Figure S1. Flowchart for the literature search and selection.

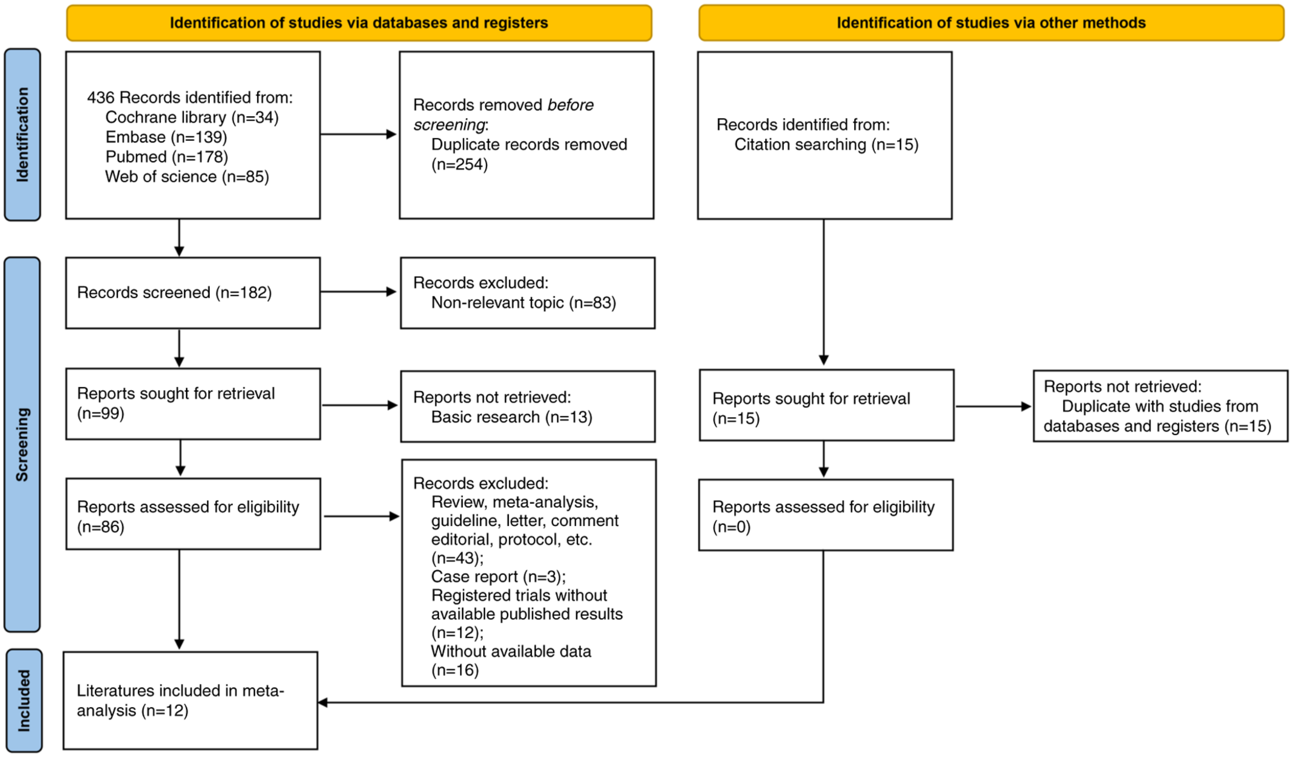


Figure S2. Forest plot showing the comparison of allele C vs. allele T for all studies. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

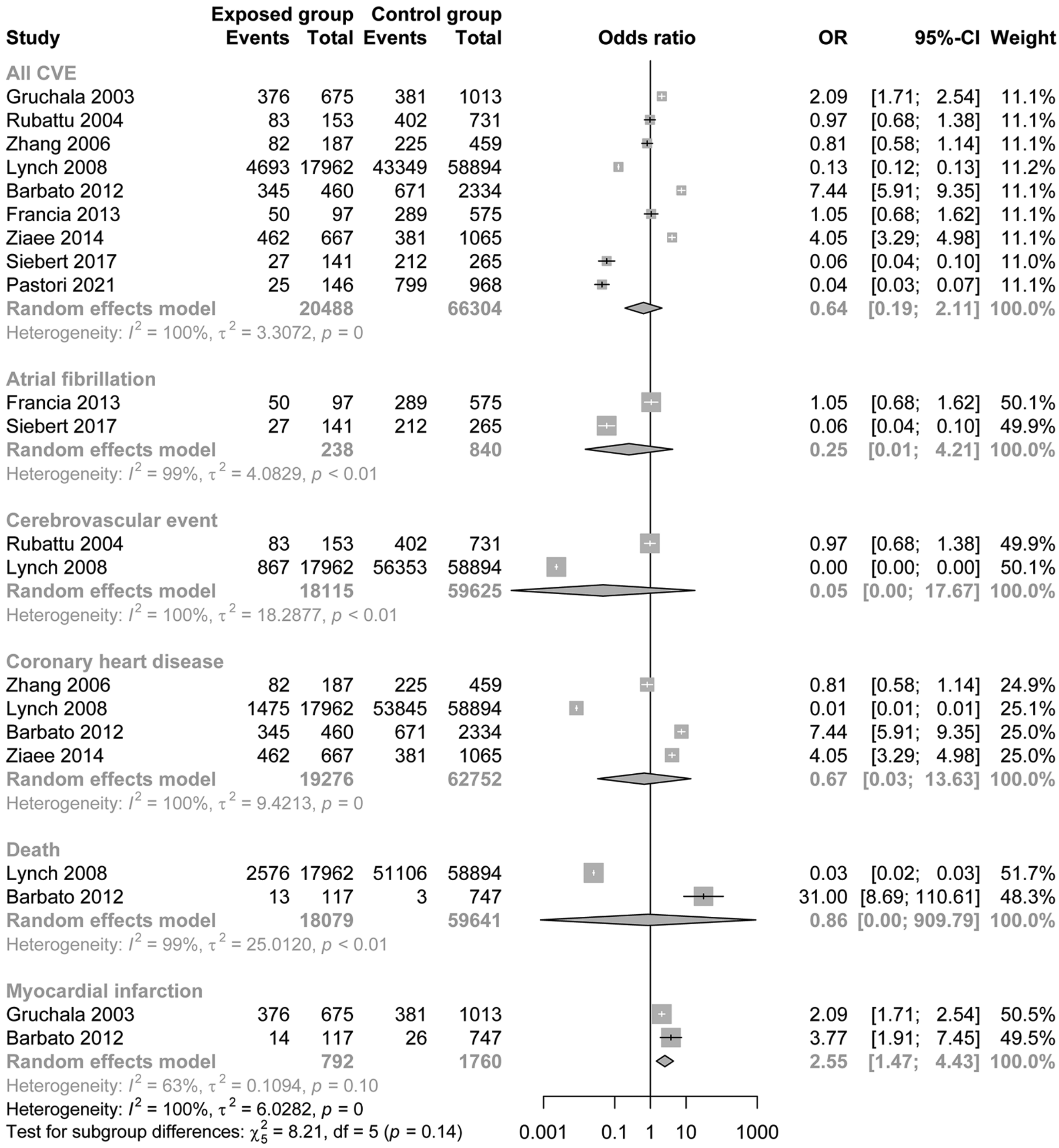


Figure S3. Forest plot showing the comparison of CC vs. TT for all studies. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

