Study	Selection				Comparability	Outcome		Total	
	Representativen ess of the exposed cohort	Selection of the non-exposed cohort	Ascertainment of exposure	Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study	Comparability of cohorts on the basis of the design or analysis controlled for confounders	Assessment of outcome	Was follow-up long enough for outcomes to occur	Adequacy of follow up of cohorts	
Chatzopoulos, 2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Hu 2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Landin 2020	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Boxberg, 2019	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	6
Ngamphaiboon, 2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Shimizu, 2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Spector, 2019	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Takahashi, 2019	-	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	5
Zhou, 2019	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	7
Ono, 2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Solomon, 2018	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Welter, 2018	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	6
Ahn, 2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
De Meulenaere, 2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Fang, 2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Kogashiwa, 2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Oguejiofor, 2017	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	8
Wu, 2017	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Kim, 2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Nguyen, 2016	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	7
van Kempen, 2016	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Balermpas, 2015	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Oguejiofor, 2015	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	7
Balermpas, 2013	*		*	*	*	*		*	6
Hasmin, 2013	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Nodfors, 2013	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Maleki, 2011	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	5
Badoual, 2006	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	7

Table S1: Newcastle-Ottowa Scale assessment of quality of included studies.