

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Bhattacharyya (2017)	⊖	⊖	⊕	?	?	⊖	⊕
Bodini (2019)	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕	⊕	?
Candy (1995)	?	?	⊖	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
Fritsch (2021)	⊕	⊖	⊖	?	⊖	⊕	⊕
González-Huix (1993)	?	⊖	⊖	⊕	⊕	⊕	?
Ishikawa (2003)	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕	⊕	?
Kato (2004)	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕	⊕	?
Keshteli (2022)	?	?	⊕	?	⊕	⊕	?
Kyaw (2014)	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕	⊕	?
Miyaguchi (2023)	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕	⊕	?
Sarbagili-Shabat (2022)	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊕	⊕	?
Strisciuglio (2013)	⊕	?	⊖	⊕	⊕	⊕	⊕
Wright (1965)	?	?	⊖	?	⊖	⊖	?
Wright (1966)	?	?	⊖	?	⊖	⊖	?

Figure S1. Risk of bias summary

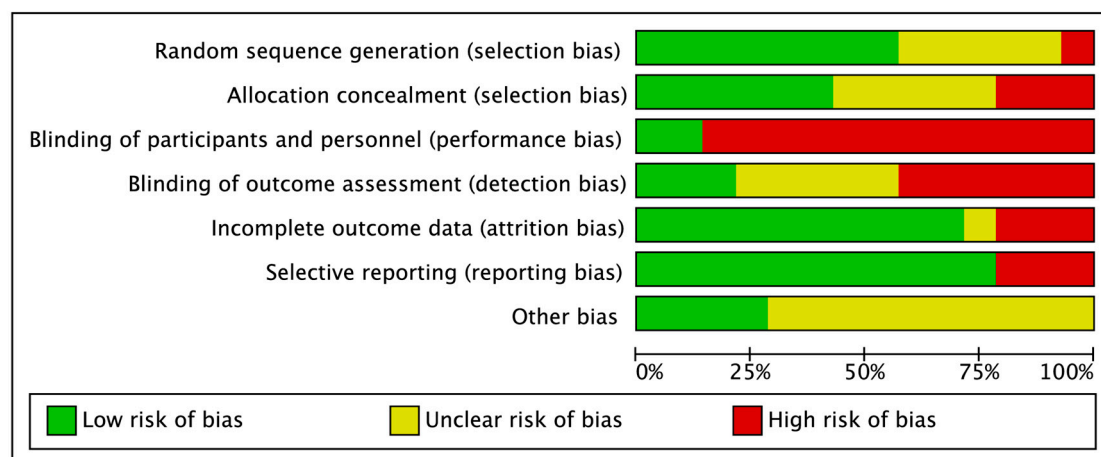


Figure S2. Risk of bias graph

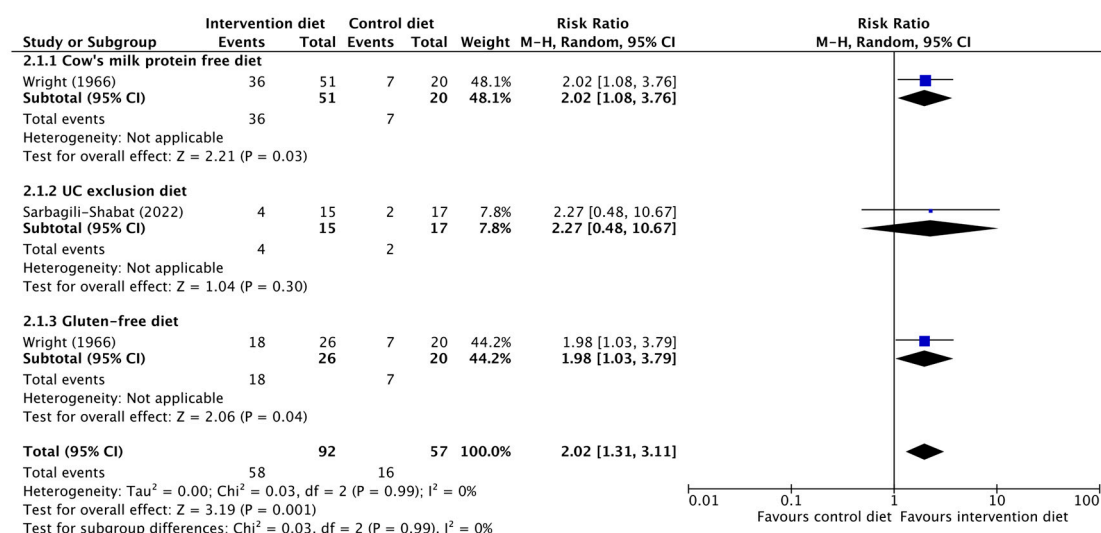


Figure S3. Induction of endoscopic remission in ulcerative colitis

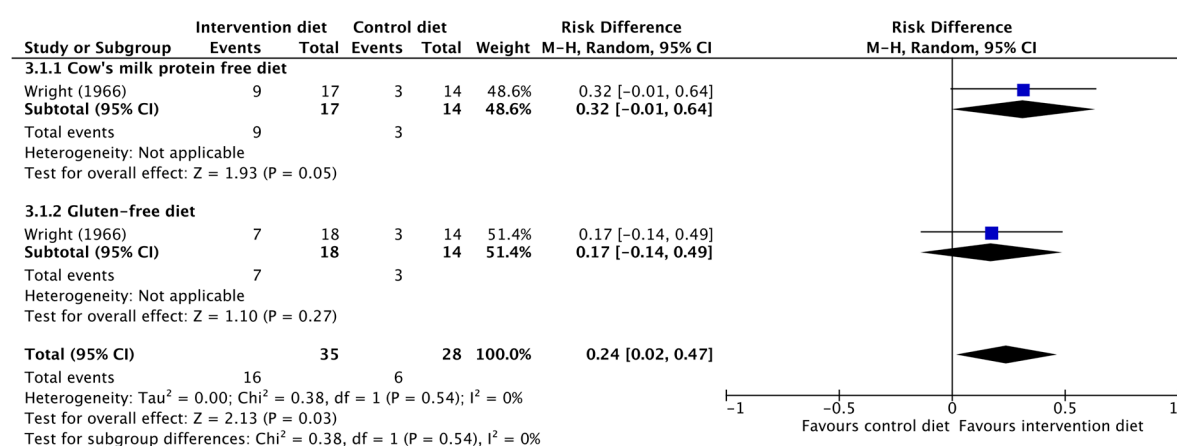


Figure S4. Induction of histologic remission in ulcerative colitis

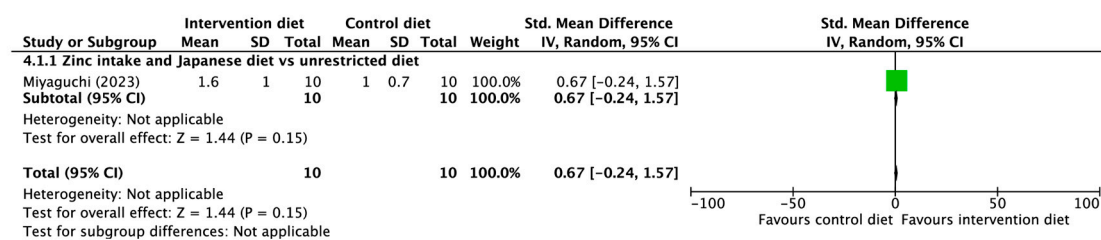


Figure S5. Histologic improvement in ulcerative colitis

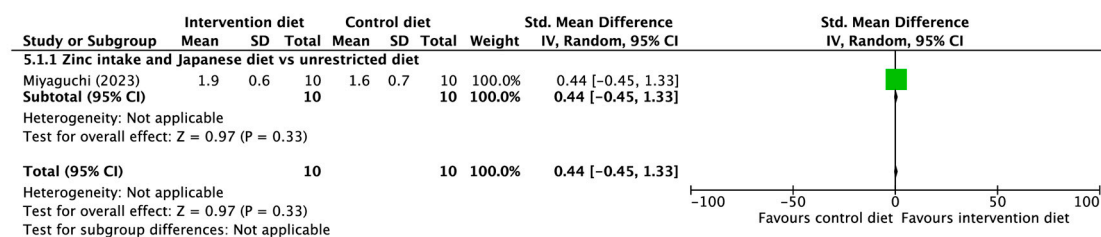


Figure S6. Endoscopic improvement in ulcerative colitis.