Study	Exposed group Events	Exposed group Total	Control group Events	Control group Total	OR	95%-CI	Weight
All CVE							
Gruchala 2003	35	63	163	232	0.53	[0.30; 0.94]	16.5%
Rubattu 2004	18	23	141	312	4.37	[1.58; 12.05]	9.5%
Zhang 2006	0	0	76	136			0.0%
Lynch 2008	701	2711	6127	23177	0.97	[0.89; 1.06]	24.6%
Barbato 2012	24	30	683	967	1.66	[0.67; 4.11]	10.9%
Francia 2013	3	5	121	244	1.52	[0.25; 9.29]	4.1%
Ziaee 2014	133	180	244	379	1.57	[1.06; 2.32]	20.1%
Siebert 2017	2	10	15	72	0.95	[0.18; 4.95]	4.7%
Pastori 2021	6	18	78	429	2.25	[0.82; 6.18]	9.6%
Random effects model		**3040**		**25948**	**1.34**	**[0.84; 2.14]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 68\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.2639$, $p < 0.01$							
Atrial fibrillation							
Francia 2013	3	5	121	244	1.52	[0.25; 9.29]	46.3%
Siebert 2017	2	10	15	72	0.95	[0.18; 4.95]	53.7%
Random effects model		**15**		**316**	**1.18**	**[0.35; 3.99]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $p = 0.70$							
Cerebrovascular event							
Rubattu 2004	18	23	141	312	4.37	[1.58; 12.05]	28.6%
Lynch 2008	147	2711	984	23177	1.29	[1.08; 1.55]	71.4%
Random effects model		**2734**		**23489**	**2.14**	**[0.66; 6.91]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 81\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.6020$, $p = 0.02$							
Coronary heart disease							
Zhang 2006	0	0	76	136			0.0%
Lynch 2008	199	2711	1986	23177	0.85	[0.73; 0.98]	43.7%
Barbato 2012	24	30	683	967	1.66	[0.67; 4.11]	19.8%
Ziaee 2014	133	180	244	379	1.57	[1.06; 2.32]	36.5%
Random effects model		**2921**		**24659**	**1.19**	**[0.74; 1.94]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 80\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.1273$, $p < 0.01$							
Death							
Lynch 2008	404	2711	3010	23177	1.17	[1.05; 1.31]	100.0%
Myocardial infarction							
Gruchala 2003	35	63	163	232	0.53	[0.30; 0.94]	100.0%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 73\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.1658$, $p < 0.01$							
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi^2_5 = 8.73$, df = 5 ($p = 0.12$)							

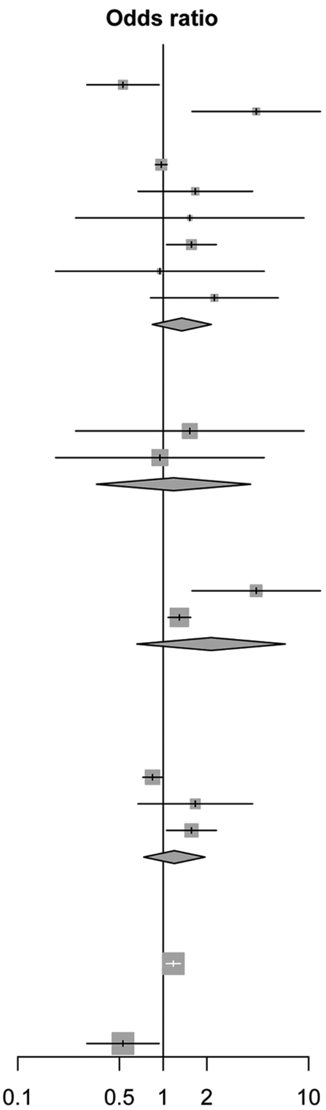


Figure S4. Forest plot showing the comparison of CT vs. TT for all studies. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

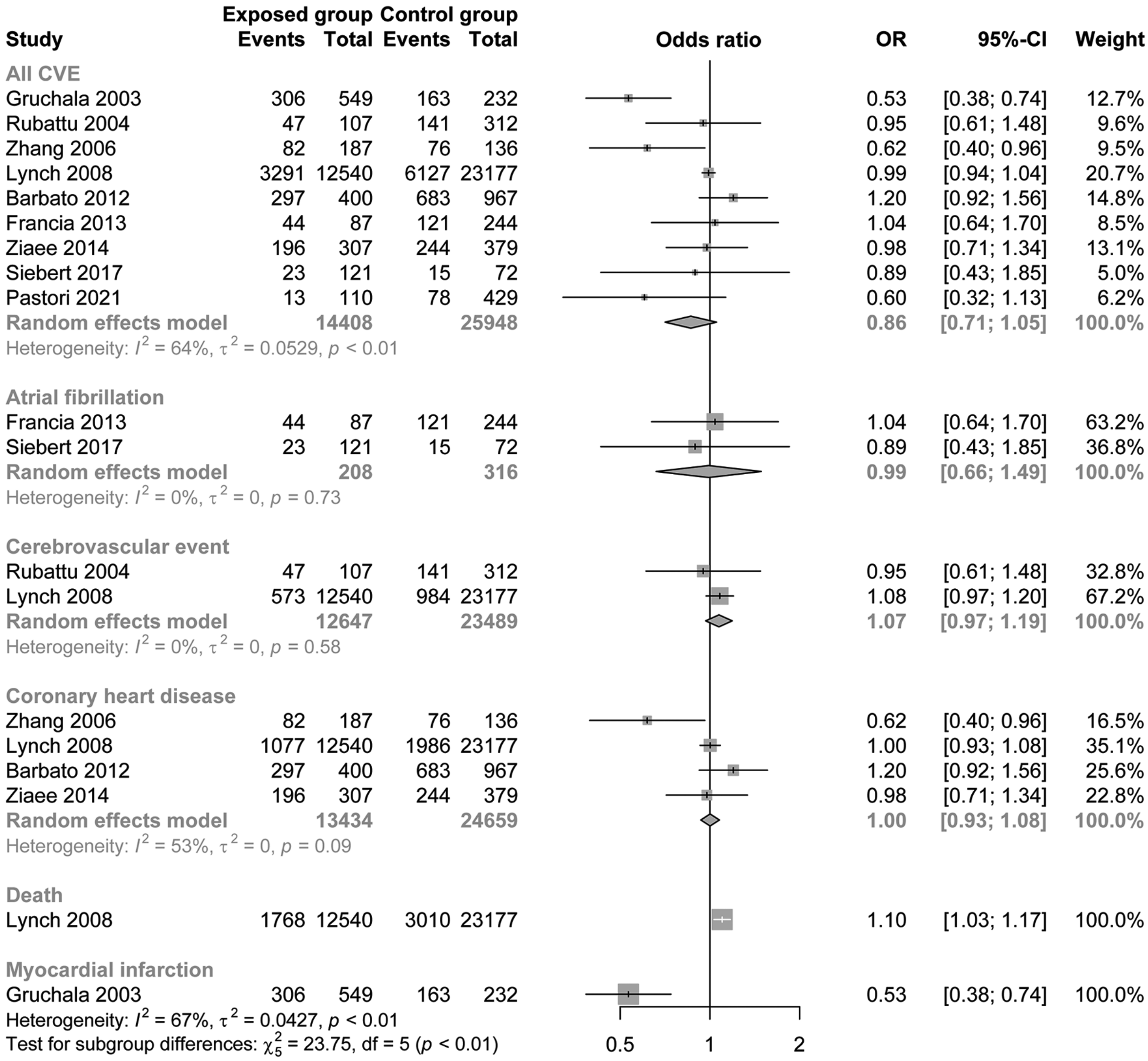


Figure S5. Forest plot showing the comparison of (CC + CT) vs. TT for all studies. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

