	PP		SP			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl	M-H, Fixed, 95% Cl
Fernandez_2008	8	21	10	19	4.8%	0.72 [0.36, 1.45]	
Gattinoni_2001	95	152	89	152	40.4%	1.07 [0.89, 1.28]	+
Mancebo_2006	22	76	28	60	14.2%	0.62 [0.40, 0.97]	
Taccone_2009	79	168	91	174	40.6%	0.90 [0.73, 1.11]	-
Total (95% CI)		417		405	100.0%	0.92 [0.81, 1.05]	•
Total events	204		218				
Heterogeneity: Chi² = 6.11, df = 3 (P = 0.11); l² = 51%							
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.26 (P = 0.21)							Favours [PP] Favours [SP]

Figure S7 Meta-analysis of the effect of PP on 60-day mortality in ARDS patients with $P/F \le 300$ mmHg. The I² test shows that I² (I² = 51%) is around 50%. However, the M-H chi-square test (p = 0.11) showed no obvious heterogeneity. Hence, fixed-effects model was performed. The z test for overall effects was not statistically significant (p = 0.21). Weight is the contribution of each study to the overall RR. PP, prone positioning; SP, supine prone; ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; P/F, partial pressure of arterial oxygen/inspired fraction of oxygen; M-H, Mantel-Haenzel; I², percentage of total variation across studies from between-study heterogeneity rather than chance; RR, risk ratio; CI, confidence interval .