

Table A1 PRIO-harms checklist of items to include when reporting an overview of systematic reviews (OoSRS)

Section/topic	(Sub-) item#	Checklist item	Reported on page#
Title 1. Title	1a	Specify the study design with terms such as “overview of (systematic) reviews,” “umbrella review,” “(systematic) review of systematic reviews,” or “(systematic) meta-review” in the title of the OoSRSs.	1
	1b	Mention “safety” or harms related terms, or the adverse event(s) of interest in the title of the OoSRSs.	1
Abstract 2. Structured-like summary	2a	Provide a structured-like abstract, as applicable: background, objective, data sources, selection criteria, data extraction, review appraisal, data synthesis methods, results, limitations, conclusions.	1-2
	2b	Report the main findings of analysis of harms undertaken in the OoSRSs or/and in the included SRs.	1-2
Introduction 3. Rationale	3a	Specify the rationale and the scope (wide or narrow agendas) for the overview in the context of an existing body of knowledge on the topic.	3-4
	3b	Provide a balanced presentation of potential benefits and harms of the intervention(s).	3-4
	3c ^a	Define which events are considered harms according to previous literature and provide a clear rationale for the specific harms included in the OoSRSs.	3-4
4. Objectives (PICOS)	4	Provide an explicit statement of research question(s) that specifies PICOS:	4-5
Methods		Participants Interventions Comparators Outcomes Study design	
5. Protocol and registration	5a	Indicate if a protocol exists or not.	5
	5b	If registered, provide the name of the registry (such as a valid Web address, PROSPERO).	5
6. Eligibility criteria and outcomes of interest	6a	Specify inclusion and exclusion criteria for study design, participants, interventions, and comparators in detail.	5
	6b	List (and define whenever it is necessary) the outcomes for which data were recorded, ideally include prioritization of main and additional outcomes.	5
	6c	Include adverse events as (primary or secondary) outcome of interest. Define them and grade their severity (such as mild, moderate, severe, fatal; severity could also be described in the appendix), if appropriate.	5
	6d ^b	Specify report characteristics (such as language restrictions, publication status, and years considered) used as criteria for eligibility for the OoSRSs (see also item 7).	5

7. Information sources	7a	Search at least two electronic databases.	5-6
	7b	Search supplementary sources (e.g., hand searching, reference lists, related reviews and guidelines, protocol registries, conference abstracts, and other grey literature).	5-6
	7c	Report the date of last search and/or dates of coverage for each database.	5-6
8. Search strategy ^c	8a	Specify full electronic search strategy (algorithm) for at least one database including any limits used (e.g., language and date restrictions see also subitems 6d and 7c) such that it could be repeated.	6
	8b	Present any additional search process (e.g., algorithm or filter for adverse events, searches in pertinent websites) specifically to identify adverse events that have been investigated.	6
9. Data management and selection process	9a ^d	Describe the software that was used to manage records and data throughout the OoSRs.	6-7
	9b	Define what is an SR and provide the process for selecting SRs and its relevant details (screening the title and abstract or full text by at least two reviewers, selection by multiple independent investigators and resolving disagreements by consensus).	6
	9c	Report any attempt to handle overlapping (include one review among multiple potential candidates by choosing for example the most updated SR, the most methodologically rigorous SR or the SR with larger number of primary studies).	6
10. Additional search for primary studies	10	Report additional search to identify eligible primary studies (e.g., searching in more databases or update the search) and its relevant details.	6
11. Data collection process	11a	Describe the method of data extraction from included SRs (e.g., data collection form, extraction in duplicate and independently, resolving disagreements by consensus).	6
	11b	Report any processes for obtaining, confirming, or updating data from investigators (e.g., contact with authors of included reviews, obtain data from primary studies of included reviews).	6
12. Data items	12	List (and define whenever is necessary) the variables for which data were recorded (e.g., PICOS items, number of included studies and participants, dose, length of follow up, results, funding sources) and any data assumptions and simplifications made.	6
13. Assessment of methodological quality and quality of evidence	13a	State the evaluation of reporting or/and methodological quality (e.g., using PRISMA or PRISMA-harms, AMSTAR or R-AMSTAR) of the included reviews.	6
	13b ^e	State the evaluation of quality for individual studies that are included in the SRs (inform whether tools such as Jadad or RoB of Cochrane were used by the included reviews) and for the additional primary studies.	6-7
	13c	State the evaluation of quality of evidence (e.g., using GRADE approach).	6-7

	13d	Describe the methods (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) used for the quality assessment.	6-7
14. Meta-bias(es)	14	Specify any planned assessment of meta-bias(es) (such as publication bias or selective reporting across studies, ROBIS tool).	7-8
15. Data synthesis	15a	Specify clearly the method (narrative, meta-analysis, or network meta-analysis) of handling or synthesizing data and their details (e.g., state the principal summary measures that were extracted or calculated, how heterogeneity was assessed, what statistical approaches were used if a quantitative synthesis has been conducted)	7
	15b	Describe the software that was used to analyse the data if a quantitative synthesis has been conducted.	7
	15c	Report if zero events are included in the studies and how they were handled in statistical analyses, if relevant.	7
	15d	Describe methods of any prespecified additional analyses (such as sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression).	7
Results 16. Review and primary study selection	16a	Provide the details of review selection (e.g., numbers of reviews screened, retrieved, and included and excluded in the overview) and the number of the additional eligible primary studies that were included, ideally with a flow diagram of the overview process.	8
	16b	Present a flow diagram that gives separately the number of studies focused on harms outcomes.	8
	16c ^c	List the studies (full citation) that were excluded after reading the full text and provide reasons.	8
17. Review and primary study characteristics	17a ^c	Describe characteristics of each included SR in tables (such as title or author, search date, PICOS, design and number of studies included, number and age range of participants, dose/frequency, follow up period [treatment duration], review limitations, results or conclusion) and of each additional primary study.	9
	17b	For each included SR report language and publication status restrictions that have been used.	9
18. Overlapping	18	Present or/and discuss about overlapping of studies within SRs (at least one of the following):	10
19. Present assessment of methodological quality	19	Present measures of overlap (such as CCA). Provide citation matrix ^c . Give the number of index publications or/and discuss about overlapping ^f Present results in text or/and tables ^c of any quality assessment (see also subitems 13aec):	9