Study	Exposed group Events	Exposed group Total	Control group Events	Control group Total	OR	95%-CI	Weight
All CVE							
Gruchala 2003	341	612	163	232	0.53	[0.39; 0.74]	8.5%
Rubattu 2004	65	130	141	312	1.21	[0.81; 1.83]	8.4%
Zhang 2006	82	187	76	136	0.62	[0.40; 0.96]	8.3%
Lynch 2008	3992	15251	6127	23177	0.99	[0.94; 1.03]	8.8%
Larifla 2012	48	114	19	104	3.25	[1.75; 6.05]	7.9%
Barbato 2012	321	430	683	967	1.22	[0.95; 1.58]	8.6%
Cannone 2013	149	404	55	1219	12.37	[8.82; 17.33]	8.5%
Francia 2013	47	92	121	244	1.06	[0.66; 1.72]	8.2%
Ziaee 2014	329	487	244	379	1.15	[0.87; 1.53]	8.6%
Rubattu 2016	65	103	193	276	0.74	[0.46; 1.18]	8.3%
Siebert 2017	25	131	15	72	0.90	[0.44; 1.83]	7.7%
Pastori 2021	19	128	78	429	0.78	[0.45; 1.35]	8.1%
Random effects model		**18069**		**27547**	**1.23**	**[0.75; 2.02]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 96\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.7035$, $p < 0.01$							
Atrial fibrillation							
Cannone 2013	55	404	25	1219	7.53	[4.62; 12.26]	34.1%
Francia 2013	47	92	121	244	1.06	[0.66; 1.72]	34.2%
Siebert 2017	25	131	15	72	0.90	[0.44; 1.83]	31.7%
Random effects model		**627**		**1535**	**1.95**	**[0.51; 7.50]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 95\%$, $\tau^2 = 1.3313$, $p < 0.01$							
Cerebrovascular event							
Rubattu 2004	65	130	141	312	1.21	[0.81; 1.83]	32.6%
Lynch 2008	720	15251	984	23177	1.12	[1.01; 1.23]	34.1%
Cannone 2013	78	404	188	1219	1.31	[0.98; 1.76]	33.3%
Random effects model		**15785**		**24708**	**1.14**	**[1.04; 1.25]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $p = 0.57$							
Coronary heart disease							
Zhang 2006	82	187	76	136	0.62	[0.40; 0.96]	16.4%
Lynch 2008	1276	15251	1986	23177	0.97	[0.91; 1.05]	17.3%
Larifla 2012	48	114	19	104	3.25	[1.75; 6.05]	15.6%
Barbato 2012	321	430	683	967	1.22	[0.95; 1.58]	17.0%
Cannone 2013	149	404	55	1219	12.37	[8.82; 17.33]	16.8%
Ziaee 2014	329	487	244	379	1.15	[0.87; 1.53]	16.9%
Random effects model		**16873**		**25982**	**1.79**	**[0.75; 4.28]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 98\%$, $\tau^2 = 1.1530$, $p < 0.01$							
Death							
Lynch 2008	2172	15251	3010	23177	1.11	[1.05; 1.18]	50.9%
Cannone 2013	137	404	50	1219	12.00	[8.45; 17.02]	49.1%
Random effects model		**15655**		**24396**	**3.63**	**[0.35; 37.32]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 2.8107$, $p < 0.01$							
Myocardial infarction							
Gruchala 2003	341	612	163	232	0.53	[0.39; 0.74]	34.1%
Cannone 2013	55	404	29	1219	6.47	[4.06; 10.30]	33.0%
Rubattu 2016	65	103	193	276	0.74	[0.46; 1.18]	32.9%
Random effects model		**1119**		**1727**	**1.36**	**[0.29; 6.30]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 97\%$, $\tau^2 = 1.7920$, $p < 0.01$							

Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 97\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.8865$, $p < 0.01$

Test for subgroup differences: $\chi^2_5 = 2.67$, df = 5 ($p = 0.75$)

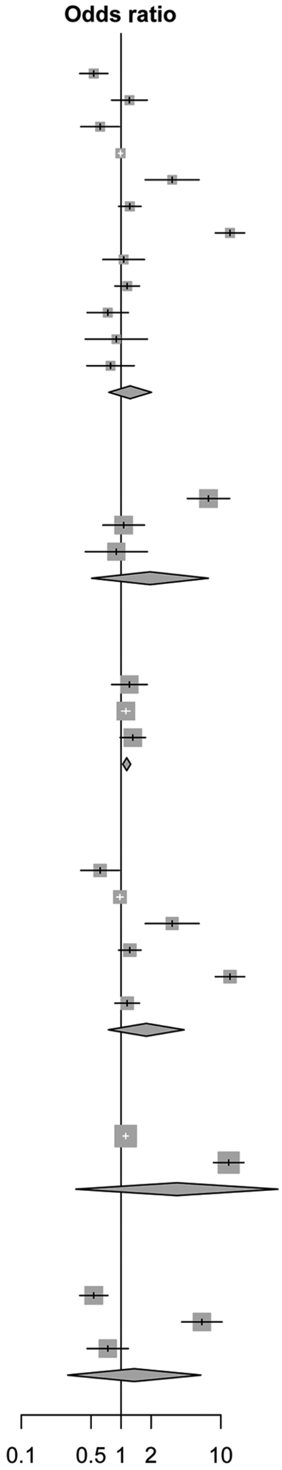


Figure S6. Forest plot showing the comparison of CC vs. (CT + TT) for all studies. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

Study	Exposed group Events	Exposed group Total	Control group Events	Control group Total	OR	95%-CI	Weight
All CVE							
Gruchala 2003	35	63	469	781	0.83	[0.50; 1.39]	17.0%
Rubattu 2004	18	23	188	419	4.42	[1.61; 12.14]	7.2%
Zhang 2006	0	0	158	323			0.0%
Lynch 2008	701	2711	9418	35717	0.97	[0.89; 1.06]	31.6%
Barbato 2012	24	30	980	1367	1.58	[0.64; 3.89]	8.6%
Francia 2013	3	5	165	331	1.51	[0.25; 9.15]	2.7%
Ziaee 2014	133	180	440	686	1.58	[1.10; 2.28]	22.2%
Siebert 2017	2	10	38	193	1.02	[0.21; 5.00]	3.4%
Pastori 2021	6	18	91	539	2.46	[0.90; 6.73]	7.3%
Random effects model		**3040**		**40356**	**1.40**	**[0.96; 2.04]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 64\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.1453$, $p < 0.01$							
Atrial fibrillation							
Francia 2013	3	5	165	331	1.51	[0.25; 9.15]	44.3%
Siebert 2017	2	10	38	193	1.02	[0.21; 5.00]	55.7%
Random effects model		**15**		**524**	**1.21**	**[0.37; 3.99]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $p = 0.75$							
Cerebrovascular event							
Rubattu 2004	18	23	188	419	4.42	[1.61; 12.14]	19.8%
Lynch 2008	147	2711	1557	35717	1.26	[1.06; 1.50]	80.2%
Random effects model		**2734**		**36136**	**2.13**	**[0.63; 7.18]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 83\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.6541$, $p = 0.02$							
Coronary heart disease							
Zhang 2006	0	0	158	323			0.0%
Lynch 2008	199	2711	3063	35717	0.84	[0.73; 0.98]	49.5%
Barbato 2012	24	30	980	1367	1.58	[0.64; 3.89]	14.1%
Ziaee 2014	133	180	440	686	1.58	[1.10; 2.28]	36.4%
Random effects model		**2921**		**38093**	**1.19**	**[0.74; 1.93]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 82\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.1273$, $p < 0.01$							
Death							
Lynch 2008	404	2711	4778	35717	1.13	[1.02; 1.27]	100.0%
Myocardial infarction							
Gruchala 2003	35	63	469	781	0.83	[0.50; 1.39]	100.0%

Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 67\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0762$, $p < 0.01$

Test for subgroup differences: $\chi^2_5 = 3.62$, df = 5 ($p = 0.61$)

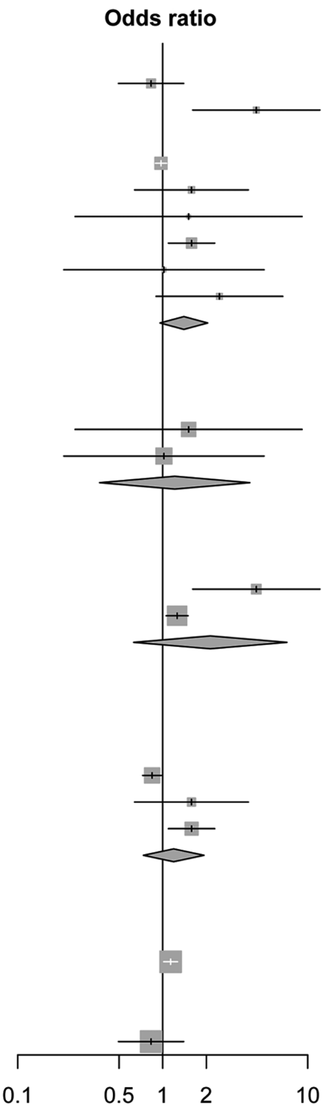


Figure S7. Forest plot showing the comparison of CT vs. (TT + CC) for all studies. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

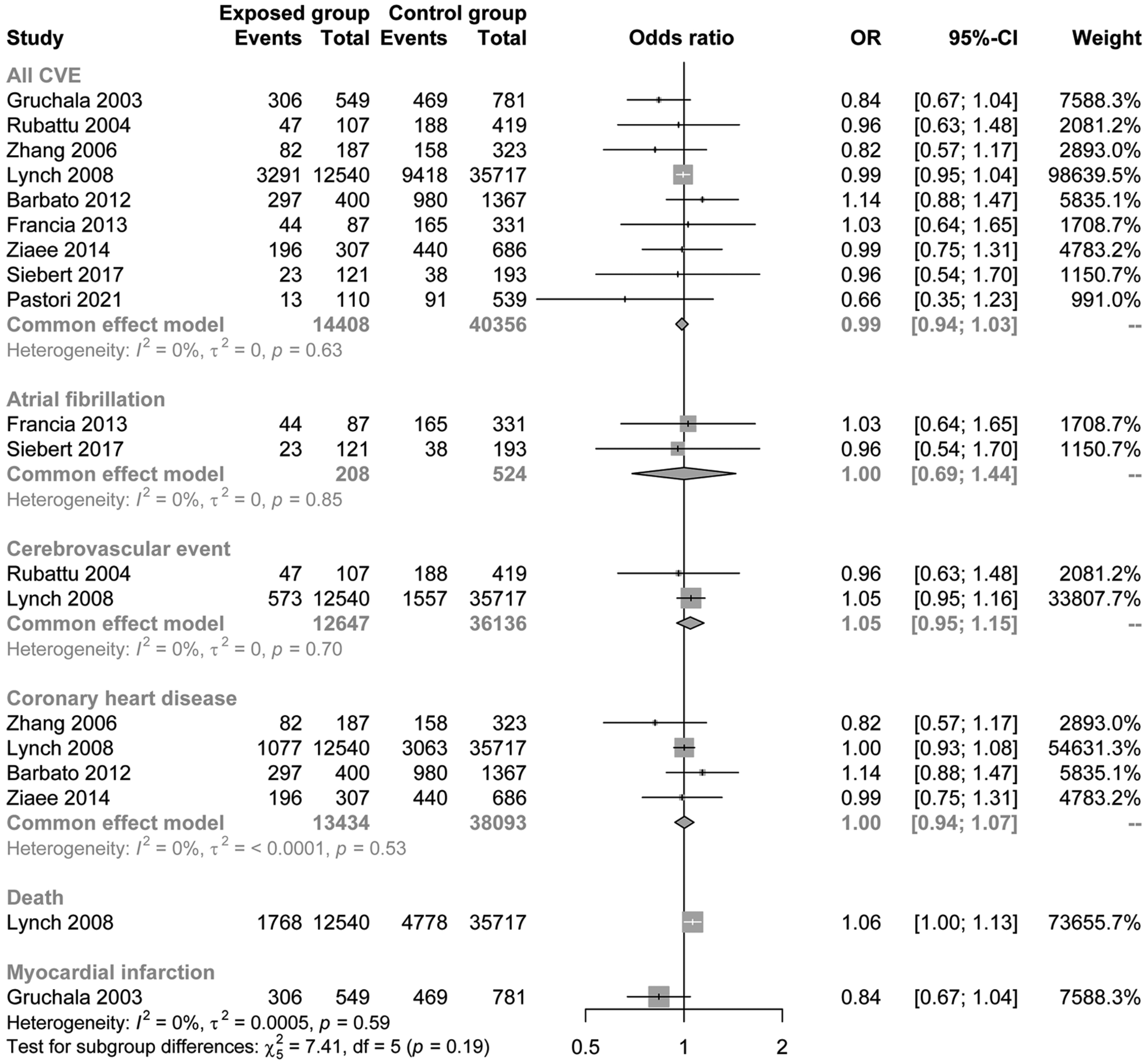


Figure S8. Forest plot showing the comparison of C vs. T for studies with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

