	PP		SP			Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
Gattinoni_2001	77	155	73	152	39.9%	1.03 [0.82, 1.30]	+
Mancebo_2006	33	76	35	60	21.2%	0.74 [0.53, 1.04]	
Taccone_2009	64	168	73	174	38.9%	0.91 [0.70, 1.18]	*
Total (95% CI)		399		386	100.0%	0.92 [0.79, 1.08]	•
Total events	174		181				
Heterogeneity: Chi² = 2.56, df = 2 (P = 0.28); l² = 22%							01.03 05 1 3 5 10
Test for overall effect: $Z = 1.01$ (P = 0.31)							0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 Favours [PP] Favours [SP]

Figure S9 Meta-analysis of the effect of PP on ICU mortality in ARDS patients with $P/F \le 300$ mm Hg. No obvious heterogeneity was found using the M-H chi-square test (p = 0.28) and the I^2 test ($I^2 = 22\%$). Fixed-effects model was performed. The z test for overall effects was not statistically significant (p = 0.31). 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 .