Study		Mean	95% CI	Weight
This study (n=20)		33.10	[29.03; 37.17]	20.0%
Cao et al. 2020 (n=150)		49.30	[46.52; 52.08]	20.1%
Querin et al. 2018 (n=16)		39.57	[33.03; 46.11]	19.6%
Grimaldi et al. 2017 (n=17)		63.00	[59.53; 66.47]	20.1%
Stein et al. 2016 (n=20)		24.00	[22.82; 25.18]	20.2%
Random effects model		**41.79**	**[25.44; 58.13]**	**100.0%**

Heterogeneity: $I2 = 99.4\%$, $\tau2 = 343.59$, $p < 0.001$

Figure A.2a. Ages varied significantly in between studies. This meta-analysis was run following the methodology in main manuscript.
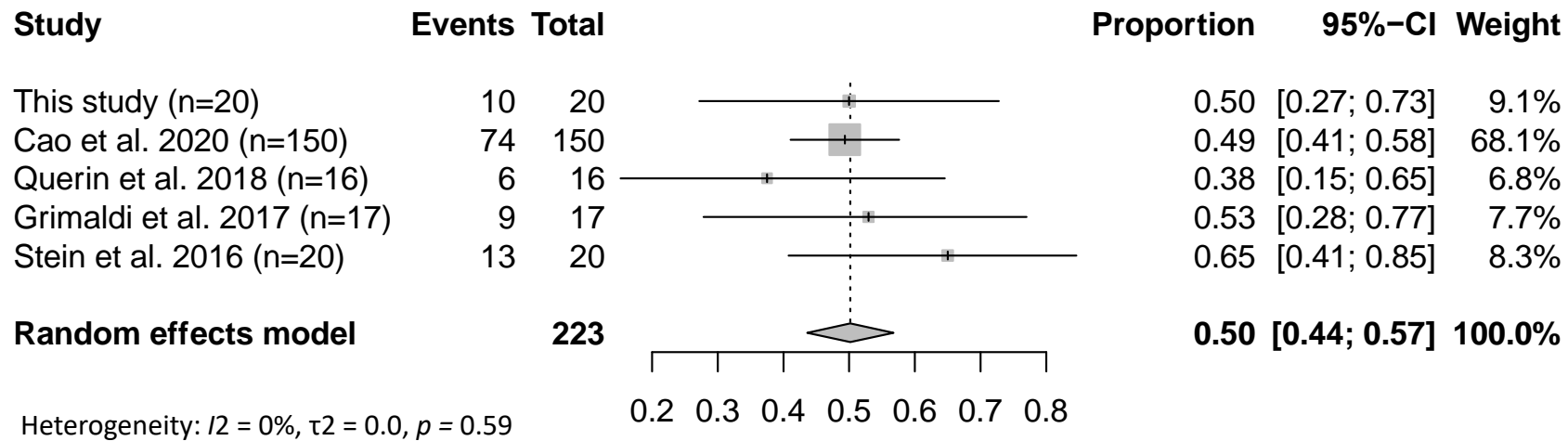
Study	Events	Total		Proportion	95%−CI	Weight
This study (n=20)	10	20		0.50	[0.27; 0.73]	9.1%
Cao et al. 2020 (n=150)	74	150		0.49	[0.41; 0.58]	68.1%
Querin et al. 2018 (n=16)	6	16		0.38	[0.15; 0.65]	6.8%
Grimaldi et al. 2017 (n=17)	9	17		0.53	[0.28; 0.77]	7.7%
Stein et al. 2016 (n=20)	13	20		0.65	[0.41; 0.85]	8.3%
Random effects model		**223**		**0.50**	**[0.44; 0.57]**	**100.0%**

0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8

Heterogeneity: I^2 = 0%, τ^2 = 0.0, p = 0.59

Figure A.2b. Fairly balanced proportion of females and males was seen across studies. This random-effects meta-analysis of single-group proportions of females was run in R (meta package), using logit transformation of the data, inverse variance method and restricted maximum-likelihood estimator for τ^2.