Supplementary Material

Blood eosinophil count-guided corticosteroid therapy and as a prognostic biomarker of exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A systematic review and metaanalysis

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Figure S24. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with baseline $BEC < 150 \text{ cells}/\mu L$

Figure S25. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with baseline BEC $\geq 200 \text{ cells/}\mu\text{L}$

Figure S26. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with baseline BEC < 200 cells/ μ L

Figure S27. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with baseline BEC \geq 300 cells/µL

Figure S28. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with baseline $BEC < 300 \text{ cells}/\mu L$

Figure S29. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$ vs baseline BEC < 2%Figure S30. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC $\geq 3\%$ vs baseline BEC < 3%Figure S31. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC $\geq 4\%$ vs baseline BEC < 4%Figure S32. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC $\geq 5\%$ vs baseline BEC < 5% Figure S33. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC ≥ 150 cells/µL vs baseline BEC < 150 cells/µL

Figure S34. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC ≥ 200 cells/µL vs baseline BEC < 200 cells/µL

Figure S35. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 300 cells/µL vs baseline BEC < 300 cells/µL

Figure S36. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 400 cells/µL vs baseline BEC < 400 cells/µL

Figure S37. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC ≥ 500 cells/µL vs baseline BEC < 500 cells/µL

Figure S38. The hazard ratio of mortality baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$ vs baseline BEC < 2%

Figure S39. The hazard ratio of mortality baseline BEC ≥ 200 cells/ μ L vs baseline BEC < 200 cells/ μ L

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Figure S41. The odds ratio of GOLD III+IV in patients with baseline high BEC vs low BEC

Figure S42. The mean difference of baseline FEV1/FVC in patients with baseline high BEC vs low BEC

Reference	Selection	Comparability	outcome
Aksoy2018 ¹	公 公公公	comparability ☆☆	outcome میخ
Bafadhel2016 ²	***	**	**
Bélanger2018 ³	***	**	***
Chan2020 ⁴	***	**	**
Cheng2016 ⁵	***	**	**
Couillard2017 ⁶	**	**	☆☆
Disantostefano2016 ⁷	***	公 公	***
Duman2015 ⁸	***	**	**
Gonzalez-Barcala2019 ⁹	***	**	**
Hasegawa2016 ¹⁰	***	**	☆☆
Hastie2017 ¹¹	***	**	***
Hegewald2020 ¹²	***	**	***
Kerkhof2017 ¹³	***	**	***
Landis2018 ¹⁴	***	**	☆☆
Lv2021 ¹⁵	***	**	**
Mendy2018 ¹⁶	***	**	***
Nishimura2021 ¹⁷	***	**	**
Oh2018 ¹⁸	***	**	***
Oshagbemi 2018 ¹⁹	***	**	***
Peng2021 ²⁰	***	**	**
Poder2018 ²¹	***	**	***
Prins2017 ²²	***	**	**
Roche2017 ²³	***	**	***
Serafino-Agrusa2016 ²⁴	**	**	**
Song 2017 ²⁵	***	**	***
Vedel-Krogh2018 ²⁶	***	**	***
Yun2018 ²⁷	***	公 公	***
Zeiger2018 ²⁸	***	**	***
Zhang2020 ²⁹	***	**	***
Zysman2017 ³⁰	***	**	☆☆

Table S1. Risk of bias in observational studies assessed using NOS scales

NOS: Newcastle-Ottawa scale

Figure S1. Risk of bias summary in RCTs assessed using the Cochrane Handbook for

Systematic Reviews of Interventions

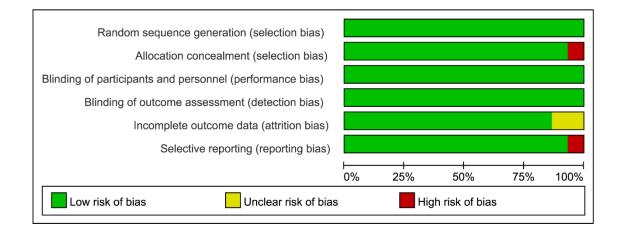


Figure S2. Risk of bias graph in RCTs assessed using the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic

Reviews of Interventions

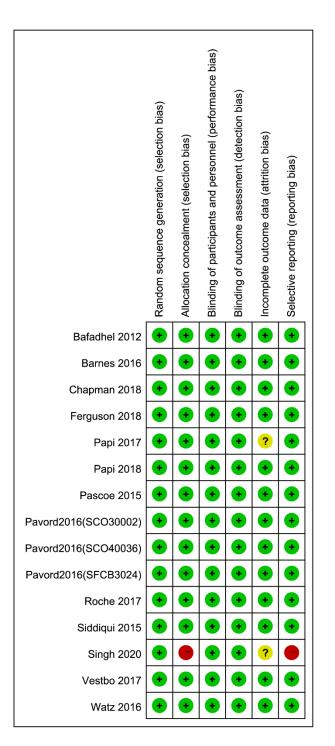


Figure S3. The mean difference of FEV₁ change from baseline ICS vs non-ICS treatment among

patients with baseline BEC < 2%

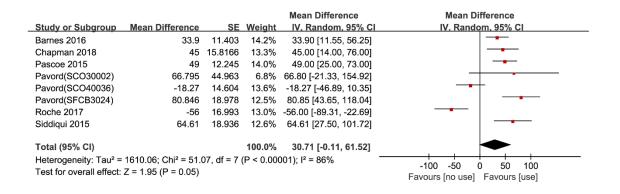


Figure S4. The mean difference of FEV₁ change from baseline ICS vs non-ICS treatment among

patients with baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$

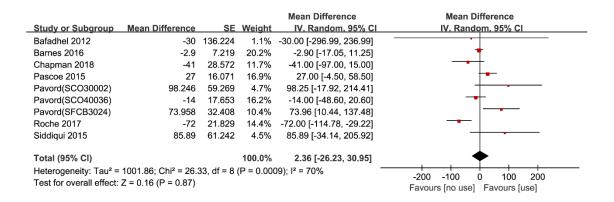


Figure S5. The mean difference of FEV₁ change from baseline ICS vs placebo treatment among

patients with baseline BEC < 2%

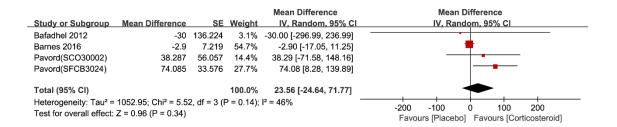


Figure S6. The mean difference of FEV₁ change from baseline ICS vs placebo treatment among

patients with baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$

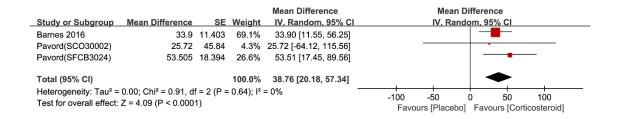


Figure S7. The mean difference of FEV_1 change from baseline ICS+LAMA/LABA vs

LAMA/LABA treatment among patients with baseline BEC < 2%

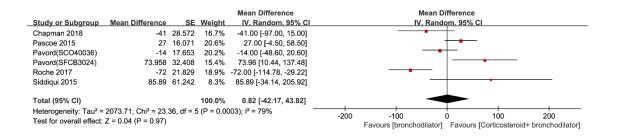


Figure S8. The mean difference of FEV1 change from baseline ICS+LAMA/LABA vs

LAMA/LABA treatment among patients with baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$

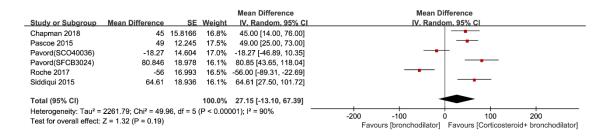


Figure S9. The mean difference of FEV₁ change from baseline ICS vs non-ICS treatment among

patients with baseline BEC < 150cells/Ml

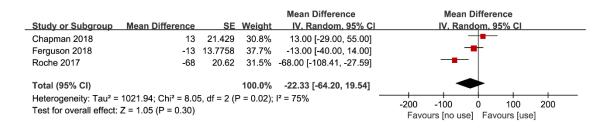


Figure S10. The mean difference of FEV1 change from baseline ICS vs non-ICS treatment among

patients with baseline BEC \geq 150cells/µL

Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% Cl
Chapman 2018	51.98	18.0207	32.8%	51.98 [16.66, 87.30]	
Ferguson 2018	35	17.3473	32.9%	35.00 [1.00, 69.00]	
Roche 2017	-59	11.23	34.3%	-59.00 [-81.01, -36.99]	•
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	8.33 [-66.82, 83.49]	+
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = Test for overall effect:	,				

