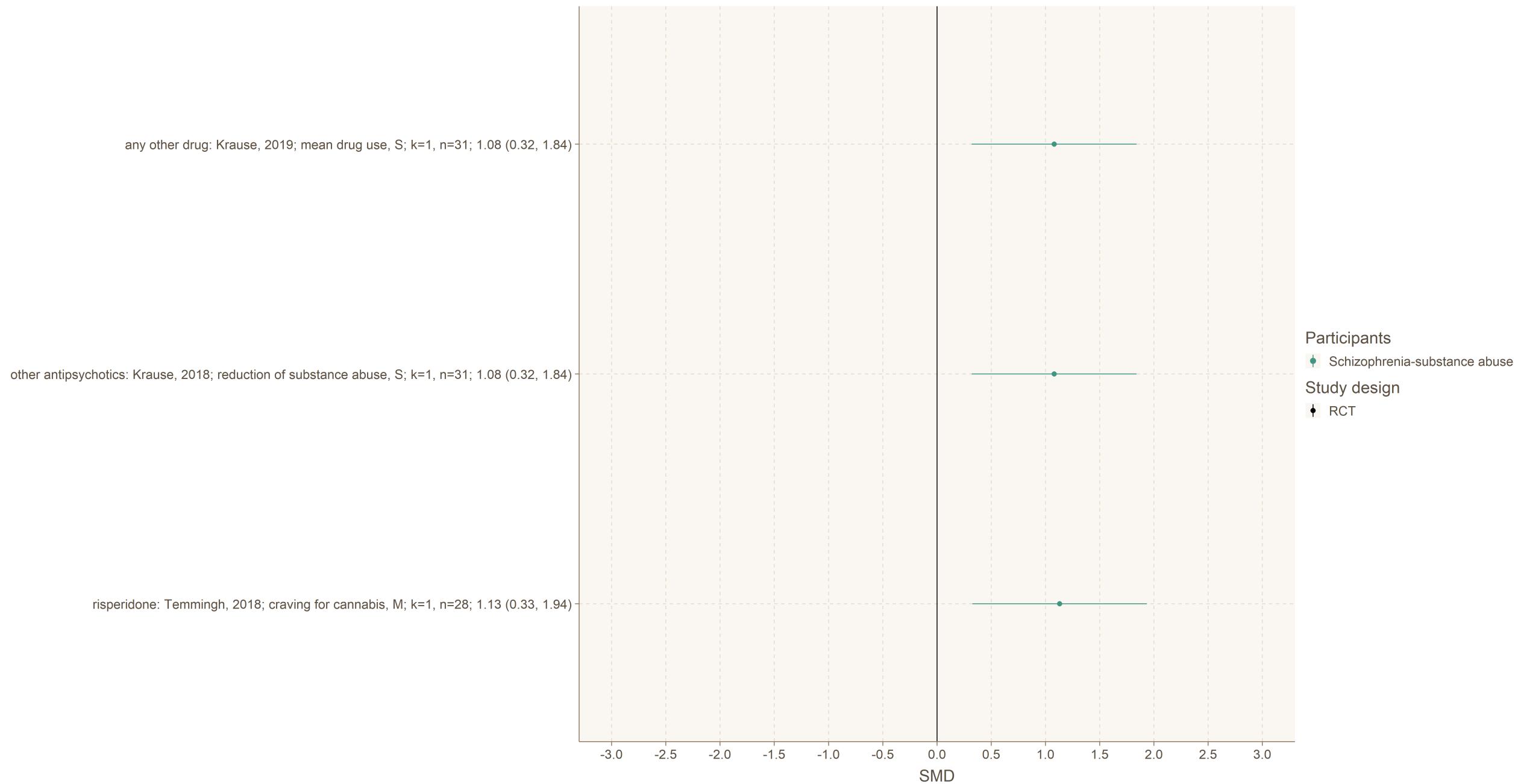
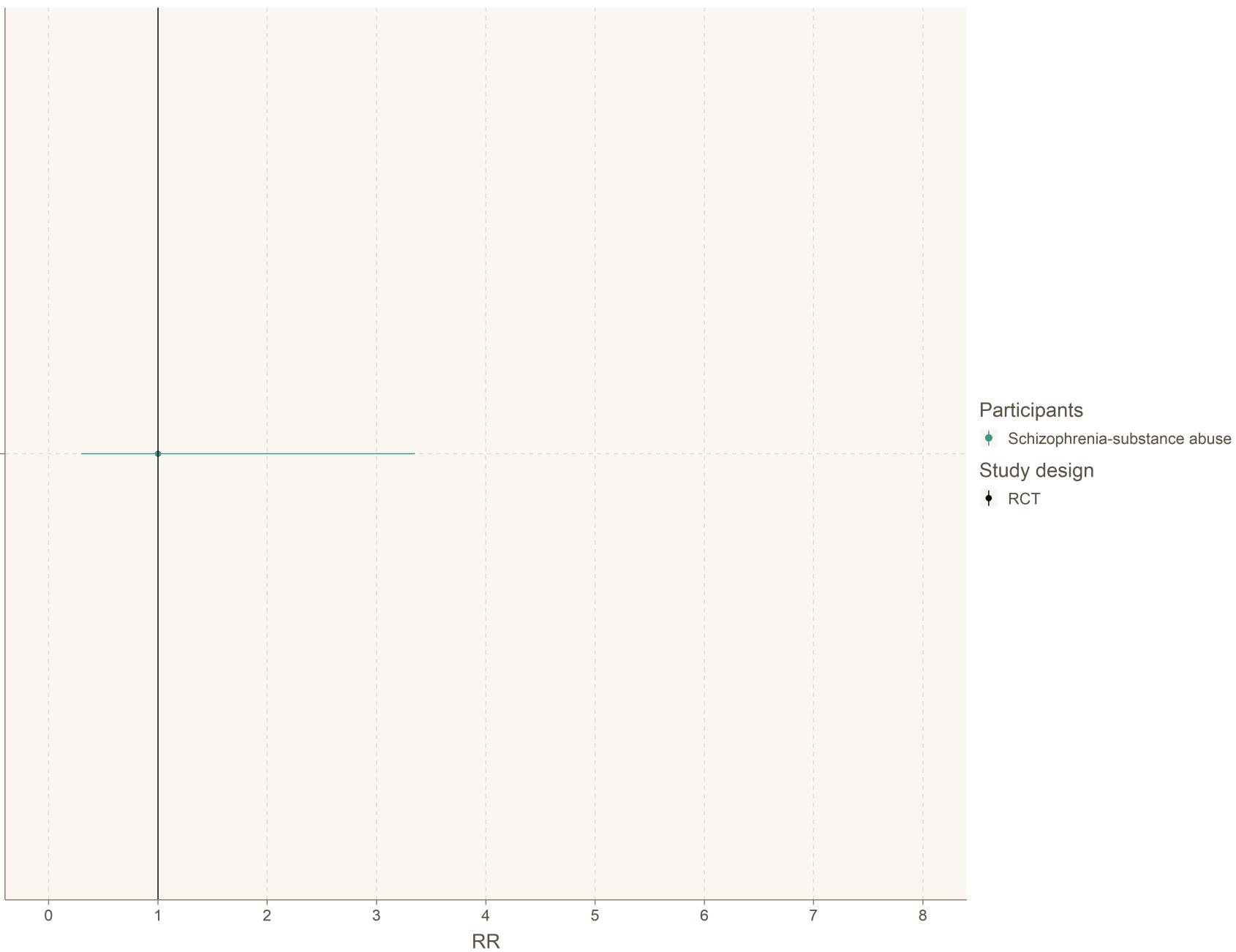


