

supplement 3: Sensitivity analysis prove that all estimate effect maintained the stable in the process of single study deletion .

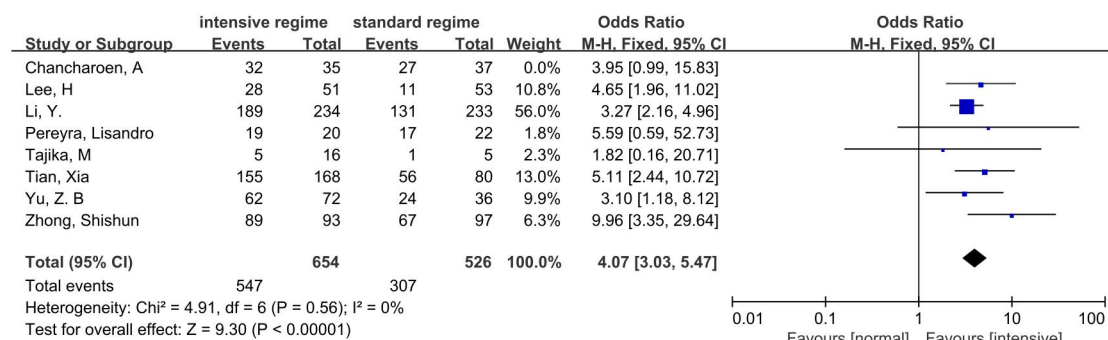


Figure 1. After removing the study of Chancharoen, A, the estimated effect for primary outcome was significantly higher in intensive regimen (OR 4.07, 95 % CI 3.03 to 5.47) .

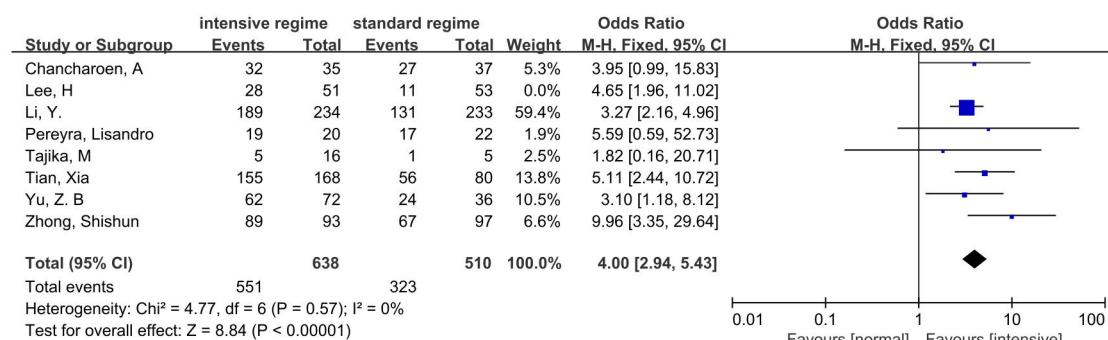


Figure 2. After removing the study of Lee, H, the estimated effect for primary outcome was significantly higher in intensive regimen (OR 4.00, 95 % CI 2.94 to 5.43) .

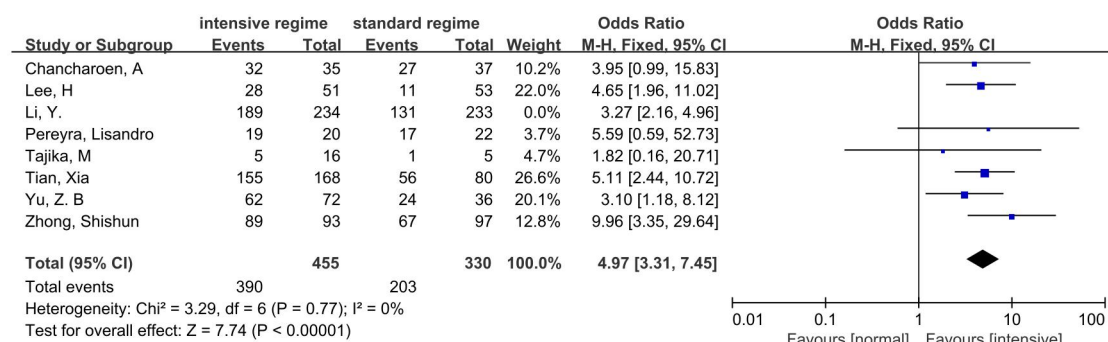


Figure 3. After removing the study of Li, Y, the estimated effect for primary outcome was significantly higher in intensive regimen (OR 4.97, 95 % CI 3.31 to 7.45) .

