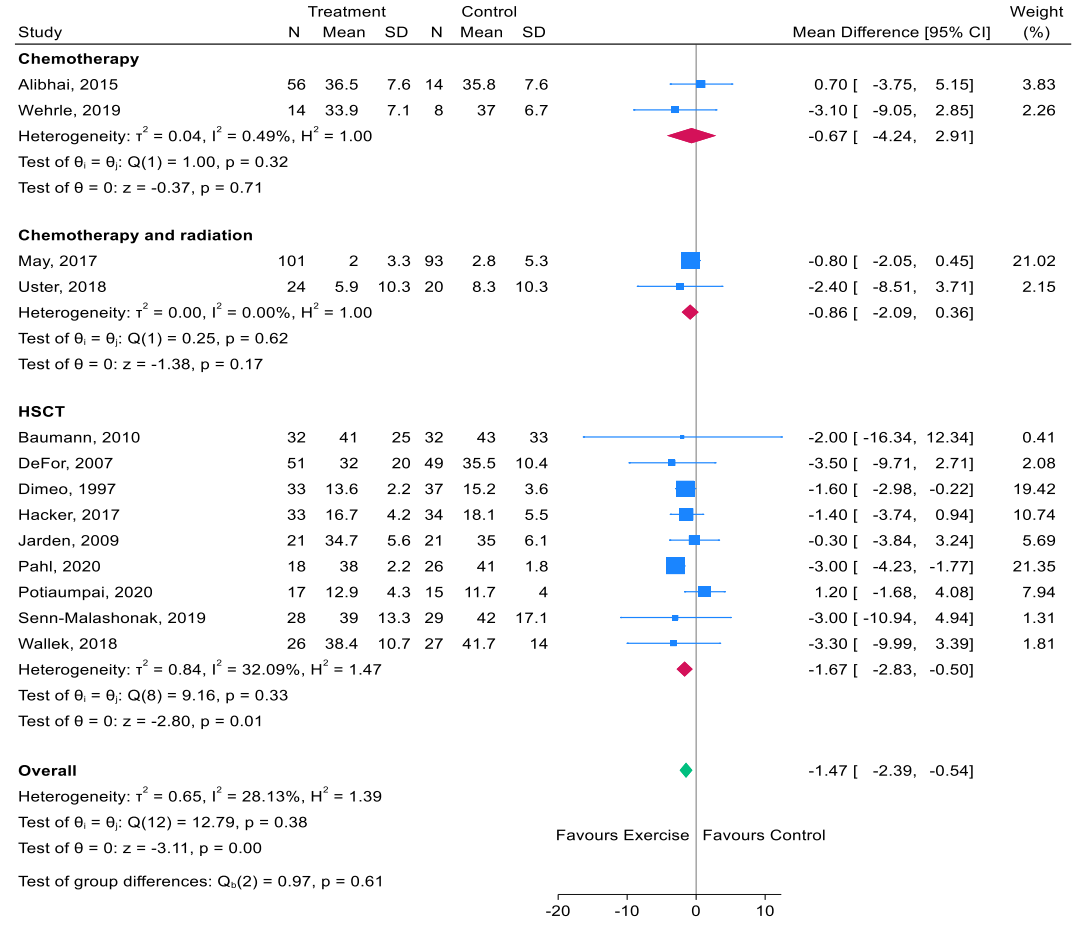
Sensitivity Analysis 1a: Days of hospitalization with three active controls removed i.e., Baumann-2011, Sana Mina-2020 and Wiskermann-2011.




```
. meta regress  i.Treatment, random(reml)

  Effect-size label: Mean diff.
        Effect size: _meta_es
          Std. err.: _meta_se

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs   =        13
Method: REML                                    Residual heterogeneity:
                                                          tau2  =    .7431
                                                       I2 (%)   =   26.40
                                                          H2    =    1.36
                                                  R-squared (%) =    0.00
                                                  Wald chi2(2)  =    0.54
                                                  Prob > chi2   =  0.7626

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     _meta_es | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|     [95% conf. interval]
--------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
Treatment     |
            2 |  -.2446497   2.177892    -0.11   0.911    -4.513239    4.023939
            3 |  -.9697286   2.009679    -0.48   0.629    -4.908627     2.96917
              |
        _cons |  -.7140972   1.924735    -0.37   0.711    -4.486508    3.058314
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(10) = 10.42   Prob > Q_res = 0.4045
```