S 1 Substance abuse as continuous outcome

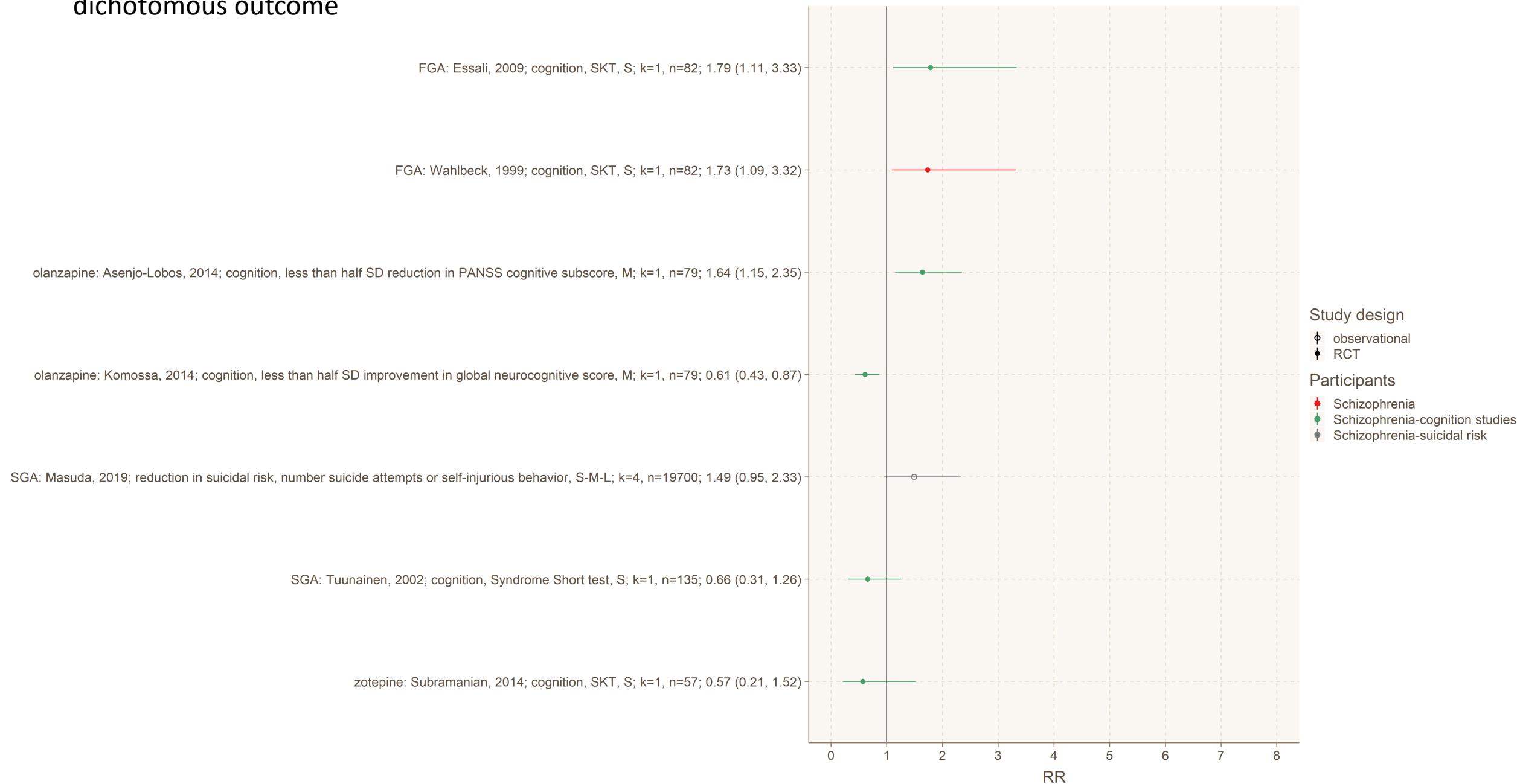


S 2 Substance abuse as dichotomous outcome

risperidone: Temmingh, 2018; reduction in cannabis use, M; k=1, n=14; 1 (0.3, 3.35)

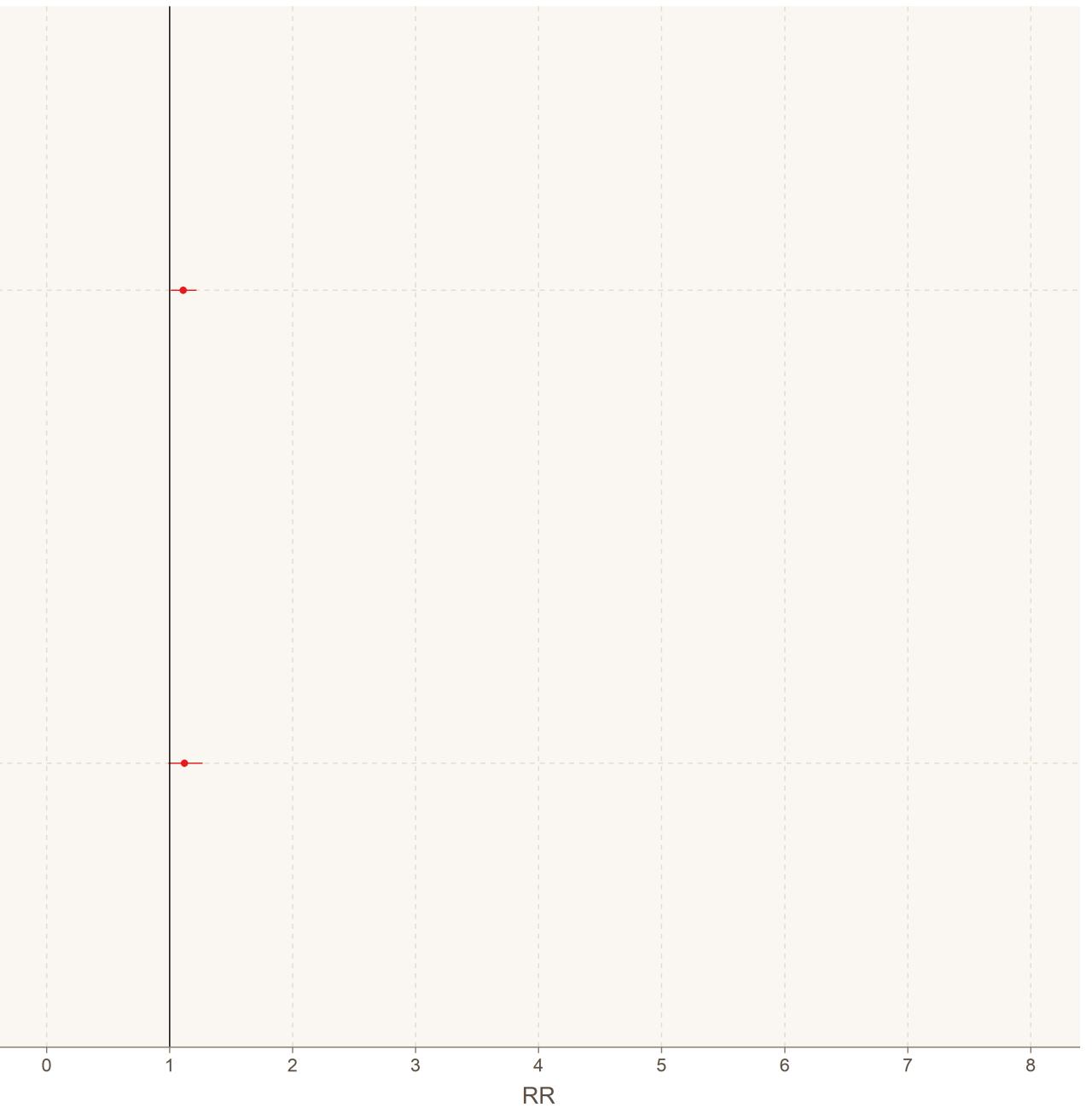


S 3 Other symptoms (cognition, self-injury) as dichotomous outcome



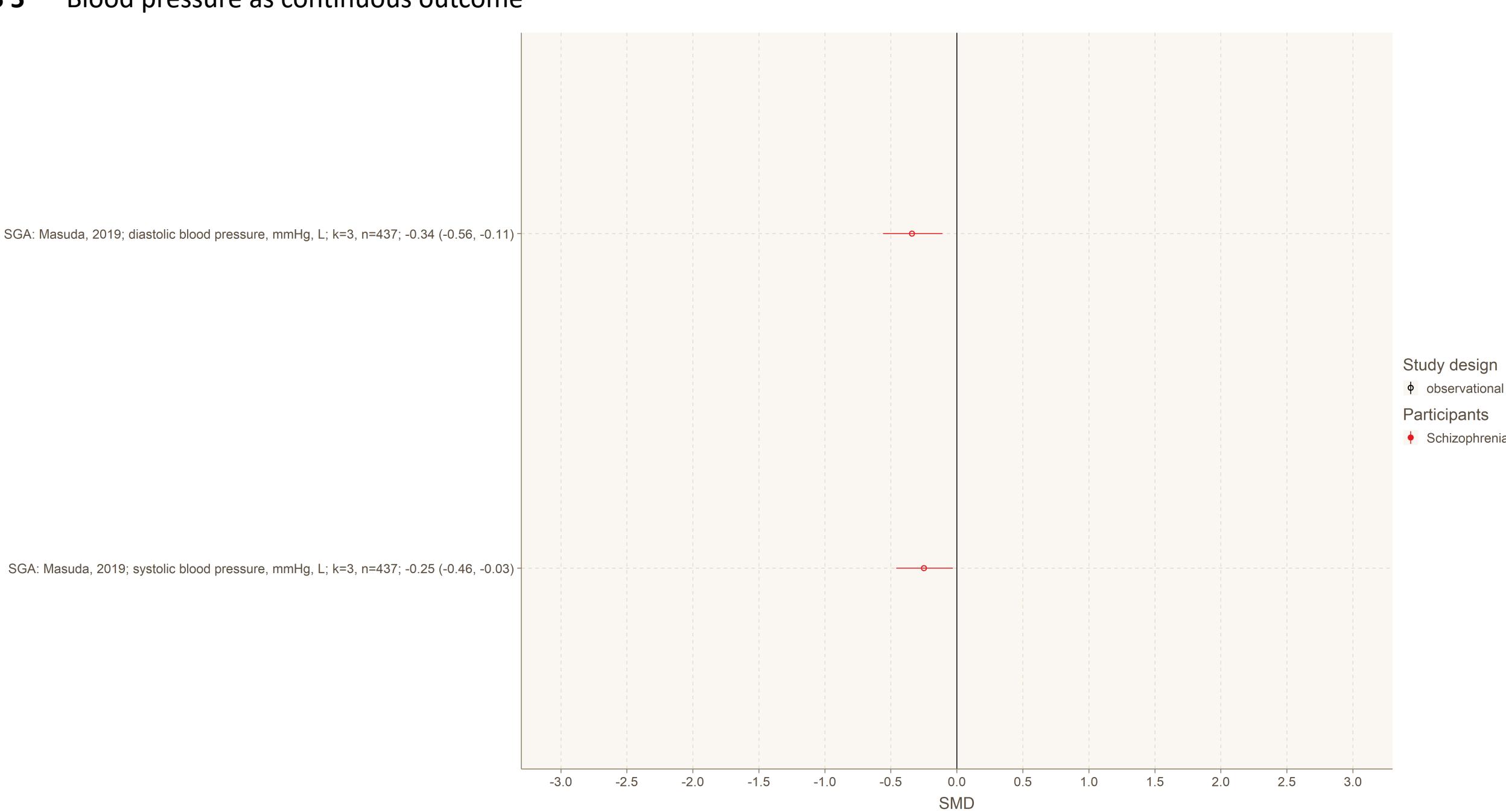
S 4 Needing additional medication as dichotomous outcome

