	PP		SP			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Random, 95% Cl	M-H, Random, 95% CI
Gattinoni_2001	89	152	84	152	33.4%	1.06 [0.87, 1.29]	+
Guerin_2004	179	413	159	377	34.8%	1.03 [0.87, 1.21]	+
Guérin_2013	56	237	94	229	29.8%	0.58 [0.44, 0.76]	
Voggenreiter_2005	1	21	3	19	2.1%	0.30 [0.03, 2.66]	· -
Total (95% CI)		823		777	100.0%	0.85 [0.62, 1.18]	•
Total events	325		340				
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.07; Chi ² = 16.13, df = 3 (P = 0.001); I ² = 81% $0.1 \ 0.2 \ 0.5 \ 1 \ 2 \ 5$							
Test for overall effect:	Z = 0.97	0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 Favours [PP] Favours [SP]					

Figure S8 Meta-analysis of the effect of PP on 90-day mortality in ARDS patients with $P/F \le 300$ mm Hg. Evidence showed obvious heterogeneity using the M-H chi-square test (p = 0.001) and the I^2 test ($I^2 = 81\%$). Random-effects model was performed. The z test for overall effects was not statistically significant (p = 0.33). 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; I^2 , percentage of total variation across studies from between-study heterogeneity rather than chance; RR, risk ratio; CI, confidence interval.