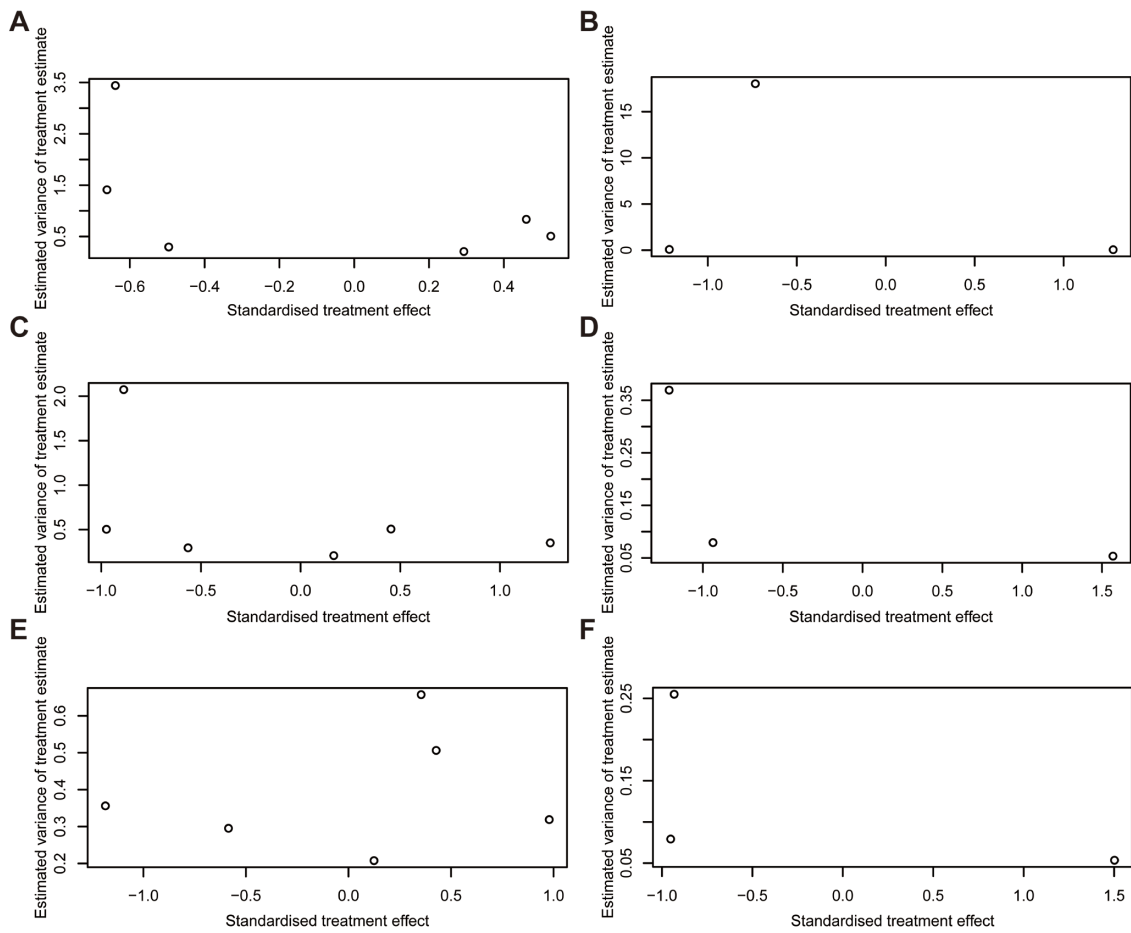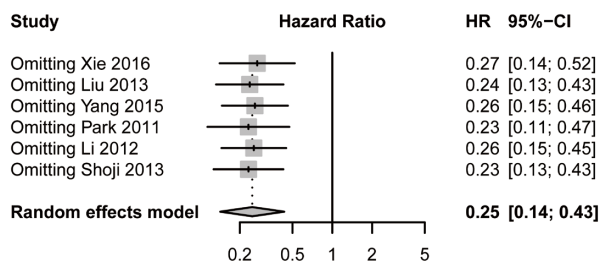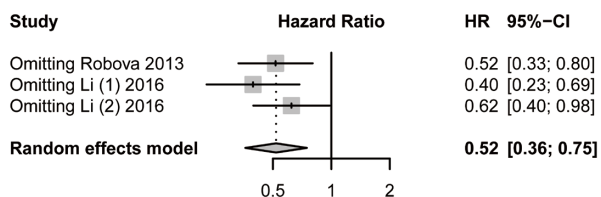**Figure S1** Egger's publication bias plot. Egger's publication bias plot for hazard ratio; publication bias can be concluded by intercept as well as P value. (A) The Egger's funnel plot of 1-year DFS for studies adopting RECIST criteria; (B) the Egger's funnel plot of 1-year DFS for studies adopting WHO criteria; (C) the Egger's funnel plot of 3-year DFS for studies adopting RECIST criteria; (D) the Egger's funnel plot of 3-year DFS for studies adopting WHO criteria; (E) the Egger's funnel plot of 5-year DFS for studies adopting RECIST criteria; (F) the Egger's funnel plot of 5-year DFS for studies adopting WHO criteria. DFS, disease-free survival.
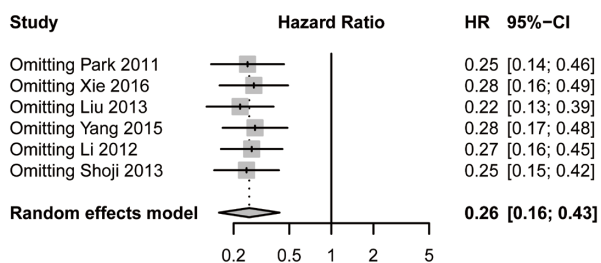
Figure S2 Begg's publication bias plot. Begg's funnel plot of publication bias; the pseudo 95% confidence interval is computed as part of the analysis that produces the funnel plot, and corresponding to the expected 95% CI for a given standard error; publication bias can be concluded by P value. (A) The Begg's funnel plot of 1-year DFS for studies adopting RECIST criteria; (B) the Begg's funnel plot of 1-year DFS for studies adopting WHO criteria; (C) the Begg's funnel plot of 3-year DFS for studies adopting RECIST criteria; (D) the Begg's funnel plot of 3-year DFS for studies adopting WHO criteria; (E) the Begg's funnel plot of 5-year DFS for studies adopting RECIST criteria; (F) the Begg's funnel plot of 5-year DFS for studies adopting WHO criteria. DFS, disease-free survival.
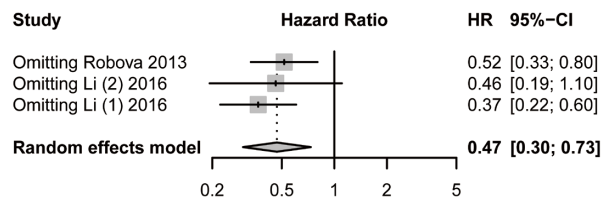
Figure S3 Sensitivity analysis for testing the robust of 1-year hazard ratio (HR) among the studies using RECIST criteria. The central point indicates the estimated logHR, given the named study is omitted. Accordingly, the bar corresponds to the lower limit of 95% CI of the logHR.

