

## Study

## Log Coefficient of Variation Ratio

## Log CVR [95% CI]

### medicated and unmedicated

Kegeles et al. 2012 (74)  
Kaminski et al. 2019 (25)

RE model for subgroup ( $Q = 6.33$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = 0.01$ ;  $I^2 = 84.2\%$ )

0.89 [0.47, 1.30]  
0.22 [-0.08, 0.53]  
0.54 [-0.11, 1.19]

### naïve

Goto et al. 2012 (48)  
Smesny et al. 2015 (49)  
Chen et al. 2017 (39)

RE model for subgroup ( $Q = 0.82$ ,  $df = 2$ ,  $p = 0.66$ ;  $I^2 = 0.0\%$ )

-0.52 [-1.09, 0.05]  
-0.55 [-0.91, -0.18]  
-0.11 [-0.99, 0.78]  
-0.49 [-0.78, -0.20]

### medicated

da Silva Alves et al. 2011 (45)  
Jessen et al. 2013 (43)  
Coughlin et al. 2015 (42)  
Goldstein et al. 2015 (41)  
Hugdahl et al. 2015 (40)  
Iwata et al. 2019 (38)  
Wang et al. 2019 (46)

RE model for subgroup ( $Q = 6.30$ ,  $df = 6$ ,  $p = 0.39$ ;  $I^2 = 18.6\%$ )

0.01 [-0.54, 0.56]  
-0.12 [-0.58, 0.34]  
0.08 [-0.39, 0.54]  
0.36 [-0.07, 0.79]  
0.35 [-0.17, 0.87]  
0.14 [-0.19, 0.47]  
0.40 [0.18, 0.63]  
0.22 [0.06, 0.39]

### unclear

Maddock et al. 2018 (47)

-0.12 [-0.57, 0.33]

### RE Model

overall ( $Q = 41.31$ ,  $df = 12$ ,  $p = 0.00$ ;  $I^2 = 71.6\%$ )

greater variability in controls      greater variability in patients

-1.5    -0.5    0    0.5    1    1.5