

This supplementary file includes the risk of bias assessment for the included studies including the MINORS assessment for non-Randomized studies and the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for Randomized studies

Table S1: MINORS score assessment for Non-Randomized studies

Study Author (Year)	Kiuchi et al., (2017)[19]
A stated aim of the study	2
Inclusion of consecutive patients	2
Prospective collection of data	2
Endpoint appropriate to the study aim	2
Unbiased evaluation of endpoints	1
Follow-up period appropriate to the major endpoint	2
Loss to follow up not exceeding 5%	1
A control group having the gold standard intervention	2
Contemporary groups	2
Baseline equivalence of groups	2
Prospective calculation of the sample size	1
Statistical analyses adapted to the study design	2
MINORS score	21

	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
HFIB-1 (2021)	+	+		+	+	+	-
HFIB-2 (2021)	+	+		+	+	+	+
Kluchi (2016)	+	+		+	+	+	+
Kluchi (2018)	+	+		+	+	+	+
Pokushakov (2014)	+	+		+	+	+	+
Steinberg (2020)	+	+			+	+	+

Figure S1: Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool for Randomized studies. Green/Positive indicates low risk of bias, Red/Negative indicates a high risk of bias and empty space indicates unclear risk of bias.