olanzapine: Duggan, 2005; needing additional benzodiazepines, yes or no, L; k=1, n=980; 1.11 (1.01, 1.22)



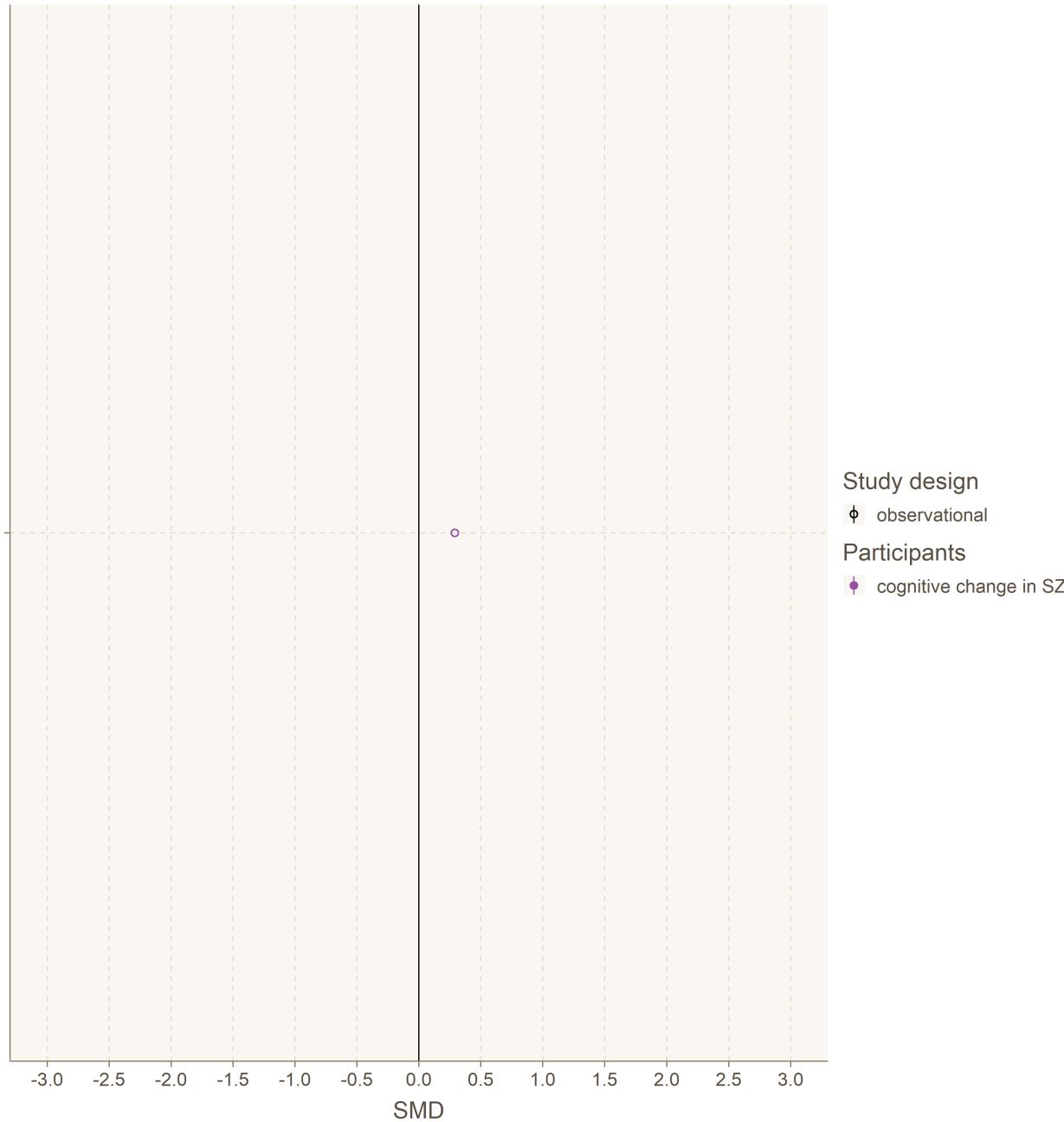
olanzapine: Duggan, 2005; needing an antidepressant, yes or no, L; k=1, n=980; 1.12 (0.99, 1.27)

S 5 Blood pressure as continuous outcome



S 6 Cognitive side effects as continuous outcome

clozapine non-users: Woodward, 2004; cognition (global cognitive index), global cognitive index, S-M-L; k=17, n=344; 0.29 (NA, NA)



S 7 Prolactin levels as continuous outcome

olanzapine: Asenjo Lobos, 2014; prolactin levels, levels, M; k=1, n=120; 0.42 (0.06, 0.79)

olanzapine: Kishimoto, 2013; prolactin levels, levels, L; k=1, n=55; 0.29 (-0.3, 0.87)

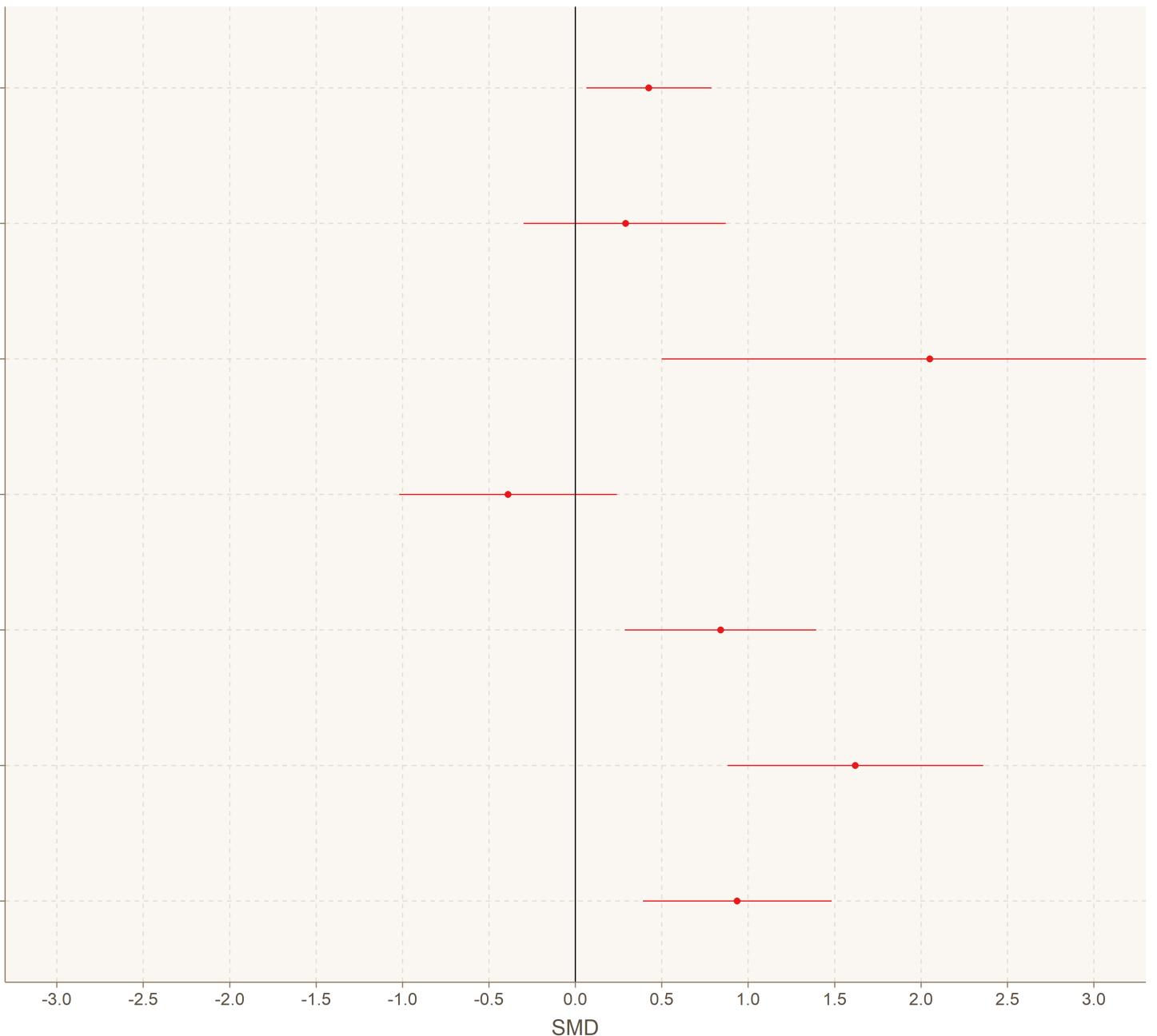
placebo: Huhn, 2019; prolactin levels, levels, S; k=2, n=24; 2.05 (0.5, 3.6)