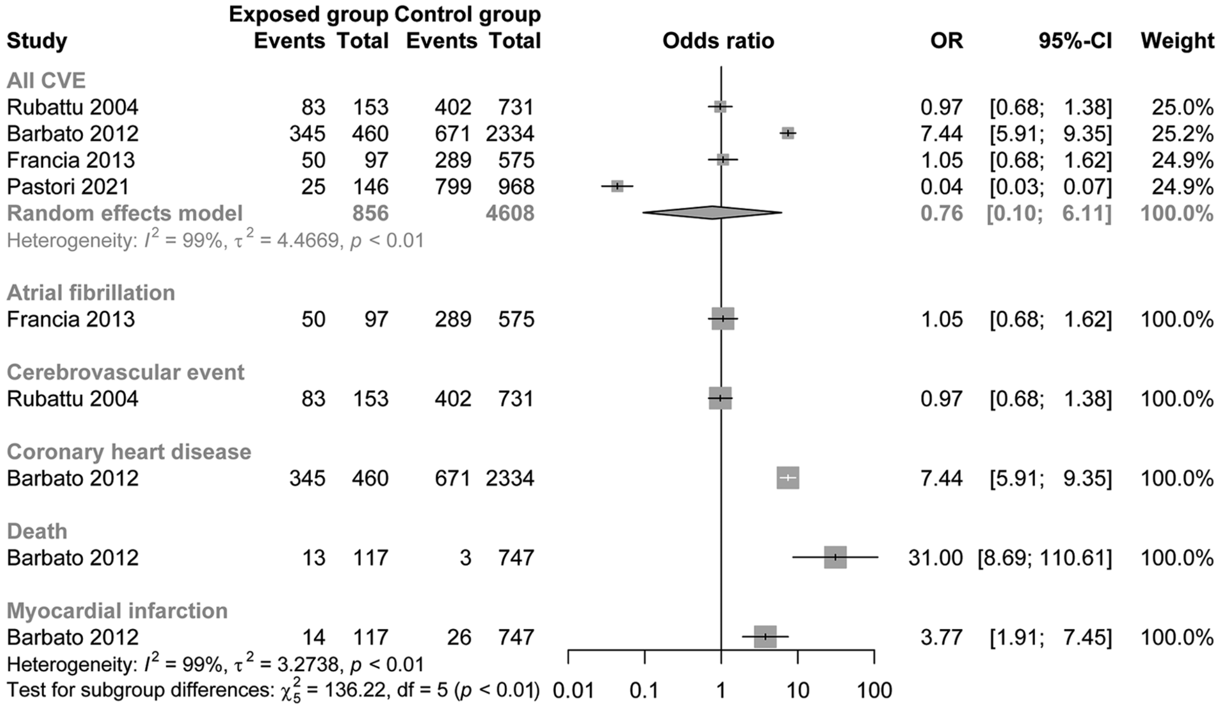


Figure S9. Forest plot showing the comparison of CC vs. TT for studies with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

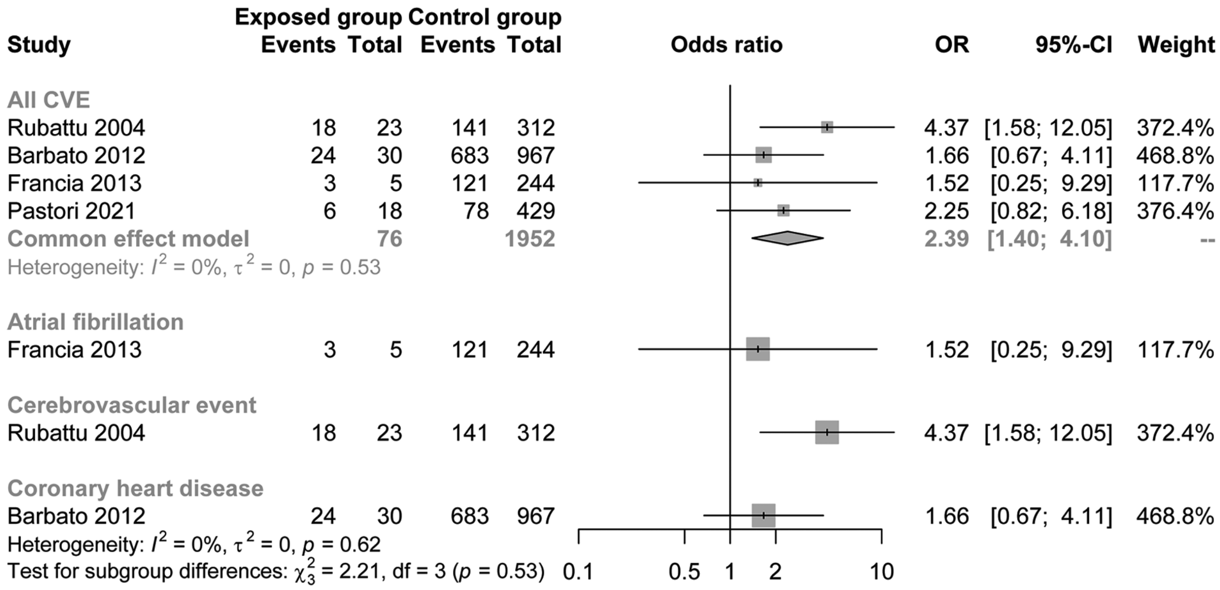


Figure S10. Forest plot showing the comparison of CT vs. TT for studies with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

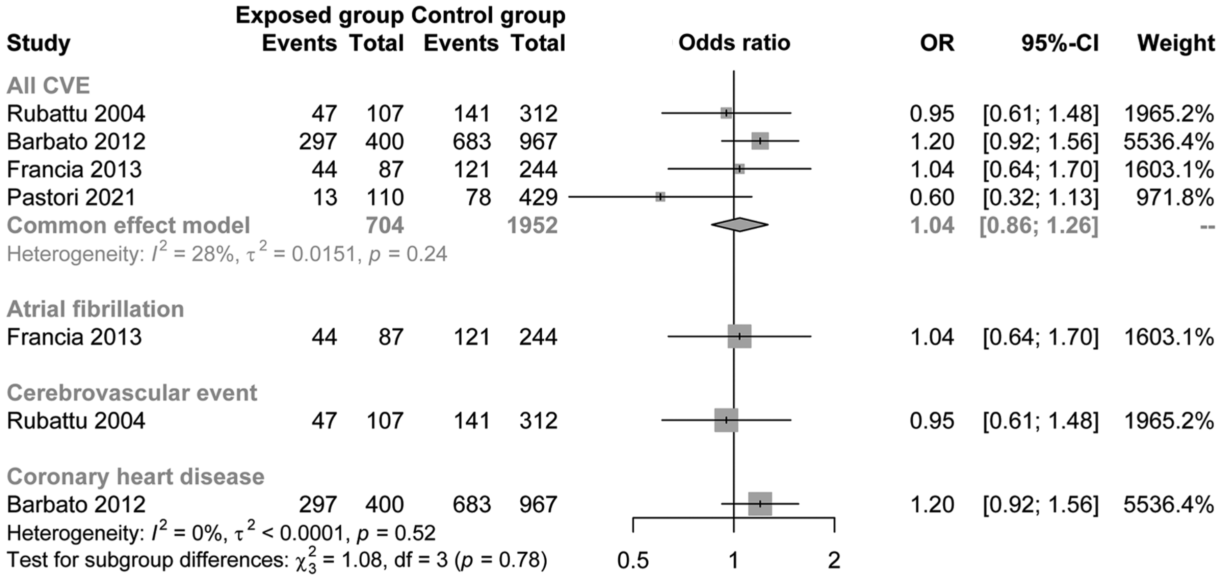


Figure S11. Forest plot showing the comparison of (CC + CT) vs. TT for studies with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

