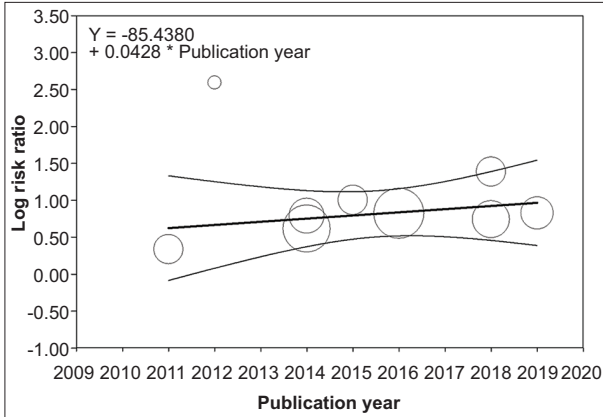
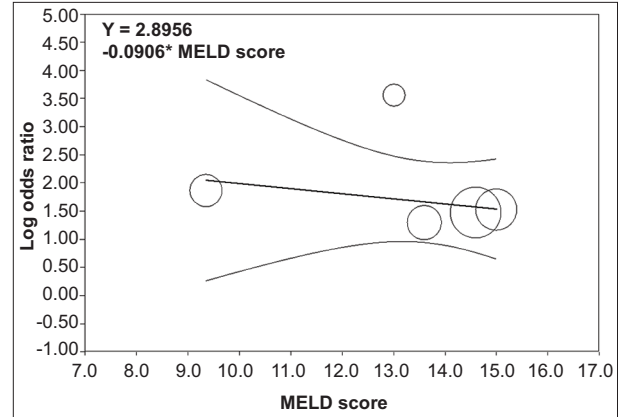


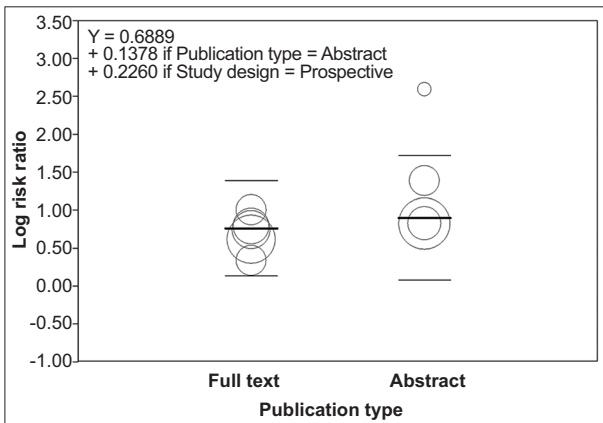
## Supplementary material



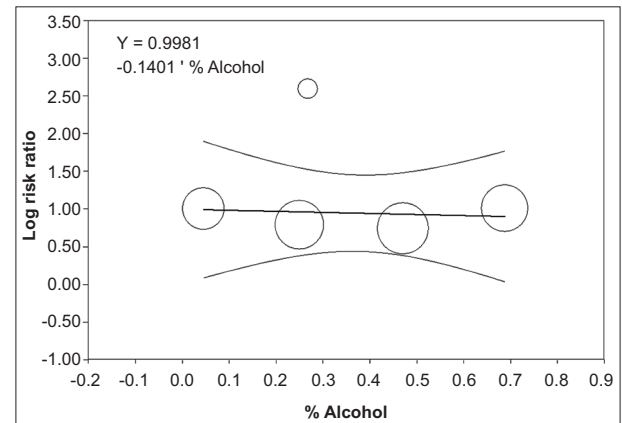
**Supplementary Figure 1** Regression of log risk ratio on publication year. Meta-regression model did not demonstrate significant moderating effect of year of publication ( $P=0.46$ ). (Note: bubbles represent study, size of the bubble represents study weight, central thick line represents meta-regression line, curved upper and lower lines represent 95% confidence interval)



**Supplementary Figure 3** Regression of log odds ratio on model for end-stage liver disease (MELD) score. Meta-regression model did not demonstrate significant moderating effect based on MELD score ( $P=0.56$ ). (Note: bubbles represent study, size of the bubble represents study weight, central thick line represents meta-regression line, curved upper and lower lines represent 95% confidence interval)



**Supplementary Figure 2** Regression of log risk ratio on publication type. Meta-regression model did not demonstrate significant moderating effect based on study design ( $P=0.63$ ) and publication type ( $P=0.76$ ). (Note: bubbles represent a study, size of the bubble represents study weight, central thick line represents meta-regression line, upper and lower thin lines represent 95% confidence interval)



**Supplementary Figure 4** Regression of log risk ratio on the percentage of alcoholic cirrhosis as the etiology of liver cirrhosis. Meta-regression model did not demonstrate significant moderating effect based on the percentage of alcoholic cirrhosis as the etiology of liver cirrhosis ( $P=0.88$ ). (Note: bubbles represent study, size of the bubble represents study weight, central thick line represents meta-regression line, curved upper and lower lines represent 95% confidence interval)



**Supplementary Table 2** Quality assessment of the studies using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale

Criteria	Condition	Chen 2015	Chung 2014	Noronha Ferreira 2019	Scheiner 2018	Senzolo 2012
<b>Selection</b>						
Representativeness of exposed cohort	Patients diagnosed with non-malignant portal vein thrombosis who underwent anticoagulation	*	*	*	*	*
Selection of non-exposed cohort	Patients diagnosed with non-malignant portal vein thrombosis who did undergo anticoagulation	*	*	*	*	*
Ascertainment of exposure?	Secure records	*	*	*	*	*
Demonstration that outcome of interest was not present at start of study?	Yes	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Comparability</b>						
Study controls for baseline imbalances?	Age and severity of liver cirrhosis	**	**	**	*	**
<b>Outcome</b>						
Assessment of outcome	Confirmation by ultrasound	*	*	*	*	*
Was follow up long enough for outcomes to occur	6 months	*	-	*	*	*
Adequacy of follow up of cohorts	Complete follow up or less than 10% lost to follow up	*	-	*	*	*

A study can be awarded a star (\*) for a criterion if it satisfies the condition for that criterion. A study can be awarded 2 stars (\*\*) in the comparability item if it controls for both age and severity of liver cirrhosis