quetiapine: Kishimoto, 2013; prolactin levels, levels, L; k=1, n=52; -0.39 (-1.02, 0.24)

risperidone: Asenjo Lobos, 2014; prolactin levels, levels, S-M; k=2, n=55; 0.84 (0.29, 1.39)

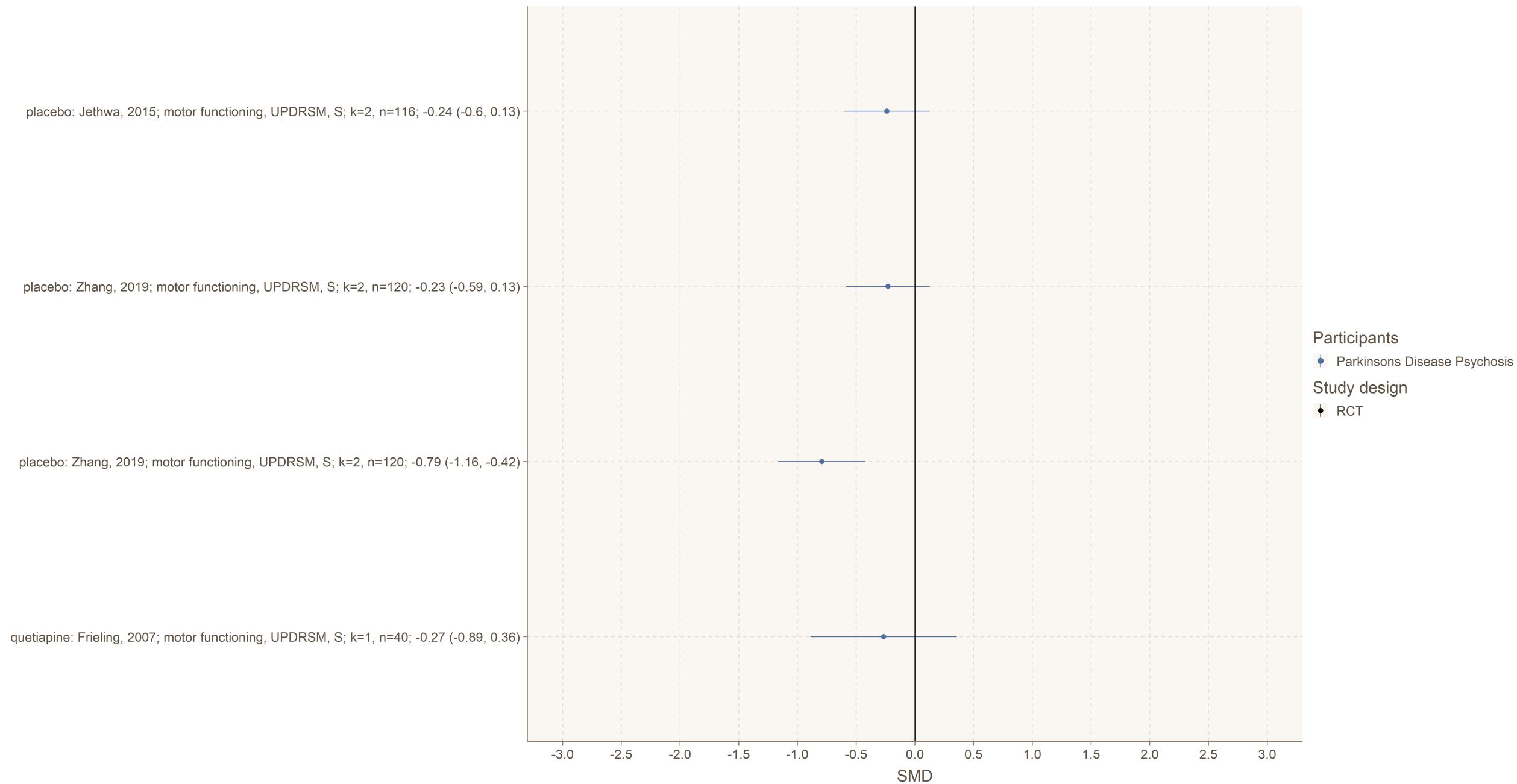
risperidone: Kishimoto, 2013; prolactin levels, levels, L; k=1, n=50; 1.62 (0.88, 2.36)

zotepine: Subramanian, 2014; prolactin levels, levels, S; k=1, n=59; 0.94 (0.39, 1.48)



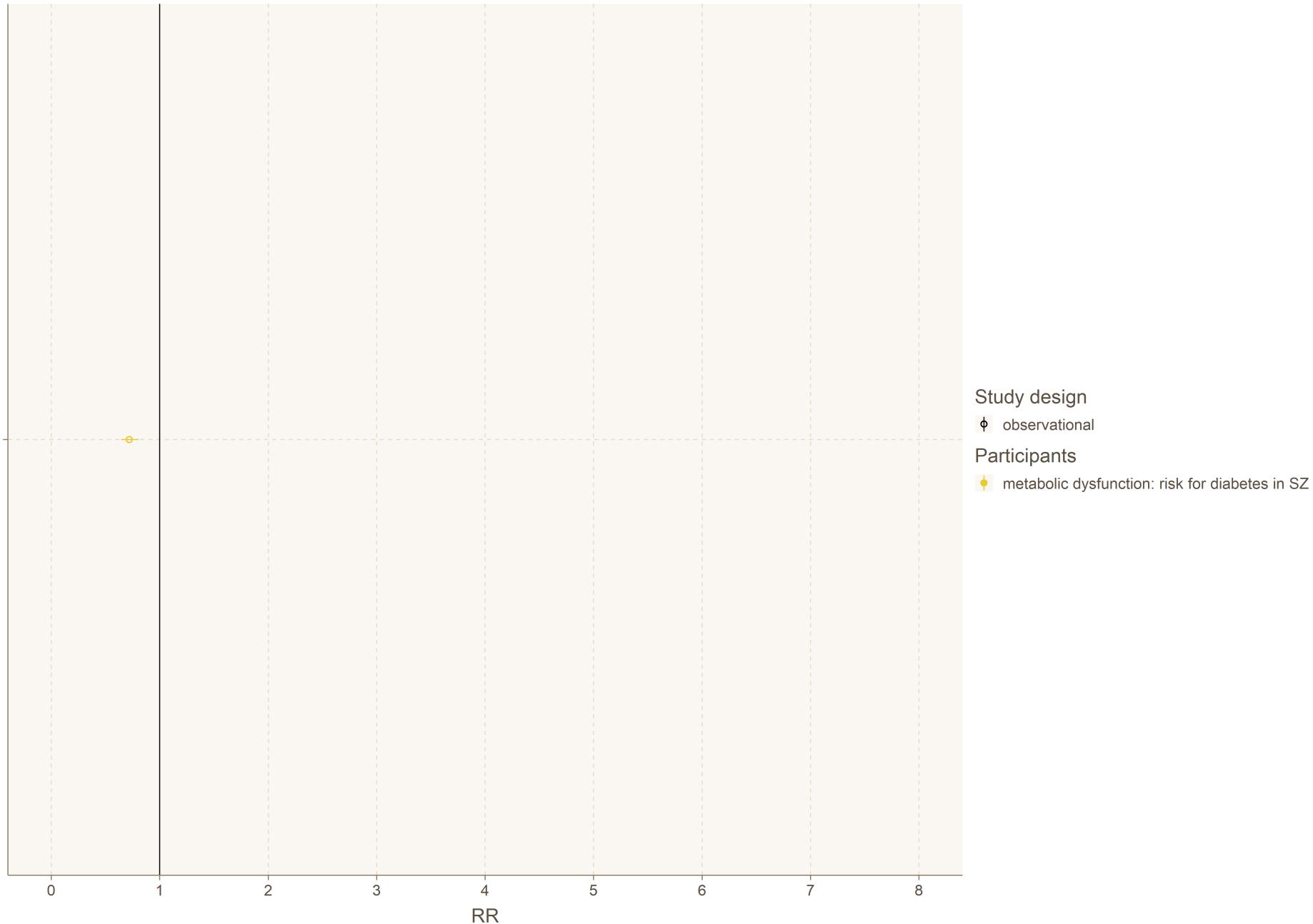
Participants
● Schizophrenia
Study design
◆ RCT

