Figure S1. Funnel plots. (A) Comparison of GPS 2 vs. 0; (B) Comparison of GPS 1 vs. 0. (C and D) Schematic diagram showing the application of the Trim and Fill method to adjust for missing studies between GPS and OS. (C) Comparison of GPS 2 vs. 0; (D) Comparison of GPS 1 vs. 0. The circles represent the studies included in the meta-analysis, while the boxes with circles represent studies imputed by the Trim and Fill method. The imputation process involves adding the missing studies to balance the overall effect estimate. Theta represents the effect estimate. S.e., standard error; GPS, Glasgow prognostic score; Lnhr, the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio.

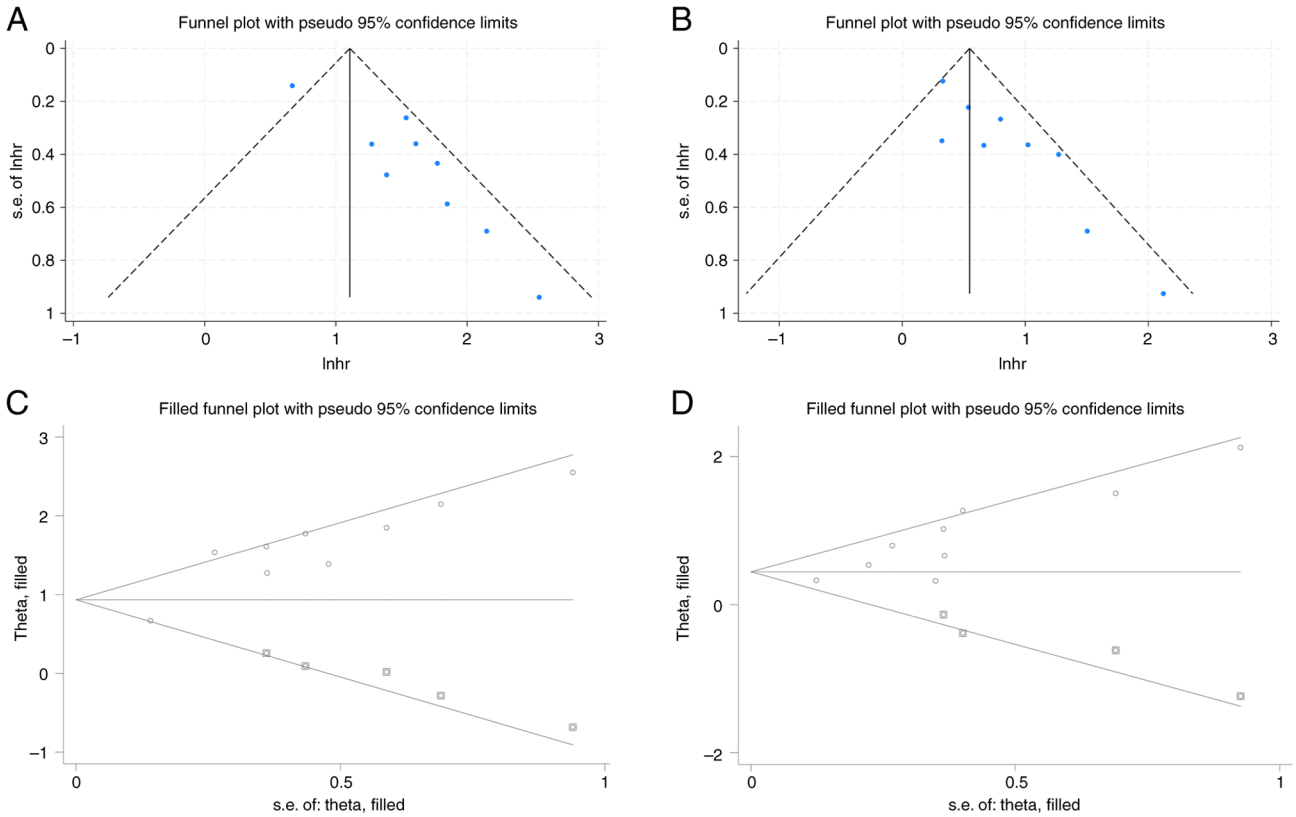


Figure S2. Sensitivity analysis of the association between GPS and overall survival. (A) GPS 2 vs. 0; (B) GPS 1 vs. 0. CI, confidence interval; GPS, Glasgow prognostic score.