and quality of evidence		Reporting or/and methodological quality of the included SRs. Inform for the quality of the individual studies that were included in the SRs (report results for sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, withdrawals, bias etc.) and for the additional included primary studies.	
20. Present meta-bias(es)	20	Quality of evidence. Present results of any assessment of meta-bias(es) (such as publication bias or selective reporting across studies, ROBIS assessment).	9-10
21. Synthesis of results	21a	Summarize and present the main findings of the overview for benefits and harms. If a quantitative synthesis has been conducted, present each summary measure with a confidence interval, prediction interval, or a credible interval and measures of heterogeneity or inconsistency.	10-14
	21b	Give results of any additional analyses, if done (such as sensitivity, subgroup analyses, or meta-regression).	10-14
	21c	Report results for adverse events separately for each intervention.	10-14
Discussion 22. Summary of evidence	22	Provide a concise summary of the main findings with the strengths and shortcomings of evidence for each main outcome.	14-18
23. Limitations	23a	Discuss limitations of either the overview or included studies (or both) (e.g., different eligibility criteria, limitations of searching reviews, language restrictions, publication and selection bias).	18
	23b	Report possible limitations of the included reviews related to harms (issues of missing data and information, definitions of harms, rare adverse effects).	18
24. Conclusions	24a	Provide a general interpretation of the results in coherence with the review findings and present implications for practice; consider the harms equally as carefully as the benefits and in the context of other evidence.	18
	24b	Present implications for future research.	18-19
Authorship 25. Contributions of authors	25	Provide contributions of authors.	Title page
26. Dual (co-)authorship	26	Report about dual (co-)authorship in the limitation or declarations of interest section.	-
Funding 27. Funding or other support	27a	Indicate sources of financial and other support for the OoSRs (direct funding) or for the authors (indirect funding), or report no funding.	Title page

	27b	Provide name for the overview funder and/or sponsor, or for the authors' supporters.	Title page
	27c	Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in conducted the OoSRs.	Title page

Abbreviations: SRs, systematic reviews; PICOS, participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design; CCA, corrected covered area; PRIO-harms, Preferred Reporting Items for OoSRs.

a Applicable mainly for OoSRs that focus on adverse events. The description could be placed in methods section.

b Language restrictions, publication status, and years could also be reported in information sources topic - see item 7.

c It could also be placed in an appendix as a supplementary material.

d The software used for the management of the records and data could be placed in the data collection process - see item 11.

e The way of evaluation (e.g., instruments) can be reported in item 19.

f Index publication is the first occurrence of a primary publication in the included reviews. Discussion for overlapping might be placed in the discussion section.

Modified and extended for overviews of systematic reviews (OoSRs) from: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(7): e1000097.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000097>

Table A2. Eligible criteria for umbrella review

Criteria	Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
Population	Adult patients who have undergone gastrointestinal surgery, regardless of gender and ethnicity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obstetrics and gynaecology patients • Urology patients • Paediatric patients
Intervention	Chewing gum regardless of chewing frequency, duration and type of chewing gum.	
Comparison	Treatment with standard postoperative care, or any alternative intervention groups.	
Primary outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time to first flatus 2. Time to first bowel movement 3. Length of stay 	
Secondary outcomes	Complications	
Type of design	Systematic review with/without Meta-analysis	Review of reviews, Literature reviews, Narrative reviews, Primary studies, Protocol
Years of publication	No limit	
Publication type	Published reviews	
Language	English	Non-English

Table A3. Index and keyword terms used in eight databases, target journals and grey literature

Database	#	Index and keyword terms
MEDLINE (Pubmed)	#1	"digestive system surgical procedures"[MeSH Terms] OR ("gastrointestinal surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "abdominal surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "bowel surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "stomach surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "intestinal surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "colon surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "colorectal surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "hepatic surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "liver surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "pancreatic surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "small bowel surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "large bowel surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "open surger*" [Title/Abstract] OR "laparoscop*" [Title/Abstract])
	#2	"chewing gum"[MeSH Terms] OR ("chewing gum" [Title/Abstract] OR "chew*gum" [Title/Abstract:~5] OR "sham feeding" [Title/Abstract] OR "vagal cholinergic stimulat*" [Title/Abstract] OR "cephalic vagal stimulat*" [Title/Abstract])
	#3	#1 AND #2
EMBASE (Elsevier)	#1	'abdominal surgery'/exp
	#2	'gastrointestinal surger*':ab,ti OR 'abdominal surger*':ab,ti OR 'bowel surger*':ab,ti OR 'stomach surger*':ab,ti OR 'intestinal surger*':ab,ti OR 'colon surger*':ab,ti OR 'colorectal surger*':ab,ti OR 'hepatic surger*':ab,ti OR 'liver surger*':ab,ti OR 'pancreatic surger*':ab,ti OR 'small bowel surger*':ab,ti OR 'large bowel surger*':ab,ti OR 'open surger*':ab,ti OR laparoscop*':ab,ti
	#3	#1 OR #2
	#4	'chewing gum'/exp
	#5	'chewing gum':ab,ti OR ((chew* NEAR/5 gum):ab,ti) OR 'sham feeding':ab,ti OR 'vagal cholinergic stimulat*':ab,ti OR 'cephalic-vagal stimulat*':ab,ti
	#6	#4 OR #5
	#7	#3 AND #6
CINAHL (EBSCO)	#1	(MM "Chewing Gum")
	#2	TI ("chewing gum" OR (chew* N5 gum) OR "sham feeding" OR "vagal cholinergic stimulat*" OR "cephalic-vagal stimulat*") OR AB ("chewing gum" OR (chew* N5 gum) OR "sham feeding" OR "vagal cholinergic stimulat*" OR "cephalic-vagal stimulat*")
	#3	TI ("gastrointestinal surger*" OR "abdominal surger*" OR "bowel surger*" OR "stomach surger*" OR "intestinal surger*" OR "colon surger*" OR "colorectal surger*" OR "hepatic surger*" OR "liver surger*" OR "pancreatic surger*" OR "small bowel surger*" OR "large bowel surger*" OR "open surger*" OR laparoscop*) OR AB ("gastrointestinal surger*" OR "abdominal surger*" OR "bowel surger*" OR "stomach surger*" OR "intestinal surger*" OR "colon surger*" OR "colorectal surger*" OR "hepatic surger*" OR "liver surger*" OR "pancreatic surger*")

