

Supplementary Material

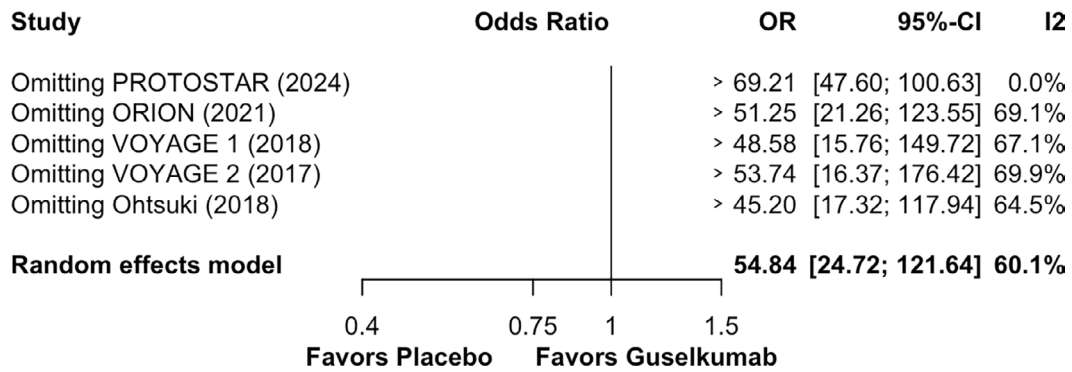


Figure S1. The leave-one-out analysis of PROTOSTAR for IGA 0/1 did show a decrease in heterogeneity among the studies. CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio.

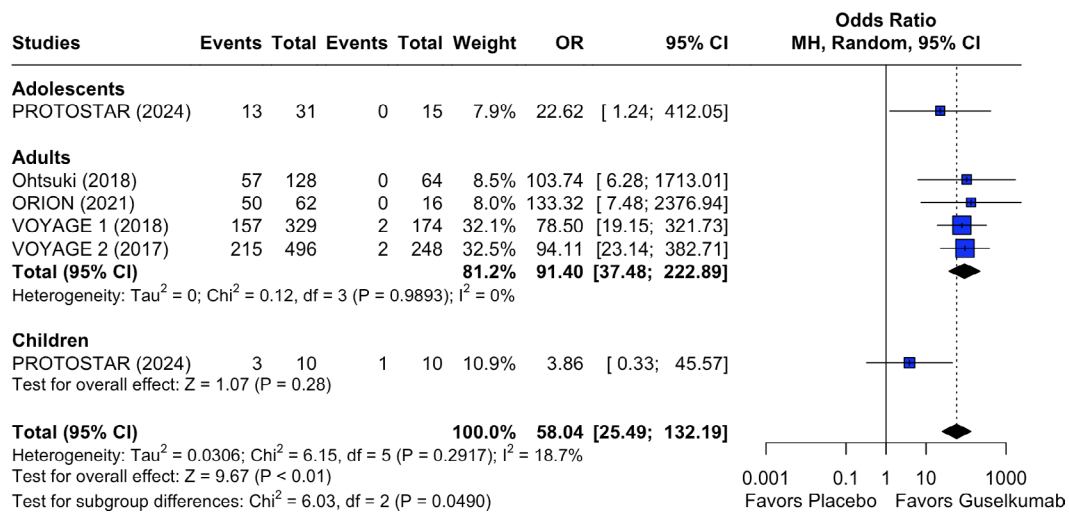


Figure S2. The odds of achieving IGA 0 in adults were higher than in adolescents, and even higher than in children. CI: confidence interval; MH: Mantel-Haenszel; OR: odds ratio.