Figure S11. The mean difference of FEV₁ change from baseline ICS vs non-ICS treatment among

patients with baseline BEC < 300cells/µL

Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% Cl	Mean Difference IV. Random, 95% Cl
Chapman 2018		15.8166	34.1%	13.00 [-18.00, 44.00]	
Roche 2017	-67	20.34	32.4%	-67.00 [-106.87, -27.13]	
Siddiqui 2015	53.2	17.5718	33.5%	53.20 [18.76, 87.64]	-
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.52 [-63.72, 64.77]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = Test for overall effect:		29, df = 2	(P < 0.000	01); I ² = 90%	-200 -100 0 100 200 Favours [no use] Favours [use]

Figure S12. The mean difference of FEV1 change from baseline ICS vs non-ICS treatment among

patients with baseline BEC \geq 300cells/µL

Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% C		Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% Cl
Chapman 2018	69	28.572	32.7%	69.00 [13.00, 125.00]		
Roche 2017	-49	15.5	35.1%	-49.00 [-79.38, -18.62]		
Siddiqui 2015	102	30.676	32.2%	102.00 [41.88, 162.12]		
Total (95% Cl)			100.0%	38.16 [-63.44, 139.77]		-
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = Test for overall effect:		+ -500	-250 0 250 500 Favours [no use] Favours [use]			

Figure S13. The mean difference of SGRQ score change from baseline ICS vs non-ICS treatment

among patients with baseline BEC < 2%

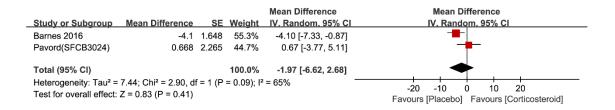


Figure S14. The mean difference of SGRQ score change from baseline ICS vs non-ICS treatment

among patients with baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$

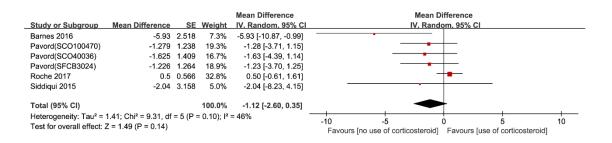


Figure S15. The mean difference of SGRQ score change from baseline ICS vs placebo treatment

among patients with baseline BEC < 2%

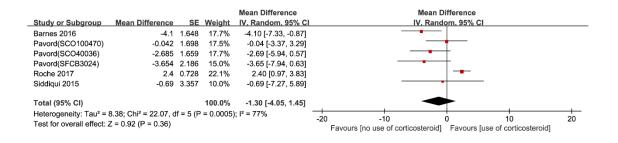


Figure S16. The mean difference of SGRQ score change from baseline ICS vs placebo treatment

among patients with baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$

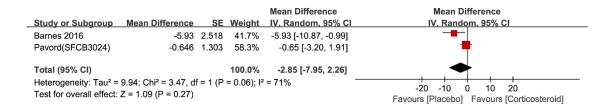


Figure S17. The mean difference of SGRQ score change from baseline ICS+LAMA/LABA vs

LAMA/LABA treatment among patients with baseline BEC < 2%

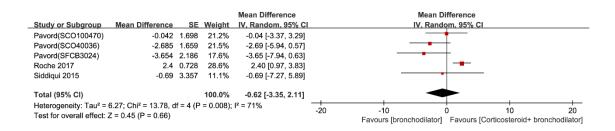


Figure S18. The mean difference of SGRQ score change from baseline ICS+LAMA/LABA vs

LAMA/LABA treatment among patients with baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$