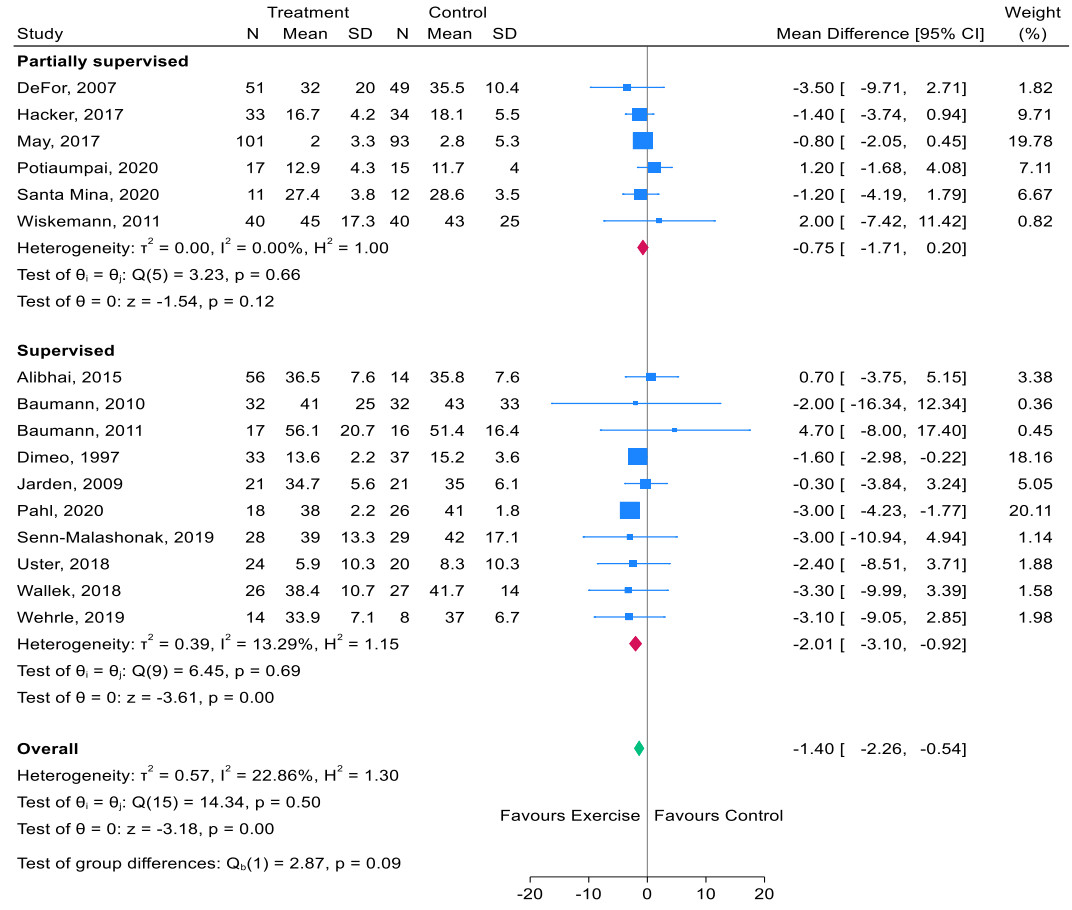
Comment:

No substantial changes were detected, with the overall effect for the HSCT subgroup reducing from –1.55 (-2.61 to -0.50) to -1.67 (-2.83 to -0.50), and for all studies, from -1.40 (-2.26 to -0.54) to -1.47 (-2.39 to -0.54). The overall effects for the subgroups Chemotherapy and Chemotherapy & radiation were unchanged. A meta-regression showed no significant association between Treatment and the effect size of Mean Difference (p=0.76)

Sensitivity Analysis 1b: Proportion of hospital admittance with three active controls removed i.e., Baumann-2011, Sana Mina-2020 and Wiskermann-2011.

Comment:
No sensitivity analysis undertaken as the three studies removed were not included in the meta-analysis for Difference in Proportions.

Sensitivity Analysis 2a: Days of hospitalization with a subgroup analysis for Supervision (Supervised, Partially Supervised, Unsupervised).