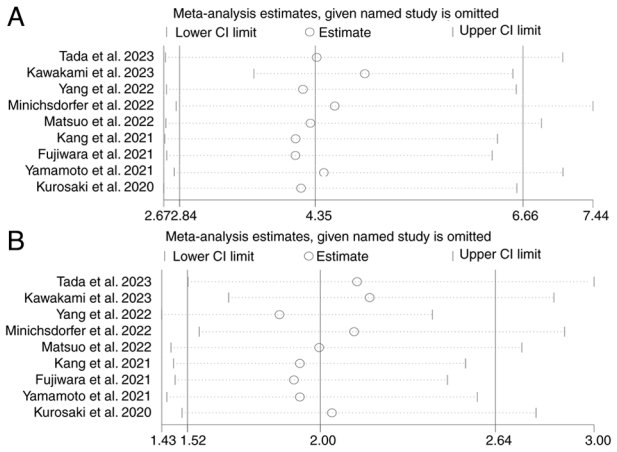


Figure S3. Forest plots of the relationship between GPS and overall survival. (A) GPS 2 vs. 1/0; (B) GPS 2/1 vs. 0. (C and D) Funnel plots. (C) GPS 2 vs. 1/0; (D) GPS 2/1 vs. 0. HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; DL, DerSimonian and Laird; GPS, Glasgow prognostic score; lnhr, the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio; s.e., standard error.