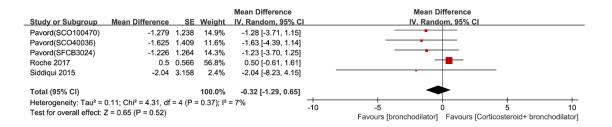


Figure S19. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

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baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$

			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio] SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% Cl	IV, Random, 95% Cl
Barnes 2016	-0.1278 0.1213	8.0%	0.88 [0.69, 1.12]	
Chapman 2018	-0.1985 0.1509	6.9%	0.82 [0.61, 1.10]	
Papi 2017	0 0.1075	8.6%	1.00 [0.81, 1.23]	
Papi 2018	-0.2157 0.102	8.8%	0.81 [0.66, 0.98]	
Pascoe 2015	-0.3425 0.0755	9.9%	0.71 [0.61, 0.82]	
Pavord(SCO30002)	-0.2231 0.2714	3.6%	0.80 [0.47, 1.36]	
Pavord(SCO40036)	-0.2877 0.1139	8.3%	0.75 [0.60, 0.94]	_
Pavord(SFCB3024)	-0.1054 0.121	8.0%	0.90 [0.71, 1.14]	
Roche 2017	0.1054 0.0481	10.8%	1.11 [1.01, 1.22]	
Siddiqui 2015	-0.4155 0.0988	9.0%	0.66 [0.54, 0.80]	_ - _
Vestbo 2017	-0.3567 0.0995	8.9%	0.70 [0.58, 0.85]	_ - -
Watz 2016	-0.1989 0.095	9.1%	0.82 [0.68, 0.99]	
Total (95% Cl)		100.0%	0.82 [0.73, 0.93]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = (0.03; Chi² = 50.36, df = 11	(P < 0.00	001); l² = 78%	
Test for overall effect: 2	Z = 3.10 (P = 0.002)			0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2 Favours [ICS] Favours [non-ICS]

Figure S20. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC < 2%

			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio] S	E Weight	IV. Random, 95% CI	IV. Random, 95% Cl
Barnes 2016	-0.2107 0.085	3 12.0%	0.81 [0.69, 0.96]	_
Chapman 2018	0.1484 0.280	1 3.0%	1.16 [0.67, 2.01]	
Papi 2017	-0.1863 0.140	7 7.9%	0.83 [0.63, 1.09]	
Papi 2018	-0.0587 0.144	8 7.7%	0.94 [0.71, 1.25]	
Pascoe 2015	-0.1054 0.102	3 10.6%	0.90 [0.74, 1.10]	
Pavord(SCO30002)	0.2151 0.337	5 2.2%	1.24 [0.64, 2.40]	
Pavord(SCO40036)	0.1655 0.12	7 8.8%	1.18 [0.92, 1.51]	
Pavord(SFCB3024)	0.1484 0.19	6 5.2%	1.16 [0.79, 1.70]	
Roche 2017	0.1744 0.060	3 14.1%	1.19 [1.06, 1.34]	
Siddiqui 2015	-0.2614 0.134	6 8.3%	0.77 [0.59, 1.00]	
Vestbo 2017	-0.0694 0.114	1 9.7%	0.93 [0.75, 1.17]	
Watz 2016	-0.0198 0.104	5 10.4%	0.98 [0.80, 1.20]	
Total (95% CI)		100.0%	0.97 [0.87, 1.08]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.02; Chi ² = 24.53, df = 1	1 (P = 0.01); l² = 55%	
Test for overall effect:				0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2 Favours [ICS] Favours [non-ICS]

Figure S21. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC ≥3%

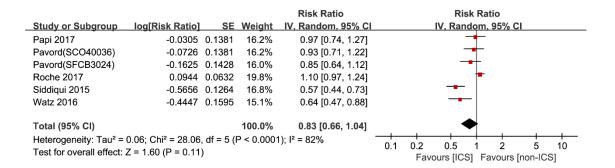


Figure S22. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC < 3%

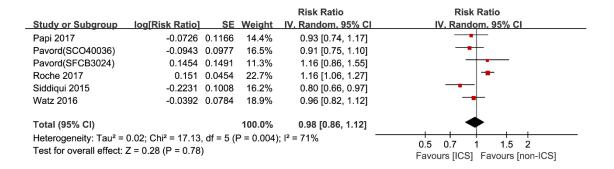


Figure S23. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC \geq 150 cells/µL