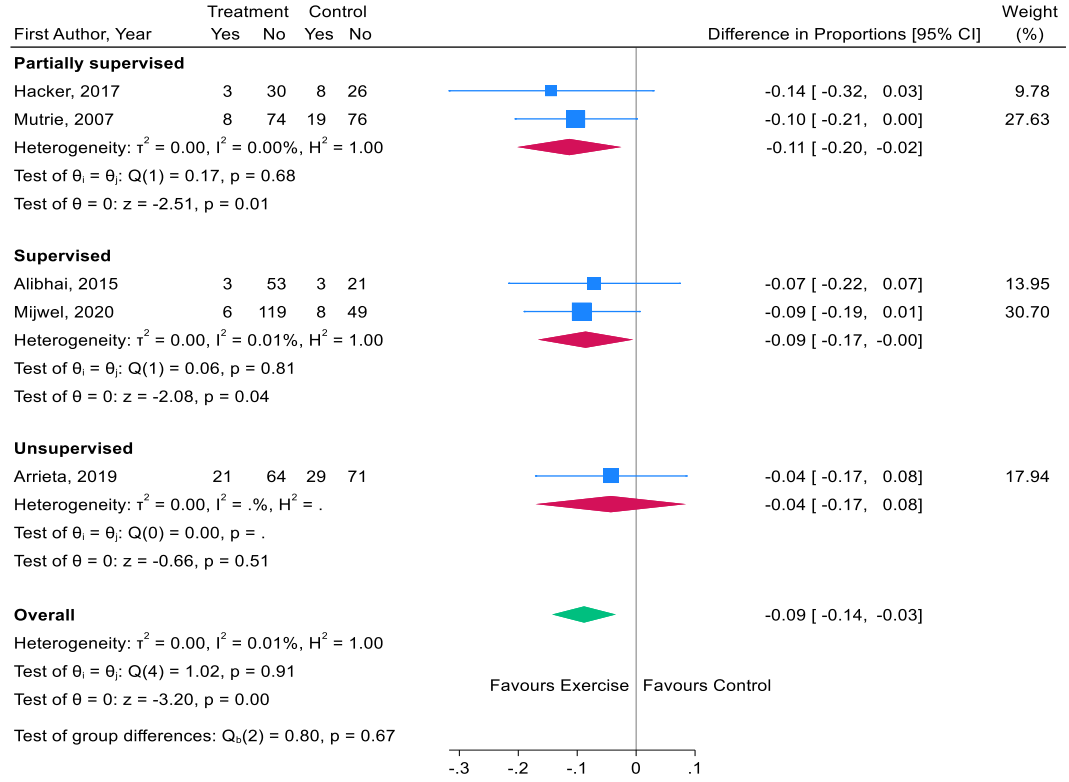



```
. xi: meta regress i.Supervision, random(reml)
i.Supervision     _ISupervisi_1-2     (_ISupervisi_1 for Sup~n==Partially supervised omitted)

  Effect-size label: Mean diff.
        Effect size: _meta_es
          Std. err.: _meta_se

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs      =        16
Method: REML                                    Residual heterogeneity:
                                                           tau2 =    .1347
                                                         I2 (%) =     5.49
                                                            H2 =     1.06
                                                  R-squared (%) =    76.32
                                                Wald chi2(1)    =      3.51
                                                Prob > chi2     =    0.0610

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     _meta_es | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|     [95% conf. interval]
--------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
_ISupervisi_2 |   -1.34898   .7201094    -1.87   0.061    -2.760369    .0624081
        _cons |   -.7473577   .537539    -1.39   0.164    -1.800915    .3061993
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(14) =  9.68   Prob > Q_res = 0.7851
```

Comment:

The overall mean-difference for Supervised Treatment was 1.26 days less than the overall mean-difference for Partially Supervised Treatment. A meta-regression showed no significant association between Type of Supervision and the effect size of Mean Difference (p=0.06)

Sensitivity Analysis 2b: Proportion of hospital admittance with a subgroup analysis for Supervision (Supervised, Partially Supervised, Unsupervised).