S 8 Motor function as continuous outcome

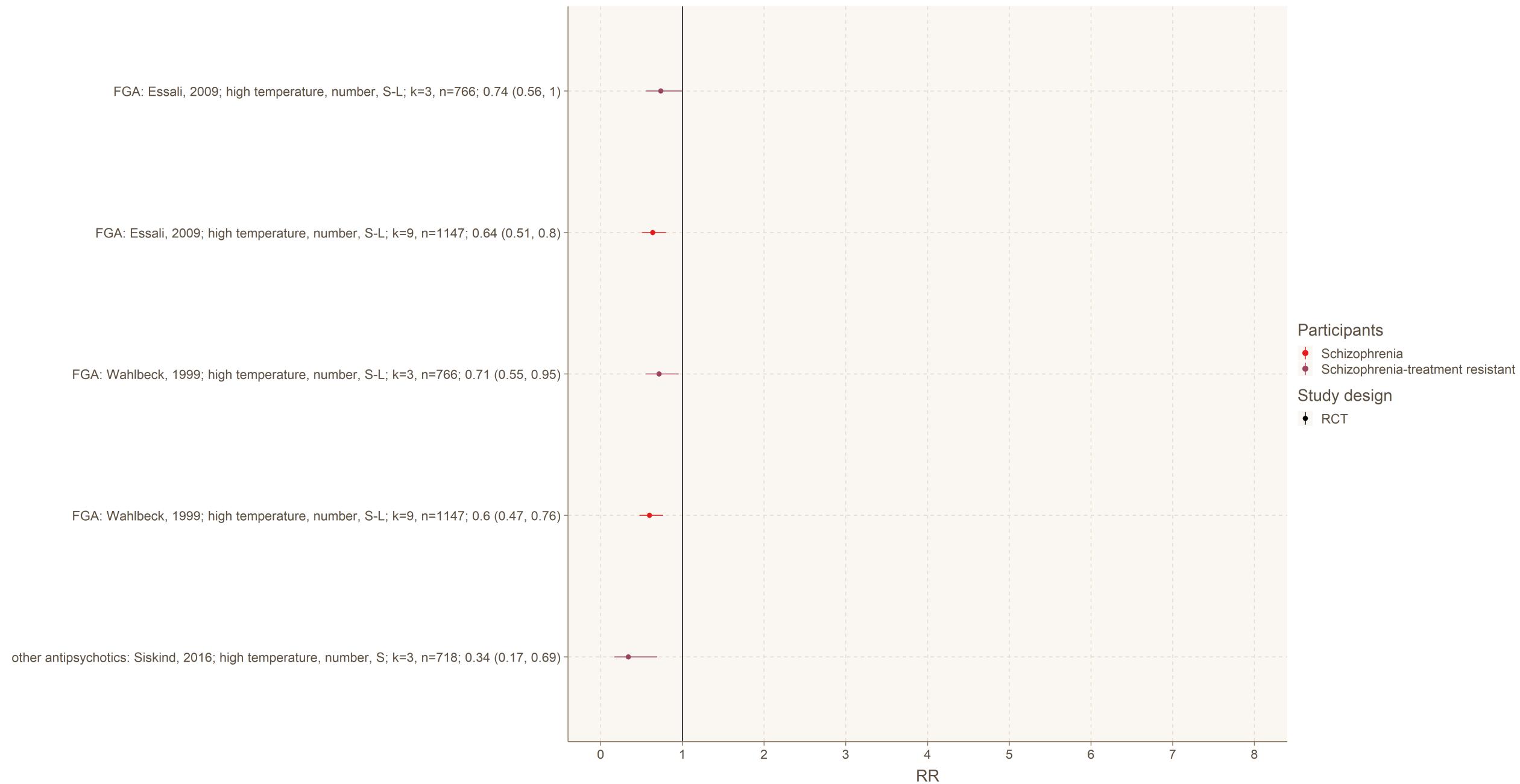


S 9 Diabetes as dichotomous outcome

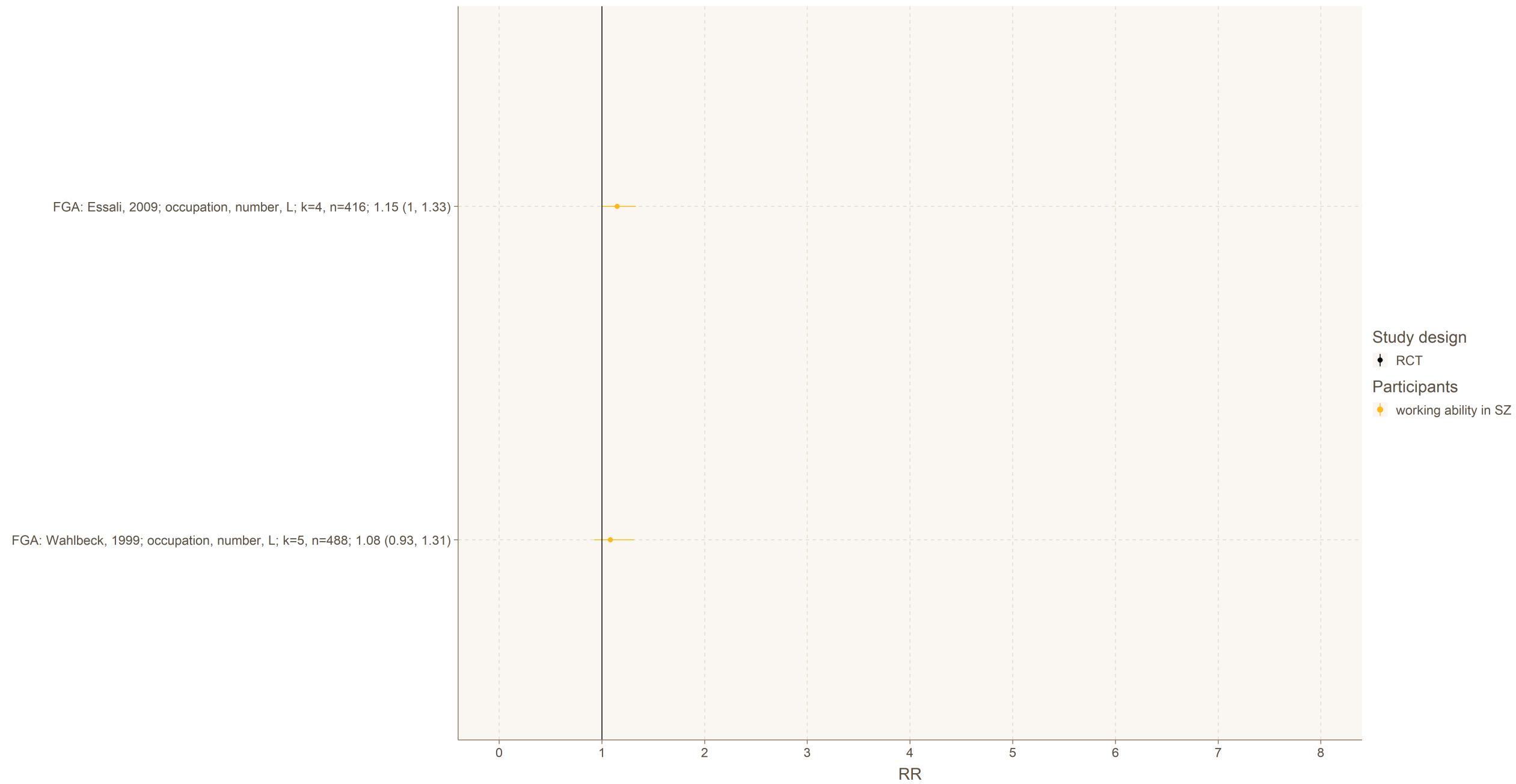
FGA: Smith, 2008; diabetes, number, L; k=7, n=NA; 0.72 (0.65, 0.81)