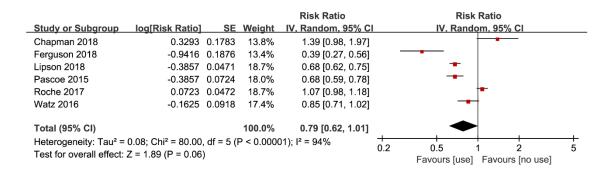


Figure S24. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC < 150 cells/ μ L

			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio] SI	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% Cl
Chapman 2018	-0.1863 0.21	10.5%	0.83 [0.55, 1.25]	
Ferguson 2018	-0.4943 0.2027	7 10.9%	0.61 [0.41, 0.91]	_
Lipson 2018	-0.1278 0.0615	5 21.1%	0.88 [0.78, 0.99]	
Pascoe 2015	-0.0513 0.1006	6 18.2%	0.95 [0.78, 1.16]	
Roche 2017	0.2231 0.0606	5 21.2%	1.25 [1.11, 1.41]	-
Watz 2016	-0.0726 0.103	3 18.0%	0.93 [0.76, 1.14]	
Total (95% CI)		100.0%	0.93 [0.77, 1.11]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.04; Chi ² = 25.36, df = 5	(P = 0.000	1); l ² = 80%	
Test for overall effect:				0.2 0.5 1 2 5 Favours [use] Favours [no use]

Figure S25. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC \geq 200 cells/µL

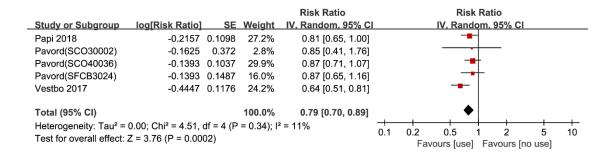


Figure S26. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC < 200 cells/ μ L

			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	<u>SE Weight</u>	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI
Papi 2018	-0.137 0.11	94 21.5%	0.87 [0.69, 1.10]	
Pavord(SCO30002)	0.3716 0.26	606 4.9%	1.45 [0.87, 2.42]	+
Pavord(SCO40036)	-0.0305 0.09	83 30.1%	0.97 [0.80, 1.18]	
Pavord(SFCB3024)	0.1398 0.17	88 10.2%	1.15 [0.81, 1.63]	
Vestbo 2017	-0.0866 0.09	25 33.3%	0.92 [0.76, 1.10]	
Total (95% CI)		100.0%	0.97 [0.86, 1.08]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.00; Chi ² = 4.43, df = 4	(P = 0.35); l	² = 10%	
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.60 (P = 0.55)			Favours [use] Favours [no use]

Figure S27. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC \geq 300 cells/µL



Figure S28. The risk ratio of exacerbations COPD ICS vs non-ICS treatment among patients with

baseline BEC $< 300 \text{ cells}/\mu\text{L}$

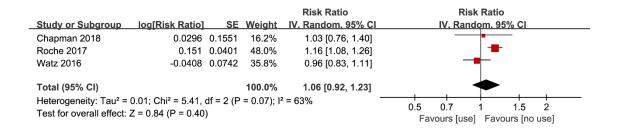


Figure S29. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$ vs baseline BEC < 2%

				Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Odds Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% Cl
Aksoy 2018	-1.1335	0.0526	10.3%	0.32 [0.29, 0.36]	•
Bélanger 2018	0.604	0.233	9.0%	1.83 [1.16, 2.89]	- -
Chan 2020	1.0919	0.3782	7.3%	2.98 [1.42, 6.25]	
Couillard 2017	1.2726	0.4095	7.0%	3.57 [1.60, 7.97]	
Duman 2015	-0.3392	0.1378	9.9%	0.71 [0.54, 0.93]	
Hastie 2017	0.018	0.0926	10.2%	1.02 [0.85, 1.22]	+
Kerkhof 2017	0.122	0.056	10.3%	1.13 [1.01, 1.26]	-
Oshagbemi 2018	0.0198	0.0363	10.4%	1.02 [0.95, 1.10]	<u>†</u>
Prins 2017	1.075	0.3696	7.4%	2.93 [1.42, 6.05]	· · · · · ·
Song 2017	-0.198	0.32	8.0%	0.82 [0.44, 1.54]	
Watz 2016	0.1689	0.0929	10.2%	1.18 [0.99, 1.42]	-
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	1.19 [0.82, 1.72]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.34; Chi ² = 454.74	, df = 10	(P < 0.00	001); l ² = 98%	
Test for overall effect:			•		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Figure S30. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 3% vs baseline BEC < 3%

				Odds Ratio		Odds	s Ratio		
Study or Subgroup	log[Odds Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% C		IV, Rand	<u>om, 95% Cl</u>		
Bélanger 2018	0.688	0.26	8.3%	1.99 [1.20, 3.31]				_	
Cheng 2016	-0.6808	0.3733	4.9%	0.51 [0.24, 1.05]		-	+		
Couillard 2017	1.166	0.446	3.7%	3.21 [1.34, 7.69]					—
Song 2017	0.166	0.357	5.3%	1.18 [0.59, 2.38]			+•		
Vedel-Krogh 2018	0.784	0.591	2.3%	2.19 [0.69, 6.98]			· ·		-
Watz 2016	0.2539	0.1229	16.6%	1.29 [1.01, 1.64]					
Yun(COPDGene)	0.565	0.099	18.5%	1.76 [1.45, 2.14]					
Yun(ECLIPSE)	0.199	0.084	19.6%	1.22 [1.03, 1.44]					
Zeiger 2018	0.223	0.067	20.8%	1.25 [1.10, 1.43]			-		
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	1.38 [1.15, 1.66]			•		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.04; Chi ² = 23.75, df = 8 (P = 0.003); l ² = 66%					<u> </u>		+ +	<u> </u>	
Test for overall effect:		`	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		0.1	0.2 0.5 Favours [EOS ≥ 3%]	1 2 Favours [EC	5 S < 3%]	10

Figure S31. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 4% vs baseline BEC < 4%

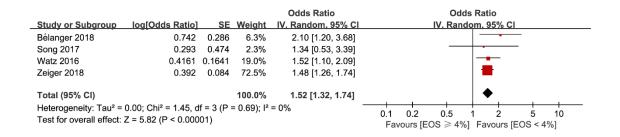


Figure S32. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 5% vs baseline BEC < 5%

Study or Subgroup	log[Odds Ratio]	SE	Weight	Odds Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl	Odds Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
Song 2017	0.784	0.591	2.3%	2.19 [0.69, 6.98]	
Watz 2016	0.511	0.2191	16.6%	1.67 [1.08, 2.56]	_ <u>_</u>
Zeiger 2018	0.565	0.099	81.2%	1.76 [1.45, 2.14]	
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	1.75 [1.47, 2.09]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 0.20, df = 2 (P = 0.91); l ² = 0%					
Test for overall effect:	Z = 6.29 (P < 0.000	01)			Favours [EOS \ge 5%] Favours [EOS < 5%]

Figure S33. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 150 cells/µL vs baseline

 $BEC < 150 \text{ cells}/\mu L$

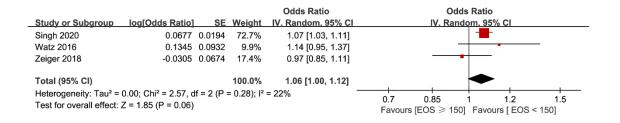


Figure S34. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 200 cells/µL vs baseline

$BEC < 200 \text{ cells}/\mu L$

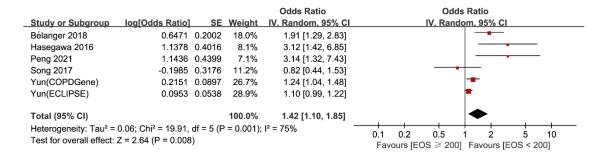


Figure S35. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 300 cells/µL vs baseline