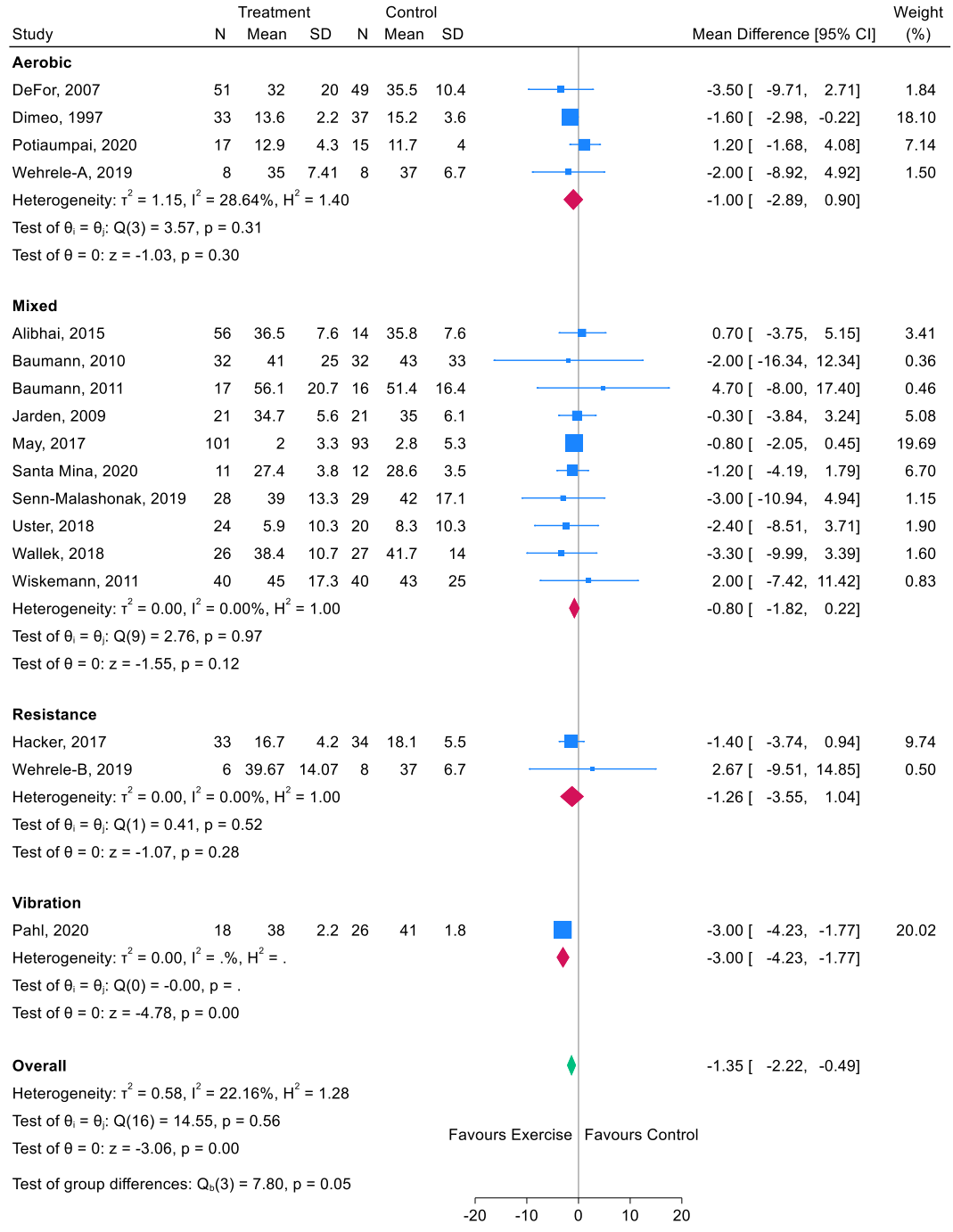



```
. xi: meta regress i.Supervision, random(reml)
i.Supervision     _ISupervisi_1-3     (_ISupervisi_1 for Sup~n==Partially supervised omitted)

  Effect-size label: Risk diff.
        Effect size: _meta_es
          Std. err.: _meta_se

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs      =         5
Method: REML                                    Residual heterogeneity:
                                                           tau2 = 1.3e-08
                                                         I2 (%) =    0.00
                                                             H2 =    1.00
                                                R-squared (%) =   97.51
                                                Wald chi2(2)   =      0.80
                                                Prob > chi2    =    0.6713

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     _meta_es | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|     [95% conf. interval]
--------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
_ISupervisi_2 |   .0275857   .0611882     0.45   0.652    -.0923409    .1475124
_ISupervisi_3 |   .0704586   .0792764     0.89   0.374    -.0849204    .2258375
        _cons |  -.1133997    .045136    -2.51   0.012    -.2018647   -.0249348
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(2) =  0.22    Prob > Q_res = 0.8950
```

Comment:

Whilst the overall effect size for Partially Supervised Exercise was found to be significant, Unsupervised Exercise wasn't and Supervised Exercise was borderline significant. A meta-regression showed no significant association between Type of Supervision and the effect size of Mean Difference (p=0.67)

Sensitivity Analysis 3a: Days of hospitalization with a subgroup analysis for Exercise Type (Aerobic, Mixed, Resistance, Vibration).



