

Supplementary file 5: Factors associated with pre-operative anxiety among patients undergoing surgery in LMICs.

Author	Key results on factors associated with preoperative anxiety
Bedaso A. et al (14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Having strong social support (AOR = 0.16, 95%CI = 0.07-0.34), ○ Fear of harm from doctor or nurse mistake (AOR = 5.03, 95%CI = 2.85-8.89), ○ unexpected result of the surgery (AOR = 3.03, 95%CI = 1.73-5.19), ○ Fear of unable to recover (AOR = 2.96, 95%CI = 1.18-4.87), and ○ Need of blood transfusion (AOR = 2.76, 95%CI = 1.65-4.62)
Takele G. et al (15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being female (AOR 3.30, 95% CI 1.30, 8.34), ○ Orthopaedics surgery (AOR 4.24, 95% CI 1.23, 14.05), ○ Not having information (AOR 2.48, 95% CI 1.11, 5.56), ○ Postponement of surgery (AOR 5.53, 95% CI: 1.28, 23.91) and ○ Not listening music (AOR 3.41, 95% CI: 1.45, 7.98)
Woldegerima et al (16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fear of death (AOR = 2.40, 95% CI = 1.08, 5.32), ○ Family concern (AOR = 2.15, 95% CI = 1.03, 4.50), ○ Fear of dependency (AOR = 2.75, 95% CI = 1.57, 7.20) and ○ Fear of disability (AOR = 2.75, 95% CI = 1.22, 6.21). ○ Being at the age of 18–30 years (AOR = 6.92, 95% CI = 1.39, 33.82), ○ Age 31–45 years (AOR = 5.72, 95% CI = 1.61, 20.28), ○ No income (AOR = 3.21, 95% CI = 1.01, 10.27), ○ Low income (AOR = 3.06, 95% CI = 1.18, 7.93). ○ Rural residency (AOR = 0.38, 95% CI = 0.16, 0.89)
Mulugeta H. et al (17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being female patients (AOR 2.19, 95%CI: 1.29, 3.71) and ○ Lack preoperative information (AOR 2.03, 95%CI: 1.22, 3.39).
Nigussie S. et al (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being single ($\beta=5.288$, 95%CI: (2.149, 8.428), $P<0.001$), ○ Divorced marital status ($\beta=5.629$, 95%CI (0.053, 11.205), $P<0.048$), ○ Income ($\beta=0.002$, 95%CI: (0.001, 0.004), $P=0.001$), ○ Time of operation (afternoon) ($\beta=-2.770$, 95%CI: -4.906, -0.633), $P=0.011$) ○ No preoperative information ($\beta= -2.337$, 95%CI: -4.65, -0.018), $P=0.04$).
Srahbzu M. et al (18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being female (AOR=1.9995%CI: 1.11, 3.57), ○ Having a chronic medical illness (AOR=3.0795%CI:1.36, 6.92), ○ Having a family history of mental illness (AOR=2.24, 95%CI: 1.05, 5.4.9), ○ Lower extremity injury (AOR=2.93, 95%CI: 1.38, 6.21) and ○ Having severe pain (AOR=2.75, 95%CI: 1.32, 5.74)

Ryamukuru, David (49)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Orthopaedic surgery (OR: 10.22; 95% CI: 1.144, 91.304; P= 0.037). ○ Old patients (OR: 0.22, 95% CI: 0.075, 0.650; P=0.006).
Mellouli et al (50)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High grade of surgery (AOR: 9, 95% CI: 3.4, 23.8) and ○ High level of information requirement (AOR: 1.5, 95% CI: 1.30, 1.70)
Mthias AT et al (61)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Those who having a previous experience of surgery reported less anxiety (p<0.05). ○ Females patients who had a previous surgery were less anxious than those who had never experienced surgery (p=0.011)
Ramesh C et al (60)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Female reported a high level of state anxiety ($X^2=11.57$, $p < 0.001$)
Gonçalves et al (53)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Women had a significantly higher scores of preoperative anxiety than men (p=0.003). ○ There is a significantly higher difference in anxiety in the group of patients who had undergone previous heart surgery (p=0.012) and among smokers (p=0.039).
Caumo W et al (55)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A history of cancer (AOR=2.26; 95%CI: 1.43–3.57), ○ Being female gender (AOR: 2, 95% CI: 1.24, 3.26) and ○ A history of smoking (AOR=7.47, 95% CI: 1.47, 37.81)
Fathi M et al (68)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being females (r= 0.80, P< 0.001) and ○ Older patients (r= 0.226, P<0.001) had significant correlation with anxiety.
Maheshwari et al (12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Age \leq 25 years (AOR: 3.11, 95%CI: 1.03, 9.32, P= 0.04), ○ Nulli and primiparous (AOR: 2.87, 95%CI: 1.38, 5.98, P=0.05), ○ General anaesthesia in previous surgery (AOR: 4.29, 95% CI: 1.93, 9.53) ○ No previous surgery (AOR: 14.72, 95%CI: 3.13, 69.28) and ○ Source of information from non-anaesthetist (AOR: 0.18, 95%CI: 0.07, 0.45)
Ocalan R et al (67)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Age (r= -0.326, P=0.011), ○ Educational level (r=0.258, P=0.046), ○ Immediate (r=0.715, P<0.001) and late (r=0.605, P<0.001) postoperative pain had significant correlation with preoperative anxiety.
Ali A et al (62)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A significant positive correlation was found between the days of hospitalization and preoperative score (r= 0.370, P= 0.001).
Erkilic E et al (66)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being women and less educated patients undergoing surgery had significant association with preoperative anxiety (P<0.05).

Sntos LJF et al [60]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Gastrointestinal problems ($r=0.3975$, $P<0.05$) and○ Sexual problem ($r=0.4017$, $P<0.05$) had a moderate correlation with anxiety
Khalili et al (65)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Old age (OR= 0.95, 95%CI: 0.93, 0.97),○ Female gender (OR: 2.33, 95%CI: 1.26, 4.29),○ Urban residence (OR: 3.73, 95%CI: 1.65, 8.44) and○ Inadequate patients' awareness about adverse effect of anaesthesia (OR: 3.43, 95%CI: 1.53, 7.67; $p< 0.05$).