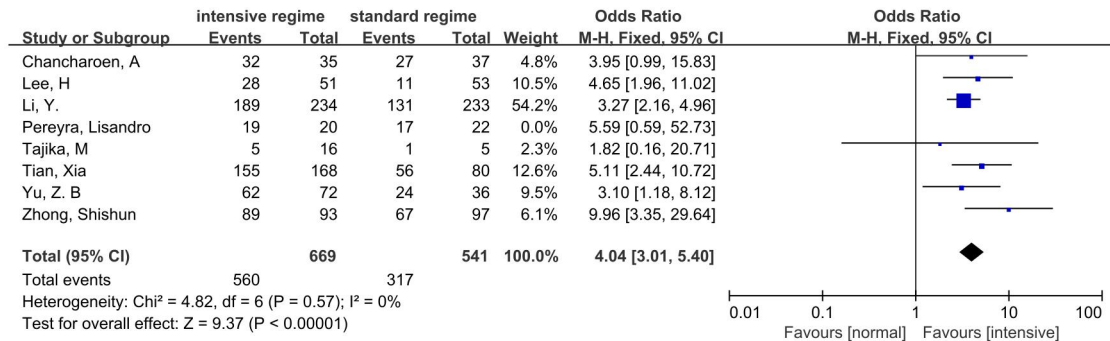


Figure 4. After removing the study of Pereyra, Lisandro, the estimated effect for primary outcome was significantly higher in intensive regimen (OR 4.04, 95 % CI 3.01 to 5.40) .

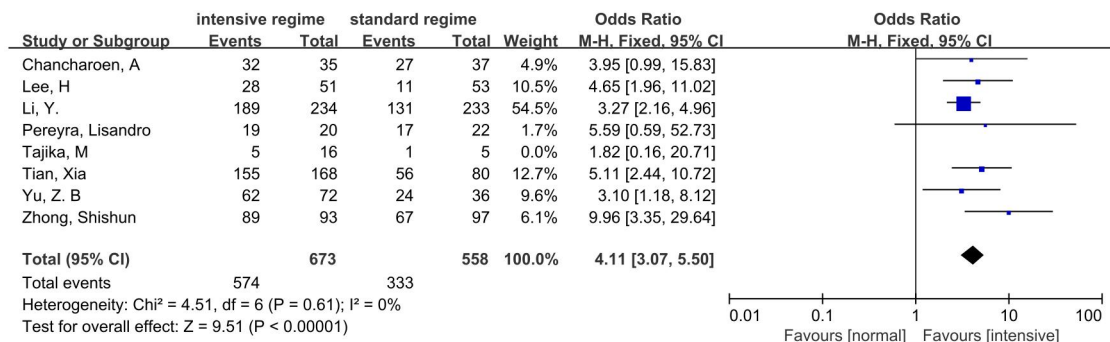


Figure 5. After removing the study of Tajika, M, the estimated effect for primary outcome was significantly higher in intensive regimen (OR 4.11, 95 % CI 3.07 to 5.50) .