Figure S4 Sensitivity analysis for testing the robust of 1-year hazard ratio (HR) among the studies using WHO criteria. The central point indicates the estimated logHR, given the named study is omitted. Accordingly, the bar corresponds to the lower limit of 95% CI of the logHR.
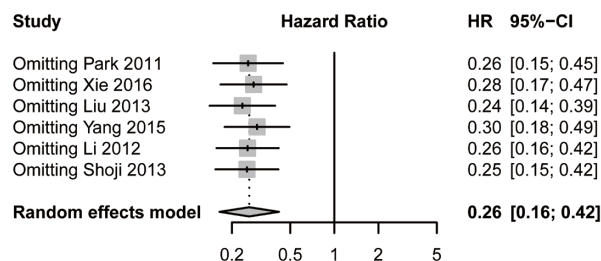

Figure S5 Sensitivity analysis for testing the robust of 3-year hazard ratio (HR) among the studies using RECIST criteria. The central point indicates the estimated logHR, given the named study is omitted. Accordingly, the bar corresponds to the lower limit of 95% CI of the logHR.
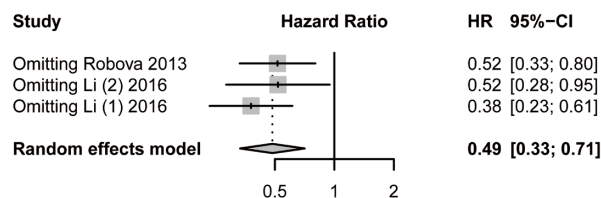

Figure S6 Sensitivity analysis for testing the robust of 3-year hazard ratio (HR) among the studies using WHO criteria. The central point indicates the estimated logHR, given the named study is omitted. Accordingly, the bar corresponds to the lower limit of 95% CI of the logHR.

Figure S7 Sensitivity analysis for testing the robust of 5-year hazard ratio (HR) among the studies using RECIST criteria. The central point indicates the estimated logHR, given the named study is omitted. Accordingly, the bar corresponds to the lower limit of 95% CI of the logHR.

Figure S8 Sensitivity analysis for testing the robust of 5-year hazard ratio (HR) among the studies using WHO criteria. The central point indicates the estimated logHR, given the named study is omitted. Accordingly, the bar corresponds to the lower limit of 95% CI of the logHR.