Sensitivity Analysis 3a (Continued): Days of hospitalization with a subgroup analysis for Exercise Type (Aerobic, Mixed, Resistance, Vibration).

```
. xi: meta regress i.Exercise, random(reml)
i.Exercise        _IExercise_1-4      (_IExercise_1 for Exe~e==Aerobic omitted)

  Effect-size label: Mean diff.
        Effect size: _meta_es
          Std. err.: _meta_se

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs  =        17
Method: REML                                    Residual heterogeneity:
                                                           tau2 = 4.0e-08
                                                        I2 (%) =    0.00
                                                           H2 =    1.00
                                                R-squared (%) =  100.00
                                                Wald chi2(3)  =      7.80
                                                Prob > chi2   =    0.0502
```

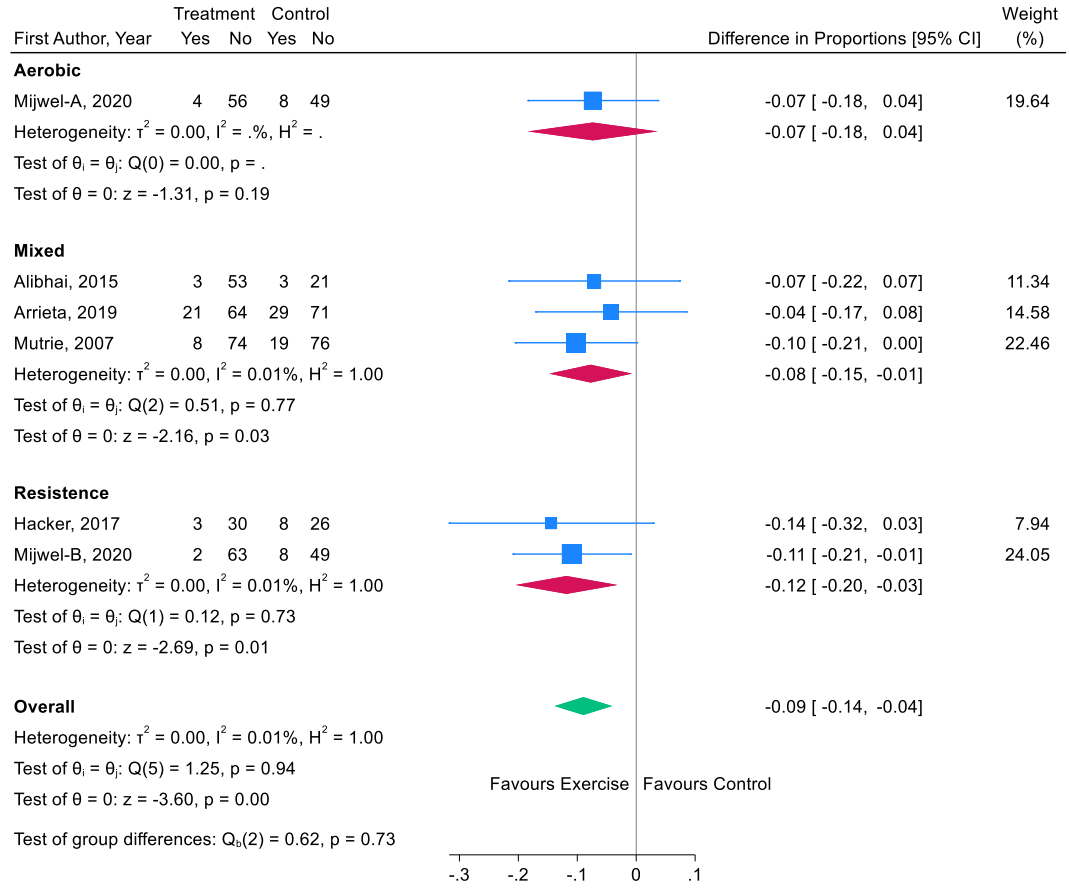
_meta_es	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>|z|	[95% conf.	interval]
_IExercise_2	.3910145	.8040359	0.49	0.627	-1.184867	1.966896
_IExercise_3	-.0612657	1.322898	-0.05	0.963	-2.654098	2.531566
_IExercise_4	-1.806076	.8774884	-2.06	0.040	-3.525922	-.0862306
_cons	-1.193924	.613581	-1.95	0.052	-2.39652	.0086729

```
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(13) =  6.75   Prob > Q_res = 0.9146
```

Comment:

The subgroup analysis as shown by the forest plot indicates no substantial difference between the three types of exercise. This was supported by meta-regression which showed no significant association between Type of Exercise and the effect size of Mean Difference (p=0.0502)

Sensitivity Analysis 3b: Proportion of hospital admittance with a subgroup analysis for Exercise Type (Aerobic, Mixed, Resistance, Vibration).

