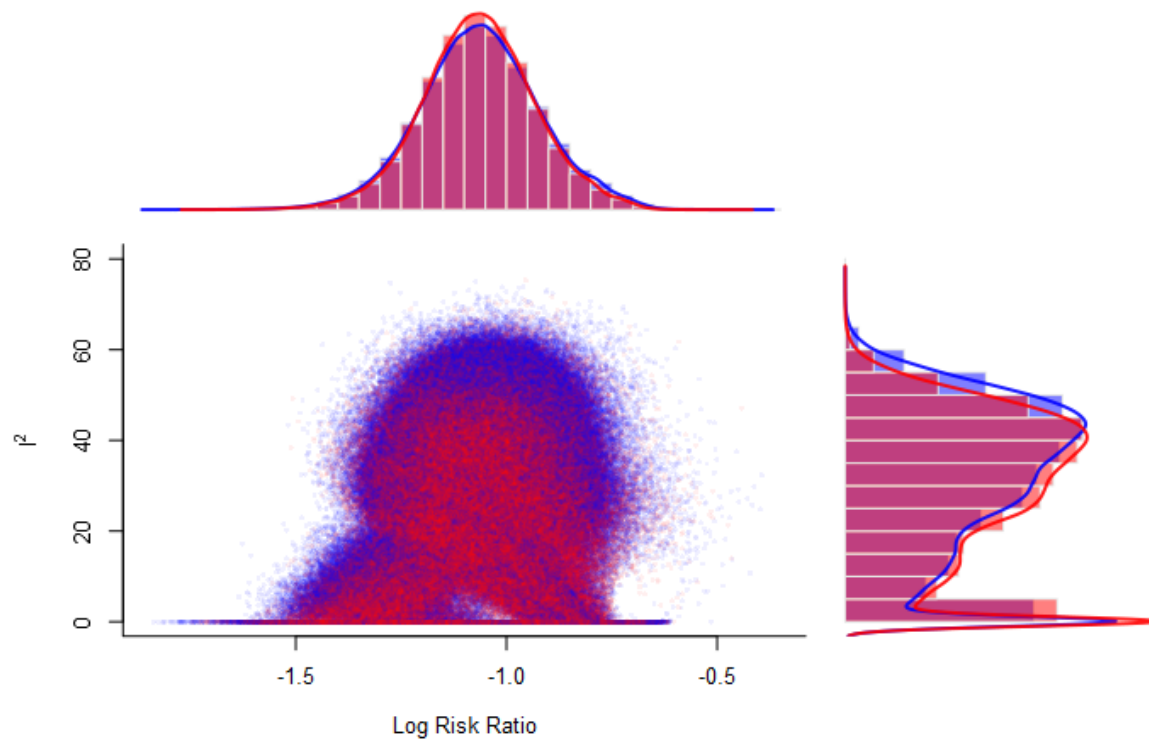


Supplementary Data

	Low RoB	Some concerns	High RoB
Inclusion Criteria	Defined: Who, when, underlying disease, purpose of the examination (CAG/PCI)	Something remains unclear	Not specified
Sample Description	Precisely named (demographic and clinical information)	Partially complete	Missing
Group Allocation (Protocol)	Transparent who is in which group and whether and how changes occurred ("cross-overs")	Minor ambiguities, but comprehensible	Unclear sample sizes
Confounding	Randomised	Matching or using covariates with non-randomised data	Non-randomised data without any statistical bias correction
Statistics	Appropriate methods and presentation of results (comprehensible/complete)	Deficiencies/ambiguities/inaccuracies	Lack of comprehensibility (e.g. only p-value without description)

Supplementary Table 1 Risk of Bias Assessment



Supplementary Figure 1 Study heterogeneity was studied via a GOSH plot [44]

To this end, a Baujat plot (not shown) representing our main analysis (RAO) was plotted in order to identify studies that represent outliers in comparison to the bulk of other studies. Kozinsky et al. was identified as the sole outlier; not surprisingly, as this study reported the strongest evidence in terms of RAO in favor of PRA [43]. The according GOSH plot is shown in Supplementary Figure 1. This plot emphasizes a) that no substantial heterogeneity between studies could be observed (as indicated by the fuzzy outline of the scatter plot, only skewed at the bottom by those studies that reported no RAOs at all), and b) that the contradictory finding by Kozinski et al. does not bias the aggregated RAO risk, as this study's contribution is again distributed rather homogeneously in all possible subsets of studies (shown in red).