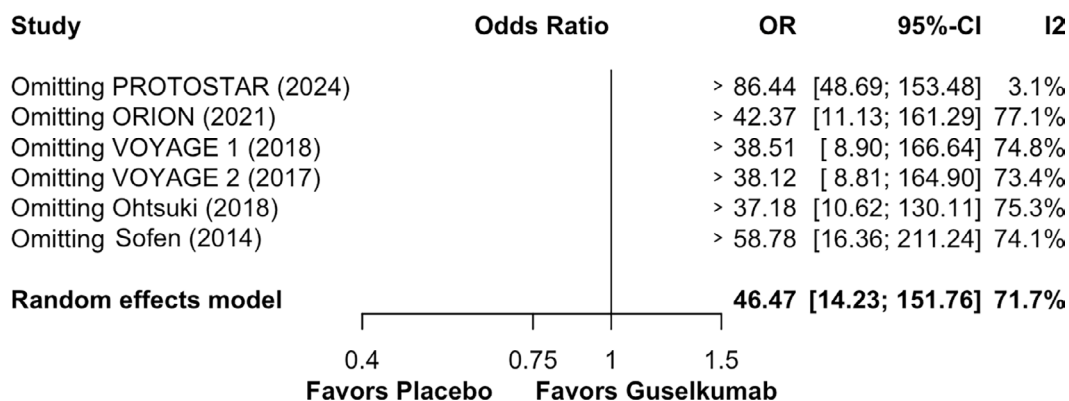


Figure S3. The leave-one-out analysis of PROTOSTAR for PASI90 did show a decrease in heterogeneity among the studies. CI: confidence interval; OR: odd ratio.

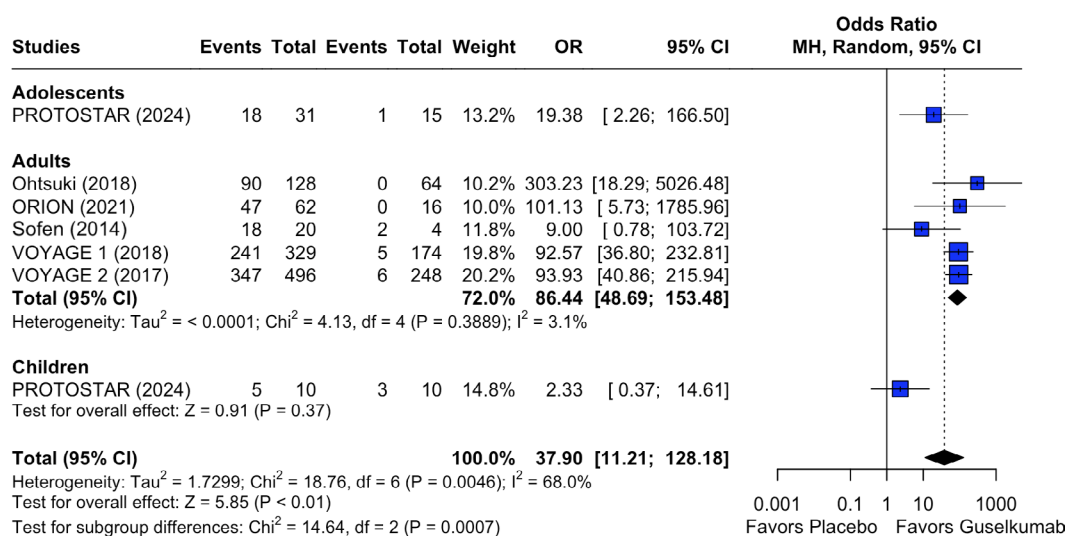


Figure S4. The odds of achieving PASI90 in adults were higher than in adolescents, and even higher than in children. CI: confidence interval; MH: Mantel-Haenszel; OR: odds ratio.