Database	#	Index and keyword terms
		OR "small bowel surger*" OR "large bowel surger*" OR "open surger*" OR laparoscop*)
	#4	#1 OR #2
	#5	#3 AND #4
Scopus (Elsevier)	#1	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("gastrointestinal surger*" OR "abdominal surger*" OR "bowel surger*" OR "stomach surger*" OR "intestinal surger*" OR "colon surger*" OR "colorectal surger*" OR "hepatic surger*" OR "liver surger*" OR "pancreatic surger*" OR "small bowel surger*" OR "large bowel surger*" OR "open surger*" OR laparoscop*)
	#2	TITLE-ABS-KEY ("chewing gum" OR (chew* W/5 gum) OR "sham feeding" OR "vagal cholinergic stimulat*" OR "cephalic-vagal stimulat*")
	#3	#1 AND #2
The CENTRAL (Cochrane)	#1	MeSH descriptor: [Digestive System Surgical Procedures] explode all trees
	#2	MeSH descriptor: [Chewing Gum] explode all trees
	#3	("gastrointestinal NEXT surger*" OR "abdominal NEXT surger*" OR "bowel NEXT surger*" OR "stomach NEXT surger*" OR "intestinal NEXT surger*" OR "colon NEXT surger*" OR "colorectal NEXT surger*" OR "hepatic NEXT surger*" OR "liver NEXT surger*" OR "pancreatic NEXT surger*" OR "small bowel NEXT surger*" OR "large bowel NEXT surger*" OR "open NEXT surger*" OR laparoscop*):ti,ab
	#4	("chewing gum" OR (chew* NEAR/5 gum) OR "sham feeding" OR "vagal cholinergic NEXT stimulat*" OR "cephalic vagal NEXT stimulat*"):ti,ab
	#5	#1 OR #3
	#6	#2 OR #4
	#7	#5 AND #6
Web of Science (Clarivate)	#1	TS=("gastrointestinal surger*" OR "abdominal surger*" OR "bowel surger*" OR "stomach surger*" OR "intestinal surger*" OR "colon surger*" OR "colorectal surger*" OR "hepatic surger*" OR "liver surger*" OR "pancreatic surger*" OR "small bowel surger*" OR "large bowel surger*" OR "open surger*" OR laparoscop*)
	#2	TS=("chewing gum" OR (chew* NEAR/5 gum) OR "sham feeding" OR "vagal cholinergic stimulat*" OR "cephalic-vagal stimulat*")
	#3	#1 AND #2
PROSPERO	#1	gastrointestinal surgery OR abdominal surgery OR bowel surgery OR stomach surgery OR intestinal surgery OR colon surgery OR colorectal surgery OR hepatic surgery OR liver surgery OR pancreatic surgery OR small bowel surgery OR large bowel surgery OR laparoscopy OR open surgery
	#2	chewing gum OR "chew* NEAR5 gum" OR sham feeding OR vagal cholinergic stimulation OR cephalic-vagal stimulation
	#3	#1 AND #2

Database	#	Index and keyword terms
ERIC (ProQuest)	#1	mainsubject(gastrointestinal surgery) OR title(("gastrointestinal surger*" OR "abdominal surger*" OR "bowel surger*" OR "stomach surger*" OR "intestinal surger*" OR "colon surger*" OR "colorectal surger*" OR "hepatic surger*" OR "liver surger*" OR "pancreatic surger*" OR "small bowel surger*" OR "large bowel surger*" OR "open surger*" OR laparoscop*)) OR abstract(("gastrointestinal surger*" OR "abdominal surger*" OR "bowel surger*" OR "stomach surger*" OR "intestinal surger*" OR "colon surger*" OR "colorectal surger*" OR "hepatic surger*" OR "liver surger*" OR "pancreatic surger*" OR "small bowel surger*" OR "large bowel surger*" OR "open surger*" OR laparoscop*))
	#2	title("chewing gum" OR (chew* NEAR/5 gum) OR "sham feeding" OR "vagal cholinergic stimulat*" OR "cephalic-vagal stimulat*") OR abstract("chewing gum" OR (chew* NEAR/5 gum) OR "sham feeding" OR "vagal cholinergic stimulat*" OR "cephalic-vagal stimulat*")
	#3	#1 AND #2

Table A4. Eight full-texts were excluded for reasons; the remaining 100 were either not systematic reviews/meta-analyses

Author, Year	Reference of excluded studies	Reasons for exclusion
(Kristensen et al., 2008)	Kristensen, S. D., Lind, K., & Rosenberg, J. (2008). [Gum chewing reduces duration of postoperative ileus]. <i>Ugeskr Laeger</i> , 170(39), 3062-3065. (Brug af tyggegummi reducerer varigheden af postoperativ ileus.)	Not in English
(Keller & Stein, 2013)	Keller, D., & Stein, S. L. (2013). Facilitating return of bowel function after colorectal surgery: alvimopan and gum chewing. <i>Clin Colon Rectal Surg</i> , 26(3), 186-190. https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0033-1351137	Different measurement for outcomes
(Wang & Chi, 2013)	Wang, X. J., & Chi, P. (2013). [Effect of chewing gum on the promotion of intestinal function recovery after colorectal surgery: a meta-analysis]. <i>Zhonghua wei chang wai ke za zhi = Chinese journal of gastrointestinal surgery</i> , 16(11), 1078-1083.	Not in English
(Rada & Viñuela, 2014)	Rada, G., & Viñuela, J. (2014). Does chewing gum accelerate recovery after abdominal surgery? [Article]. <i>MEDWAVE</i> , 14(11), e6058. https://doi.org/10.5867/medwave.2014.11.6058	Not in English
(Wallström & Frisman, 2014)	Wallström, A., & Frisman, G. H. (2014). Facilitating early recovery of bowel motility after colorectal surgery: a systematic review [Review]. <i>JOURNAL OF CLINICAL NURSING</i> , 23(1-2), 24-44. https://doi.org/10.1111/jocn.12258	Different measurement for outcomes
(Flores-Funes et al., 2016)	Flores-Funes, D., Campillo-Soto, A., Pellicer-Franco, E., & Aguayo-Albasini, J. L. (2016). The use of coffee, chewing-gum and gastrograffin in the management of postoperative ileus: A review of current evidence. <i>CIRUGIA ESPANOLA</i> , 94(9), 495-501. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ciresp.2016.05.020	Not in English
(Reibetanz & Germer, 2016)	Reibetanz, J., & Germer, C. T. (2016). [Chewing gum after elective colon surgery]. <i>CHIRURG</i> , 87(10), 891. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00104-016-0284-0 (Kaugummikauen nach elektiver Kolonchirurgie.)	Not in English
(Miah et al., 2020)	Miah, N., Copeland, E., Mlevrije, Z., & Macaninch, E. (2020). A systematic review on dietary interventions to reduce postoperative ileus: coffee and chewing gum [Conference Abstract]. <i>CLINICAL NUTRITION ESPEN</i> , 35, 223. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clnesp.2019.12.038	Only abstract

Table A5. Critical appraisal for selected systematic reviews using AMSTAR-2

References	1	2*	3	4*	5	6	7*	8	9*	10	11*	12	13*	14	15*	16	Overall score
(Sinz et al., 2023)	Y	Y	N	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Low
(Roslan et al., 2020)	Y	Y	N	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Low
(Liu et al., 2017)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Critically low
(Mei et al., 2017)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Critically low
(Song et al., 2016)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Critically low
(Short et al., 2015)	Y	Y	N	PY	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	High
(Su'a et al., 2015)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Critically low
(Ho et al., 2014)	Y	Y	N	PY	Y	N	N	PY	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Low
(Li et al., 2013)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	PY	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Critically low
(Yin et al., 2013)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Critically low
(Fitzgerald & Ahmed 2009)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Critically low
(Nobel et al., 2009)	N	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Critically low
(Parnaby et al., 2009)	Y	N	N	PY	N	Y	Y	PY	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Critically low
(Vásquez et al., 2009)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Critically low
(de Castro et al., 2008)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Critically low
(Purkayastha et al., 2008)	Y	N	N	PY	N	Y	N	PY	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Critically low
(Chan & Law, 2007)	Y	N	N	PY	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Critically low