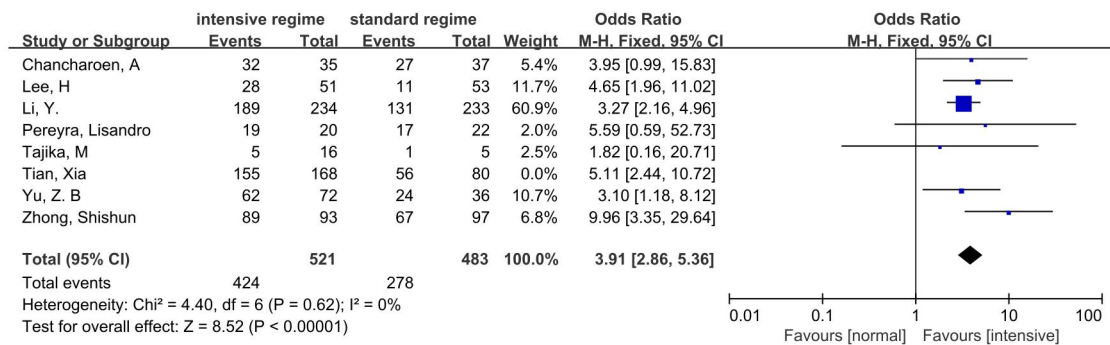


Figure 6. After removing the study of Tian, Xia, the estimated effect for primary outcome was significantly higher in intensive regimen (OR 3.91, 95 % CI 2.86 to 5.36) .

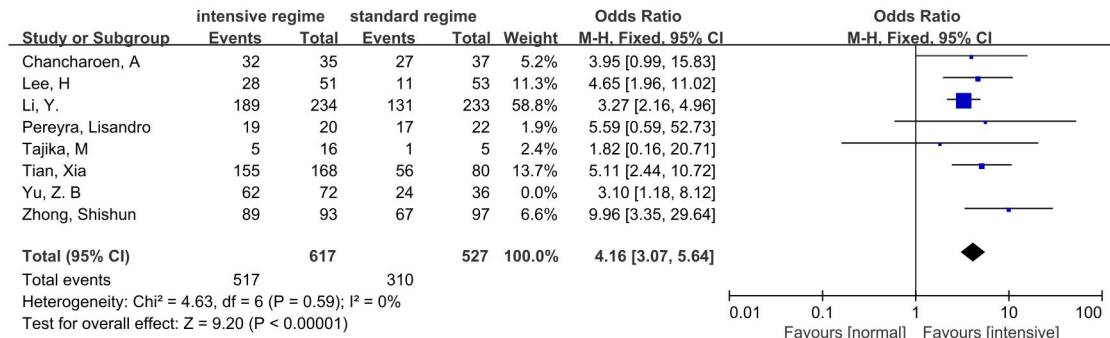


Figure 7. After removing the study of Yu, Z.B, the estimated effect for primary outcome was significantly higher in intensive regimen (OR 4.16, 95 % CI 3.07 to 5.64) .

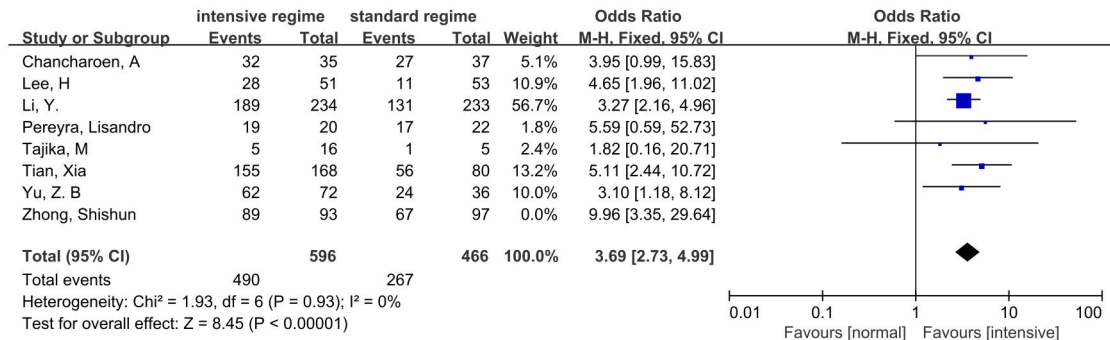


Figure 8. After removing the study of Zhong, Shishun, the estimated effect for primary outcome was significantly higher in intensive regimen (OR 3.69, 95 % CI 2.73 to 4.99) .