 $BEC < 300 \ cells/\mu L$

			Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Odds Ratio]	SE Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% Cl
Bélanger 2018	0.7701 0.	.2591 2.5%	2.16 [1.30, 3.59]	
Couillard 2017	1.1663 0.	.4457 0.9%	3.21 [1.34, 7.69]	
Hasegawa 2016	0.1133 0.	.0139 23.6%	1.12 [1.09, 1.15]	•
Nishimura 2021	0.4075 0.	.3393 1.5%	1.50 [0.77, 2.92]	
Peng 2021	0.9828 0.	.4427 0.9%	2.67 [1.12, 6.36]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Siddiqui 2015	-0.3467 0.	.1707	Not estimable	
Singh 2020	0.0862 0.	.0289 21.8%	1.09 [1.03, 1.15]	•
Song 2017	0.1655 0.	.3537 1.4%	1.18 [0.59, 2.36]	
Vedel-Krogh 2018	1.1442 0.	.4049 1.1%	3.14 [1.42, 6.94]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Watz 2016	0.4266 0.	1589 5.6%	1.53 [1.12, 2.09]	
Yun(COPDGene)	0.2776 0.	1024 10.2%	1.32 [1.08, 1.61]	
Yun(ECLIPSE)	0.1823 0.	.0681 15.0%	1.20 [1.05, 1.37]	
Zeiger 2018	0.2231 0.	.0652 15.5%	1.25 [1.10, 1.42]	-
Total (95% CI)		100.0%	1.24 [1.14, 1.35]	◆
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.01; Chi ² = 33.72, df	= 11 (P = 0.000	4); ² = 67%	
• •	Z = 5.09 (P < 0.00001	•		0.2 0.5 1 2 5
		/		Favours [EOS ≥ 300] Favours [EOS < 300]

Figure S36. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 400 cells/µL vs baseline

 $BEC < 400 \text{ cells}/\mu L$

				Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Odds Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% Cl	IV, Random, 95% CI
Bélanger 2018	0.9555	0.305	5.3%	2.60 [1.43, 4.73]	
Peng 2021	1.0609	0.5082	2.1%	2.89 [1.07, 7.82]	
Song 2017	0.2927	0.4732	2.4%	1.34 [0.53, 3.39]	
Watz 2016	0.5092	0.2154	9.6%	1.66 [1.09, 2.54]	
Yun(COPDGene)	0.47	0.13	19.6%	1.60 [1.24, 2.06]	
Yun(ECLIPSE)	0.239	0.0827	30.4%	1.27 [1.08, 1.49]	
Zeiger 2018	0.392	0.0821	30.6%	1.48 [1.26, 1.74]	-
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	1.51 [1.31, 1.75]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.01; Chi ² = 9.14, d	0,1 0,2 0,5 1 2 5 10			
Test for overall effect:	Z = 5.54 (P < 0.000	01)			6.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 Favours [EOS ≥ 400] Favours [EOS

Figure S37. The odds ratio of exacerbations COPD baseline BEC \geq 500 cells/µL vs baseline

 $BEC < 500 \ cells/\mu L$

Study or Subgroup	log[Odds Ratio]	SE	Weight	Odds Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl				s Ratio om. 95% Cl		
Song 2017	0.7839	0.5893	2.7%	2.19 [0.69, 6.95]						-
Zeiger 2018	0.5653	0.0989	97.3%	1.76 [1.45, 2.14]						
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	1.77 [1.46, 2.14]				•		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = Test for overall effect:	0.1 Fav	0.2 /ours [E	0.5 OS ≥ 500]	1 2 Favours [E	5 = 5 = 5	10 500]				

Figure S38. The hazard ratio of mortality baseline BEC $\geq 2\%$ vs baseline BEC < 2%

Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	Hazard Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl	Hazard Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
Bafadhel 2016	0.1133		20.8%	1.12 [0.53, 2.37]	
Bélanger 2018	-0.198	0.343	24.5%	0.82 [0.42, 1.61]	
Mendy 2018	-0.932	0.446	16.2%	0.39 [0.16, 0.94]	
Zysman 2017	0.02	0.244	38.6%	1.02 [0.63, 1.65]	
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.85 [0.57, 1.24]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = Test for overall effect:		= 3 (P = 0	0.26); l² =	26%	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