Yes/Partial yes	16	4	0	17	15	14	3	10	15	1	10	8	11	13	13	10	
-----------------	----	---	---	----	----	----	---	----	----	---	----	---	----	----	----	----	--

AMSTAR-2 16 items: (*=Critical domain), Y=Yes, PY=Partial Yes, N=No, NA=Non-applicable

1= Did the research questions and inclusion criteria for the review include the components of PICO? 2= Did the report of the review contain an explicit statement that the review methods were established prior to conduct of the review and did the report justify any significant deviations from the protocol? 3= Did the review authors explain their selection of the study designs for inclusion in the review? 4= Did the review authors use a comprehensive literature search strategy? 5= Did the review authors perform study selection in duplicate? 6= Did the review authors perform data extraction in duplicate? 7= Did the review authors provide a list of excluded studies and justify the exclusions? 8= Did the review authors describe the included studies in adequate detail? 9= Did the review authors use a satisfactory technique for assessing the risk of bias (RoB) in individual studies that were included in the review? 10= Did the review authors report on the sources of funding for the studies included in the review? 11= If meta-analysis was justified did the review authors use appropriate methods for statistical combination of results? 12= If meta-analysis was performed did the review authors assess the potential impact of RoB in individual studies on the results of the meta-analysis or other evidence synthesis? 13= Did the review authors account for RoB in individual studies when interpreting/ discussing the results of the review? 14= Did the review authors provide a satisfactory explanation for, and discussion of, any heterogeneity observed in the results of the review? 15= If they performed quantitative synthesis did the review authors carry out an adequate investigation of publication bias (small study bias) and discuss its likely impact on the results of the review? 16= Did the review authors report any potential sources of conflict of interest, including any funding they received for conducting the review?

Overall score: High=No or 1 non-critical weakness; Moderate=>1 non-critical weakness; Low=1 critical flaw with or without non-critical weakness; Critically low=>1 critical flaw with or without non-critical weakness

Table A6. The credibility of the evidence for meta-analyses included in this umbrella review

Outcomes	Authors, Year	Sample Size	Number of studies	Significance threshold reached (p-value)	95% prediction interval rule	Estimate of Heterogeneity (I ²)	Small-study effects or excess significance bias	Random-effects summary effect size (MD)	95% CI (Lower CI)	95% CI (Upper CI)	Credibility of evidence
TFF	(Sinz et al., 2023)	1407	24	p<0.001	No report	I ² =92%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-11	15.8	-6.1	Suggestive
	(Roslan et al., 2020)	236	7	p < 0.00001	No report	I ² =17%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.31	-0.36	-0.26	Weak
	(Liu et al., 2017)	692	16	P=0.0002	No report	I ² =91%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-8.81	-13.45	-4.17	Weak
	(Mei et al., 2017)	249	10	p=0.006	No report	I ² =78%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.55	-0.94	-0.16	Weak
	(Song et al., 2016)	1068	25	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =93%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-12.14	-15.71	-8.56	Suggestive
	(Short et al., 2015)	4109	77	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =96%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-10.43	-11.94	-8.92	Suggestive
	(Su'a et al., 2015)	467	12	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =88%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-6.78	-7.64	-5.92	Weak
	(Li et al., 2013)	686	17	p=0.0001	No report	I ² =73.5%	No small-study effects (Egger's test: p=0.580)	-0.31	-0.43	-0.19	Weak
	(Yin et al., 2013)	560	13	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =60%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-9.21	-12.07	-6.34	Weak
	(Fitzgerald & Ahmed 2009)	144	7	p=0.005	No report	I ² =63.2%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-12.6	-21.49	-3.72	Weak
	(Nobel et al., 2009)	227	9	p<0.001	No report	I ² =57.5%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-13.75	-19.62	-7.87	Weak
	(Vásquez et al., 2009)	132	6	p=0.004	No report	I ² =62%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-14	-23.45	-4.55	Weak
	(de Castro et al., 2008)	78	5	p=0.0005	No report	I ² =58.7%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-19.3	-30.19	-8.42	Weak
	(Purkayastha et al., 2008)	78	5	p=0.005	No report	I ² =80.1%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.66	-1.11	-0.2	Weak
(Chan & Law, 2007)	56	4	p=0.0006	No report	I ² =65.8%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-20.78	-32.64	-8.93	Weak	
TFBM	(Sinz et al., 2023)	1446	24	p<0.001	No report	I ² =84%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-18	-23.2	-12.8	Suggestive
	(Roslan et al., 2020)	391	8	p < 0.00001	No report	I ² =55%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.47	-0.6	-0.34	Weak
	(Liu et al., 2017)	719	16	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =82%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-16.43	-22.68	-10.19	Weak

Outcomes	Authors, Year	Sample Size	Number of studies	Significance threshold reached (p-value)	95% prediction interval rule	Estimate of Heterogeneity (I ²)	Small-study effects or excess significance bias	Random-effects summary effect size (MD)	95% CI (Lower CI)	95% CI (Upper CI)	Credibility of evidence
LOS	(Mei et al., 2017a)	69	4	p=0.29	No report	I ² =88%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.96	-2.74	-0.16	No significant
	(Mei et al., 2017b)	176	6	p<0.0001	No report	I ² =41%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.6	-0.87	-0.33	Weak
	(Song et al., 2016)	810	21	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =96%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-17.32	-23.41	-11.22	Weak
	(Short et al., 2015)	3613	62	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =96%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-12.66	-14.48	-10.85	Suggestive
	(Su'a et al., 2015)	442	11	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =75%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-8.38	-9.52	-7.23	Weak
	(Li et al., 2013)	573	14	p=0.0001	No report	I ² =86.4%	No small-study effects (Egger's test: p=0.287)	-0.51	-0.73	-0.29	Weak
	(Yin et al., 2013)	567	13	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =91%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-11.42	-16.06	-6.79	Weak
	(Fitzgerald & Ahmed 2009)	122	6	p<0.0001	No report	I ² =43.7%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-23.11	-34.32	-11.91	Weak
	(Nobel et al., 2009)	191	7	p<0.001	No report	I ² =51.1%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-20.72	-29.29	-12.14	Weak
	(Vásquez et al., 2009)	93	4	p=0.005	No report	I ² =58%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-24.99	-42.31	-7.66	Weak
	(de Castro et al., 2008)	78	5	p=0.0004	No report	I ² =46.1%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-29.67	-46.03	-13.32	Weak
	(Purkayastha et al., 2008)	78	5	p=0.002	No report	I ² =79.1%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-1.1	-1.79	-0.42	Weak
	(Chan & Law, 2007)	56	4	p=0.0002	No report	I ² =50.3%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-33.25	-50.8	-15.7	Weak
	(Sinz et al., 2023)	2053	23	p<0.001	No report	I ² =77%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.9	-1.3	-0.4	Suggestive
	(Roslan et al., 2020)	405	8	p = 0.28	No report	I ² =19%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.18	-0.92	0.55	No significant
	(Liu et al., 2017)	818	16	p=0.03	No report	I ² =90%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.89	-1.72	-0.07	Weak
	(Mei et al., 2017)	519	12	p=0.01	No report	I ² =85%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.88	-1.59	-0.17	Weak
(Song et al., 2016)	856	20	p=0.0004	No report	I ² =71%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-1.1	-1.71	-0.5	Weak	
(Short et al., 2015)	2613	50	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =86%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.68	-0.84	-0.53	Suggestive	