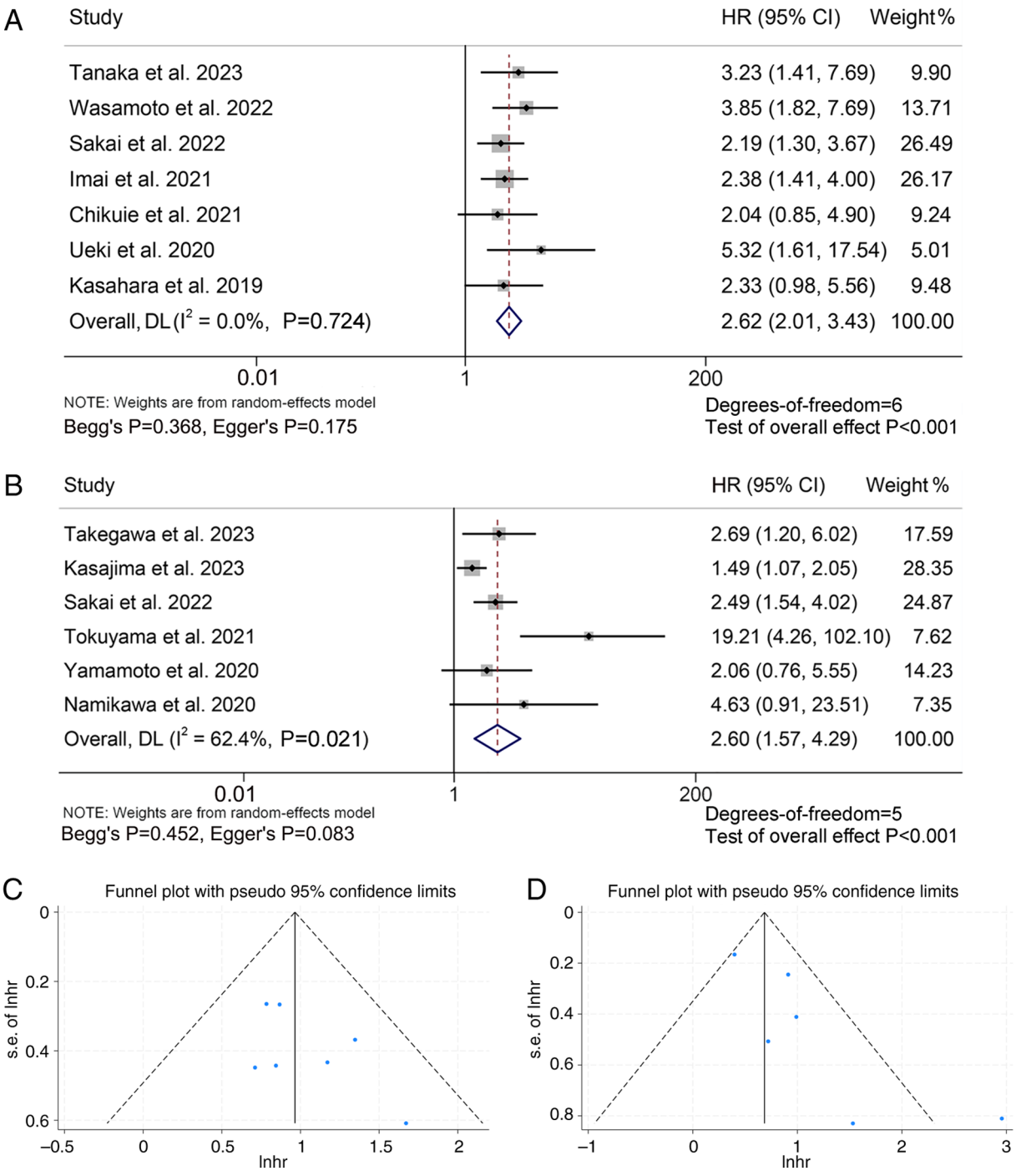


Figure S4. (A and B) Funnel plots. (A) GPS 2 vs. 0; (B) GPS 1 vs. 0. (C and D) Schematic diagram of the missing studies imputed by the Trim and Fill method between GPS and PFS. (C) GPS 2 vs. 0; (D) GPS 1 vs. 0. The circles represent studies included in the meta-analysis, while the boxes with circles represent additional studies imputed using the Trim and Fill method. The imputation process involves identifying the missing studies and filling the funnel plot with additional studies to balance the effect estimate and reduce publication bias. Theta represents the effect estimate. S.e., standard error; GPS, Glasgow prognostic score; Lnhr, the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio.