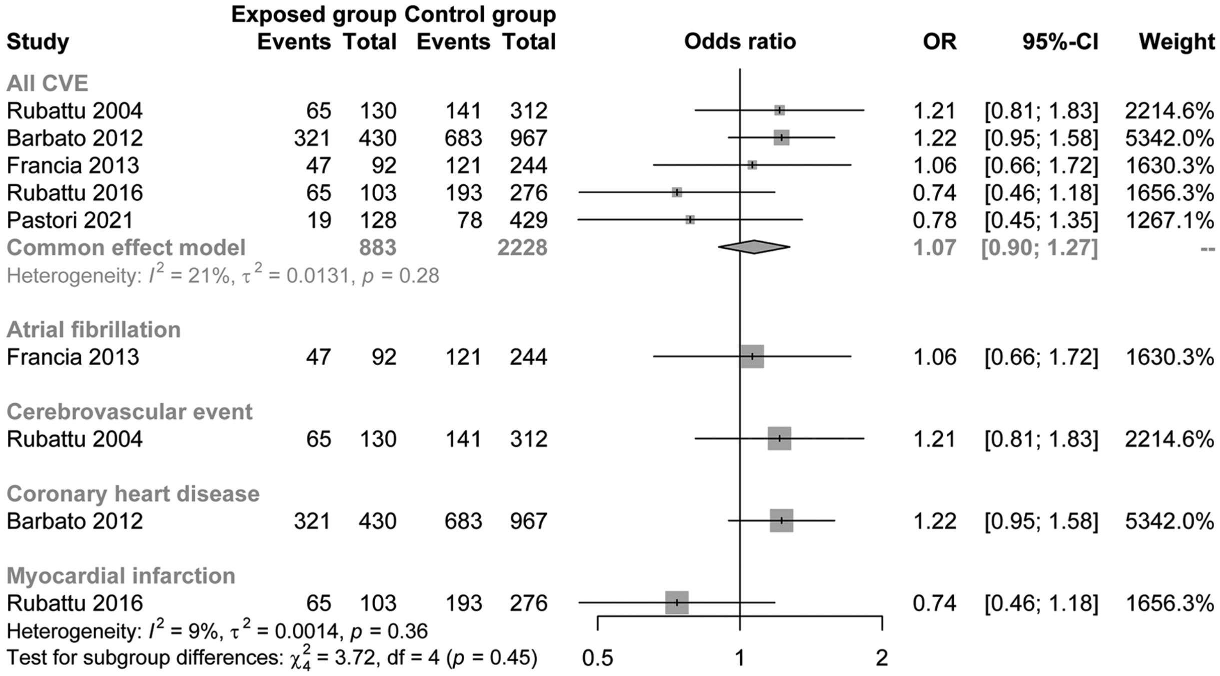


Figure S12. Forest plot showing the comparison of CC vs. (CT + TT) for studies with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

Study	Exposed group Events	Exposed group Total	Control group Events	Control group Total	OR	95%-CI	Weight
All CVE							
Rubattu 2004	18	23	188	419	4.42	[1.61; 12.14]	377.1%
Barbato 2012	24	30	980	1367	1.58	[0.64; 3.89]	471.8%
Francia 2013	3	5	165	331	1.51	[0.25; 9.15]	118.3%
Pastori 2021	6	18	91	539	2.46	[0.90; 6.73]	379.9%
Common effect model		**76**		**2656**	**2.41**	**[1.41; 4.13]**	**--**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $p = 0.48$							
Atrial fibrillation							
Francia 2013	3	5	165	331	1.51	[0.25; 9.15]	118.3%
Cerebrovascular event							
Rubattu 2004	18	23	188	419	4.42	[1.61; 12.14]	377.1%
Coronary heart disease							
Barbato 2012	24	30	980	1367	1.58	[0.64; 3.89]	471.8%

Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $p = 0.55$

Test for subgroup differences: $\chi^2_3 = 2.49$, df = 3 ($p = 0.48$)

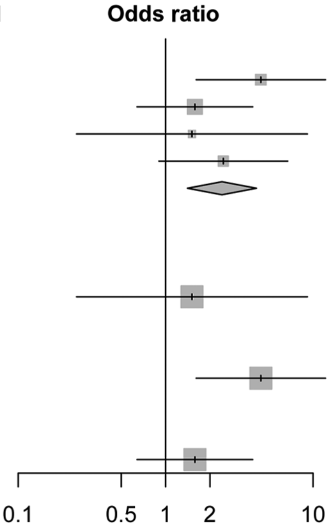


Figure S13. Forest plot showing the comparison of CT vs. (CT + TT) for studies with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; CVE, cardio-cerebrovascular events.

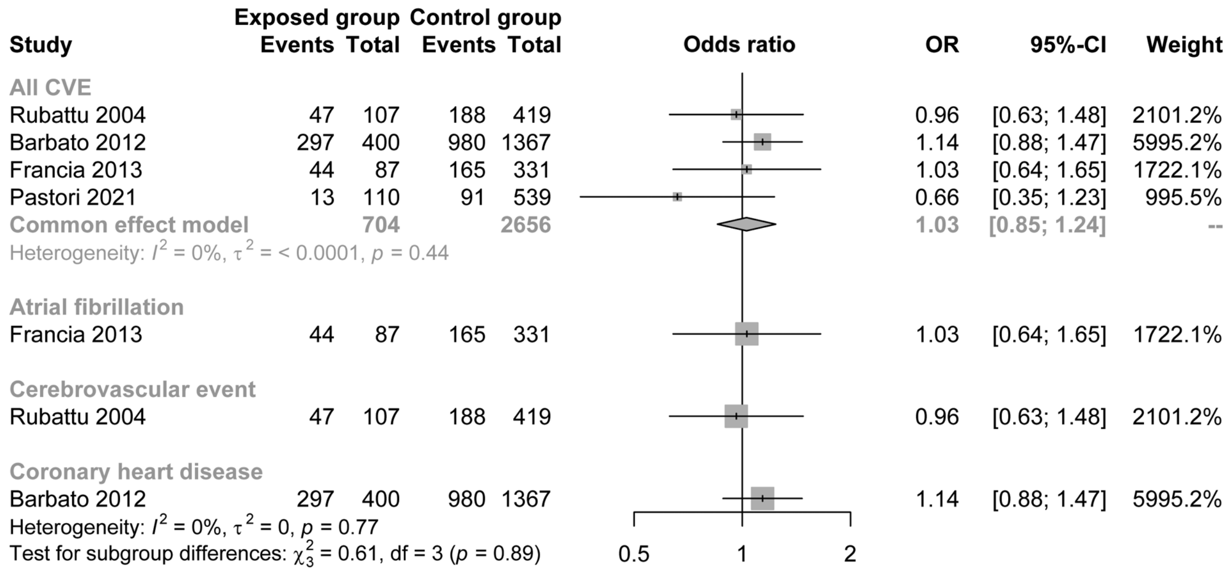


Figure S14. Egger's publication bias plot and P-value for the comparison of (CC + CT) vs. TT. Each data-point represents a separate study for the indicated association.

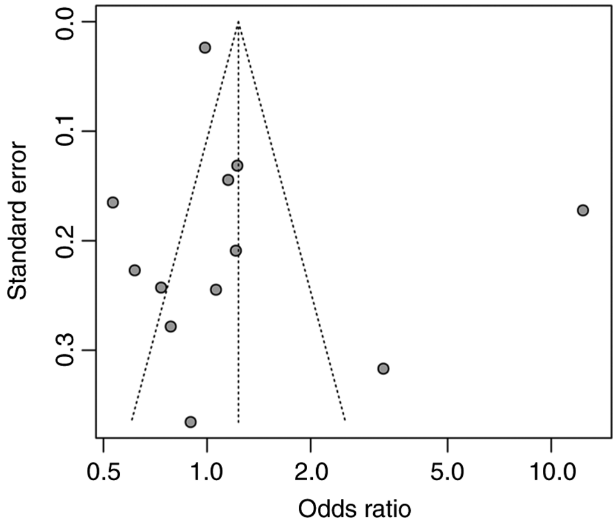
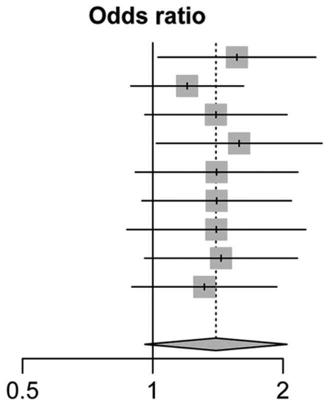
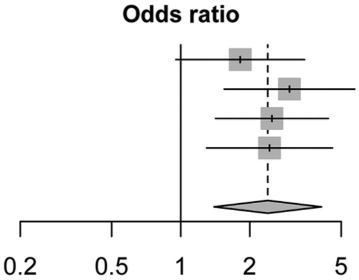


Figure S15. Sensitivity analysis for testing the stability of the overall estimate in the recessive model for studies. OR, odds ratio.