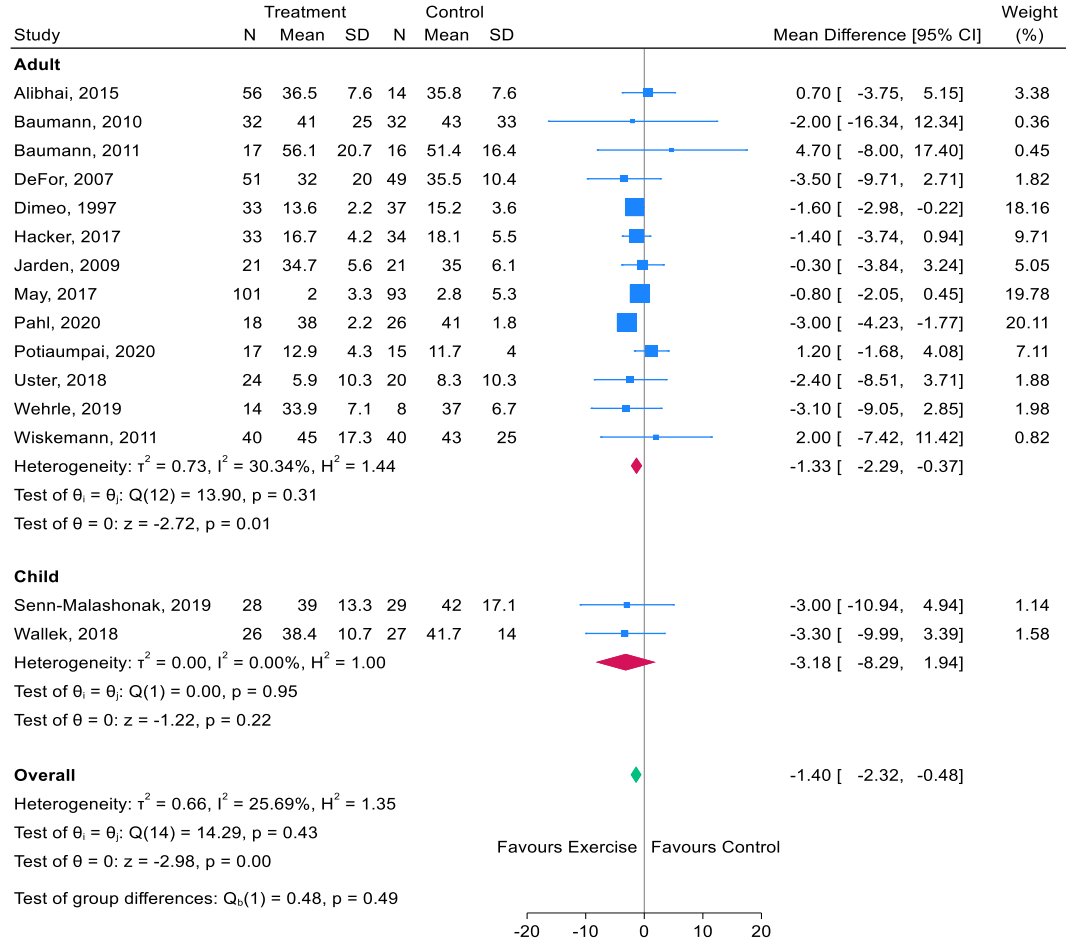



```
. xi: meta regress i.Exercise, random(reml)
i.Exercise        _IExercise_1-3      (_IExercise_1 for Exe~e==Aerobic omitted)

  Effect-size label: Risk diff.
        Effect size: _meta_es
          Std. err.: _meta_se

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs   =         6
Method: REML                                    Residual heterogeneity:
                                                          tau2 = 3.6e-07
                                                       I2 (%)  =      0.01
                                                          H2   =      1.00
                                                 R-squared (%) =      0.00
                                                Wald chi2(2)   =      0.62
                                                Prob > chi2    =    0.7324

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     _meta_es | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|     [95% conf. interval]
--------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
  _IExercise_2 |  -.0035528   .0665921    -0.05   0.957    -.1340708    .1269653
  _IExercise_3 |  -.0445402   .0713464    -0.62   0.532    -.1843767    .0952962
         _cons |  -.0736842   .0561615    -1.31   0.190    -.1837586    .0363902
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(3) =  0.63    Prob > Q_res = 0.8895
```

Comment:

The subgroup analysis as shown by the forest plot indicates no substantial difference between the three types of exercise. This was (just) supported by meta-regression which showed no significant association between Type of Exercise and the effect size of Difference in Proportions (p=0.73)

Sensitivity Analysis 4: Days of hospitalization with a subgroup analysis for Adult (Yes=Adult, No=Child).