Figure S39. The hazard ratio of mortality baseline BEC \geq 200 cells/µL vs baseline BEC < 200

cells/µL

Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	Hazard Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Hazard Ratio IV. Random, 95% Cl
Bafadhel 2016	0.1133 0).3817	10.7%	1.12 [0.53, 2.37]	
Gonzalez - Barcala 2019	-0.2256 0	0.4536	7.6%	0.80 [0.33, 1.94]	
Zhang 2020	-0.2744 0	0.1379	81.8%	0.76 [0.58, 1.00]	
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.80 [0.62, 1.02]	◆
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00 Test for overall effect: Z =		= 0.63)	; I ² = 0%		0.05 0.2 1 5 20 Favours [EOS ≥ 200] Favours [EOS 200]

Figure S40. The hazard ratio of mortality baseline BEC \geq 300 cells/µL vs baseline BEC < 300

cells/µL

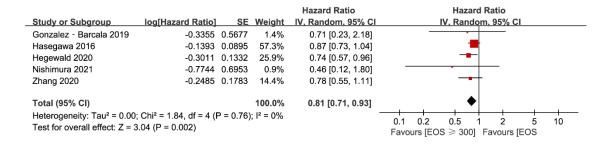


Figure S41. The odds ratio of GOLD III+IV in patients with baseline high BEC vs low BEC

	High E	OS	Low E	OS		Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% Cl	IV, Random, 95% Cl
Bélanger 2018	80	173	153	306	5.4%	0.86 [0.59, 1.25]	
Couillard 2017	22	55	52	112	1.9%	0.77 [0.40, 1.48]	
DiSantostefano 2016	46	634	15	314	2.3%	1.56 [0.86, 2.84]	
Landis 2018	634	2587	1670	7293	28.2%	1.09 [0.98, 1.21]	
Lv 2021	35	76	53	98	2.3%	0.72 [0.40, 1.32]	
Poder 2018	80	173	153	306	5.4%	0.86 [0.59, 1.25]	
Serafino-Agrusa 2016	15	20	90	112	0.7%	0.73 [0.24, 2.23]	
Singh 2020	1226	12029	1009	10096	31.5%	1.02 [0.94, 1.12]	+
Zeiger 2018	321	1374	1517	5871	22.3%	0.87 [0.76, 1.00]	
Total (95% CI)		17121		24508	100.0%	0.98 [0.89, 1.08]	+
Total events	2459		4712				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0	.01; Chi² =	11.96,	df = 8 (P	= 0.15);	l² = 33%	_	
Test for overall effect: Z	= 0.39 (P	= 0.70)					0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2 Favours [High EOS] Favours [Low EOS]

Figure S42. The mean difference of baseline FEV1/FVC in patients with baseline high BEC vs

low BEC

	F	ligh EOS		L	ow EOS			Mean Difference	Mean Difference
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% Cl
Bafadhel 2016	46.6	14.9606	62	46.7	14.799	181	6.6%	-0.10 [-4.40, 4.20]	
Bélanger 2018	47	12.9	173	47	11.6	306	22.9%	0.00 [-2.32, 2.32]	+
Couillard 2017	47.7	13.1	55	47.5	12	112	7.3%	0.20 [-3.91, 4.31]	
Lv 2021	58.74	10.14	0	57.22	11.32	0		Not estimable	
Oh 2018	51.7	11.5	424	49.7	11.2	205	34.7%	2.00 [0.12, 3.88]	
Poder 2018	47	12.9	173	47	11.6	306	22.9%	0.00 [-2.32, 2.32]	
Prins 2017	42.5	13.6	39	39.9	12.4	168	5.7%	2.60 [-2.06, 7.26]	
Total (95% CI)			926			1278	100.0%	0.85 [-0.26, 1.96]	◆
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Chi ² = 3.29, df = 5 (P = 0.66); l ² = 0%								-4 -2 0 2 4	
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.50 (P = 0.13)								-4 -2 0 2 4 Favours [Hith EOS] Favours [Low EOS]	

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