

Supplementary material

**Cancer Risk in Vitiligo: No Evidence of Increased Prevalence – A
Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis**

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Search strategy

Table S1. Number of hits in the electronic databases.

Database searched	via	Records
MEDLINE	PubMed	1844
Embase	Embase.com	5795
Cochrane Library	Cochranelibrary.com	114
Total		7753

The following search key was used for systematic search used in all the electronic databases:

("cancer" OR "neoplasm" OR "tumor" OR "tumour" OR "carcinoma" OR "malign*" OR "oncology" OR "lymphoma" OR "leukemia" OR "leukaemia" OR "melanoma" OR "sarcoma" OR "adenoma" OR "adenocarcinoma" OR "glioblastoma" OR "carcinoid" OR "retinoblastoma" OR "mesothelioma" OR "thymoma" OR "neuroblastoma" OR "rhabdomyosarcoma" OR "liposarcoma" OR "chondrosarcoma" OR "angiosarcoma" OR "osteosarcoma" OR "liposarcoma" OR "mesothelioma") AND "Vitiligo"

Date of search: 11.11.2023

Table S2: Domain-level judgements of the incidence of cancer.

First author, date of publication	D1: Confounding	D2: Measurement of the exposure	D3: Selection of participants into the study	D4: Due to post-exposure interventions	D5: Missing data	D6: Measurement of Outcomes	D7: Selection of reported results	Overall risk of bias
Weng (2021)	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Bea (2019)	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low
Ju (2021)	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate
Ferguson (2023)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Jorgensen (2020)	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	Low	Low	Low
Kim (2019)	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Moderate

Figure S1. Funnel plot of the cohort studies investigating the prevalence of cancer in vitiligo patients.