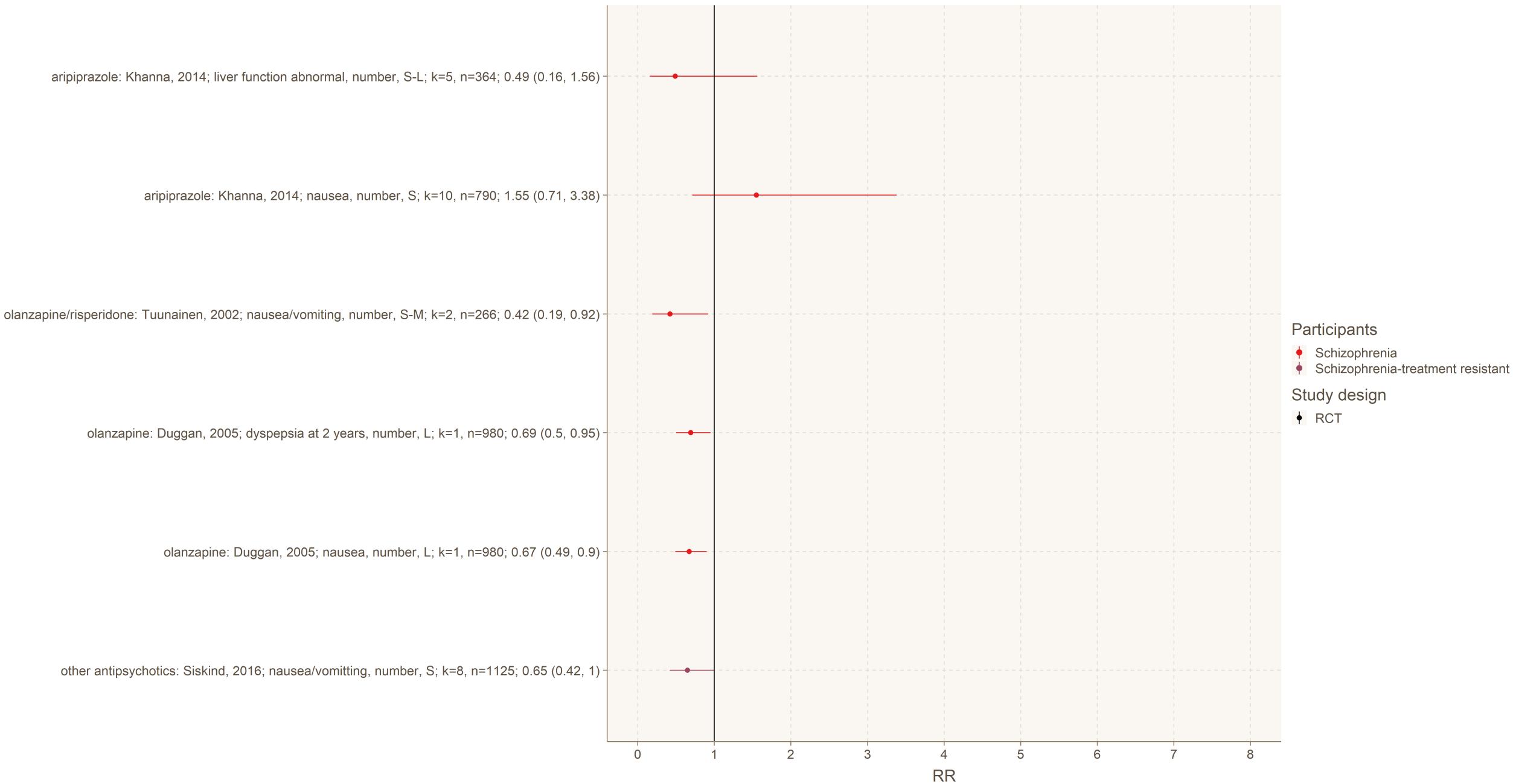
S 10 High temperature as dichotomous outcome



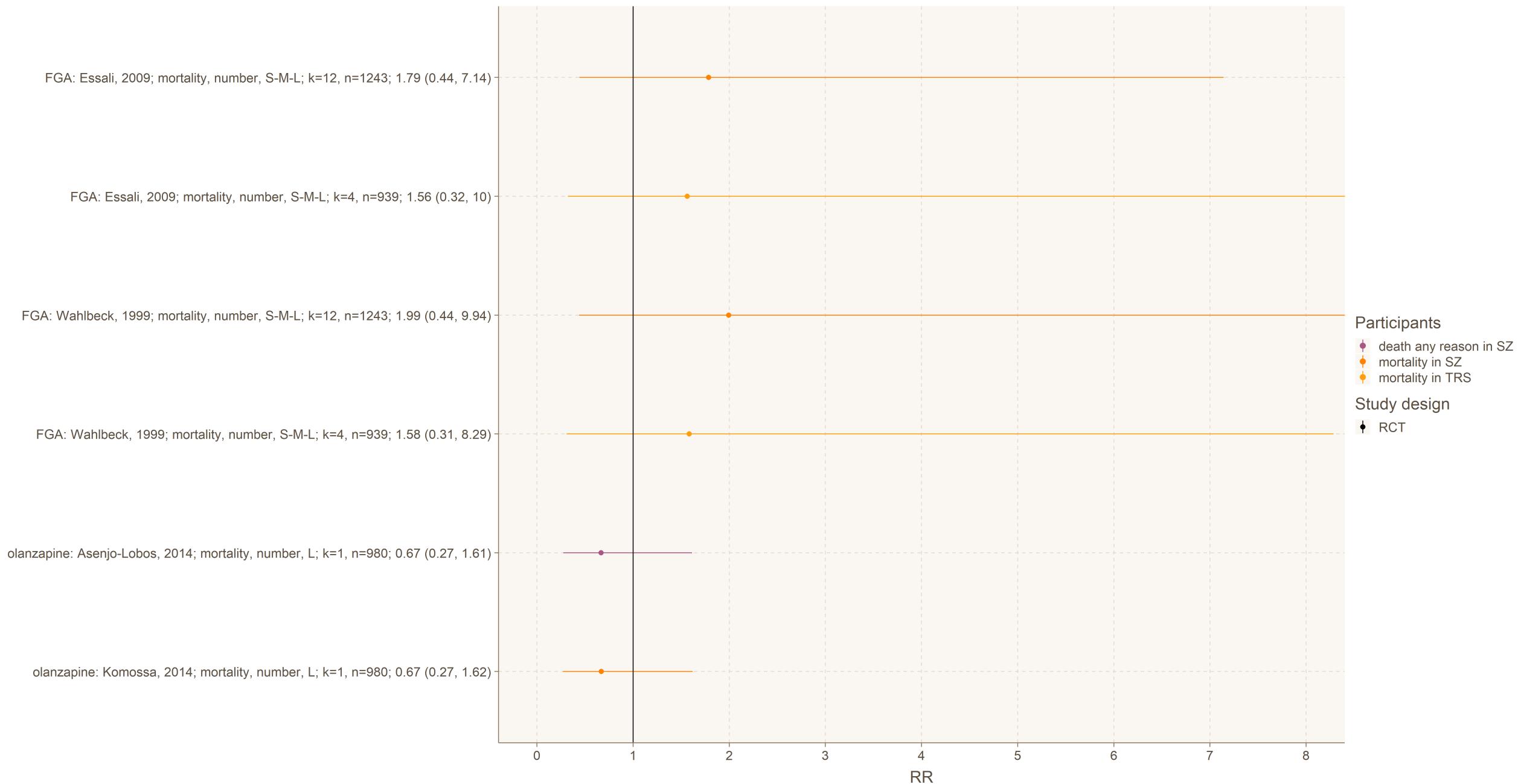
S 11 Occupation as dichotomous outcome



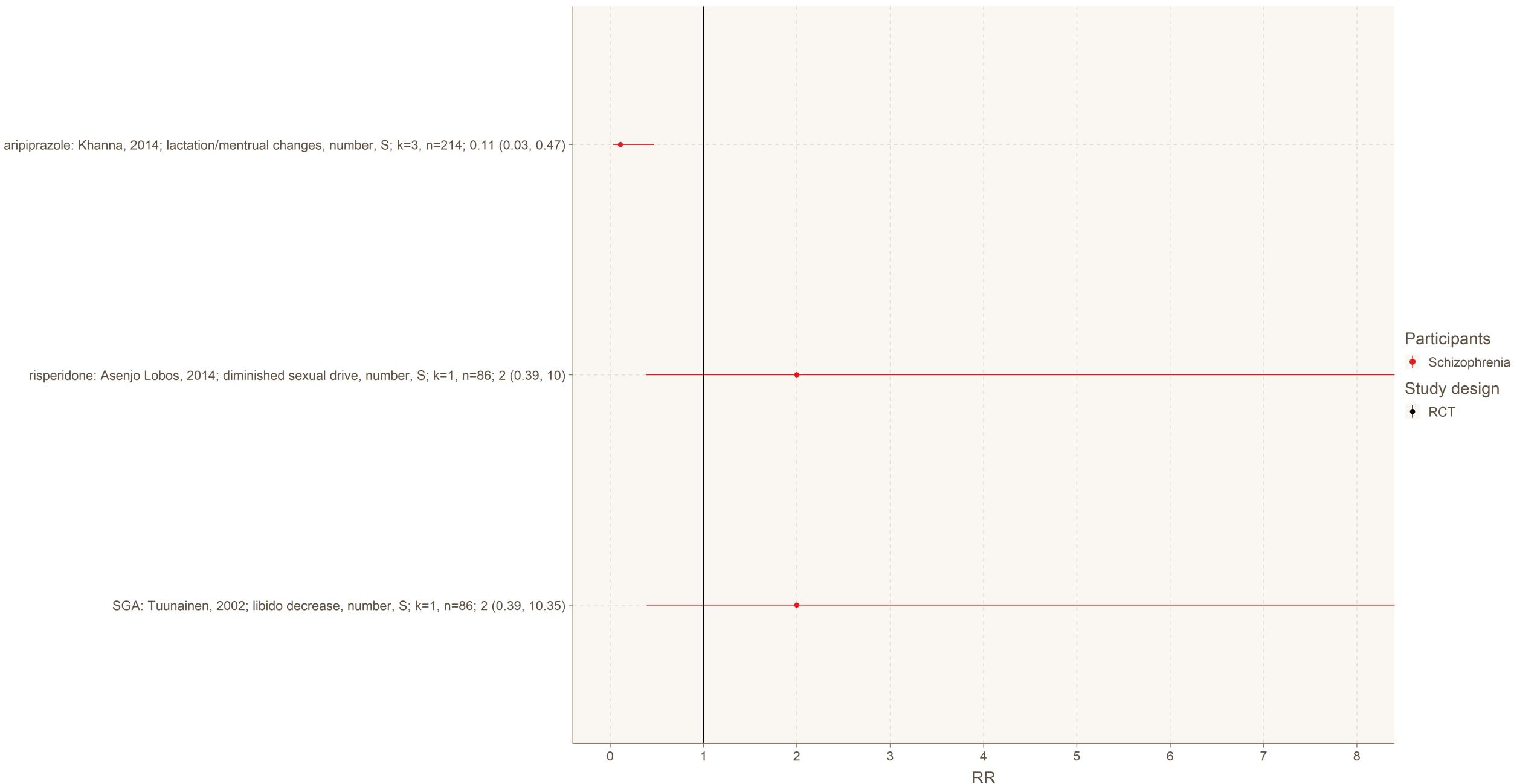
S 12 Gastrointestinal symptoms and sign (liver functions, nausea/vomiting) as dichotomous outcome



