (39)	4720 (135)	[T]o characterize the clinical characteristics, neuroimaging findings, and outcomes of AIS [Acute ischemic stroke] in COVID-19 patients.
Trevisanuto[45]	26	44	To summarise currently reported neonatal cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection.
Tsai[46]	36 (142)	3116 (not stated)	[To r]eview and integrate the neurologic manifestations of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, to aid medical practitioners who are combating the newly derived infectious disease.
Tsivgoulis[47]	13 (not stated)	1641 (not stated)	[T]o present the neurological manifestations associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19. … We also evaluated the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health care of neurological patients.

Uncini[48]	33	21 (42)	[T]o clarify the clinical and electrophysiological phenotype, to discuss, on the basis of the available data, whether the disease mechanism could be parainfective or post-infective and to speculate on the possible pathogenesis.
Valiuddin[49]	26	>61	[To] update the clinical manifestations of COVID-19 concentrating on the neurological associations that have been described, including broad ranges in both central and peripheral nervous systems.
Vonck[50]	21 (20)	3575 (3423)	[T]o perform a review to describe neurological manifestations in patients with COVID-19 and possible neuro-invasive mechanisms of Sars-CoV-2.
Wang[51]	41	4345 (not stated)	[To] systematically collect and investigate the clinical manifestations and evidence of neurological involvement in COVID-19.
Werner[52]	14 (not stated)	3351 (not stated)	[To] conduct ... a review of the reported data for studies concerning COVID-19 pathophysiology, neurological manifestations, and neuroscience provider recommendations and guidelines.
Whittaker[53]	32 (31)	2582 (2504)	[To review] the virus' effects systemically, including that of the nervous system.
Wilson[54]	10	330 (not stated)	[T]o evaluate and summarize the current status of the COVID-19 literature at it applies to neurology and neurosurgery. Neurological symptomatology, neurological risk factors for poor prognosis, pathophysiology for neuro-invasion, and actions taken by neurological or neurosurgical services to manage the current COVID-19 crisis are reviewed.
Zahra[55]	23	12314	[T]o investigate the diagnostic value of symptoms of anosmia and dysgeusia for COVID-19.

*Many reviews referenced the same papers, in some cases reviews stated a different number of studies than were referenced within the review, some reviews did not state no. of participants, or total no. of participants, (no. in brackets is total no. of studies/participants where the review included studies not relevant to this review, e.g. reviews of symptoms of other coronaviruses, or no. stated differed from no. found), when reviews differed in their report of participants nos. within the same study a consensus was assumed

Country	No. studies in total	No. participants in total (where stated)	No. studies where no. of participants were not stated (within reviews)
Austria	1	1	
Bangladesh	1	7	
Belgium	4	134	
Brazil	6	256	2
Canada	3	135	1
China	148	27445	12
Europe	2	1837	
France	29	2569	4
France/Spain	1	1	
France/Switzerland	1	6	
Germany	11	188	1
Hong Kong	1	50	
India	6	99	
Indonesia	1	1	
Iran	20	100	5
Israel	2	170	
Italy	61	3708	7
Japan	3	3	
Kuwait	1	2	
Latin America	1	6	
Mexico	2	2	
Morocco	1	1	
Netherlands	4	447	1
Norway	1	2	
Poland/USA	1	u/k	1
Peru	1	1	
Romania	1	126	
Russia	1	1	
Saudi Arabia	2	2	
Singapore	1	870	
South Korea	5	3276	
Spain	24	5393	6
Sudan	1	1	
Sweden	2	2441	
Switzerland	7	17	1
Thailand	1	u/k	1
Turkey	11	176	
United Arab Emirates	2	1	1
United Kingdom	19	4916	2
USA	65	11004	11
Country not stated	156	2134	69
Total: 37 different countries (+ 3 dyads)	**611 novel studies**	**more than 67529 participants**	**125 studies where participants could not be counted**