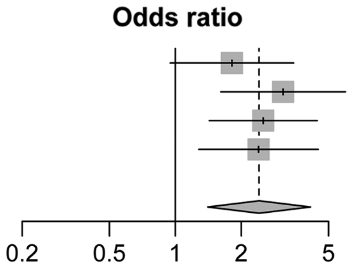
Study	OR	95%-CI	P-value	Tau2	Tau	I2
Omitting Gruchala 2003	1.56	[1.03; 2.38]	0.04	0.1498	0.3871	68%
Omitting Rubattu 2004	1.20	[0.89; 1.62]	0.23	0.0619	0.2488	46%
Omitting Zhang 2006	1.40	[0.96; 2.04]	0.08	0.1453	0.3812	64%
Omitting Lynch 2008	1.58	[1.02; 2.46]	0.04	0.1500	0.3873	44%
Omitting Barbato 2012	1.40	[0.91; 2.16]	0.12	0.1834	0.4283	67%
Omitting Francia 2013	1.41	[0.94; 2.09]	0.09	0.1595	0.3993	69%
Omitting Ziaee 2014	1.40	[0.87; 2.26]	0.16	0.2099	0.4582	55%
Omitting Siebert 2017	1.44	[0.96; 2.16]	0.08	0.1675	0.4093	69%
Omitting Pastori 2021	1.32	[0.90; 1.93]	0.16	0.1338	0.3657	63%
Random effects model	**1.40**	**[0.96; 2.04]**	**0.08**	**0.1453**	**0.3812**	**64%**

Figure S16. Sensitivity analysis for testing the stability of the overall estimate in the homozygote model for studies with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. OR, odds ratio.



Study	OR	95%-CI	P-value	Tau2	Tau	I2
Omitting Rubattu 2004	1.82	[0.95; 3.46]	0.07	0	0	0%
Omitting Barbato 2012	2.97	[1.55; 5.72]	< 0.01	0	0	0%
Omitting Francia 2013	2.50	[1.42; 4.39]	< 0.01	0	0	0%
Omitting Pastori 2021	2.44	[1.30; 4.58]	< 0.01	0.0969	0.3114	9%
Common effect model	**2.39**	**[1.40; 4.10]**	**< 0.01**	**0**	**0**	**0%**

Figure S17. Sensitivity analysis for testing the stability of the overall estimate in the recessive model for studies with Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. OR, odds ratio.



Study	OR	95%-CI	P-value	Tau2	Tau	I2
Omitting Rubattu 2004	1.81	[0.95; 3.46]	0.07	0	0	0%
Omitting Barbato 2012	3.10	[1.61; 5.96]	< 0.01	0	0	0%
Omitting Francia 2013	2.52	[1.43; 4.43]	< 0.01	0.0329	0.1815	10%
Omitting Pastori 2021	2.40	[1.28; 4.49]	< 0.01	0.1393	0.3732	20%
Common effect model	**2.41**	**[1.41; 4.13]**	**< 0.01**	**0**	**0**	**0%**

Figure S18. Forest plot for the subgroup analysis for NOS score in the recessive model regarding composite cardio-cerebrovascular event outcome. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom; NOS, Newcastle-Ottawa scale.

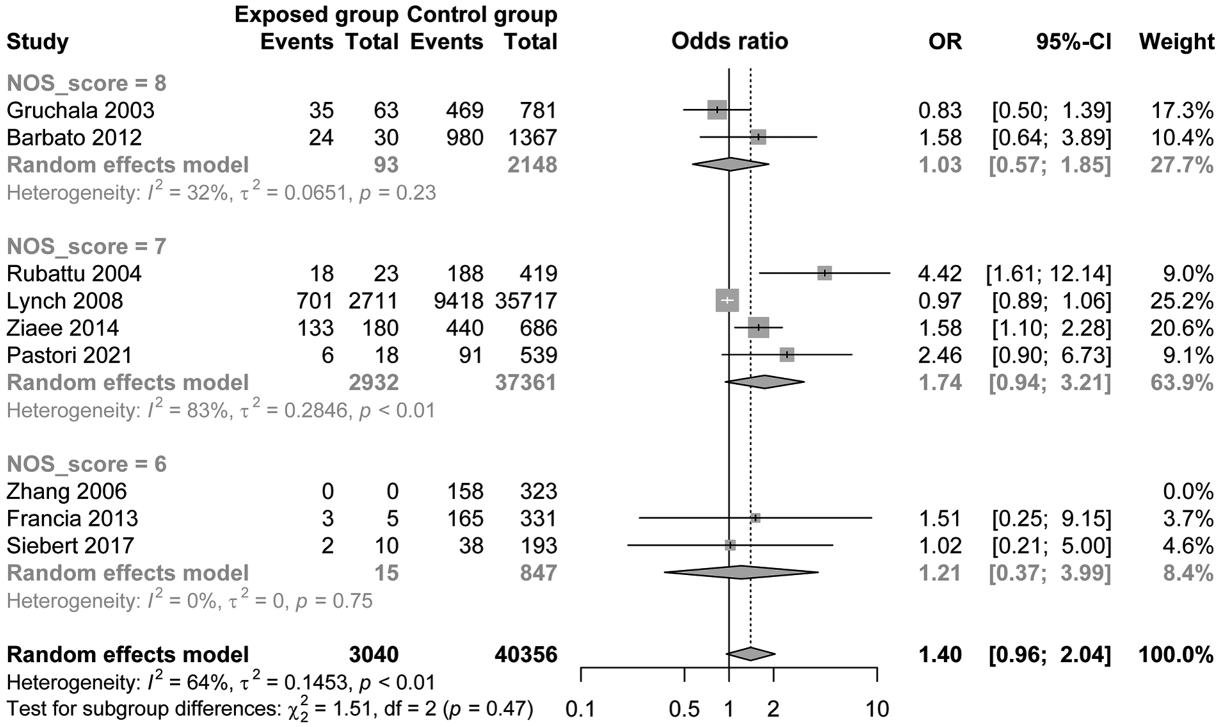


Figure S19. Forest plot for the subgroup analysis for year of publication in the recessive model regarding composite cardio-cerebrovascular event outcome. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom.