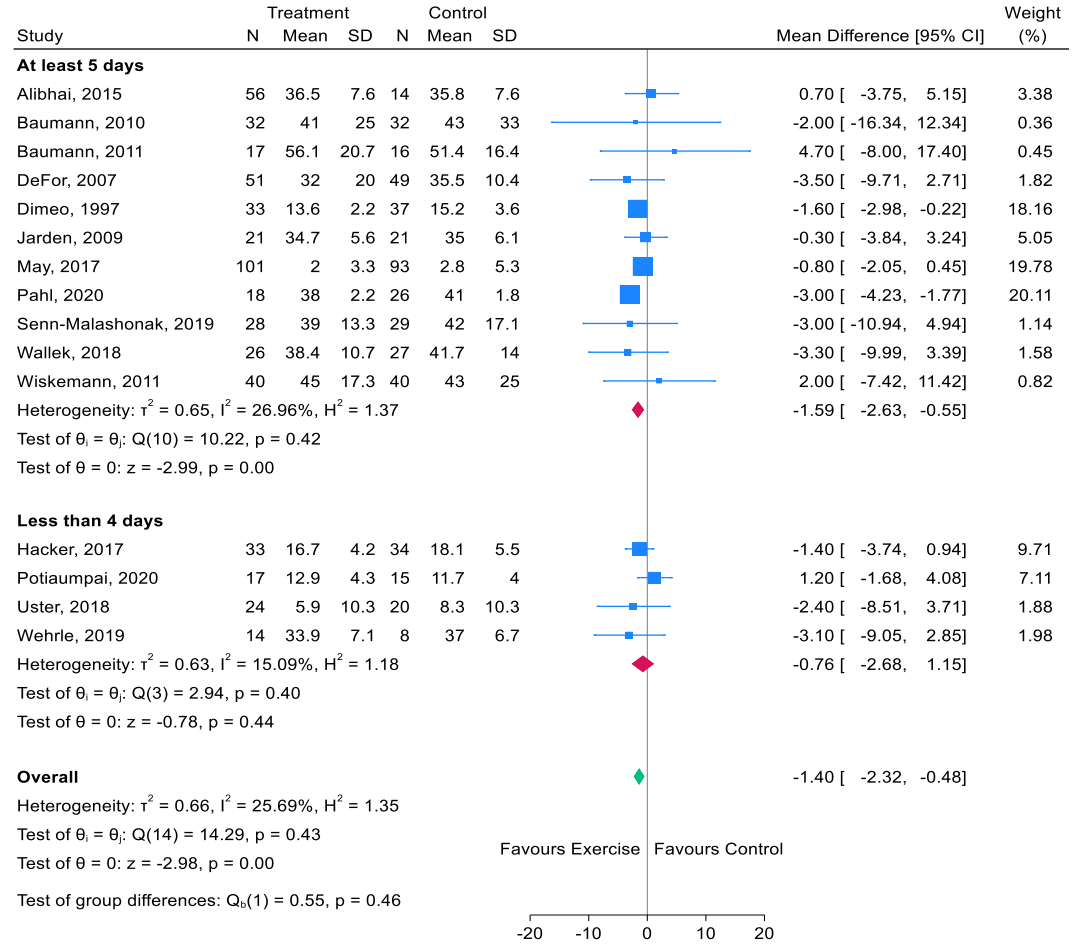



```
. xi: meta regress i.Adult, random(reml)
i.Adult           _IAdult_1-2         (_IAdult_1 for Adult==Adult omitted)

  Effect-size label: Mean diff.
        Effect size: _meta_es
          Std. err.: _meta_se

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs      =        15
Method: REML                                    Residual heterogeneity:
                                                         tau2      =    .7071
                                                       I2 (%)      =   28.18
                                                          H2       =    1.39
                                                R-squared (%)      =    0.00
                                                Wald chi2(1)       =    0.46
                                                Prob > chi2        =  0.4996

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     _meta_es | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|     [95% conf. interval]
--------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
    _IAdult_2 |  -1.838374   2.722938    -0.68   0.500    -7.175235    3.498487
        _cons |  -1.335735   .4851467    -2.75   0.006    -2.286605    -.384865
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(13) = 13.90   Prob > Q_res = 0.3808
```

Comment:

The subgroup analysis showed some variation been the overall effect size for studies involving adults (Mean Difference=-1.33 (-2.29 to -0.37)) compared to studies involving children (Mean Difference=-3.18 (-8.29 to 1.94)). However, a meta-regression showed no significant association between Adult (Yes, No) and the effect size of Mean Difference (p=0.50).