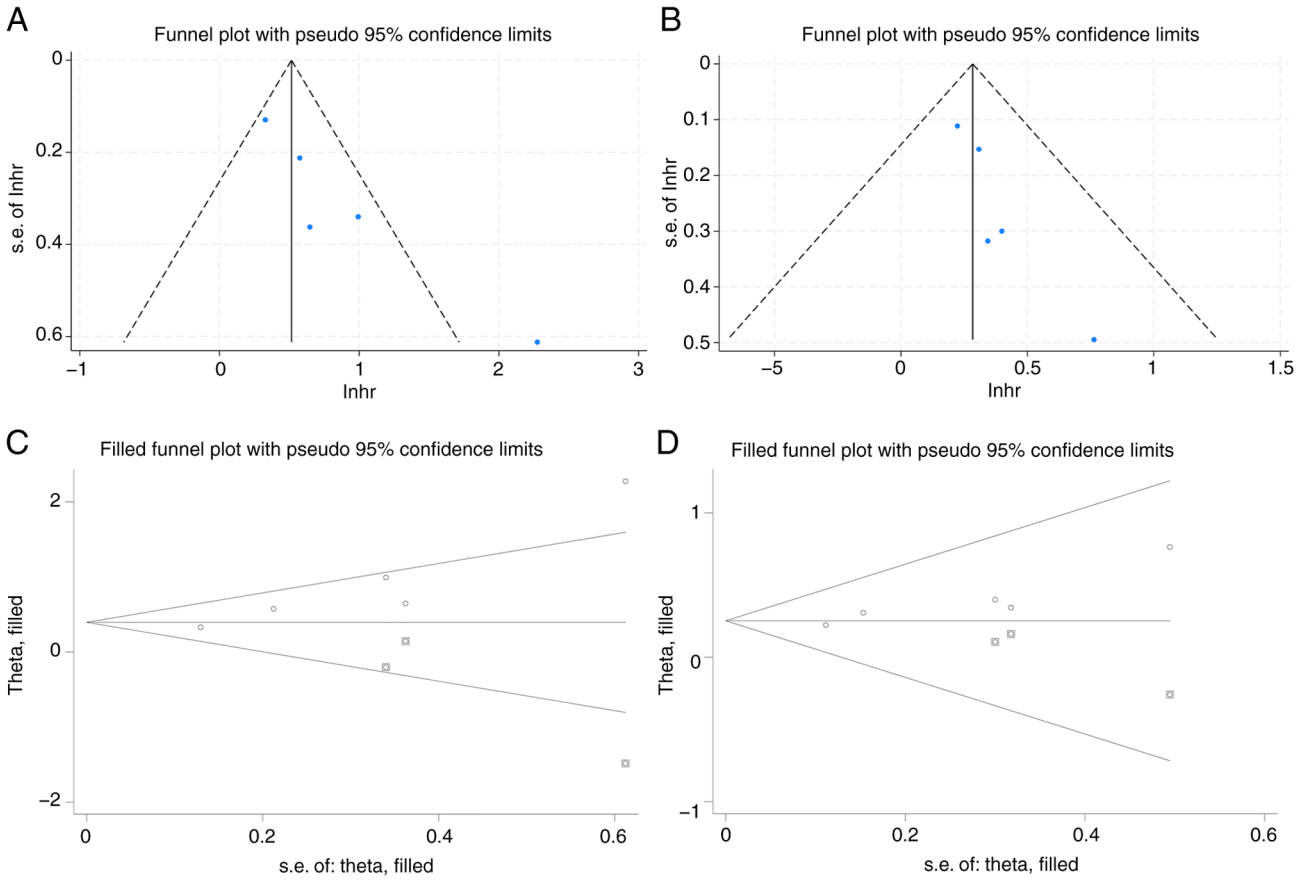


Figure S5. Sensitivity analysis of the association between GPS and progression-free survival. (A) GPS 2 vs. 0; (B) GPS 1 vs. 0. (C and D) Funnel plots. CI, confidence interval; GPS, Glasgow prognostic score; Lnhr, the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio; s.e., standard error.

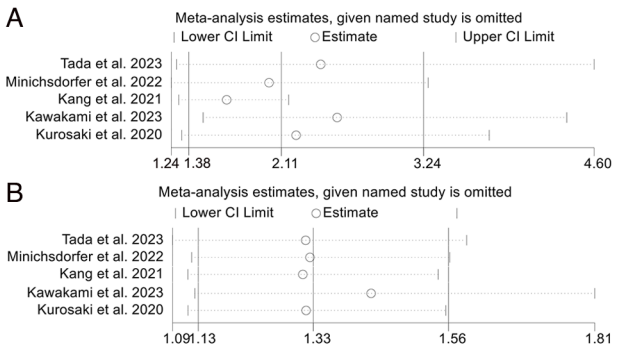
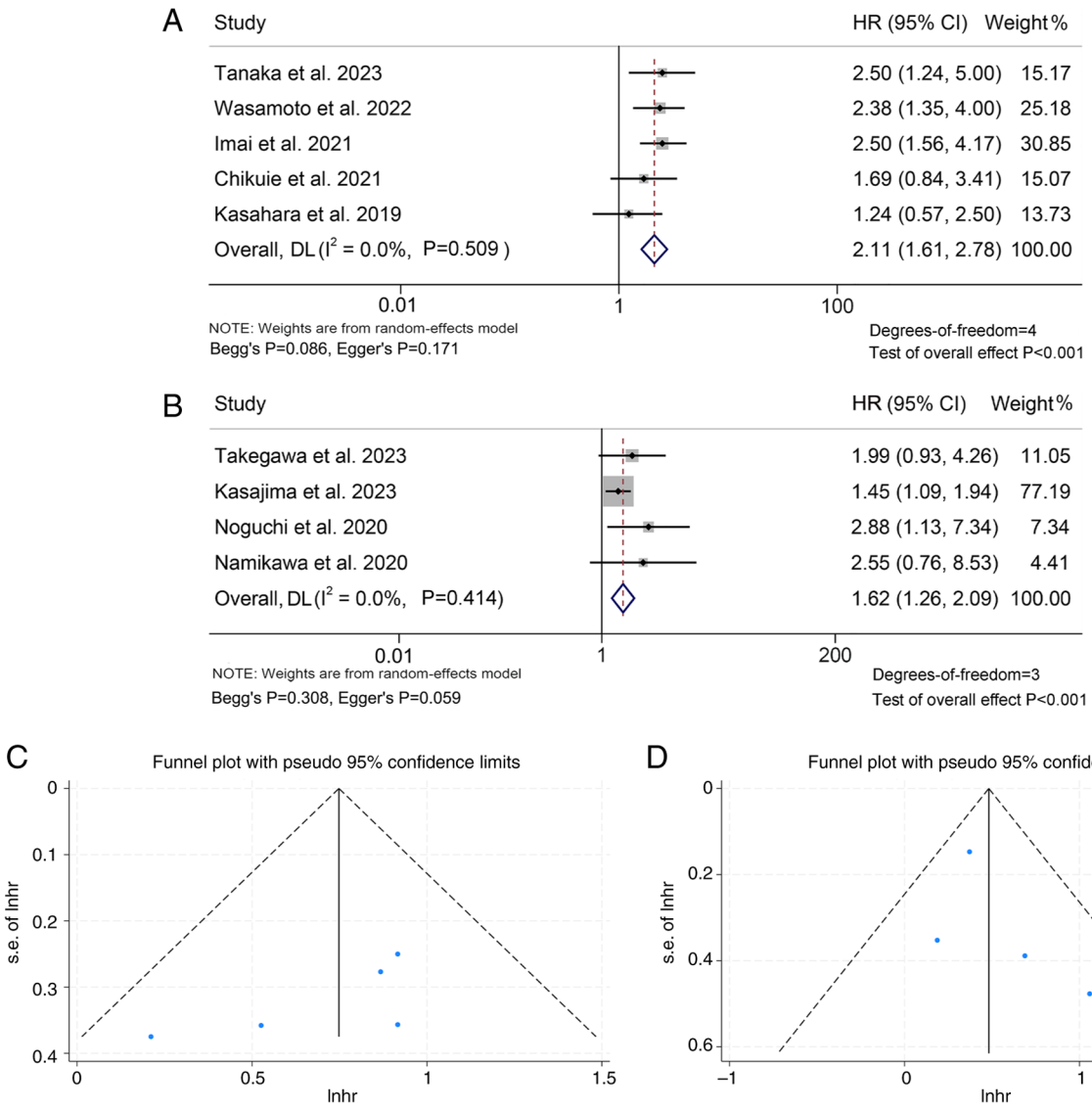