S 13 Mortality as dichotomous outcome

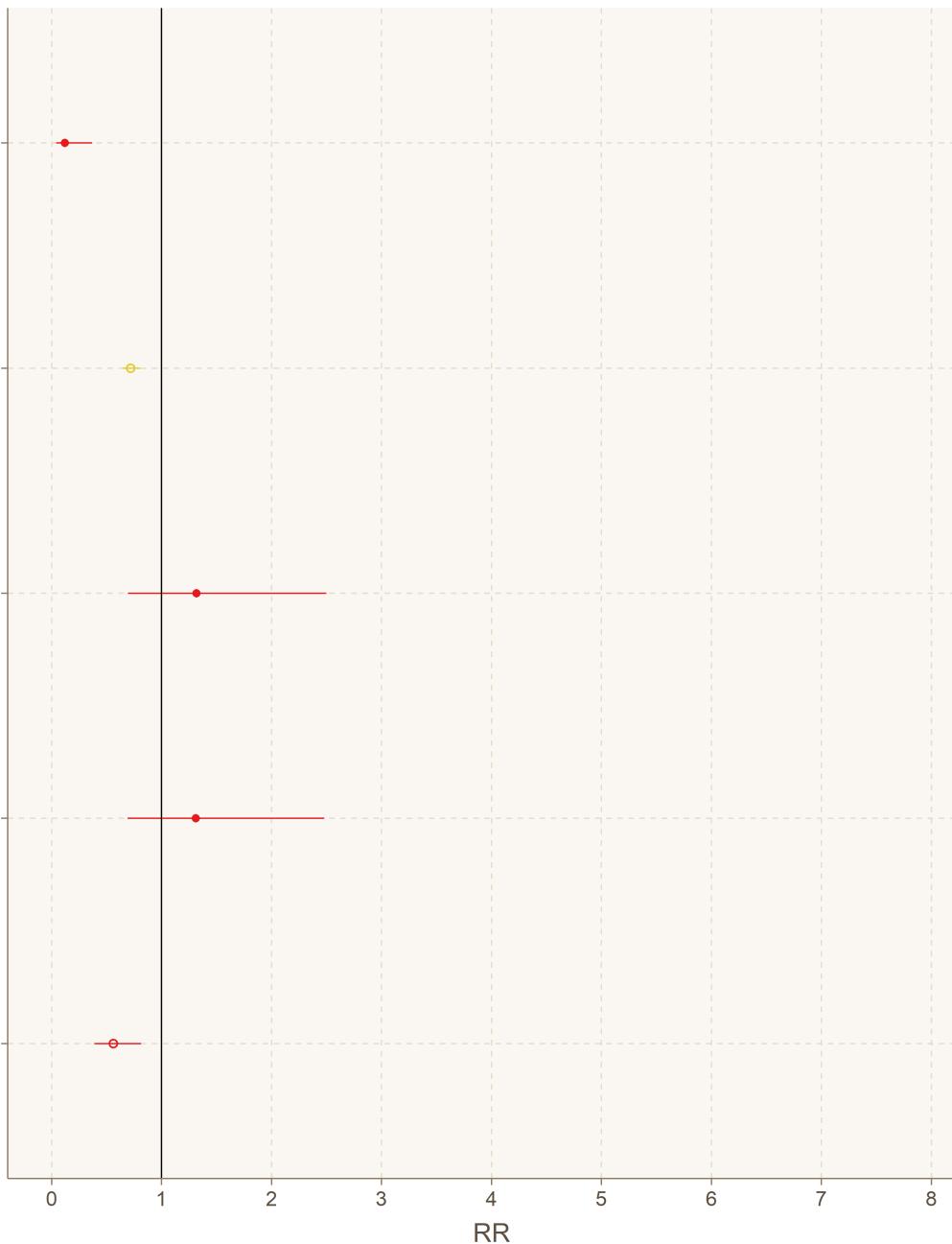


S 14 Sexual and reproductive side effects as dichotomous outcome



S 15 Glucose abnormalities as dichotomous outcome

aripiprazole: Khanna, 2014; glucose/glucose levels increased, number, S; k=5, n=410; 0.12 (0.04, 0.37)



Participants

- metabolic dysfunction: risk for diabetes in SZ
- Schizophrenia

Study design

- observational
- RCT

S 16 Hospitalization as dichotomous outcome

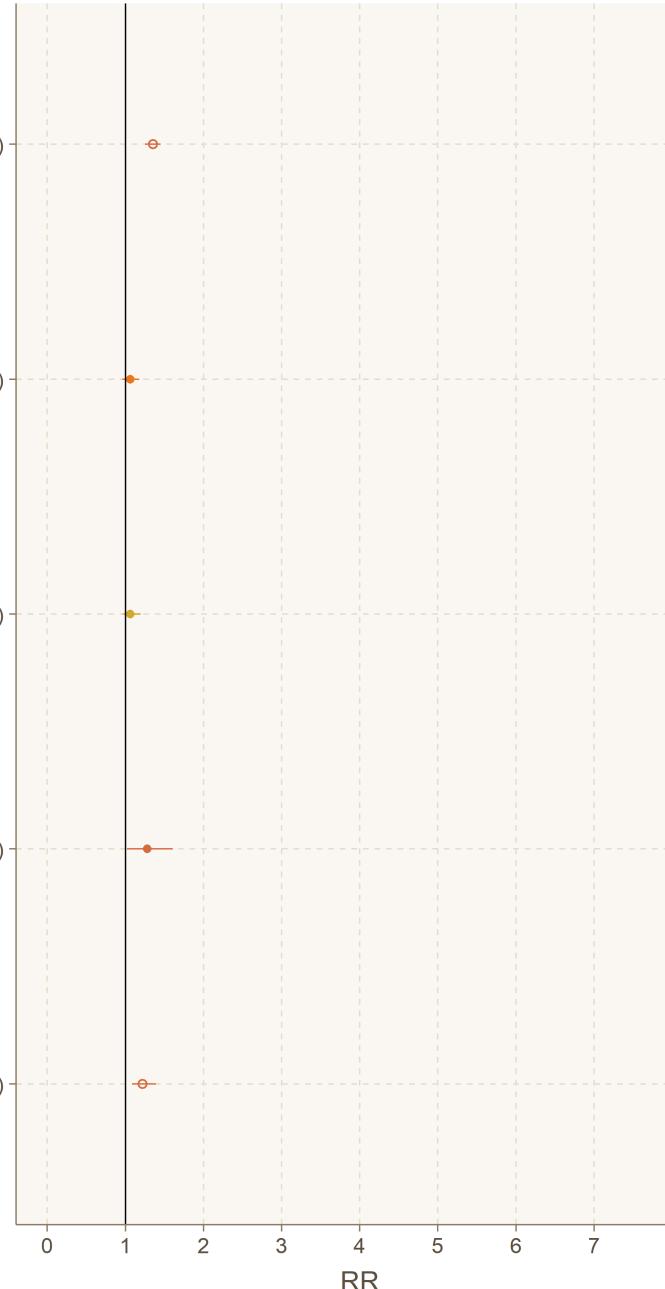
control medicine: Land, 2017; hospitalization due to any reason, number, L; k=22, n=44718; 1.35 (1.25, 1.45)

FGA: Essali, 2009; hospitalization, number, L; k=2, n=648; 1.06 (0.96, 1.18)

