

Figure S1. Sensitivity analysis for cardiovascular outcomes after the exclusion of studies with lower semaglutide dose. The sensitivity analysis shows the robustness of the pooled effect estimate by removing studies with lower semaglutide doses. The P-value remains consistently below significance, indicating that semaglutide's cardiovascular benefits are not changed by the exclusion of these studies. CI, confidence interval; CVD, cardiovascular disease.

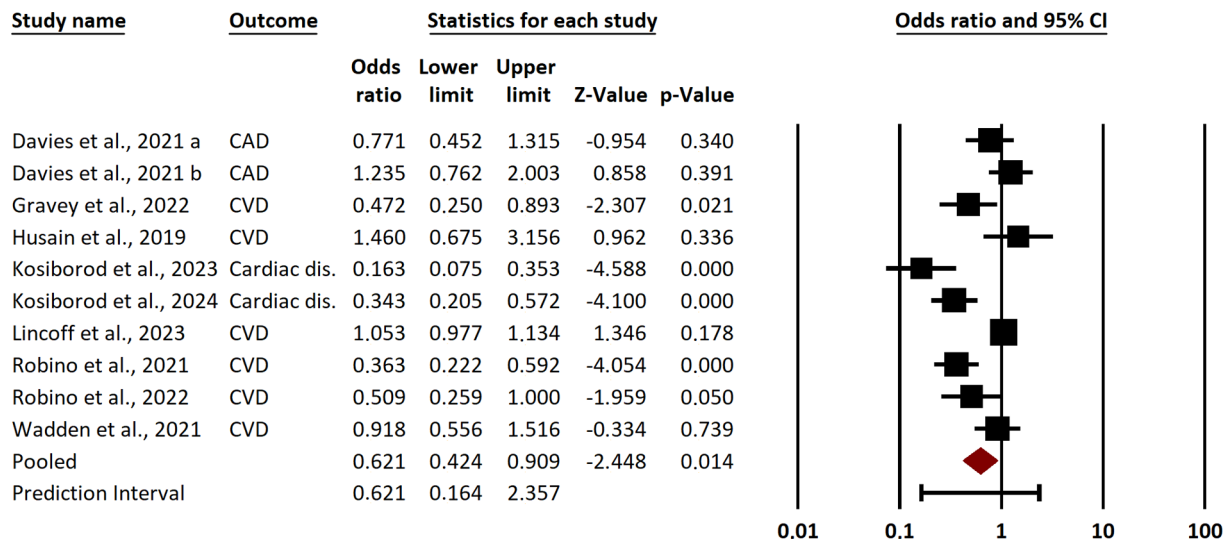


Figure S2. Mixed-effects meta-regression of semaglutide weekly dose (mg) vs. log-odds ratio for MACE. Each point represents one of the trial comparisons; its horizontal position is the mean weekly dose tested (0.5, 1.0 and 2.4 mg SC or 14 mg oral \approx 2 mg SC-equivalent), and its vertical position is the study's natural-log odds ratio for MACE. Point size is proportional to the inverse variance (larger circles=greater weight). The solid line is the fitted random-effects meta-regression ($\beta = -0.07$ per mg; $P=0.18$), and the shaded band is the 95% confidence belt. The negative, non-significant slope indicates that higher weekly doses tend toward greater cardio-protection, but the dose-effect relation does not reach statistical significance after accounting for between-study heterogeneity ($\tau^2=0.012$). MACE, major adverse cardiovascular events.