Outcomes	Authors, Year	Sample Size	Number of studies	Significance threshold reached (p-value)	95% prediction interval rule	Estimate of Heterogeneity (I ²)	Small-study effects or excess significance bias	Random-effects summary effect size (MD)	95% CI (Lower CI)	95% CI (Upper CI)	Credibility of evidence
	(Su'a et al., 2015)	320	9	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =90%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-0.25	-0.34	-0.16	Weak
	(Li et al., 2013)	600	12	p=0.0001	No report	I ² =87.3%	No small-study effects (Egger's test: p=0.078)	-0.72	-1.02	-0.43	Weak
	(Yin et al., 2013)	541	11	p=0.0003	No report	I ² =84%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-12.23	-18.8	-5.67	Weak
	(Fitzgerald & Ahmed 2009)	134	6	p=0.11	No report	I ² =77.9%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-23.8	-53.29	5.53	No significant
	(Nobel et al., 2009)	208	7	p=0.016	No report	I ² =78%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-1.05	-1.83	-0.27	Weak evidence
	(Vásquez et al., 2009)	121	5	p=0.10	No report	I ² =81%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-26.17	-57.51	5.18	No significant
	(de Castro et al., 2008)	68	4	p=0.19	No report	I ² =73.1%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-1.26	-3.16	-0.64	No significant
	(Purkayastha et al., 2008)	68	4	p=0.23	No report	I ² =94.1%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-1.25	-3.27	0.77	No significant
	(Chan & Law, 2007)	46	3	p<0.00001	No report	I ² =0%	Did not provide statistical significance test	-2.44	-3.1	-1.77	Weak

Yang, 2011																	
Yi et al., 2013																	
Zaghiyan et al., 2013																	
Zamora & Kalalo, 2012																	
Zhang & Zhao, 2008																	
Zhang et al., 2015																	
Zhao & Zhang 2008																	
Zhong et al., 2009																	
<p>N: total number of primary studies including repeated studies: 286 r: number of rows or index publication: 103 c: number of columns or reviews: 17 Number of overlapped primary studies: 39 % overlap = overlapped studies/r: 39/103 (37.86%) CA (covered area) = N/rc: 286/175 (0.16) CCA (corrected covered area) = N-r/rc-r: 183/164 (11.10)</p>																	

Table A8. Overlapping studies

Reviews	Sinz et al., 2023		Roslan et al., 2020		Liu et al., 2017		Mei et al., 2017		Song et al., 2016		Short et al., 2015		Su'a et al., 2015		Ho et al., 2014		Li et al., 2013		Yin et al., 2013		Fitzgerald & Ahmed 2009		Nobel et al., 2009		Parnaby et al., 2009		Vásquez et al., 2009		de Castro et al., 2008		Purkayastha et al., 2008		Chan & Law, 2007			
		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%		
Sinz et al., 2023	32																																			
Roslan et al., 2020	16	50.00%																																		
Liu et al., 2017	18	56.25%	15	78.95%																																
Mei et al., 2017	15	44.12%	13	65.00%	15	75.00%																														
Song et al., 2016	15	34.88%	13	44.83%	15	51.72%	13	43.33%																												
Short et al., 2015	13	13.00%	9	10.23%	11	12.50%	9	10.11%	20	22.99%																										
Su'a et al., 2015	8	22.22%	6	27.27%	7	30.43%	6	26.09%	7	22.58%	12	14.81%																								
Ho et al., 2014	8	23.53%	6	30.00%	8	40.00%	8	42.11%	10	38.46%	10	12.35%	6	37.50%																						
Li et al., 2013	9	22.50%	6	22.22%	7	25.00%	6	21.43%	8	22.86%	17	20.99%	8	38.10%	7	35.00%																				
Yin et al., 2013	6	15.00%	5	20.00%	6	23.08%	6	24.00%	7	21.21%	14	17.28%	6	30.00%	7	41.18%	13	72.22%																		
Fitzgerald and Ahmed 2009	5	14.71%	5	27.78%	5	25.00%	6	33.33%	6	22.22%	6	7.32%	4	26.67%	6	54.55%	7	41.18%	7	50.00%																
Nobel et al., 2009	5	13.89%	5	25.00%	5	22.73%	6	30.00%	7	25.00%	8	9.76%	4	23.53%	7	58.33%	7	36.84%	7	43.75%	6	60.00%														
Parnaby et al., 2009	4	11.76%	5	29.41%	5	26.32%	6	35.29%	6	23.08%	6	7.41%	4	28.57%	6	60.00%	6	35.29%	6	42.86%	5	62.50%	5	50.00%												
Vásquez et al., 2009	5	15.15%	5	29.41%	5	26.32%	6	35.29%	6	23.08%	6	7.41%	4	28.57%	6	60.00%	6	35.29%	6	42.86%	6	85.71%	6	66.67%	5	71.43%										
de Castro et al., 2008	5	15.63%	5	31.25%	5	27.78%	5	29.41%	5	19.23%	5	6.17%	4	30.77%	5	50.00%	5	29.41%	5	35.71%	5	71.43%	5	55.56%	4	57.14%	5	83.33%								
Purkayastha et al., 2008	5	15.63%	5	31.25%	5	27.78%	5	29.41%	5	19.23%	5	6.17%	4	30.77%	5	50.00%	5	29.41%	5	35.71%	5	71.43%	5	55.56%	4	57.14%	5	83.33%	5	100.00%						
Chan & Law, 2007	5	15.63%	5	31.25%	5	27.78%	5	29.41%	5	19.23%	5	6.17%	4	30.77%	5	50.00%	5	29.41%	5	35.71%	5	71.43%	5	55.56%	4	57.14%	5	83.33%	5	100.00%	5	100.00%				

Yellow=moderate (6–10%), Orange=high (11–15%), Red=extremely high: >15%

Figure A1.1. Forest plot of effect sizes of meta-analysed data for time to first flatus.