FGA: Wahlbeck, 1999; hospitalization, number, L; k=2, n=648; 1.06 (0.96, 1.2)

olanzapine: Duggan, 2005; hospitalization, number, L; k=1, n=980; 1.28 (1.02, 1.61)

SGA: Masuda, 2019; hospitalization, number, L; k=19, n=49453; 1.22 (1.09, 1.39)



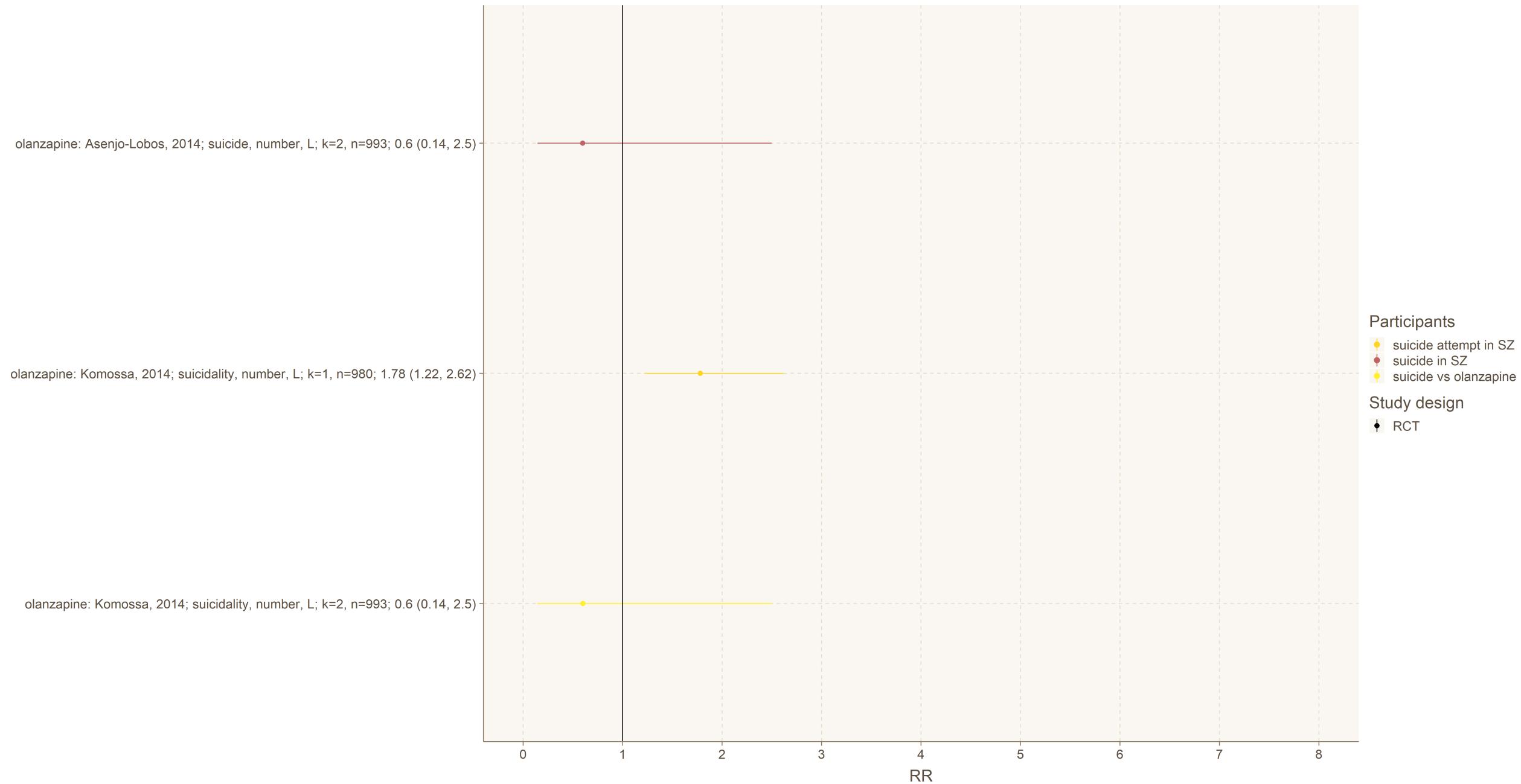
Participants

- hospitalisation in SZ
- hospitalisation in TRS
- hospitalisation: not discharged or readmitted within 1 year after discharge

Study design

- observational
- RCT

S 17 Suicidality as dichotomous outcome

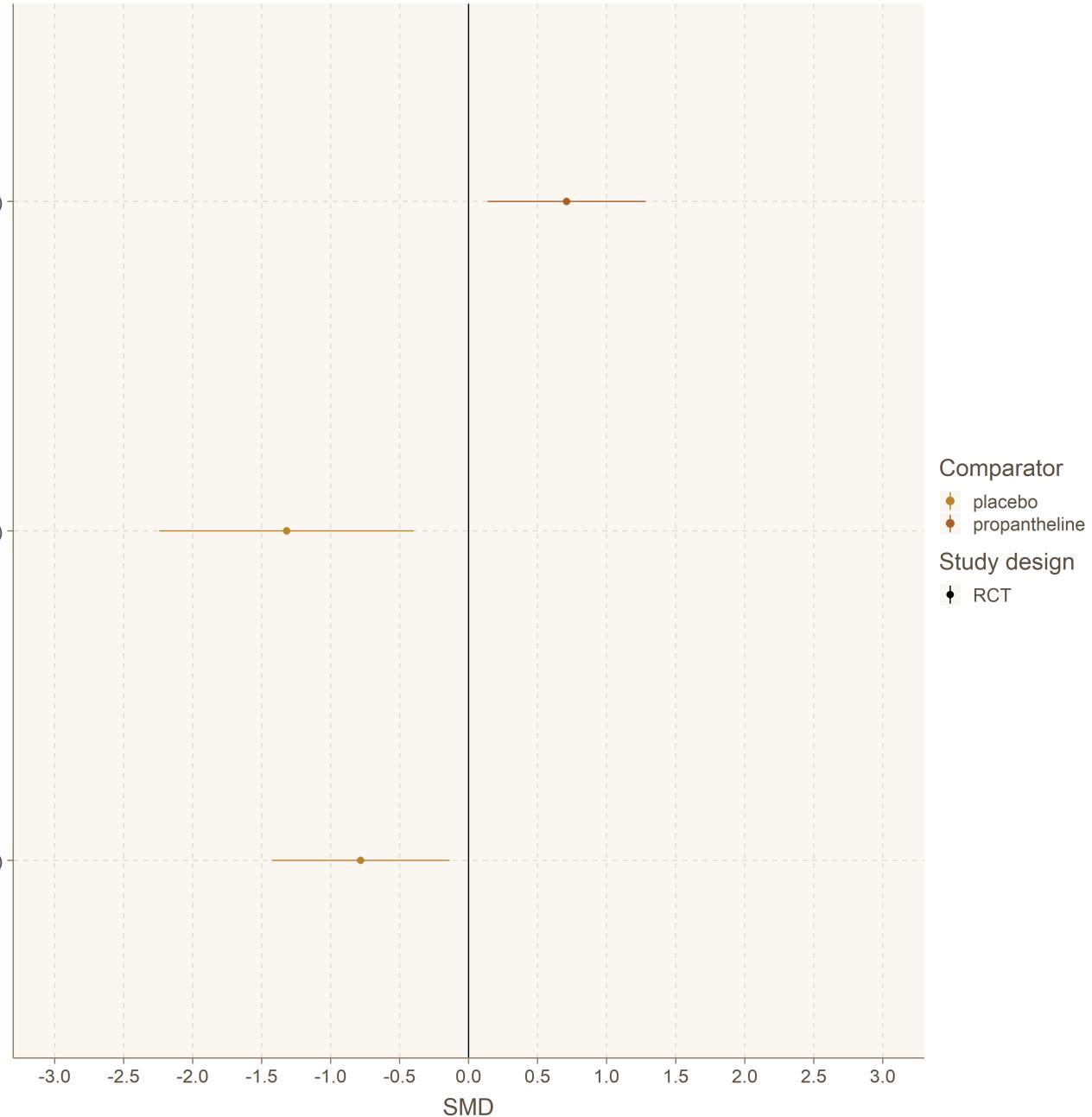


S 18 Efficacy of treatment for hypersalivation as continuous outcome

astemizole:Syed, 2012; change in hypersalivation scores, mixed clinical criteria, high score=good, S; k=1, n=50; 0.71 (0.14, 1.28)

astemizole:Syed, 2012; change in hypersalivation scores, mixed clinical criteria, high score=good, S; k=2, n=22; -1.32 (-2.24, -0.4)

traditional chinese medicine:Syed, 2012; change in hypersalivation scores, wet pillow diameter, S; k=1, n=40; -0.78 (-1.42, -0.14)



S 19 Efficacy of treatment for constipation as dichotomous outcome

glycerol suppository:Every-Palmer, 2017; constipation, no defecation by two days, S; k=1, n=120; 0.35 (0.23, 0.53)