Sensitivity Analysis 5a: Days of hospitalization with a subgroup analysis for Duration (< 4 days, ≥ 5 days)

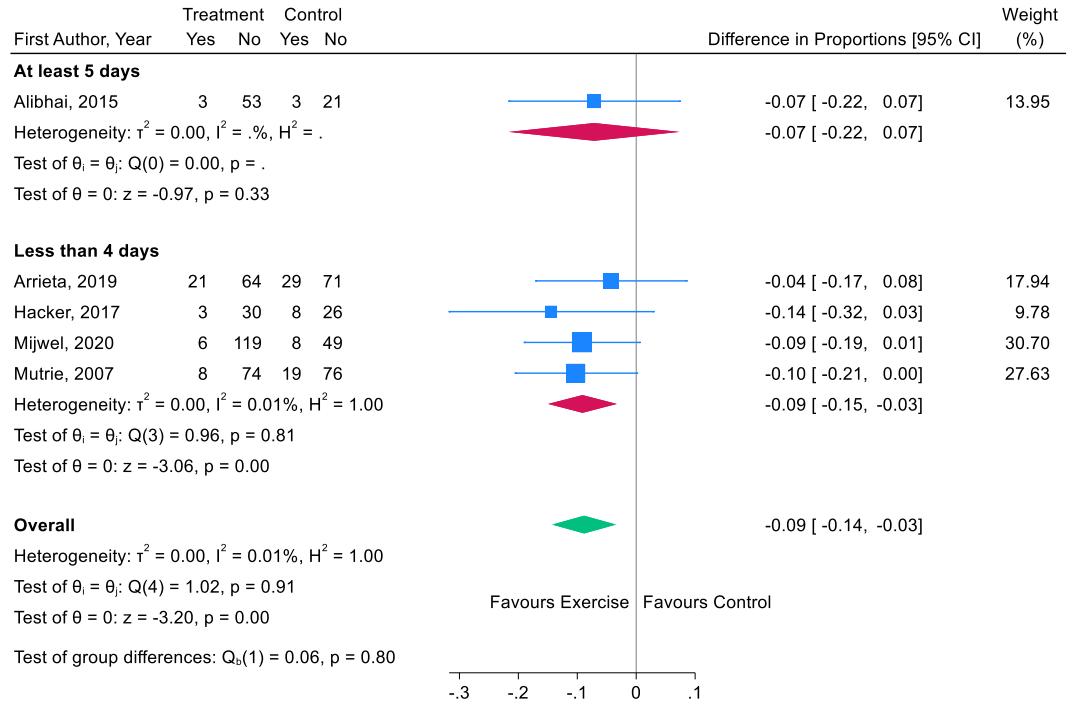



```
. xi: meta regress i.Duration, random(reml)
i.Duration        _IDuration_1-2      (_IDuration_1 for Dur~n==At least 5 days omitted)

  Effect-size label: Mean diff.
        Effect size: _meta_es
          Std. err.: _meta_se

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs   =        15
Method: REML                                    Residual heterogeneity:
                                                          tau2  =    .6457
                                                       I2 (%)   =   24.55
                                                          H2    =    1.33
                                                  R-squared (%) =    2.38
                                                  Wald chi2(1)  =    0.55
                                                  Prob > chi2   =  0.4594

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     _meta_es | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|     [95% conf. interval]
--------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
_IDuration_2 |    .8259886   1.116498     0.74   0.459    -1.362307    3.014284
       _cons |   -1.590524   .5322349    -2.99   0.003    -2.633685   -.547363
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(13) = 13.16   Prob > Q_res = 0.4354
```

Comment:

A subgroup analysis as displayed by the forest plot indicated no substantial variation between subgroups. A meta-regression showed no significant association between Duration and the effect size of Mean Difference (p=0.49)

Sensitivity Analysis 5b: Proportion of hospitalization with a subgroup analysis for Duration (< 4 days, ≥ 5 days)



Random-effects REML model

```
. xi: meta regress i.Duration, random(reml)
i.Duration        _IDuration_1-2      (_IDuration_1 for Dur~n==At least 5 days omitted)

  Effect-size label: Risk diff.
        Effect size: _meta_es
          Std. err.: _meta_se

Random-effects meta-regression                  Number of obs   =         5
Method: REML                                    Residual heterogeneity:
                                                          tau2  = 2.2e-07
                                                       I2 (%)   =    0.01
                                                          H2    =    1.00
                                                  R-squared (%) =   57.02
                                                Wald chi2(1)    =    0.06
                                                Prob > chi2     =  0.8040

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
     _meta_es | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|     [95% conf. interval]
--------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
_IDuration_2 |  -.0197704    .079678    -0.25   0.804    -.1759364    .1363957
       _cons |  -.0714286   .0739114    -0.97   0.334    -.2162923    .0734352
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test of residual homogeneity: Q_res = chi2(3) =  0.96    Prob > Q_res = 0.8115
```

Comment:

A subgroup analysis as displayed by the forest plot indicated no substantial variation between subgroups concerning point estimates, however, there was substantial greater precision for the subgroup of Less than 4 Days compared to the subgroup of At Least 5 days A meta-regression showed no significant association between Duration and the effect size of Duration (p=0.80).