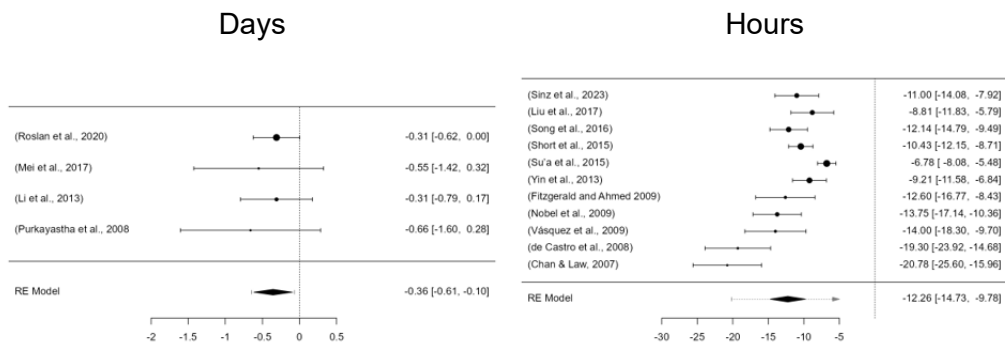


Figure A1.2. Forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first flatus

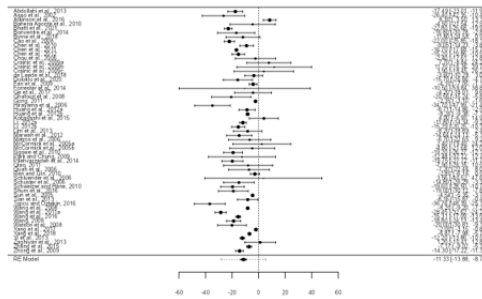


Figure A1.3. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first flatus by types of surgery.

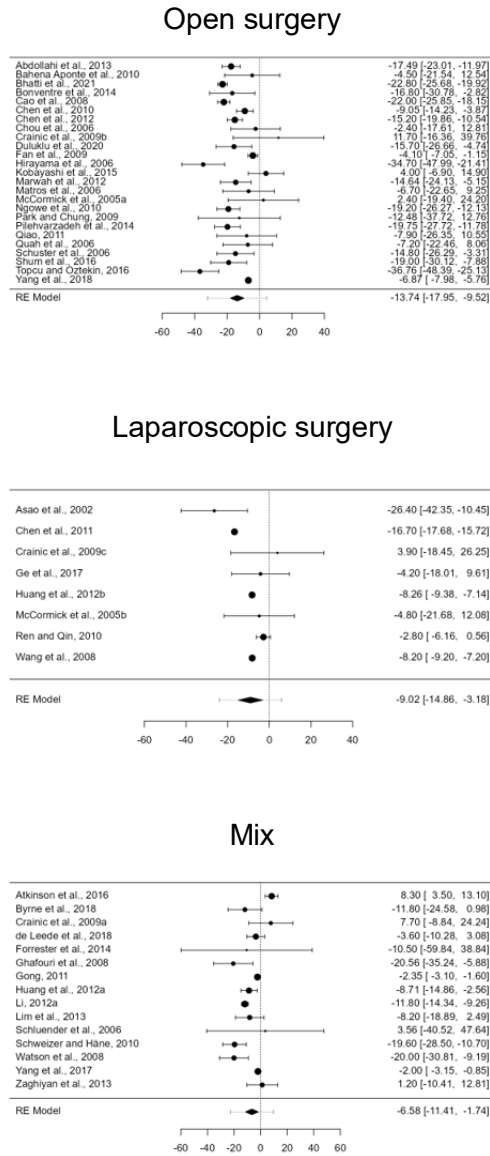


Figure A1.4. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first flatus by cancer status.

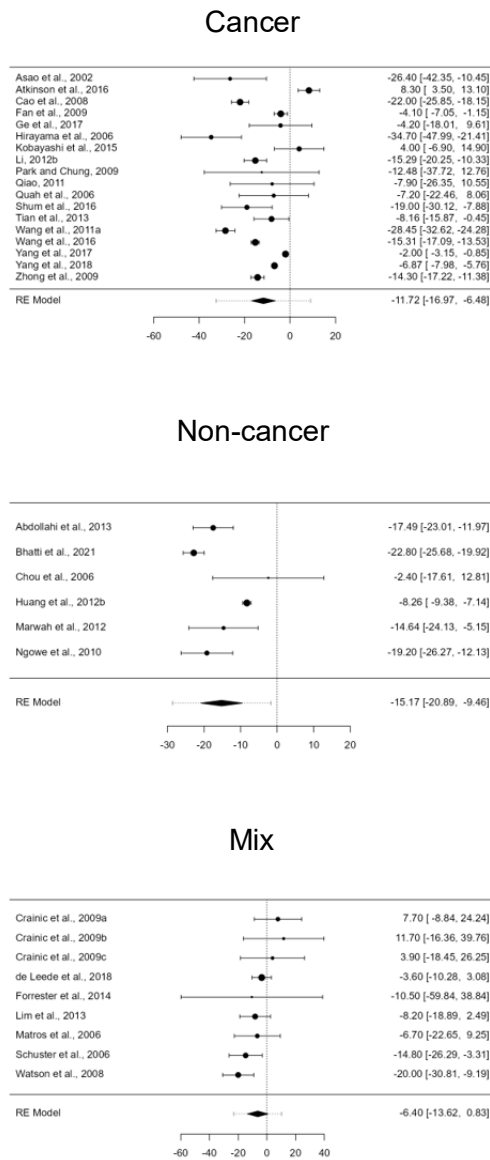


Figure A1.6. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first flatus by chewing duration.

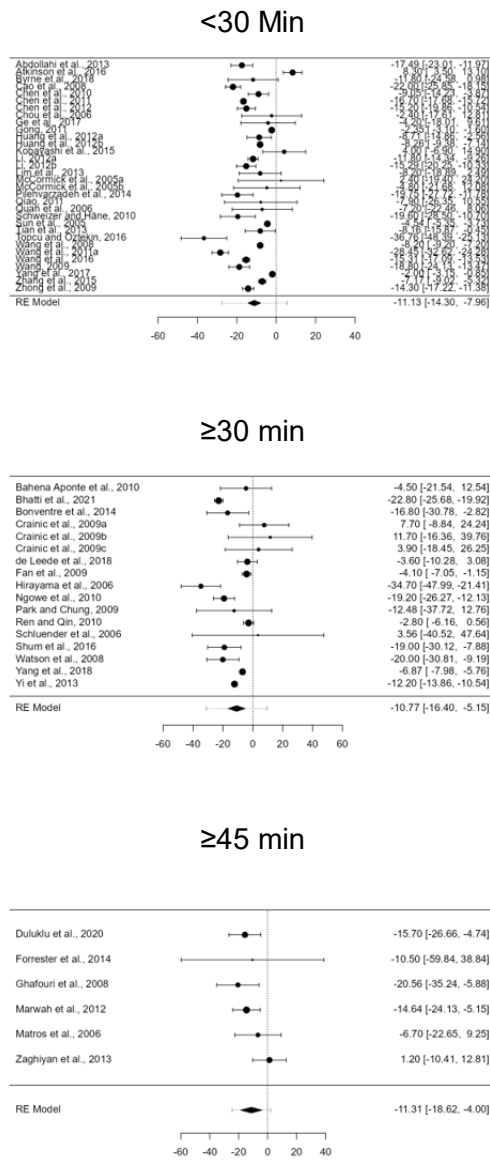


Figure A2.1. Forest plot of effect sizes of meta-analysed data for time to first bowel movement.