Figure S6. Forest plots of the relationship between GPS and progression-free survival. (A) GPS 2 vs. 1/0; (B) GPS 2/1 vs. 0. (C and D) Funnel plots. (C) GPS 2 vs. 1/0; (D) 2/1 vs. 0. HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; DL, DerSimonian and Laird; GPS, Glasgow prognostic score, Lnhr, the natural logarithm of the hazard ratio; s.e., standard error.







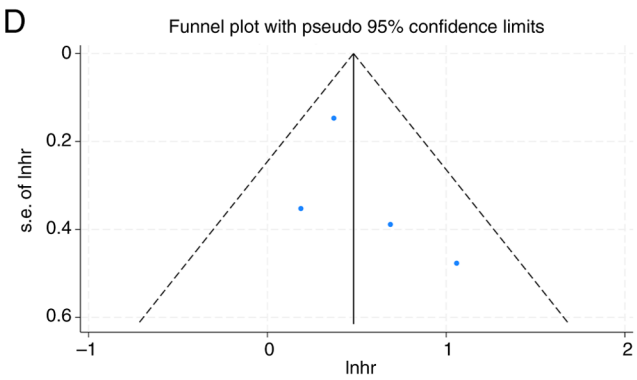


Figure S7. (A and B) Forest plots of the relationship between GPS and the objective response rate. (A) GPS 2 vs. 1/0; (B) GPS 2/1 vs. 0. OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; DL, DerSimonian and Laird; GPS, Glasgow prognostic score.

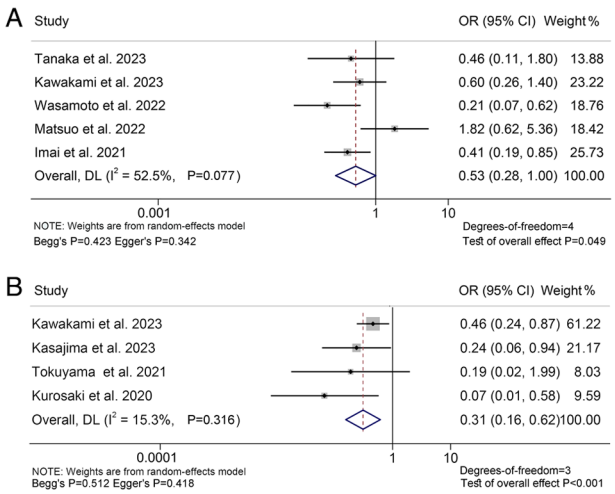


Figure S8. (A) Forest plot for the relationship between mGPS and the DCR (mGPS 2 vs. 1/0). (B) Sensitivity analysis for the association between mGPS and the DCR (mGPS 2 vs. 1/0). OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; DL, DerSimonian and Laird; mGPS, modified Glasgow prognostic score; DCR, disease control rate.