Study	Exposed group Events	Exposed group Total	Control group Events	Control group Total	OR	95%-CI	Weight
~2012							
Gruchala 2003	35	63	469	781	0.83	[0.50; 1.39]	17.3%
Rubattu 2004	18	23	188	419	4.42	[1.61; 12.14]	9.0%
Zhang 2006	0	0	158	323			0.0%
Lynch 2008	701	2711	9418	35717	0.97	[0.89; 1.06]	25.2%
Barbato 2012	24	30	980	1367	1.58	[0.64; 3.89]	10.4%
Random effects model		**2827**		**38607**	**1.36**	**[0.71; 2.59]**	**61.9%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 70\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.3198$, $p = 0.02$							
2013~							
Francia 2013	3	5	165	331	1.51	[0.25; 9.15]	3.7%
Ziaee 2014	133	180	440	686	1.58	[1.10; 2.28]	20.6%
Siebert 2017	2	10	38	193	1.02	[0.21; 5.00]	4.6%
Pastori 2021	6	18	91	539	2.46	[0.90; 6.73]	9.1%
Random effects model		**213**		**1749**	**1.63**	**[1.17; 2.26]**	**38.1%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $p = 0.80$							
Random effects model		**3040**		**40356**	**1.40**	**[0.96; 2.04]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 64\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.1453$, $p < 0.01$							
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi^2_1 = 0.23$, df = 1 ($p = 0.63$)							

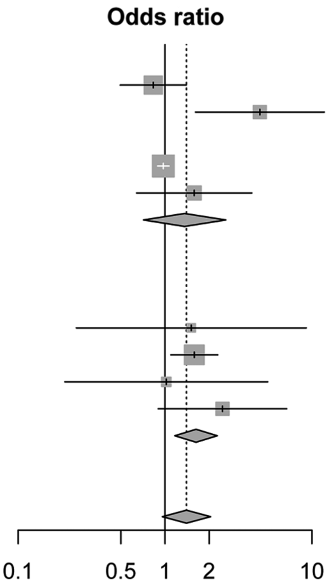


Figure S20. Forest plot for the subgroup analysis for year in the recessive model regarding study region. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom.

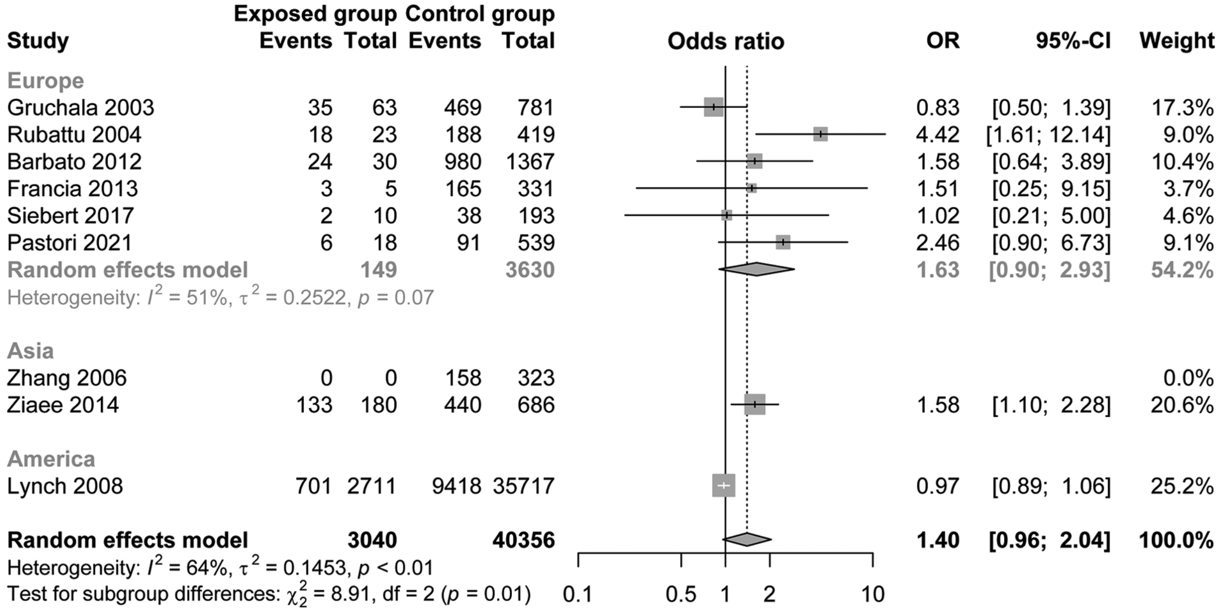


Figure S21. Forest plot for the subgroup analysis for sample size in the recessive model regarding composite cardio-cerebrovascular event outcome. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom.

Study	Exposed group Events	Exposed group Total	Control group Events	Control group Total	OR	95%-CI	Weight
>500							
Gruchala 2003	35	63	469	781	0.83	[0.50; 1.39]	17.3%
Lynch 2008	701	2711	9418	35717	0.97	[0.89; 1.06]	25.2%
Barbato 2012	24	30	980	1367	1.58	[0.64; 3.89]	10.4%
Ziaee 2014	133	180	440	686	1.58	[1.10; 2.28]	20.6%
Pastori 2021	6	18	91	539	2.46	[0.90; 6.73]	9.1%
Random effects model		3002		39090	1.21	[0.87; 1.68]	82.6%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 63\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0728$, $p = 0.03$							
<500							
Rubattu 2004	18	23	188	419	4.42	[1.61; 12.14]	9.0%
Zhang 2006	0	0	158	323			0.0%
Francia 2013	3	5	165	331	1.51	[0.25; 9.15]	3.7%
Siebert 2017	2	10	38	193	1.02	[0.21; 5.00]	4.6%
Random effects model		38		1266	2.28	[0.84; 6.20]	17.4%
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 27\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.2697$, $p = 0.25$							
Random effects model		**3040**		**40356**	**1.40**	**[0.96; 2.04]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 64\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.1453$, $p < 0.01$							
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi^2_1 = 1.40$, df = 1 ($p = 0.24$)							

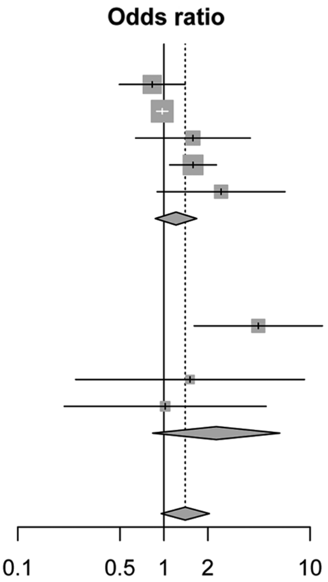


Figure S22. Forest plot for the subgroup analysis for underlying disease in the recessive model regarding composite cardio-cerebrovascular event outcome. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific OR and 95% CI. The area of the squares reflects the weight (inverse of the variance). The diamond represents the summary OR and 95% CI. OR, odds ratio; df, degrees of freedom.

Study	Exposed group Events	Exposed group Total	Control group Events	Control group Total	OR	95%-CI	Weight
Coronary heart disease							
Gruchala 2003	35	63	469	781	0.83	[0.50; 1.39]	17.3%
Zhang 2006	0	0	158	323			0.0%
Barbato 2012	24	30	980	1367	1.58	[0.64; 3.89]	10.4%
Ziaee 2014	133	180	440	686	1.58	[1.10; 2.28]	20.6%
Siebert 2017	2	10	38	193	1.02	[0.21; 5.00]	4.6%
Random effects model		**283**		**3350**	**1.24**	**[0.82; 1.89]**	**52.9%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 29\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0699$, $p = 0.24$							
Ischemic stroke							
Rubattu 2004	18	23	188	419	4.42	[1.61; 12.14]	9.0%
Hypertension							
Lynch 2008	701	2711	9418	35717	0.97	[0.89; 1.06]	25.2%
Atrial fibrillation							
Francia 2013	3	5	165	331	1.51	[0.25; 9.15]	3.7%
Pastori 2021	6	18	91	539	2.46	[0.90; 6.73]	9.1%
Random effects model		**23**		**870**	**2.19**	**[0.91; 5.27]**	**12.8%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 0\%$, $\tau^2 = 0$, $p = 0.64$							
Random effects model		**3040**		**40356**	**1.40**	**[0.96; 2.04]**	**100.0%**
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 64\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.1453$, $p < 0.01$							
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi^2_3 = 12.76$, df = 3 ($p < 0.01$)