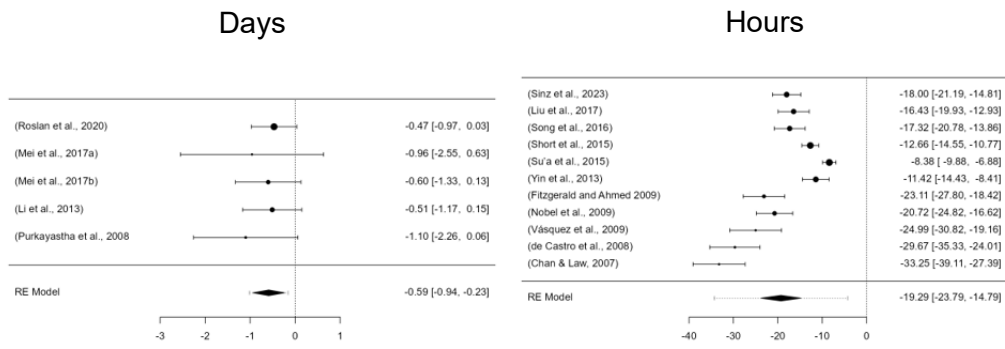


Figure A2.2. Forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first bowel movement.

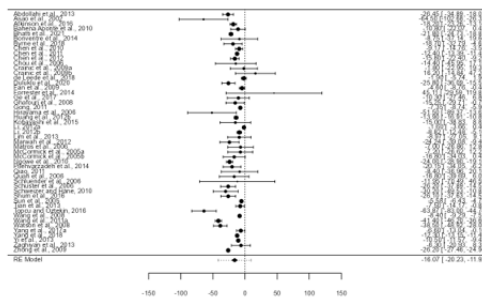


Figure A2.3. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first bowel movement by types of surgery.

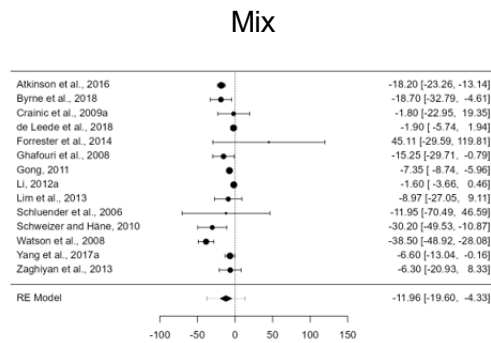
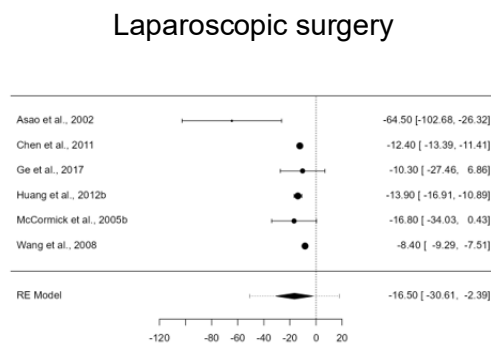
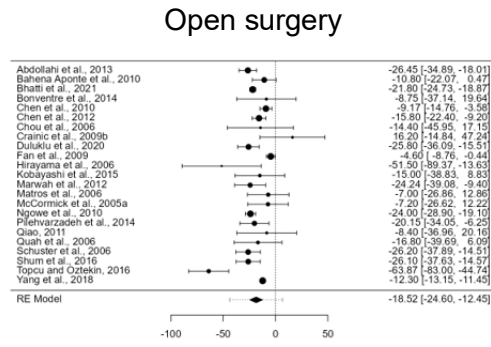


Figure A2.4. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first bowel movement by cancer status.

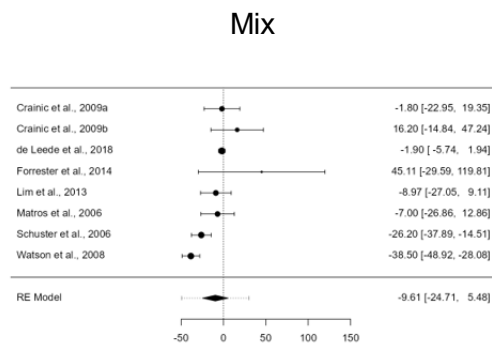
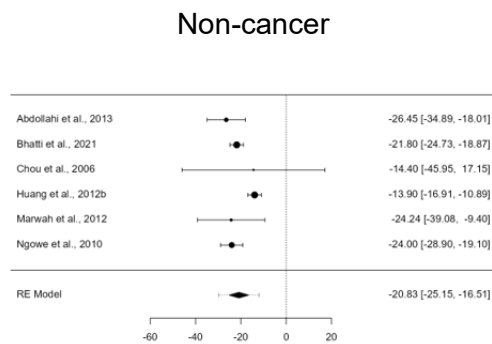
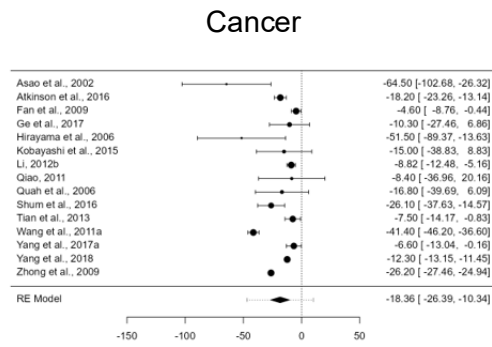


Figure A2.5. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first bowel movement by chewing frequency.

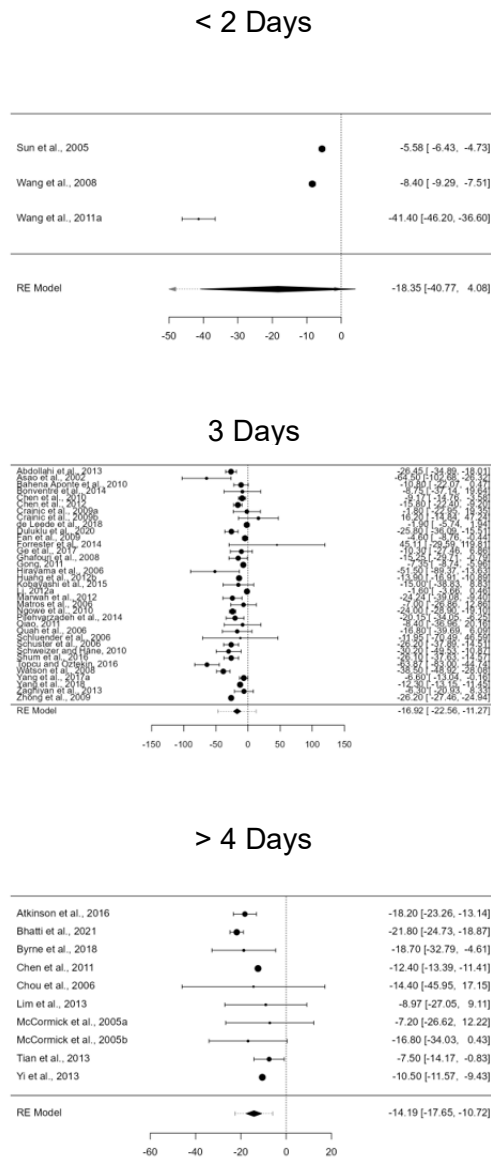


Figure A2.6. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for time to first bowel movement by chewing duration.