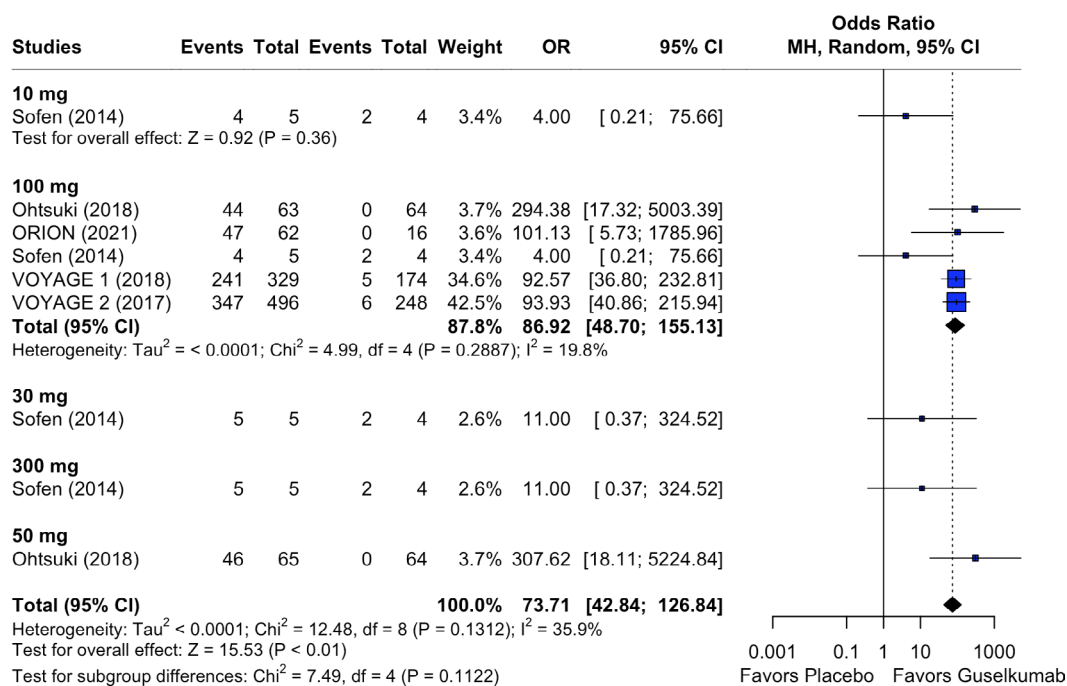


Figure S5. The odds of achieving PASI90 were the highest with the 100 mg dosage. CI: confidence interval; MH: Mantel-Haenszel; OR: odds ratio.

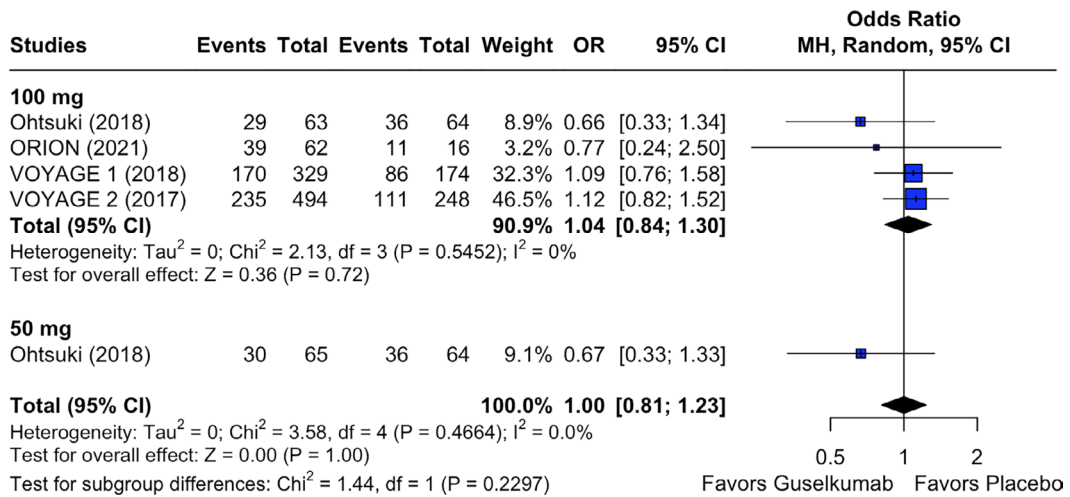


Figure S6. The odds of experiencing at least one AE were the highest with the 100 mg dosage. CI: confidence interval; MH: Mantel-Haenszel; OR: odds ratio.

Study	Risk of bias domains					Overall
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	
PROTOSTAR (2024)	+	+	+	+	+	+
ORION (2021)	+	+	+	+	+	+
VOYAGE 1 (2018)	+	+	+	+	+	+
VOYAGE 2 (2017)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Ohtsuki (2018)	+	+	-	+	+	-
Sofen (2014)	+	X	X	+	-	X

Domains:
D1: Bias arising from the randomization process.
D2: Bias due to deviations from intended intervention.
D3: Bias due to missing outcome data.
D4: Bias in measurement of the outcome.
D5: Bias in selection of the reported result.

Judgement
X High
- Some concerns
+ Low

Figure S7. Quality assessment of the RCTs per Cochrane RoB 2.