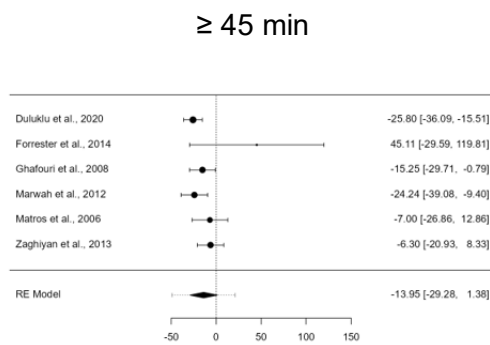
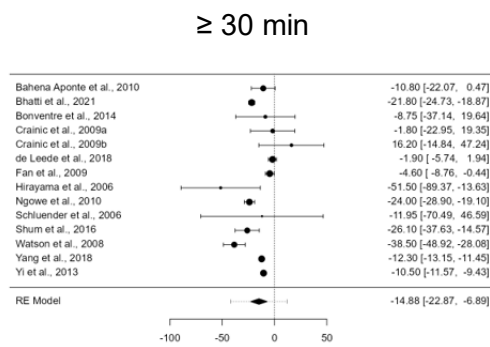
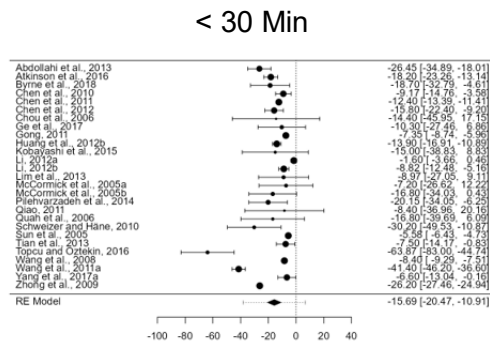
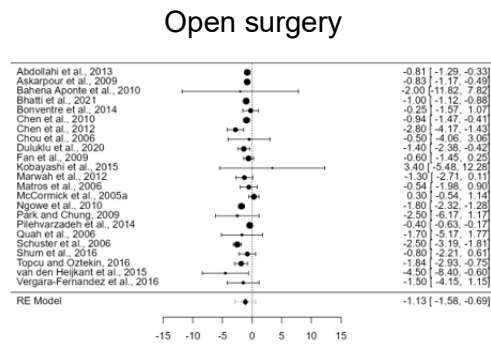
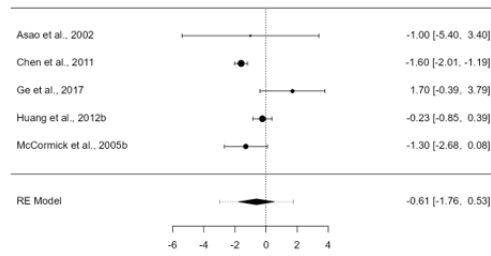


Figure A3.3. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for length of stay by types of surgery.



Laparoscopic surgery



Mix

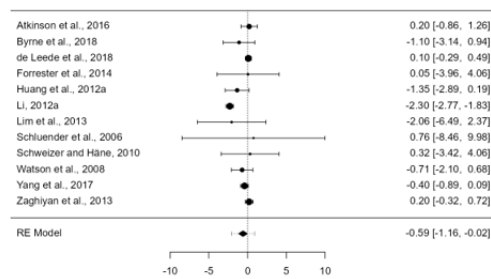


Figure A3.4. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for length of stay by cancer status.

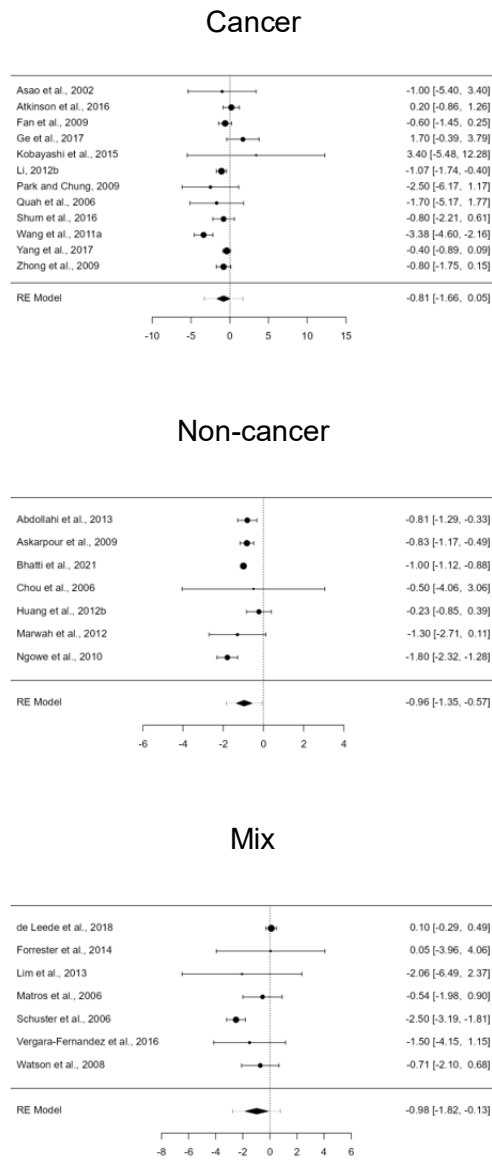


Figure A3.5. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for length of stay by chewing frequency.

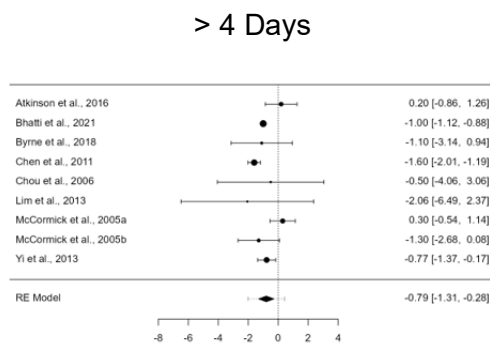
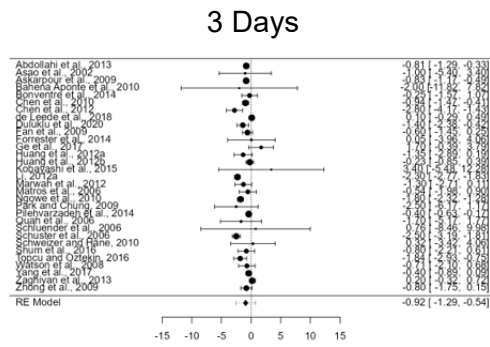


Figure A3.6. Subgroup analysis of forest plot of effect sizes of study data for length of stay by chewing duration.

